



The Unsung Vietnam War MOD Operational Handbook



Vietnam

- The legend consists of four entries: 'International boundary' with a black line symbol, 'National capital' with a black star symbol, 'Railroad' with a black double line symbol, and 'Road' with a brown single line symbol. Below the legend is a horizontal scale bar with tick marks at 0, 50, and 100 Kilometers.

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, SP 2000N / 1240N

Names in Vietnam are shown without diacritical marks.

THE **UNSUNG** ★ VIETNAM WAR MOD ★

MISSION STATEMENT

The Unsung Vietnam War MOD is working to recreate many of the events that came out of the Vietnam Conflict during the mid 1960s through the early 1970s.

Most of the project will focus on the years in which the US involvement exceeded the role of merely funding or a advisory role was no longer a secret. This period of time can be defined as 1965 – 1973. This was a significant period of time for the United States of America. It was an engagement spanning many years, where attitudes and tactics changed how America goes to war. It could be argued that America lost this war, as this was the country's longest military engagement, and yet, it was not considered a war at all by the United States Government.

It was also the coming of age for the helicopter, the creation of advanced infantry tactics to combat a foe never before encountered, in a country that had no front lines established, and with no defined battlefields. Southeast Asia's deep jungles and high mountains quickly became the front lines of this Conflict. The United States military quickly established various strategic bases, these were to provide support for ground troops attempting to engage an elusive enemy. This elusive enemy could be found on any day, at any time, so the US military forces has to be prepared.



OPERATIONAL HANDBOOK

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INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Installation Instructions

- Download the MOD
- Within the download will be the @unsung folder that contains the addons folder and all files needed to run the MOD.
- Place the @unsung folder into the ArmA 2 root directory. Files will be ready to be accessed by the game program.
- Create a shortcut on your desktop for playing ArmA 2 and add the following language to the end of the text field for starting ArmA 2:
 - -mod=@unsung;
- Your desktop shortcut command line will look like this:
 - “C:\Program Files\Bohemia Interactive\ArmA2\ArmA2.exe”–mod=@unsung;



SMALL ARMS WEAPONRY

- PISTOLS
- SHOTGUNS
- RIFLES
- ASSAULT RIFLES
- GRENADE LAUNCHERS
- MACHINEGUNS
- ANTI-TANK WEAPONS
- GRENADES
- EXPLOSIVES



PISTOLS

Colt Commander

Caliber –

9mm x 19mm

Magazine Size –

9 round magazine

Weight – 2.2 lbs (1.0kg)



The pistol that would eventually be named the Colt Commander was Colt's Manufacturing Company's candidate in a U.S. government post-World War II trial to find a lighter replacement for the M1911 pistol that would be issued to officers. Requirements were issued in 1949 that the pistol had to be chambered for 9 mm Parabellum and could not exceed 7 inches in length or weigh more than 25 ounces.

Candidates included Browning Hi-Power variants by Canada's Inglis and Belgium's Fabrique Nationale, and Smith & Wesson's S&W Model 39.

Colt entered a modified version of their M1911 pistol that was chambered for 9 mm Parabellum, had an aluminum alloy frame, a short 4.25-inch barrel, and a 9-round magazine. In 1951, Colt rushed their candidate into regular production. It was the first aluminum-framed large frame pistol in major production and the first Colt pistol to be originally chambered in 9 mm Parabellum.

In 1970, Colt introduced the all-steel Colt Combat Commander, with an optional model in satin nickel. To differentiate between the two models, the aluminum-framed model was re-named the Lightweight Commander.



PISTOLS

Colt M1911

Caliber –

.45 ACP

Magazine Size –

7 round magazine

Weight – 2.4 lbs (1.1kg)



The M1911 is a single action, semi-automatic handgun, chambered for the .45 ACP cartridge. It was designed by John Browning, and was the primary standard-issue handgun in the combat arm of the United States Armed Forces officially from 1911 to 1985. It was widely used in World War I, World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War. Its formal designation was United States Pistol, Caliber .45, M1911. In popular culture, it shares the name "Colt .45" with Colt's other famous .45 caliber handgun, the Single Action Army "Peacemaker" revolver. The M1911 is also sometimes called a ".45 ACP", but as noted above, that is the cartridge it fires—not a proper name for the handgun.

The same basic design has also been chambered for the .39 Super, 9mm Parabellum, and other loads. It was developed from earlier Colt designs firing rounds such as .38 ACP. The design beat out many other contenders during the government's selection period during the late 1890s and 1900s up to the pistol's adoption. The M1911 officially replaced a range of revolvers and pistols across branches of the U.S. armed forces, though a number of other designs would see some use over in certain niches.



PISTOLS

Makarov PM

Caliber –

9 x 18mm

Magazine Size –

8 round magazine

Weight – 1.7 lbs (0.8kg)



The Makarov was the result of a competition held to design a replacement for the aging Tokarev TT-33 semi-automatic pistol. The TT had been loosely derived from the popular American Browning Model 1903 and was, by 1945, deemed too large, heavy, and unreliable for a general service pistol. Rather than building his gun around an existing cartridge, Nikolai Makarov designed a new round, the 9 x 19 mm PM, based on the popular Browning 9 x 17 mm/.380 ACP cartridge. In the interests of simplicity and economy, the Makarov pistol was to be of straight blowback operation, and the 9 x 18 mm round was found to be the most powerful which could be fired safely from such a design. Although the given dimension was 9mm, the bullet was actually 9.3mm in diameter, being shorter and wider and therefore incompatible with pistols chambered for the popular 9mm Luger/Parabellum round. This meant that Soviet ammunition was unusable in NATO firearms, and NATO forces in a conflict would not be able to gather ammunition from fallen Soviet soldiers or Soviet munition stockpiles. Makarov called his design the Pistolet Makarova, and it was selected over the competitors on account of its simplicity (it had few moving parts), economy, ease of manufacture, accuracy, and reasonable power.



PISTOLS

Tokarev TT-33

Caliber –

7.62 x 25mm

Magazine Size –

8 round magazine

Weight – 1.7 lbs (0.8kg)



In 1930, the Revolutionary Military council approved a resolution to test new small arms to replace its aging Nagant M1895 revolvers. During these tests, on January 7, 1931, the potential of a pistol designed by Fedor Tokarev was noted. A few weeks later, 1,000 TT-30s were ordered for troop trials, and the pistol was adopted for service in the Red Army.

But even as the TT-30 was being put into production, design changes were made to simplify manufacturing. Minor changes to the barrel, disconnector, trigger and frame were implemented, the most notable ones being the omission of the removable backstrap and changes to the full-circumference locking lugs. This redesigned pistol was the TT-33. The TT-33 was widely used by Soviet troops during World War II, but did not completely replace the Nagant until after the war.



SUBMACHINE GUNS:

Carl Gustav M/45

Caliber –

9 x 19mm Luger

Magazine Size –

36 round magazine

Weight – 7.5 lbs (3.4kg)



This submachine gun had been developed by Swedish state-owned Carl Gustaf Arms company in 1945. It is long out of production but still in service with Swedish Army, and was manufactured under license in Indonesia and Egypt (under the name of "Port Said"). Carl Gustaf M/45 submachine gun is a simple and well-designed weapon, made in a typical Swedish manner - that is, very durable and reliable.

Carl Gustaf K pist M/45 submachine gun (*K pist* stands for *Kulsprutepistol* - submachine gun in Swedish) is a relatively simple, blowback operated, full automatic only firearm that fires from open bolt. The receiver is made from steel tube, the separate barrel jacket is also made from perforated steel tube. Original M/45 submachine guns had removable magazine housings of two types - one for Finnish Suomi-type 50-round four-column magazines, and another - for proprietary 36-round two columns magazines. Later, the Suomi magazines were dropped from service, and the M/45B variant appeared with fixed magazine housings. The manual safety is made in the form of a hook-shaped cut made at the rear of the cocking handle slot; it is used to engage cocking handle when bolt is in retracted position. The sights consist of front blade and flip-type rear sight, marked for 100 and 200 meters. Shoulder stock is made from thin steel tubing and folds forward and to the right.



SUBMACHINE GUNS:

Ingram Mac-10

Caliber –

9 x 19mm Para

Magazine Size –

32 round magazine

Weight – 6.2 lbs (2.8kg)



Ingram Model 10 is blowback-operated, selective-fire submachine gun, that fires from open bolt. The bolt has firing pin milled in its body (or pinned to it). Bolt is of telescoped design, with most of its weight located in front of the breech face, around the barrel. Cocking handle is located at the top fo the gun, and can be used to lock the bolt in forward position, when handle is turned sideways by 90 degrees. The receiver is made from formed sheet steel and consist of two parts - upper and lower. Receiver parts are connected by steel pin at the front of the weapon. Charging handle is located at the top of the receiver and doesn't move with the bolt when firing. The muzzle of the barrel is threaded to accept silencer. Controls include a manual safety, made in the form of a slider located inside the trigger guard, and a separate fire mode selector, made in form of a rotary lever located on left side of weapon, above the front of trigger guard. The shoulder stock was of telescoped design with folding shoulder rest made of steel wire. To provide additional stability, a leather loop attached to the front of the receiver, which is used to hold the gun by non-firing hand.

The Ingram Mac 10 was used by Special Forces in Vietnam which include the LRRPs and Navy SEALs.



SUBMACHINE GUNS:

K-50M

Caliber –

7.62 x 25mm

Magazine Size –

35 round magazine

71 round drum

Weight – 9.7 lbs (4.4kg)



Vietnamese K-50M submachine gun is a conversion of a Chinese-made Type 50 submachine gun (a license-built version of the Soviet Shpagin PPSh-41). During the sixties, China supplied many small arms to North Vietnam, including Type 50 submachine guns, many of which were later converted into more compact and maneuverable K-50M versions by local Vietnamese workshops. Conversion included shortening of the barrel jacket, installation of the new front sight, removal of the wooden stock and installation of the pistol grip and telescoped buttstock made of steel wire. All internal components remained the same as in Type 50 / PPSh-41.

K-50M submachine gun is a blowback-operated weapon that fires from open bolt, in single shots and full automatic. Fire mode selector is located in front of the trigger, safety is built into the bolt handle. Receiver of the weapon is stamped from steel. Gun uses PPSh-41-type 35-round curved box magazines, use of 71-round PPSh-41 drums is possible only if the telescoping butt is retracted. Open sights feature flip-up L-shaped rear blade, set up for 100 and 200 meters range.



SUBMACHINE GUNS:

L-34A1

Caliber –

9mm x 19mm



Magazine Size –

34 round magazine

Weight – 7.9 lbs (3.6kg)

The famous Sterling submachine gun was born in around 1942 as "*Patchett machine carbine*" - a prototype submachine gun, developed by George W. Patchett and originally produced by Sterling Engineering Co in England. Several prototypes were built before the end of the war, and the Sterling-Patchett submachine gun participated in extensive trials, held in UK between 1945 and 1953, when it was finally announced as a winner of trials, and adopted as "9mm Sterling submachine gun L2A1" (factory designation was "Patchett Mk.1"). Sterling submachine guns were produced for British armed forces by Sterling company and Royal Ordnance Arsenal in Fazakerly, England; Long Branch Arsenal in Canada made a slightly modified Sterling under license for Canadian army as C1. In 1967, British army adopted the L34A1 / Sterling Mk.5 silenced submachine gun, which is apparently still in limited use with certain special operations elements in British army.

Sterling submachine guns also were widely sold for export, more than 70 countries had purchased various quantities of Sterling submachine guns.

It must be noted that Sterling submachine guns were rather popular among British troops, because of relatively compact size, adequate firepower and accuracy and good reliability.



SUBMACHINE GUNS:

M1A1 Thompson

Caliber –

.45 ACP

Magazine Size –

20/30 round Magazine

Weight – 10.6 lbs (4.8kg)



By the time of the Korean War, the Thompson had seen much use by the U.S. and South Korean Military, even though Thompson will have been replaced in production by the M3 and M3A1. Many Thompsons were distributed to Chinese armed forces as military aid before the fall of Chiang Kai-Shek's government to Mao Zedong's Communist forces in 1949. During the Korean War, American troops were surprised to encounter Chinese Communist troops heavily armed with Thompsons, especially during surprise night assaults. The gun's ability to deliver large quantities of short-range automatic assault fire proved very useful in both defense and assault during the early part of the conflict. Many of these weapons were captured and placed into service with American soldiers and Marines for the balance of the war.

During the Vietnam War, some South Vietnamese army units and defense militia were armed with Thompson submachine guns, and a few of these weapons were used by reconnaissance units, advisors, and other American troops. It was later replaced by the M16. Not only did some U.S. soldiers have use of them in Vietnam, but they encountered it as well. The Vietcong liked the weapon, and used both captured models as well as manufacturing their own copies in small jungle workshops.



SUBMACHINE GUNS:

M-3A1 (“Grease Gun”)

Caliber –

.45 ACP

Magazine Size –

30 round magazine

Weight – 8.1 lbs (3.7kg)



M3 submachine gun is full-automatic only, blowback operated firearm that fired from open bolt. The receiver is made from steel stampings. M3 featured spring-loaded ejection port cover (which also act as safety, locking the bolt when it is closed) and crank-type bolt retracting (cocking) handle at the right side of the receiver. In M3A1 the designers removed cocking handle assembly (which was source of malfunctions) and replaced it with simple finger hole in the bolt body, accessible through enlarged ejection window. Also, M3A1's could be converted for 9x19mm Luger ammunition by replacing the barrel, bolt, and installing the magazine adaptor to use British STEN magazines.

The retractable stock, made from steel wire, could be used as cleaning rod (when detached), and it also featured a magazine loading tool. The hollow grip of the gun contained a small oilier, which was necessary as the all-steel gun rusted easily in wet climate.

A special version of the M3A1 was produced for clandestine operations; it featured long, integral silencer.

SUBMACHINE GUNS:

MAT-49

Caliber –

9 x 19mm Para

Magazine Size –

32 round magazine

Weight – 7.9 lbs (3.6kg)



MAT-49 submachine gun was developed at the French state arms factory MAT (Manufacture Nationale d'Armes de Tulle) in the late 1940s, and was adopted by the Armee de Terre (French Army) in 1949. First batches were delivered in 1950, and production of the MAT-49 continued at Tulle until mid-1960s, when it was transferred to the MAS factory at the St.Etienne. For some 30 years the MAT-49 was widely used by French military and police forces, and it was brought through the Indo-China and Algeria campaigns, and it still could be encountered in ex-French colonies in Africa and Indo-China. It should be noted that North Vietnamese once produced local copy of the MAT-49, chambered for 7.62mm TT round. MAT-49 is no longer used by French army, but still can be sometimes seen in the hands of the Police and Gendarmerie officers. MAT-49 is a blowback operated, box magazine fed submachine gun which fires from open bolt. Most parts of the gun, including the receiver, pistol grip and a magazine housing, are stamped from sheet steel. Magazine housing can be folded forward and below the barrel when gun is not in use, to save space. Buttstock is made of steel wire and is retractable. MAT-49 is equipped with automated grip safety, located at the back of the pistol grip. Bolt retracting handle is located on the left side of the receiver; its slot is covered with sliding dustcover. Ejection window on the right side also is fitted with spring-loaded dustcover which opens up automatically when bolt is cocked. Army issue MAT-49 submachine guns can only fire in full automatic mode, but some batches were made for Gendarmerie and Police with dual triggers, and those guns were capable of both full-auto and single shots.



SUBMACHINE GUNS:

PPSH-41

Caliber –

7.62 x 25mm TT

Magazine Size –

71 round drum

Weight – 12.1 lbs (5.5kg)



The PPSh-41 was one of major infantry weapons of the Soviet troops during the World war 2. Total number of PPSh's manufactured during WW2 estimates to more than 6 millions. The gun became one of the symbols of the Great Patriotic War. Retired from Soviet Army service soon after the WW2, the PPSh was widely exported to some pro-Soviet countries around the world, including China, Vietnam and many African countries.

It was effective, but somewhat crude weapon, reliable in combat but not without certain flaws. It has somewhat excessive rate of fire, and its drums were uncomfortable to carry and prone to feed problems once spring is weaken.

PPSh-41 was a select-fire weapon, with fire selector switch located inside the triggerguard, ahead of trigger. The safety was integrated into the charging handle and locked the bolt in forward or rearward position. The receiver and the barrel shroud was made from stamped steel. The front part of the barrel shroud extends beyond the muzzle and acted as a muzzle brake / muzzle flip compensator.

Such high capacity increased the firepower but the magazines were too slow to refill and not too reliable, so in 1942 a curved box magazine was developed. This magazine held 35 rounds and was much more comfortable to carry in pouches. Early magazines were made from 0,5 mm sheet steel and were somewhat unreliable.



SHOTGUNS

Ithaca Model 37

Caliber –

12 Gauge

Magazine Size –

4 round internal magazine

Weight – 8.0 lbs (3.6kg)



The Ithaca 37 is a pump-action shotgun made in large numbers for the civilian, military, and police markets. Also known as the Featherlight, it utilizes a novel combination ejection/loading port on the bottom of the gun which leaves the sides closed to the elements. In addition, the outline of the gun is clean. Finally, since shells load and eject from the bottom, operation of the gun is equally convenient from either side of the gun. This makes the gun popular with left-handed and right-handed shooters alike.

Designed by the famous firearms designers John Browning and John Pedersen, the gun was initially marketed as the Remington Model 17. The Model 17 was a 20-gauge weapon of trim proportions, later redesigned and refined into the popular Remington Model 31. That gun would eventually be replaced in production by the Remington 870 which is still produced to this day. After gearing for production of the Ithaca model 33, they discovered more Pedersen patents that would not expire until 1937; along with the introduction date, they changed the model designation from 33 to 37.

This shotgun survived World War II is a testament to the soundness of the design. Many sporting arms ceased production entirely during the same period. While Ithaca did produce some shotguns for military use during the war, they also produced M1911 pistols and M3 Grease Guns.

After WW-II, Ithaca resumed production of the Model 37. Made in many different models, the Ithaca 37 has the longest production run for a pump-action shotgun in history, surpassing that of the Winchester Model 12 that had originally inspired Ithaca to produce pump-action shotguns. Ithaca has suffered many setbacks in its history, changing hands numerous times. At one time, the Ithaca 37 was renamed the Model 87, although it was soon changed back. Production continued until 2005 when Ithaca once again changed hands. Production has resumed in Ohio.



SHOTGUNS

Remington Model 870

Caliber –

12 Gauge

Magazine Size –

4 round internal magazine

Weight – 8.0 lbs (3.6kg)



The Remington 870 was the fourth major design in a series of Remington pump shotguns. John Pedersen designed the fragile Model 10 (and later the improved model 29). Working with John Browning, Pedersen also helped design the Model 17 which was adopted by Ithaca as the Ithaca 37 and also served as the basis for the Remington 31. The Model 31 was well-liked, but struggled for sales in the shadow of the Winchester Model 12. Remington sought to correct that in 1950 by introducing a modern, streamlined, rugged, reliable, and relatively inexpensive shotgun, the 870 Wingmaster.

Sales of the 870 have been steady. They reached 2 million guns by 1973 (ten times the number of Model 31 shotguns it replaced).



SHOTGUNS

Winchester Model 1897 "Trench" Gun

Caliber –

12 Gauge



Magazine Size –

6 round internal magazine

Weight – 8.0 lbs (3.6kg)



The Model 1897 was popular before World War I, but it was after the war broke out that sales of the Model 1897 picked up. This was due to the fact that many were produced to meet the demands of the Military. When the United States entered World War I, there was a need for more service weapons to be issued to the troops. It became clear to the United States just how brutal trench warfare was, and how great the need was for a large amount of close range fire power while fighting in a trench, after they had observed the war for the first three years. The Model 1897 Trench grade was an evolution of this idea. The pre-existing Winchester Model 1897 was modified by adding a perforated steel heat shield over the barrel which protected the hand of the user from the barrel when it became over-heated, and an adapter with bayonet lug for affixing a M1917 bayonet.

This model was ideal for close combat and was efficient in trench warfare due to its 20 inch cylinder bore barrel. Buckshot ammunition was issued with the trench grade during the war. Each round of this ammunition contained 9 buckshot pellets that were of the size 00. This gave considerable firepower to the individual soldier by each round that was fired. This shorter barrel and large amount of firepower is what made this grade ideal for trench warfare. The Model 1897 was used by American troops for other purposes in World War I other than a force multiplier. American Soldiers who were skilled at trap shooting were armed with these guns and stationed where they could fire at enemy hand grenades in midair. This would deflect the grenades from falling into the American Trenches and therefore protect American Soldiers.

Unlike most modern pump-action shotguns, the Winchester Model 1897 fired each time the action closed with the trigger depressed (that is, it lacks a trigger disconnector and is capable of slamfire). Coupled with its six-shot capacity made it effective for close combat, such that troops referred to it as a "trench sweeper". The slamfire allowed troops to empty the whole magazine tube into enemies with great speed. The spread of the buckshot allowed the weapon to hit many targets with minimal aiming. The Model 1897 was so effective because it was devastating, and feared, that the German government protested (in vain) to have it outlawed in combat. The Model 1897 was used in limited numbers during World War II by the United States Army and Marine Corps, although it was largely superseded by the similarly militarized version of the hammerless Model 1912.

Other military uses of the shotgun included "the execution of security/interior guard operations, rear area security operations, guarding prisoners of war, raids, ambushes, military operations in urban terrain, and selected special operations."



RIFLES

FN-FAL L1A1 SLR

Caliber –

7.62 x 51mm NATO

Magazine Size –

20 round magazine

Weight – 9.5 lbs (4.4kg)



Many Australian soldiers used the SLR rifle during the Vietnam War. Many Australian soldiers preferred the larger calibre weapon over the American M16 because they felt the SLR was more reliable and they could trust the NATO 7.62 round to kill an enemy soldier outright. Australian jungle warfare tactics during the Vietnam War were far more successful than those employed by U.S. troops, and often determined by the strengths and limitations of the SLR and its heavy ammunition load.

Another interesting product of Australian participation in the conflict in South-East Asia was the field modification of L1A1 and L2A1 rifles by the Australian Special Air Service Regiment SASR for better handling. Nicknamed "The Bitch", these rifles were field modified, often from heavy barrel L2A1 automatic rifles, with their barrels cut off immediately in front of the gas block, and often with the L2A1 bipods removed and a XM148 40 mm grenade launcher mounted below the barrel. The XM148 40 mm grenade launchers were obtained from U.S. forces. For the L1A1, the lack of fully-automatic fire resulted in the unofficial conversion of the L1A1 to full-auto capability by simply filing down the selector, which works by restricting safety sear movement.



RIFLES

M-14

Caliber –

7.62 x 51mm NATO

Magazine Size –

20 round magazine

Weight – 9.9 lbs (4.5kg)



The M14 rifle is an American selective fire battle rifle firing 7.62 × 51 mm NATO ammunition superseded in military use by the M16 rifle.

The rifle served adequately during its brief tour of duty in Vietnam. The M-14 was unwieldy in the thick brush due to its length and weight. The power of the 7.62 mm NATO cartridge allowed it to penetrate cover quite well and reach out to extended range. The weapon was very reliable and continued to function even under adverse conditions. However, there were several drawbacks to the M14. The traditional wood stock of the rifle had a tendency to swell and expand in the heavy moisture of the jungle, adversely effecting accuracy. Also, because of the M14's powerful 7.62 × 51 mm cartridge, the weapon was virtually uncontrollable in fully-automatic mode.

The M14 remained the primary infantry weapon in Vietnam until replacement by the M16 in 1966–1968. The M16 was ordered as replacement by policy change of Defense Secretary McNamara over the objection of Army officers who had backed the M14. Though production on the M14 was officially discontinued, some disgruntled troops still managed to hang on to them while deriding the M16 as a frail and underpowered "Mattel toy" or "poodle shooter".



RIFLES

MAS 49/1956

Caliber –

7.5 x 54mm



Magazine Size –

10 round magazine

Weight – 9.0 lbs (4.1kg)



The MAS-49 rifle, developed by the French state arms factory Manufacture Nationale d'Armes de St-Etienne (MAS), was a logical development of many earlier prototypes, based on the direct gas impingement system, developed by the French designer Rossignol early in the XX century. The same (or very similar) gas system was later used in Swedish Ljungman AG-42 rifle and in Eugene Stoner AR-15 / M16 rifles. France was a major player in the field of automatic rifles since the very beginning, but due to deep secrecy less is commonly known about French developments in this field. In any way, after the end of the 2nd World war the liberated France found itself in the need of rearming its infantry with semi-automatic rifle. Starting with Rossignol's gas system and some prototypes built during the 1920s and 1930s, MAS developed a semi-automatic rifle which was produced in very limited numbers in 1944 as MAS-44. It was later improved to accept new, detachable magazines and modified to be able to launch rifle grenades, and then became the MAS-49, or "Fusil Automatique MAS Modele 1949". MAS-1949 (as it was stamped on the receiver), seen heavy combat use in the French Indo-China and Algeria and proved itself accurate and reliable. In 1956, an improved pattern rifle was adopted by Armee de Terre (French Army) as a MAS-1949/56. The MAS-49/56 was lightened, had shorter barrel and forend, different grenade launcher sights and was able to be fitted with spike-shaped bayonet, while MAS-1949 could not be equipped with bayonet. MAS-49/56 served as a first-line weapon with French army until 1979, when it was replaced by the 5.56mm FAMAS assault rifle.



RIFLES

MAS 36

Caliber –

7.5 x 54mm



Magazine Size –

5 round internal magazine

Weight – 8.1 lbs (3.7kg)

French army was among the first to adopt the smokeless rifle ammunition in the form of 8mm Lebel cartridge in 1886. By the early 1920s this rimmed cartridge became obsolete, so French began to develop a more modern, rimless cartridge, more suitable for proposed lightweight machine guns. By the 1924 French army had the new 7.5mm cartridge, but this proved to be unsuccessful, and by the 1929 the updated version of the 7.5mm ammunition has been adopted as 7.5mm Cartouche Mle.1929C (7.5x54mm). By the same time, French also developed a lightweight machinegun, the MAC 1929. Initially, French tried to convert earlier 8mm Berthier rifles for new ammunition, but it was apparent that the new rifle is desirable for French infantry. In 1936 French military officially adopted the MAS Mle.1936 (MAS-36) bolt-action rifle, developed by the Manufacture D'Armes de Saint-Etienne. This rifle served with French armed forces until the semi-automatic MAS-49/56 replaced it in service during 1950s and 1960s. The MAS-36 rifle was in production up until the mid-1950s.

MAS-36 is a manually operated, magazine fed, rotating bolt action rifle. The rotating bolt has two opposing lugs, located at the rear of the bolt body. The bolt locks into receiver walls, the bolt handle is located at the rear of the bolt, and is bent forward for more comfortable operation. The square-shaped receiver is machined from steel, and contained integral magazine.

Magazine is loaded using charging clips or single rounds, with clip guides machined into the receiver bridge. The wooden stock is made from two parts (buttsstock and forend), both connected to the uncovered receiver. The spike-shaped bayonet is stored in the tube below the barrel in reversed position, when not in use. Probably the most noticeable feature of the MAS-36 is the lack of any manual safety - rifle was supposed to be carried with empty magazine, and loaded only before the actual combat.



RIFLES

Mosin Nagant

Caliber –

7.62 x 54mm Russian

Magazine Size –

5 round internal magazine

Weight – 8.6 lbs (3.9kg)



The Mosin–Nagant is a bolt-action, internal magazine fed, military rifle that was used by the armed forces of the Russian Empire, the Soviet Union and various other nations, most of them from Eastern bloc. It gets its name from the Russian Artillery Colonel Sergei Ivanovich Mosin who designed the bolt and receiver, and the Belgian Emile Nagant, who designed the magazine system. His brother, Leon Nagant, was a rifle designer. Also known as the Three-Line Rifle, in reference to the 7.62 mm calibre, it was the first to use the 7.62x54mmR cartridge. As a front-line rifle, the Mosin–Nagant served in various forms from 1891 until the 1960s in many Eastern European nations, when the sniper rifle variant was replaced by the SVD. The Mosin–Nagant is still used in many conflicts due to its ruggedness and the vast number produced.

In the years after World War II, the Soviet Union ceased production of all Mosin–Nagants and withdrew them from service in favor of the SKS series carbines and eventually the AK series rifles. Despite its growing obsolescence, the Mosin–Nagant saw continued service throughout the Eastern bloc and the rest of the world for many decades to come. Mosin–Nagant rifles and carbines saw service on many fronts of the Cold War, from Korea and Vietnam to Afghanistan and along the Iron Curtain in Europe. They were kept not only as reserve stockpiles, but front-line infantry weapons as well.



RIFLES

SKS (Samozaryadnyi Karabin sistemi Simonova)

Caliber –

7.62 x 39mm

Magazine Size –

10 round internal

Weight – 8.6 lbs (3.9kg)



The SKS is a Russian semi-automatic carbine, designed in 1945 by Sergei Gavrilovich Simonov. It is formally known as the Samozaryadnyi Karabin sistemi Simonova, 1945 (Self-loading Carbine, Simonov's system, 1945), or SKS 45. It was originally planned to serve as the new standard issue weapon for the Soviet military forces, alongside Mikhail Kalashnikov' new AK-47 design to replace the Mosin-Nagant series of bolt-action rifles and carbines that had been in service since 1891. As mass production of AK-pattern rifles increased, the SKS carbine was soon phased out of service. The carbine was quickly replaced by the AK-47, but it remained in second-line service for decades afterwards, and remains a ceremonial arm today. It was widely exported and produced by the former Eastern Bloc nations, as well as China, where it was called the "Type 56" (and, in modified form, the "Type 68"). It is today popular on the civilian surplus market in many countries.

The carbine was chambered for the then-new 7.62 x 39 mm M1943 round, an intermediate cartridge which went on to become a standard for the subsequent AK-pattern rifles.



RIFLES

SVD (Snaiperskaya Vintovka Dragunova)

Caliber –

7.62 x 54mm Russian

Magazine Size –

10 round internal

Weight – 9.5 lbs (4.3kg)



Dragunov SVD was designed not as a "standard" sniper rifle in its Western meaning of the term. In fact, main role of the SVD in Soviet / Russian Army is to extend effective range of fire of every infantry squad up to about 600 meters and to provide special fire support. SVD is a lightweight and quite accurate (for it's class) rifle, cabable of semi-auto fire. First request for new sniper rifle was issued in 1958. In 1963 SVD was accepted by Soviet Military. SVD can use any kind of standard 7.62x54R ammo, but primary round is specially developed for SVD sniper-grade cartridge with steel-core bullet. Every infantry squad in the Russian (Soviet) army had one man with SVD.

SVD rifle is extremely reliable in all conditions, and designed for heavy use. It has backup adjustable iron sights as a standard option, as well as a bayonet mount (standard AK-47 bayonet type).

Dragunov SVD is gas-operated, semi-automatic rifle. It uses short-stroke gas piston, and gas chamber has a two-position manual gas regulator. Barrel is locked by rotating bolt with three lugs. Receiver is machined from steel block. The safety is somewhat reminiscent in its appearance to that of Kalashnikov AK assault rifle, although internal design of the trigger unit is different, and there's no provisions for full automatic fire. Trigger unit is assembled on a separate removable base that also incorporates a trigger guard. The second, smaller lever, located on the right side of receiver behind the safety, is a receiver cover catch, and is used to disassemble the gun. All SVD rifles are fitted with adjustable open sights, as well as proprietary side rail mount, which will accept telescopic or IR sights on quick-detachable mounts. Standard telescope sight is the 4X fixed magnification PSO-1 with range-finding reticle. SVD rifles also are issued with carrying sling, cleaning kit and other accessories. A standard AK-type bayonet can be installed on the barrel.



ASSAULT RIFLES

AK-47

Caliber –

7.62 x 39mm

Magazine Size –

30 round magazine

Weight – 10.1 lbs (4.6kg)



The AK-47 (*Avtomat Kalashnikova 1947*) is a gas-operated assault rifle designed by Mikhail Kalashnikov, produced by Russian manufacturer IZH, and used in many Eastern bloc nations during the Cold War. It was adopted and standardized in 1947. Compared to rifles used in World War II, the AK-47 was generally lighter, more compact, with a shorter range, a smaller 7.62 × 39 mm cartridge, and was capable of selective fire. It was one of the first true assault rifles, and surely the most prolific. The AK-47 and its numerous variants have been produced in greater numbers than any other assault rifle in the 20th century, and it remains in production to this day.

Easily recognized with its high front sights, large selector/safety switch on the right side and the long, curved banana magazine, this is the Soviet version with a conventional wooden buttstock. The AK-47 is a gas-operated, magazine-fed rifle which has a semiautomatic ROF of 40 rounds (effective range about 400 meters), increasing to 100 rounds on fully automatic (effective range about 300 meters). It has a 30 round detachable box magazine.

Renowned for its durability, the AK-47 is shorter and heavier than the M-16 but with a lower ROF and muzzle velocity.



ASSAULT RIFLES

CAR-15E1 & E2 ("XM-177")

Caliber –

5.56 x 45mm NATO

Magazine Size –

20/30 round magazine

Weight – 5.3 lbs (2.4kg)



The first carbine version of the M16 assault rifle appeared under the name of CAR-15 in 1965, and was intended for US Special Forces who fought in Vietnam. The original M16 was simply shortened by cutting half of the length of the barrel (from original 20 inches to 10 inches) and by shortening the buttstock by another 3 inches. The butt was plastic and retractable, the handguards were of triangular shape and the flash hider was of original three-prong type. Based on the original CAR-15, Colt quickly developed the CAR-15 Air Force Survival Rifle, intended, as a name implied, to serve to downed airplane and helicopter pilots. This version had tubular handguards and metallic tubular buttstock, and for some reasons the pistol grip was shortened. Initial combat experience with CAR-15 brought up some problems. First, the carbine was too loud, deafening the firing soldier quite quickly. Second, the muzzle flash was also terrific, blinding the shooter at night and giving away the position of the shooter to the enemies. Colt partially solved this problem by installing a new, longer flash suppressor. This version, known as the Colt model 609 Commando, also carried new handguards of tubular shape. This model was officially adopted by US Army as XM-177E1. This version had M16A1-style receiver with forward assist button. In the mid-1967 Colt slightly upgraded the Commando by lengthening the barrel up to 11.5 inches (292 mm), and this version was adopted as XM-177E2.



ASSAULT RIFLES

Chinese Type-56

Caliber –

7.62 x 39mm

Magazine Size –

30 round magazine

Weight – 8.4 lbs (3.8kg)



In 1956, the Chinese military adopted two Soviet designs, both carrying the same Type 56 designation, and both being chambered for Soviet 7.62 x 39 ammunition. One was the semi-automatic Simonov SKS carbine, the other was the Kalashnikov AK-47 assault rifle. Both weapons were made in large numbers and used by the PLA (Peoples Liberation Army of China), as well as exported into various countries. The original Type 56 assault rifle was an almost exact copy of the Soviet AK-47, with its milled receiver. Later on, Chinese designers switched to AKM-type stamped receivers, under the same Type 56 designation. The only notable differences were the markings in Chinese instead of Russian, and the folding non-detachable spike-shaped bayonets, which replaced the original detachable knife-bayonets of Soviet origin.

Type 56 is a gas operated, selective fire weapon. The receiver is machined from steel in early versions, the two lugged bolt locks into receiver walls. Later models, however, were made with stamped-steel AKM-type receivers, but retained the same Type 56 designation. The Type 56 has AK-47-style controls with a reciprocating charging handle and a massive safety / fire selector lever on the right side of the receiver. The furniture is made from wood, and a compact version with an underfolding metal buttstock is also available (designation is Type 56-1). Alternatively, a version with side-folding buttstock is produced as Type 56-2. The only visible difference from the Soviet AK-47 is a permanently attached spike bayonet, which folds under the barrel when not in use.

Some sources said that quality of those guns was worse than of Soviet original ones. Most notably, at least some Type 56 rifles lacked the chrome plating in the barrel and gas system area, and thus were much less resistant to corrosion.



ASSAULT RIFLES

M-16A1

Caliber –

5.56 x 45mm

Magazine Size –

20/30 round magazine

Weight – 5.5 lbs (2.5kg)



M16 is the U.S. Military designation for a family of rifles derived from the ArmaLite AR-15. It is an assault rifle which fires NATO standard 5.56 mm ammunition. It has been the primary infantry rifle of the United States military since 1967, and has been the most produced firearm in its caliber.

The M16 is a lightweight, 5.56 mm caliber, air-cooled, gas-operated, magazine-fed rifle, with a rotating bolt, actuated by direct impingement gas operation. It is constructed of steel, aluminum and composite plastics.

There have been three main iterations of the M16. The first was M16 and M16A1 models, fielded in the 1960s that fired a U.S. M193/M196 round that could fire either semi or fully-automatically. The development was guided by the Army during the 1950s, which culminated in a field trial in Vietnam in the early 1960s. This lead to its official adoption in 1964 by the USAF as the M16. Various modified versions of the M16 design were subsequently fielded under experimental designations, culminating in the M16A1. The M16A1 was simply the M16 with a forward assist as requested by the Army. This weapon remained the primary infantry rifle of the United States military from 1967 until the 1980s.



MACHINEGUNS

Browning M2HB .50 Cal.

Caliber –

12.7 x 99mm

Magazine Size –

100rd Belt

Weight – 128 lbs (58kg)



The M2 Machine Gun, Browning .50 Caliber Machine Gun, or "Ma Deuce" is a heavy machine gun designed towards the end of World War I by John Browning. It is very similar in design to John Browning's earlier M1919 Browning machine gun, which was chambered for the .30-06 cartridge. The M2 uses the larger and more powerful .50 BMG cartridge, which was named for the gun itself (BMG standing for *Browning Machine Gun*). In service the gun was nicknamed *Ma Deuce* by U.S. Military personnel or simply "fifty-cal." in reference to its caliber. The design has had many specific designations; the official designation for the current infantry type is Browning Machine Gun, Cal. .50, M2, HB, Flexible. It is effective against infantry, unarmored or lightly-armored vehicles and boats, light fortifications, and low-flying aircraft.

The Browning .50 caliber machine gun has been used extensively as a vehicle weapon and for aircraft armament by the United States from the 1920s to the present day. It was heavily used during World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War. With the exception of the M1911 .45 automatic pistol, the M2 has been in use longer than any other small arm in U.S. inventory.

The M2 is currently manufactured by General Dynamics and Fabrique Nationale (FN) for the United States government. FN has been the manufacturer since John Browning worked for them in the 1910s and '20s to develop the machine gun.

There are several different types of ammunition used in the M2HB and AN aircraft guns. From World War II through the Vietnam War, the big Browning was used with standard ball, armor-piercing (AP), armor-piercing incendiary (API), and armor-piercing incendiary tracer (APIT) rounds. All .50 ammunition designated "armor-piercing" was required to completely perforate 0.875" (22.2 mm) of hardened steel armor plate at a distance of 100 yards (91 m), and 0.75" (19 mm) at 547 yards (500 m). The API and APIT rounds left a flash, report, and smoke on contact, useful in detecting strikes on enemy targets; they were primarily intended to incapacitate thin-skinned and lightly armored vehicles and aircraft, while igniting their fuel tanks.



MACHINEGUNS

DShK Heavy Machinegun

Caliber –

12.7 x 108mm

Magazine Size –

50rd Belt

Weight – 345 lbs (157kg)



The DShK 1938 is a Soviet heavy anti-aircraft machine gun firing 12.7x108mm cartridges. The weapon was also used as a heavy infantry machine gun, in which case it was frequently deployed with a two-wheeled mounting and a single-sheet armor-plate shield.

It took its name from the weapons designers Vasily Degtyaryov, who designed the original weapon, and Georgi Shpagin, who improved the cartridge feed mechanism. It is sometimes nicknamed *Dushka* (lit. "Sweetie", "Dear"), from the abbreviation. The requirement for a heavy machine gun appeared in 1929. The first such gun, the Degtyaryov, Krupnokalibernyi, was built in 1930 and this gun was produced in small quantities from 1933 to 1935.

The gun was fed from a drum magazine of only thirty rounds, and had a poor rate of fire. Shpagin developed a belt feed mechanism to fit to the DK giving rise, in 1938, to the adoption of the gun as the DShK 1938. This became the standard Soviet heavy machine gun in World War II.

The DShK 1938 was used in several roles. As an anti-aircraft weapon it was mounted on pintle and tripod mounts, and on a triple mount on the truck. Late in the war, it was mounted on the cupolas of IS-2 tanks and ISU-152 self-propelled guns. As an infantry heavy support weapon it used a two-wheeled trolley, similar to that developed by Sokolov for the 1910 Maxim gun.

In addition to the Soviet Union and Russia, the DShK has been manufactured under license by a number of countries, including the People's Republic of China, Pakistan and Romania.



MACHINEGUNS

M-60 Machinegun

Caliber –

7.62 x 51mm NATO



Magazine Size –

100rd Belt

Weight – 23.1 lbs (10.5kg)



The M60 is a family of American belt-fed machine guns firing the 7.62 × 51 mm NATO cartridge. It is basically described as a German FG42 Paratroop Rifle with the addition of a belt feed from the MG42.

The M60 can be used in both offensive and defensive configurations. In the offense, it provides a more moderate rate of fire, greater effective range, and uses a larger caliber round than the standard-issue U.S. service rifle, the M16 family. In defensive use, the long range, close defensive, and final protective fire delivered by the M60 form an integral part of a unit's battle plan.

The M60 is effective up to 1,100 meters when firing at an area target and mounted on a tripod; up to 800 meters when firing at an area target using the integral bipod; up to 600 meters when firing at a point target; and up to 200 meters when firing at a moving point target. United States Marine Corps doctrine holds that the M60 and other weapons in its class are capable of suppressive fire on area targets out to 1,500 meters if the gunner is sufficiently skilled.

The M60 is generally used as crew-served weapon, which means that it is usually operated by more than one soldier, in this case two—the gunner and an assistant. The gun's significant weight makes it difficult to carry and operate by a single soldier. In the modern United States Army Infantry, each soldier will typically carry the much lighter and smaller M16 rifle, while the entire squad will be served by a single, shared M60. The gunner carries the weapon while the assistant carries a spare barrel and extra ammunition in linked belts. The basic ammunition load carried by the crew is 600 to 900 rounds, which at the maximum rate of fire allows for approximately two minutes of continuous firing. In many U.S. units that used the M60 as a squad automatic weapon in Vietnam, every soldier in the rifle squad would carry at least 200 linked rounds of ammunition for the M60, a spare barrel, or both, in addition to his own weapon and equipment. It is fired from various standing positions, and also with the M2 tripod, the integral bipod, and some other mounts.

M60 references either the first major version, or some member of the family. The M60D are used on the Type 88 K1 in pintle-mounted configurations, respectively.



MACHINEGUNS

M-63a Stoner

Caliber –

5.56 x 45mm NATO

Magazine Size –

100rd Belt

Weight – 11.7 lbs (5.3kg)



Eugene Stoner, one of designers of M16 rifle, left ArmaLite in about 1961 and joined the Cadillac Gage Corp. There he began development of an entirely new weapon system. It was probably the first truly modular system, that consisted of about fifteen subassemblies which could be assembled in any configuration, from an assault rifle and short carbine up to a lightweight or even a general purpose machine gun. First prototypes, chambered for 7.62x51mm NATO ammunition, appeared in 1962, known as Stoner 62. Just a year later Stoner turned out a new system, chambered for 5.56x45 M193 US service round, and known as Stoner 63. This system, developed and promoted until the early 1970s, was extensively tested by the US military as the XM22 (Stoner 63A rifle), XM23 (Stoner 63A carbine), and the XM207 (light machine gun with belt feed). The only military application of the Stoner 63 system, however, was the Mk.23 model 0 belt-fed light machine gun configuration, used in limited numbers by US Navy Special Forces and Marine Corps in Vietnam. In general the Stoner system, while having the advantages of modularity and interchangeability of parts and thus great flexibility in tactical use, was somewhat too expensive and also slightly over-complicated for a dedicated light machine gun (or any other configuration). It was also somewhat dirt-sensitive and required much attention and maintenance. Overall, some 3,500 to 4,000 Stoner 63 weapon kits were produced between 1962 and 1971. Of those, some 2400 Stoner 63 Light machine guns were purchased by US Navy for issue to special forces in Vietnam, and about 100 more were bought for US Navy S.E.A.L.'s in improved Mk.23 mod.0 version.

The stamped steel receiver contains an universal bolt group, with a multi-lug rotating bolt and a long stroke gas piston with gas tube. The receiver also has several sets of mounting points for attachment of all other sub-assemblies and the quick-detachable barrel. In rifle and carbine configuration, the receiver is so orientated that the gas system lies above the barrel and the feed unit mounting points are below the receiver. In all machine gun configurations, either belt or magazine fed, the receiver is turned "upside down", with the gas system being below the barrel, ejection to the left side, and the feed unit above the receiver. In machine gun configuration, the trigger unit has no hammer; instead, its sear interoperates with the cut in the gas piston rod, allowing only full automatic fire, and only from an open bolt. The magazine feed unit can accommodate proprietary curved box magazines for 30 rounds, and can be used both in rifle and machine gun configurations. The belt feed unit could be used only in machine gun configurations. Early weapons had left-side feed, which sometimes caused jams because ejected shells reflected back into ejection window. Late production light machine guns had right-side feed which eliminated this problem. Early belt-fed LMG's were issued with 100-round box or 150-round drum belt containers. Late production LMG's with right-side feed were issued only with 100-round box containers, made from plastic.

In earlier Stoner 63 system weapons, the charging handle was located on the right side of the bolt carrier; the safety and fire selector were combined in one control, located on the left side of the trigger unit. Standard buttstock and forearm were made from plastic. All Stoner 63 light machine guns were issued with detachable folding bipods; while tripod and even vehicle mountings were developed by Cadillac Gage Corp, it seems that these never were used in combat.



MACHINEGUNS

RPD (Ruchnoy Pulemyot Degtyareva)

Caliber –

7.62 x 39mm

Magazine Size –

100rd Drum

Weight – 19.6 lbs (8.9kg)



The RPD was developed for the Russian military during 1944 for use as a squad automatic weapon (SAW), and entered service during the 1950s. It can be fired from a prone position with the built-in bipod, or from the hip with the aid of a sling. It is fed by refillable non-disintegrating links.

In China, the RPD was manufactured with minor internal modifications and was named *Type 56*. The Type 56 saw widespread use in the hands of NVA and NLF forces in the Vietnam war. Soon after the war, the RPD and its derivatives were rendered obsolete by the new RPK.



MACHINEGUNS

RPK (Ruchnoy Pulemjot Kalashnikova)

Caliber –

7.62 x 39mm

Magazine Size –

40 round magazine

Weight – 10.6 lbs (4.8kg)



In mid-1950s Soviet army started trials for a new infantry weapons system to replace the 7.62x39 SKS carbines, AK assault rifles and RPD LMGs. Several designers submitted their designs, which included both assault rifle and machine rifle / LMG – basically the same weapon as the companion rifle but with a longer, heavier barrel and with larger capacity, but still compatible, magazines. In 1961, Soviet army has chosen the Kalashnikov system, comprising of a modified AKM assault rifle and RPK squad automatic weapon. RPK stands for *Ruchnoy Pulemjot Kalashnikova* - Kalashnikov hand-held (light) machine gun. Copies of the RPK were or still are produced in several countries, that also made AK type rifles. The RPK is a gas operated, magazine fed, air cooled, selective fire weapon. The basic action, with a long-stroke gas piston located above the barrel and a rotating bolt, is similar to that of the Kalashnikov assault rifle. The trigger unit and safety is also the same, therefore the RPK fires from a closed bolt in both semi-automatic and automatic modes. The barrel is permanently fixed to the receiver and cannot be replaced in the field.

Ammunition feed is from magazines only. The magazine interface is same as on the Kalashnikov assault rifle in the same caliber, and RPK and AKM magazines are interchangeable. However, the standard magazines for RPK are of extended capacity. The most common are curved box magazines holding 40 rounds of ammunition. Early production RPK magazines were made from stamped steel, but later on polymer magazines were introduced. Steel drum magazines were also produced for the RPK. These magazines were rather heavy and expensive to make, and loaded same way as box magazines, by inserting rounds one by one through the magazine mouth (which can be a rather boring procedure, especially if several magazines need to be filled at once). Those drum magazines held 75 rounds of ammunition.

Standard sights of RPK are basically similar to that of the AKM rifle, with hooded post front and tangent type rear sight, marked for ranges between 100 and 1000 meters. However, the RPK rear sight also includes a windage adjustment mechanism. Special versions with an "N" suffix in the designation (RPKN,) were fitted with a side rail on the receiver to accept mountings for night (IR) sights.

RPK machine guns are fitted with integral folding bipods made from steel stampings. The shoulder stock is of a special shape, which facilitates the proper hold for the non-firing hand. Special versions of the RPK, made for airborne troops, had a side-folding buttstock. Such version is designated as RPKS.



GRENADE LAUNCHERS

EX-41 Grenade Launcher (“China Lake”)

Caliber –

40mm Grenade

Magazine Size –

4 round internal magazine

Weight – 17.8 lbs (8.1kg)



The idea of a multi-shot 40mm grenade launcher came of a combat experience, gained by US troops in Vietnam. They were using single-shot M79 grenade launchers to great effect, but often found M9 to be too slow in reloading, such as in ambush / counter ambush situations. Therefore, US Navy (which was responsible for armament of various special purpose troops like Navy SEALs) set to develop such weapon. The task has been handled to the China Lake Naval Research Facility, which turned out first prototypes in around 1968. This large weapon represented a typical American-style pump-operated shotgun with tubular magazine below the barrel. Submitted for field trials in Vietnam, this weapon apparently performed quite well with HE-Frag ammunition, but often chocked on close-combat ammunition loaded with buckshot or flechettes (small arrows). This was mostly because of stubby shape of these rounds, while HE rounds had nicely curved noses which assisted reliable feeding. Furthermore, the overall weight of the loaded weapon was quite significant, to say the least. Apparently, no more than couple of dozens of such weapons, designated as EX-41, were made before US Forces were withdrawn from Vietnam. It seems that no further development has occurred on this weapon since then.

EX-41 is a manually operated, magazine fed grenade launcher. It has a tubular magazine below the barrel which holds 3 rounds, plus one round can be carried in the barrel. magazine is loaded through the port at the bottom of the receiver, empty cartridge cases are ejected to the right via ejection window. Reloading mechanism is operated by the sliding handguard, which shall be pulled to the rear and then pushed forward to complete reloading cycle. EX-41 was fitted with wooden buttstock that had a rubber recoil pad. Sights were of open type, same as on M79 grenade launcher.



GRENADE LAUNCHERS

M-203 Grenade Launcher

Caliber –

40mm Grenade

Magazine Size –

Single shot

Weight – 3.1 lbs (1.4kg)



The M203 grenade launcher has been developed between 1967 and 1968 by the AAI Corporation of USA on the contract from US Army. This contract has been issued on the basis of the experience, gained by the US armed forces in Vietnam with the M79 40mm grenade launcher (which was successful design but required an additional personal defense weapon to be carried by grenadier) and unsuccessful XM-148/CG-4 40mm underbarrel grenade launcher, developed in mid-sixties by Colt in attempt to cure deficiencies of the M79. The new underbarrel grenade launcher was intended to be used with all available 40mm ammunition, and to be attached to the existing infantry rifle then in service, the M16A1. In the late 1968 the AAI design has been type classified as XM203, and in early 1970 first M203 units went to Vietnam for field evaluation. After successful tests US Army ordered large quantities of M203, and since AAI had no resources for mass production, the manufacturing contract has been issued to Colt. latter on, more or less exact copies of M203 were produced in Egypt, South Korea and Bulgaria.

The M203 is a single-shot, breech-loading weapon with rifled barrel. The loading is achieved by sliding the aluminum barrel forward, then inserting the round of ammunition into the breech and sliding the loaded barrel back into the battery. The barrel is held in-battery by the manually controlled lock, which is disengaged by depressing the barrel catch lever at the left side of the launcher, above the middle of the barrel. The loaded cartridge is held at the breech face by the extractor claws, and remains stationary when barrel is opened forward. Once the barrel clears the fired case or unfired round, it is free to fall down from the breech face, so the next round can be loaded if necessary. The self-cocking firing unit with its own trigger is located at the rear of the M203 receiver, also made from aluminum alloy. The manual safety in the form of the swinging flap is located inside the trigger guard, just ahead of the trigger. The rear part of the barrel is covered with polymer handgrip. The standard M203 easily installs on the M16A1 or M16A2 type rifle, and installation requires about 5 minutes of work and a standard screwdriver for clamping screws. If necessary, M203 can be mounted on a separate shoulder-stock / pistol grip assemblies (available from several companies, such as Colt or Knight's Armament) to be used as a stand-alone weapon. The optional quadrant sight can be installed on the left side of the M16A1 carrying handle, and it allows aiming at the ranges of up to 400 meters.



GRENADE LAUNCHERS

M-79 Grenade Launcher

Caliber –

40mm Grenade

Magazine Size –

Break Open, Single Shot

Weight – 6.6 lbs (3.0kg)



Commonly known as the "Thump-Gun", "Thumper", or "Blooper", the M79 grenade launcher first appeared during the Vietnam war. It closely resembled a large bore, break-action, sawn-off shotgun, and could fire a wide variety of 40mm rounds, including explosive, anti-personnel, smoke, buckshot, flechette, and incendiary. During the 1960s and 70s, the US experimented with many types of grenade launchers attached to rifles, which allowed the grenadier to also function as a rifleman. One example, the XM148 was even fielded to a limited degree in Vietnam. Both the XM148 and M79 were eventually superseded by the M203. However, the M79 has remained in service in many niche roles throughout the armed services.



ANTI-TANK WEAPONS

M-72 LAW (Light Antitank Weapon)

Caliber –

66mm Rocket

Magazine Size –

Single Shot/Discard

Weight – 2.2 lbs (1.8kg)



The weapon consists of a rocket packed inside of a launcher made up of two tubes, one inside the other. While closed, the outer assembly acts as a watertight container for the rocket and the percussion cap-type firing mechanism that activates the rocket. The outer tube contains the trigger, the arming handle, front and rear sights, and the rear cover. The inner tube contains the channel assembly which houses the firing pin assembly, including the detent lever. When extended, the inner tube telescopes outward toward the rear, guided by the channel assembly which rides in an alignment slot in the outer tube's trigger housing assembly. This causes the detent lever to move under the trigger assembly in the outer tube, both locking the inner tube in the extended position and cocking the weapon. Once armed, the weapon is no longer watertight even if the launcher is collapsed into its original configuration.

When fired, the propellant in the rocket motor completely combusts before leaving the tip of the launcher, producing gases around 1,400 °F (760 °C). The rocket propels the 66 mm warhead forward without significant recoil. As the warhead emerges from the launcher, 6 fins spring out from the base of the rocket tube, stabilizing the warhead's flight.

Once fired the launcher is no longer useful and may be discarded. Due to the single use nature of the weapon, it was issued as a round of ammunition by the Canadian Army and the US Army.



ANTI-TANK WEAPONS

RPG-2

Caliber –

82mm Grenade

Magazine Size –

Single Shot

Weight – 9.9 lbs (4.5kg)



The RPG-2 was the first rocket-propelled grenade launcher designed in the Soviet Union.

The RPG-2 (*Ruchnoi Protivotankovii Granatomet-2*), and its predecessor the RPG-1 (the German *Panzerfaust*), were man-portable, shoulder-launched rocket propelled grenade weapons. The chief attributes of the RPG-2 were robustness, simplicity, and low cost. However its short range and inaccuracy led to its eventual replacement by the more effective RPG-7. Widely distributed to allies of the Soviet Union, it was also produced under license by other countries, including China and North Vietnam. Widely used against the U.S. military in the Vietnam War, its Vietnamese variants were called the B40 and B50.

The RPG-2 design is based on the German *Panzerfaust* anti-tank weapon developed during World War II.

Developed in 1947 and first delivered to the Soviet Army in 1949, the RPG-2 was deployed at a squad level. Although the RPG-2 could be operated by one man, standard military practice called for a two-man crew: a grenadier carrying the launcher and a purpose-built backpack containing three grenades and an assistant armed with a rifle and carrying another three-grenade backpack.



ANTI-TANK WEAPONS

RPG-7

Caliber –

85mm Grenade

Magazine Size –

Single Shot

Weight – 13.9 lbs (6.3kg)



The RPG-7 is a widely-produced, portable, shoulder-launched, anti-tank rocket propelled grenade weapon. Originally the RPG-7 and its predecessor, the RPG-2, were designed by the Soviet Union, and now manufactured by the Bazalt company.

The ruggedness, simplicity, low cost, and effectiveness of the RPG-7 has made it the most widely used anti-tank weapon in the world. Currently around 40 countries use the weapon, and it is manufactured in a number of variants by nine countries. It is also popular with irregular and guerrilla forces. The RPG has been used in almost all conflicts across all continents since the mid-1960s from the Vietnam War to the present day War in Afghanistan and Iraq War. The RPG-7 was first delivered to the Soviet Army in 1961 and deployed at a squad level. It replaced the RPG-2, having clearly out-performed the intermediate RPG-4 design during testing. The current model produced by Russia is the RPG-7V2, capable of firing standard and dual high explosive anti-tank (HEAT) rounds, high explosive/fragmentation, and thermobaric warheads (see below), with a UP-7V sighting device fitted (used in tandem with the standard 2.7x PGO-7 optical sight) to allow the use of extended range ammunition.



GRENADES

M-61 Fragmentation Grenade

Blast Radius – 15m

Grenade Type –

Impact Fragmentation

Weight – 0.9 lbs (0.4kg)

The M61 grenade is a fragmentation hand grenade used by the US Armed Forces in the Vietnam War.

The M61 has a thin sheet steel wall enclosing a notched steel coil and explosive core. When the grenade explodes, the coil shatters into high-velocity fragments that can cause casualties up to 15 meters away. It is sometimes referred to as a "lemon" grenade, because its explosive shell is shaped like a lemon fruit.

(1) Body -- thin sheet metal. Fragments are produced by a serrated wire coil fitted to the inside of the grenade body.

(2) Filler -- 5.5 ounces of Composition B.

(3) Fuse -- M204A1 or M204A2.

(4) Weight -- 16 ounces.

(5) Safety clip -- yes.

(6) Capabilities -- can be thrown 40 meters by average soldier. The effective killing radius is 5 meters and the effective casualty-producing radius is 15 meters.

ALTHOUGH THE KILLING RADIUS IS 5 METERS AND THE CASUALTY PRODUCING RADIUS OF THIS GRENADE IS 15 METERS, FRAGMENTS CAN DISPERSE AS FAR AWAY AS 230 METERS.

(7) Color/markings -- olive drab body with a single yellow band at the top.

Nomenclature and or lot number markings are in yellow.



GRENADES

M-67 Fragmentation Grenade

Blast Radius – 15m

Grenade Type –

Delay Fragmentation (3-5 seconds)

Weight – 0.9 lbs (0.4kg)

The M67 grenade is a fragmentation hand grenade used by the US armed forces. It replaces the M61 grenade used during Vietnam and the older MK2 "pineapple" grenade used since World War II.

The M67 can be thrown about 40 meters by the average soldier. It has a 3 to 5 second fuse that ignites explosives packed inside a round body. Shrapnel is provided by the grenade casing, and produces a casualty radius of 15 meters, with a fatality radius of 5 meters, though some fragments can disperse as far out as 230 meters. The arming mechanism is typical of modern grenades: to arm the device, pull the pin; to ignite the fuse, release the safety lever, commonly known as the "spoon".

(1) Body -- steel sphere.

(2) Filler -- 6.5 ounces of Composition B.

(3) Fuse -- M213.

(4) Weight -- 14 ounces.

(5) Safety clip -- yes.

(6) Capabilities -- can be thrown 40 meters by average soldier. The effective casualty-producing radius is 15 meters. ALTHOUGH THE KILLING RADIUS IS 5 METERS AND THE CASUALTY PRODUCING RADIUS OF THIS GRENADE IS 15 METERS, FRAGMENTS CAN DISPERSE AS FAR AWAY AS 230 METERS.

(7) Color/markings -- olive drab body with a single yellow band at the top.

Nomenclature and or lot number markings are in yellow.



GRENADES

MK3A2 Fragmentation Grenade

Blast Radius – 8m

Grenade Type –

Delay Fragmentation (5 seconds)

Weight – 0.9 lbs (0.4kg)

The MK3A2 offensive hand grenade is a concussion grenade designed to produce casualties during close combat while minimizing danger to friendly personnel. The grenade is also used for concussion effects in enclosed areas, for blasting, or for demolition tasks. The shock waves (overpressure) produced by this grenade when used in enclosed areas are greater than those produced by the fragmentation grenade. It is, therefore, very effective against enemy soldiers located in bunkers, buildings, and fortified areas.

- (1) Body -- fiber (similar to the packing container for the fragmentation hand grenade).
- (2) Filler -- 8 ounces of TNT.
- (3) Fuse -- M206A1 or M206A2.
- (4) Weight -- 15.6 ounces.
- (5) Safety clip -- yes.
- (6) Capabilities -- can be thrown 40 meters by average soldier. The MK3A2 has an effective casualty radius in open areas of 2 meters. Secondary missiles and bits of fuze may be projected as far as 200 meters from the detonation point.
- (7) Color/markings -- black with yellow markings around its middle.



GRENADES

F-1 “Limonka” Fragmentation Grenade

Blast Radius – 15m

Grenade Type –

Delay Fragmentation (3.5 - 4 seconds)

Weight – 0.9 lbs (0.4kg)

The Soviet F-1 hand grenade, nicknamed the *limonka* (lemon) is an anti-personnel fragmentation grenade. It contains a 60 gram explosive charge (TNT). The total weight of the grenade with the fuse is about 600 grams. The UZRGM fuse is a universal Russian type also used in the RG-41, RG-42, and RGD-5 grenades. The fuse time is 3.5 to 4 seconds.

Based upon the British Mills bomb, the grenade is similar in appearance to the U.S. Army Mk 2 "pineapple" grenade. It has a steel exterior that is ribbed to generate shrapnel upon detonation and to prevent hands from slipping. The distance the grenade can be thrown is estimated at 30-45 meters. The circumference of the shrapnel dispersion is about 30 meters.

The F1 grenade has been supplied to various foreign countries over the years, including Iraq and other arab nations. Though obsolete and no longer in production, it can still be encountered in combat zones.



GRENADES

M-8 Smoke Grenade (White/Colors)

Blast Radius – n/a

Grenade Type –
n/a

Weight – 1.5 lbs (0.7kg)



This grenade is used to produce dense clouds of white smoke for signaling and screening.

- a. Body. The grenade body is a sheet steel cylinder.
- b. Filler. The filler has 19 ounces of Type C, HC smoke mixture.
- c. Fuse. The fuse is an M201A1.
- d. Weight. The grenade weighs 24 ounces.
- e. Capabilities. The average soldier can throw the AN-M8 30 meters. The grenade emits a dense cloud of white smoke for 105 to 150 seconds.
- f. Color and Markings. The grenade has a light green body with black markings and a white top.



MINES / BOOBY TRAPS

Listing of Mines/Booby Traps:

Artillery Rounds:

Artillery rounds were commonly buried in the ground and were activated by a pull in the trip wire. Once activated, the artillery round would detonate causing a rather large explosion. These types of traps typically inflicted a lot of damage and had a large effect on a unit's morale.

Grenade attached to a tripwire:

This is a common trap set by the NVA/VC forces. It is simple to get the necessary materials needed and simple to setup. It allows a western trooper to accidentally walk through the tripwire, thus triggering the grenade by pulling its pin. The blast from the grenade can easily take everyone out within a five meter circumference.

M-16 Anti-Personal Mine:

The M-16 AP Mine is a U.S. made bounding AP mine. It was based on captured plans of the World War II era German S-mine and has similar performance. The mine consists of a cast iron body in a thin steel sleeve. A central fuze well on the top of the mine is normally fitted with a pronged M605 pressure and tilt fuze. Sufficient pressure on the prongs or tension on an attached tripwire causes the release of a striker. The freed striker is forced into a percussion cap which ignites a short pyrotechnic delay. The purpose of this delay is to allow the victim to move off the top of the mine, to prevent its upward movement from being blocked. Once the delay has burned through, a 4.5-gram black powder charge is ignited, which launches the inner iron body of the mine up into the air.

Nail Boards:

Simple boards laid on the ground under the cover of camouflage that inflict damage on someone that steps on it. These traps were also used at the bottom of rivers for unsuspecting troops to step on while fording a stream/river. While not necessarily lethal, they slow down troop movement and lower morale among the group.

Punji Stake Pits:

This device is a simple wooden box made of boards joined together with four corner posts. The box has a lightweight-top but the bottom is removed. Barbed spikes are placed in the ground at the bottom pointing upward. This trap is usually set up on dirt roads and trails to take advantage of favorable camouflage.

These traps are setup for unsuspecting infantry to fall into, thus rendering them unable to continue walking or far worse such as death.



VEHICLES

- SOFT VEHICLES
- ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS
- MAIN BATTLE TANKS
- SELF PROPELLED ANTI AIRCRAFT



SOFT VEHICLES

M-35 2 1/2 ton Cargo Truck

Crew – 1 + 20

Length – n/a

Width – n/a

Height – n/a

Weight – 1.5 tons

Armor – Soft Vehicle; Armor is limited

Main Armament – n/a

Road Speed – 100 km/h

Range – n/a

Production of the GMC Truck, 2-1/2-ton, 6 x 6, Cargo, CCKW "Jimmy" or "Deuce and a half," began in 1941 by General Motors Corporation and ended in 1945, with 562,750 manufactured. This GMC truck was the most commonly used tactical vehicle in World War II. The GMCS were originally fitted with a sheet metal type cab. This was replaced after July 1943 by a tarpaulin or canvas cab, not only for the economic use of steel, but saving volume when transported by boat.

The rear area was fitted with wooden side racks which folded down for carrying personnel. The bed could also hold reservoirs for 750 gallons of water and fuel, provide shelter for radio communication or field medical procedures, transport elements of a Treadway bridge for engineers, or bombs for the Army Air Corps. This version of the GMC CCKW was withdrawn from service in the US Army in 1956.

When American forces arrived in the Republic of Vietnam in 1965, the threat of ambush hung over every highway in the country. The response was to build gun trucks. Typical gun trucks consisted of a deuce and a half covered on the outside with a 1/4" armor plating. The floors were sandbagged. Each gun truck had a four-man crew consisting of an NCOIC, a driver, and two gunners. The weaponry was two M-60 machine guns. The NCOIC had an M-79 grenade launcher and a .45 and the crewmembers had M-16s, simple but effective. After a few months of operation, it became clear that the 2-ton truck lacked sufficient power to maneuver with the added weight of armor plate, weapons, and ammunition, so several of the more powerful 5-ton cargo trucks were converted into gun trucks.

Crew-served weapons are the ones where the gunner has an assistant gunner that feeds the weapon and changes the barrel, so the shooter can concentrate on hitting the target. The M2 50-caliber is in a ring mount on top of a deuce and a half ton M35A1M1 truck. The M2 is used on what is called "a gun truck" that is designed for convoy security. The ring mount allows the Soldier who is firing the weapon to move 360 degrees. Rather than just firing out of the front of the vehicle, he can turn and engage targets all the way around. In a regular combat situation a transportation unit would use generally one gun truck per 20 vehicles in a convoy.



SOFT VEHICLES

M-35 "Gun Truck"

Crew – 3

Length – n/a

Width – n/a

Height – n/a

Weight – 1.5 tons

Armor – Soft Vehicle; Armor is limited

Main Armament – n/a

Road Speed – 100 km/h

Range – n/a

The versatility of the pattern was perhaps shown best in its usage as an armored "gun truck" for patrol duties and convoy escort.

The first conversions of the pattern were performed by the US military in Vietnam. US Army Artillery Battalions (Automatic Weapons, Self-Propelled) were often assigned Artillery Batteries (.50 caliber), units equipped with M35 trucks and M55 Quadmount systems mounting four M2 Browning machine guns. Units were also authorized a single M60 machine gun and M79 grenade launcher. While the M35 was designed to act as the prime mover for the M55 Quadmount system, which included a towed trailer, the M45 mount was often removed or the wheels removed from the trailer, and the system mounted on the bed of the truck. The M55 system was also mounted on the M54 truck.

More simplified armoring projects were conducted as well, adding armored walls of various thicknesses to standard cargo variants. A smaller bed-mounted multi-angle "box" was also tried. US Army gun trucks used a wide variety of weapons including the M2 Browning machine gun, M60 machine gun, and even the M134 Minigun.

At the end of the Vietnam War most of these vehicles were returned to their standard configuration, except for a single original example shipped to the US Army Transportation Museum at Fort Eustis, Virginia in 1971.

The concept lived on well after the Vietnam War. El Salvador converted a number of M35 type vehicles into armored trucks in the 1980s, after successful conversions of trucks. These vehicles were nicknamed "Mazingers" in reference to the Japanese cartoon Mazinger Z.

The Philippine Marine Corps also began converting M35 type trucks to an armored configuration by 2004. The first vehicle, dubbed "Talisman," utilized armor fabricated from derelict LVTP5 amphibious personnel carriers. Later gun trucks were built using more standard components and bear some resemblance to US military vehicles of the Vietnam era. The Philippine Marine Corps had also begun the creation of an anti-aircraft element by 2006, utilizing M35 based vehicles. Two types of vehicles have been seen so far. One utilizes the Mk 56 Mod 0 mount from the Patrol Boat, River, with two M2 Browning machine guns, while the other features another former naval mount with a single Oerlikon 20 mm cannon.



SOFT VEHICLES

M-37B1 Dodge 3/4 Ton

Crew – 1

Length – n/a

Width – n/a

Height – n/a

Weight – 1.5 tons

Armor – Soft Vehicle; Armor is limited

Main Armament – n/a

Road Speed – 100 km/h

Range – n/a

The M-37 3/4 ton 4x4 Cargo Truck is the most common model of the M-37 family. It has an all-steel body and bed with a canvas top that can be erected over the cab, and removable bows over the cargo bed to hold a tarp and end curtains. Hinged troop seats are provided in the bed which can be raised and folded flat against the sides for full-width cargo. Most M37 specifications are similar within the family, but not exactly the same for all models. The full table of specifications is on the M37 Manuals page.

The M37 began production in late 1950 and was superseded by the M37B1 in 1958. The M37B1 incorporates many small changes accumulated over the M37 production run. These included new electrical cables and connectors, magnetic drain plugs, revised canvas top and other items. Externally, the M37B1 is most easily recognized by the spare tire mount which has been moved from the front of the rear bed to the driver's side door. Dodge changed its internal designation from T245 to T245A.

The M37 engine is the Dodge T245 6 cyl (230cid, 94hp@3400 rpm) mated to a 4 speed manual transmission and two speed transfer case. The front-mounted winch is a Braden LU4 PTO with 7,500 lb capacity.

Federal Stock Numbers for the M37 Cargo Truck variants are:

Truck, Cargo, 3/4 Ton 4x4 M37 FSN 2320-835-8322

Truck, Cargo, 3/4 Ton 4x4 M37 w/winch FSN 2320-835-8323

Truck, Cargo, 3/4 Ton 4x4 M37B1 FSN 2320-542-4636

Truck, Cargo, 3/4 Ton 4x4 M37B1 w/winch FSN 2320-542-4632



SOFT VEHICLES

M-43 3/4 Ton 4x4 Ambulance Truck

Crew – 1

Length – n/a

Width – n/a

Height – n/a

Weight – 1.5 tons

Armor – Soft Vehicle; Armor is limited

Main Armament – n/a

Road Speed – 100 km/h

Range – n/a



The M-43 3/4 ton Ambulance is a member of the M-37 Dodge 3/4 ton 4x4 Truck Family (G-741) and most specifications are the same as the M-37 cargo truck. However, the M43 wheelbase is 126 inches, same as the V41 Telephone Maintenance truck. The full table of specifications is on the M37 Manuals page.

The steel ambulance body incorporates the driver's compartment and litter compartment into one extended unit, making the body quite different from the M37 or M42 trucks. Litter racks are provided on each side of the body with a folding rear loading step. A heating and ventilating system is built into the body and two lights, a surgical light and a dome light, are provided in the roof of the litter area.

The M43 ambulance was produced from January 1951 to July 1954, with a few delivered after that date. The M43B1 ambulance was produced from 1959 to 1968, incorporating the changes to the base M37 cargo truck that were designated M37B1. Ambulances were produced both with and w/o the front mounted winch.

All M43 and M43B1 ambulances had the swing-out spare tire mount on the driver's side door. Starting in 1952, M43CDN vehicles were produced for the Canadian Army and Air Force. They were fitted with a Chrysler Canada-produced T249 250.6 cid engine along with a different transmission and PTO. The M43CDN was produced until 1955, for a total of just over 400 units. It was not visually distinguished from the M43.

Two experimental improvements of the M43 Ambulance were produced, designated M43E1 and M43E2 with one of each reported produced, but rejected due to cost considerations.



APC:

M-113 Armored Personnel Carrier

Crew – 2 + 11

Length – 4.9 m

Width – 2.7 m

Height – 2.5 m

Weight – 12 tons

Armor – Aluminum 12-38 mm

Main Armament – M2HB

Secondary Armament – Varies

Road Speed – 48 km/h

Range – 480 km



The M113 was the first American modern "battle taxi", developed to transport airborne troops by C-130 and larger fixed-wing aircraft as well as heavier infantry forces on the mechanized battlefield. It requires a crew of two and can carry an additional eleven infantry. Its main armament is a single .50 cal (12.7 mm) M2 machine gun, with secondary armament depending on the vehicle's role.

The M113 was designed to simply transport troops, protected against light shrapnel, to the front line where they would disembark. In Vietnam, ARVN troops found themselves pinned down by fire, and found they could simply return fire from within and overwhelm opposing forces which didn't have the firepower to stop their lightly armored M113s. They soon fitted makeshift shields for the vulnerable main gun. The US Army, after berating the Vietnamese for flouting battle doctrine, came out with their own ACAV or armored cavalry version. The ACAV assault vehicle modification adds a front and circular shield for the main .50 cal gun, and side shields for 2 .30 cal guns, one on each side of the top hatch. This transformed the M113 into a fighting vehicle, and may have inspired heavily armed Soviet carriers. These were instrumental for escorting convoys through contested territory, and are commonly seen in combat photos, sometimes with M-48 or M-551 tanks for backup firepower. Some M113s with improved ACAV main gun shields. Compared to tanks, the M113 had sufficient firepower, armor, and had mobility superior. The M113 was deployed just as the RPG was adopted, but an RPG hit would not always destroy the vehicle if not the contents behind the penetration hole.

The M113 is built of aircraft quality aluminum which gives it some of the same strength as steel at a slightly reduced weight (the vehicle weighs approximately 10.5 tons), as the greater thickness allows structural stiffness. Its weight allows the use of a relatively small engine to power the vehicle, a Detroit 2-stroke six cylinder diesel, as well as allowing the vehicle to carry a large payload cross-country and to be transported by fixed and rotary-wing aircraft. It can also swim without deploying any floatation curtains, powered by tracks, which was of tactical importance in battlefields like Vietnam which required crossing rice paddies.

The M113A1 has a 480 km range and a maximum speed of 64 km/h.



Main Battle Tanks:

M-48A3 Patton

Crew – 4

Length – 6.4 m

Width – 3.6 m

Height – 3.1 m

Weight – 52 tons

Armor – 180 mm

Main Armament – 90mm Gun

Secondary Armament – M2HB, 7.62mm MG

Road Speed – 48 km/h

Range – 415 km



A year after the M47 entered service, the US Army decided to replace it by yet another product of the evolution of the Pershing/Patton line, the M48, still dubbed Patton. A deeper modernization than the M46 and the M47, the M48 featured a new turret, redesigned hull and an improved suspension. The hull machine gunner position was removed, reducing the crew to 4. Nearly 12,000 M48s were built from 1952 to 1959. The early designs were powered by gasoline engines which gave the tank a short operating range and were prone to catching fire when hit. This version was considered unreliable but numerous examples saw combat use in various Arab-Israeli conflicts. In 1959, American M48s were upgraded to the M48A3 model which featured a diesel power plant.

The M48s saw action during the Vietnam War. The M48s performed admirably in Vietnam in the infantry-support role. As there were few actual tank vs. tank battles, the M48s provided adequate shelter for its crew from small arms, mines and RPGs.



MAIN BATTLE TANK:

M-60A1

Crew – 4

Length – 6.9 m

Width – 3.6 m

Height – 3.3 m

Weight – 57.3 tons

Armor – 225 mm

Main Armament – 105mm Gun

Secondary Armament – M2HB, 7.62mm MG

Road Speed – 48 km/h

Range – 450 km



In 1957, it was determined that the Soviets were in the process of developing a new medium tank, the T-62, with a 115 mm gun, superior to that of the American M48 tank. In response, an M48 tank was fitted with a new engine and later with a variant of the British 105 mm L7 series gun. This new vehicle (originally designated M68) was put into production in 1959, reclassified as the M60 and entered service in 1960. Over 15,000 M60s (all variants) were constructed.

The improved design provided an increased operational range and mobility, required a minimum of refueling and servicing, and incorporated an improved main armament. A Continental V-12 750 hp. air cooled diesel engine powers the vehicle. Power is transmitted to a final drive through a cross drive transmission, which is a combined transmission, differential, steering, and braking unit. The hull of this vehicle is a one piece steel casting and is divided into two compartments, the crew in the front, and the engine at the rear.

In 1963, the M60 was upgraded to the M60A1. This new variant, which stayed in production until 1980, featured a larger, better-shaped turret and improvements to the armor protection and shock absorbers.



MAIN BATTLE TANK:

PT-76

Crew – 3

Length – 6.9 m

Width – 3.2 m

Height – 2.3 m

Weight – 14.0 tons

Armor – 14 mm

Main Armament – 76mm Gun

Secondary Armament – 7.62mm MG

Road Speed – 44 km/h

Range – 260 km



The PT-76 was developed in 1949-1951 under the leadership of Zh. Ya. Kotin, and officially adopted on 16 August 1952. The production started in 1953 at the Volgograd Tank Factory. In 1958 an improved variant, PT-76B, was adopted and remained in production until [1963](#).

It was employed by the North Vietnam in the Vietnam War. At least five PT-76s were involved in the only tank battle of the war prior to the US withdrawal, at Ben Het near the Laotian border, with two of them destroyed by the US M48A3s.



MAIN BATTLE TANK:

T-54/55

Crew – 4

Length – 6.5 m

Width – 3.3 m

Height – 2.4 m

Weight – 36.6 tons

Armor – 100 mm

Main Armament – 100mm Gun

Secondary Armament – 12.7mm, 2 x 7.62mm MG

Road Speed – 48 km/h

Range – 400 km



The T-54 and T-55 main battle tanks were the Soviet Union's replacements for the World War II era T-34 tank. The T-54/55 tank series is the most produced in the world, and very widely employed, especially by former client states of the Soviet Union.

The T-54 and T-55 tanks are very similar and difficult to distinguish visually. Many T-54s were updated to T-55 standards. Soviet tanks were factory-overhauled every 7,000 km, and often given minor technology updates.

T-54 can be distinguished by a dome-shaped ventilator on the turret front-right, and has a SGMT 7.62 mm machine gun in a fixed mount in the front of the hull, operated by the driver. Early T-54s lacked a gun fume extractor, had an undercut at the turret rear, and a distinctive "pig-snout" gun mantlet. The T-55's new turret has large D-shaped roof panels, visible from above.



S-P ANTI AIRCRAFT:

M-163 Vulcan

Crew – 4

Length – 4.9 m

Width – 2.9 m

Height – 2.9 m

Weight – 12.5 tons

Armor – 29 – 45 mm

Main Armament – 20mm Vulcan Gun

Secondary Armament –

Road Speed – 64 km/h

Range – 480 km



The Vulcan Air Defense System (VADS) is a self-propelled automatic anti-aircraft gun used by the United States military. It is also known as the M163. The M168 gun is a variant of the General Dynamics 20 mm M61 Vulcan rotary cannon—the standard cannon in most US combat aircraft since the 1960s.

The weapon is either mounted on a modified M113 vehicle (the M741 carrier) or on a towed trailer, which is designated the M167. The systems were designed to complement the M48 Chaparral missile system. The M163's uses a small range only radar — the AN/VPS-2 and an M61 optical lead-calculating sight. The gun fires at 3,000 rounds per minute, firing bursts of either 10, 30, 60, or 100-rounds. The system is not suitable for night operations and was slated to be replaced by the M247 Sergeant York DIVADS (Divisional Air Defense System), but that system was cancelled due to cost overruns and technical problems.

Although it was designed primarily as an air defense weapon, the Vulcan gun system had a secondary use as a direct-fire weapon.



AIRCRAFT

- HELICOPTERS
- US AIRCRAFT
- NVA AIRCRAFT



HELICOPTERS:

AH-1 Huey Cobra

Crew – 2

Weight – 4,634 kg

Payload –

Main Armament – Varies

Secondary Armament – Varies

Max Air Speed – 190 knots

Range – 510 km



Bell Helicopter won the competition for an interim fast armed escort helicopter in March 1966, against the Sikorsky S-61 and the Kaman HH-2C Tomahawk. DOD contracted with Bell Helicopter, Inc. (BHI) for 1,100 AH-1G aircraft, which logged more than 1 million flight hours in Vietnam.

The AH-1G Cobra [or *Snake*] was first deployed to Vietnam in September 1967. The Cobra's primary mission was to give fire support to troop carrying Hueys. Its trial-by-fire introduction to service as the AH-1G in Vietnam immediately provided ground commanders with air superiority without the wait of calling in the Air Force. The narrow 38 inch wide airframe presented a much more difficult target than its derivative, the 100 inch wide UH-1 "Huey". During the Vietnam War, the AH-1G Cobra was used extensively in a variety of missions ranging from armed escort and reconnaissance to fire suppression and aerial rocket artillery. The Cobra, or "*Snake*", was often used effectively when paired with an unarmed OH-6A Cayuse "*Loach*" or OH-58A Kiowa light observation helicopter or a UH-1H "*Nighthawk*".



HELICOPTERS:

OH-6 Loach

Crew – 1-2 + 2

Weight – 1,610 kg

Payload – 550 kg

Main Armament – 7.62mm MG

Secondary Armament – Rkt Pods

Max Air Speed – 281 km/h

Range – 430 km



The OH-6A "Cayuse" is a small tactical helicopter flown by units of the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment [SOAR]. It can cruise at speeds of 150 mph. Hughes developed the Model 369 as a prototype for the U.S. Army in the early 1960s. The Hughes 369 was redesignated the OH-6A "Cayuse" by the U.S. Army.

The Boeing (McDonnell Douglas) (formerly Hughes model 369A) OH-6A was designed for use as a military scout during the Vietnam war to meet the US Army's need for an extremely maneuverable light observation helicopter. In 1961, twelve companies submitted proposals to meet U.S. Army requirements for a four-seat turbine-powered light observation helicopter (LOH). After evaluation, three designs were selected and 5 of each: the Bell OH-4A; the Hiller OH-5 and the Hughes OH-6, were ordered for trials by the U.S. Army Aviation Board. Hughes Tool Company Aircraft Division submitted their Model 369 to fill a US Army requirement for a Light Observation Helicopter capable of performing a number of secondary duties including escort, attack and casualty evacuation duties. This helicopter was chosen by the US Army over the proposals of a number of other helicopter manufacturers, designated the OH-6A Cayuse, and entered service in 1965. The helicopter was designed around their earlier model 269/300 making use of monocoque steel tube construction techniques, allowing a strong and compact fuselage. The small "egg-shaped" design and simplified rotorhead incorporated four rotor blades of constant chord, made of bonded light alloy. The four-passenger teardrop shaped "Flying egg" (six-passenger with rear seats folded-down) was a small, light, sturdy, maneuverable helicopter, with very low drag.

Initially fielded in Vietnam in early 1968, the Hughes OH-6A was used for command and control, observation, target acquisition, and reconnaissance. The OH-6A replaced the Korean era OH-13 Sioux and OH-23 Raven light observation helicopters. The Hughes (Model 500M) international military version was sold in ten countries and built under license in Italy and Japan. The Cayuse had a single articulated four-bladed main rotor, a metal two-bladed tail rotor, and a V-shaped tail. The OH-6A was powered by a single Allison T63-A-5A 285 shp turboshaft engine, and had a cruising speed of 144 mph (125 knots).

The OH-6A Cayuse was quite effective when teamed with the AH-1G Cobra attack helicopter as part of what were known as Pink Teams. The OH-6A Loach (for "LOH") would find targets by flying low, "trolling for fire", then marking the target with colored smoke to lead in a Cobra, or Snake, to attack. The Cayuse could absorb an extensive amount of small arms fire and still bring the crew home safely. The OH-6A could be armed with the M27 armament subsystem, the port (left) side mounting M134 six-barrel 7.62mm minigun or a 40mm grenade launcher on the XM8 armament subsystem. In addition, an M60D 7.62mm machine gun could be mounted in the front port (left) or rear starboard (right) door openings. The Cayuse was organic to division, brigade, and battalion size units. At peak production, during the Vietnam War, as many as 100 OH-6As were built a month.



HELICOPTERS:

UH-1 Huey

Crew – 2/4 + 11

Weight – 4,767 kg

Payload – Varies

Main Armament – Varies

Secondary Armament – Varies

Max Air Speed – 224 km/h

Range – 319 km

Versions Included – UH-1B, UH-1C, UH-1D, UH-1E, UH-1H



The Huey story traces back over four decades. A great advance in helicopter propulsion had come in the 1950s with the adaptation of the gas turbine engine to helicopter flight. The piston-drive engines used in Korea and on the Army's UH-34 utility helicopters in the 1950s and early 1960s had produced only one horsepower for each three pounds of engine weight. New gas turbine engines had a much more favorable efficiency ratio. This permitted the construction of small, low-profile aircraft. One of the most important milestones during this period was the decision to develop the XH-40 Bell Utility Helicopter and to power it with a turbine engine. Although designed as an aerial ambulance, it was recognized even then that this machine might turn out to be the most useful aerial platform ever put in production.

In 1955, with an interest in a utility helicopter designed around a turbo shaft engine, the Army had the Air Force develop a new helicopter for its use. At that time the Army did not have its own aircraft development capability. The design competition was for the first helicopter for the Medical Service Corps, whose primary mission was to be used for aeromedical evacuation. The winner of this competition was Bell Helicopter Company with its model, the XH-40. The design selected, Bell's Model 204, was to be powered by a new Lycoming T-53 engine of some 850 shaft horsepower and featured a typical Bell two-blade teetering rotor. This was the first turbine-powered helicopter for the Army. First flight of the new design was in October 1956, development and production following in 1959. The early Bell XH-40 had been standardized as the HU-1 and was envisioned then as the replacement for the L-20 utility airplane and the H-19 utility helicopter. Further growth versions of the Bell machine were planned to replace the bulk of the missions then performed by the Sikorsky H-34 and the Vertol H-21.

In the original helicopter designation series, the first three aircraft received the XH-40 designation. When the Army adopted its own two-letter designation system, the H-40 became the HU-1 (Helicopter Utility). From this designation came Huey, the name by which it has remained known. The DOD standard designation system reversed this to UH-1, the first designation in the new DOD helicopter series. With larger engines and increased capacity, the UH-1 was developed through successive models. Within the series, the Model 204 had suffixes A, B, C, E, F, K, L, M and P. The Model 205 carried either the D or H suffix. The Model 212 was the UH-1N, the primary 1st Special Operations Wing Huey, while the Model 412 was the 212 with a four-blade rather than two-blade motor.

The single engine Models 204 and 205 were skid-equipped helicopters with a single, two-blade, all-metal, anti-torque tail rotor mounted on the left side of the tailboom. The all-metal, semi-monocoque fuselage could accommodate two crewmen and seven passengers in the Model 204 and two crewmen and 11 passengers in the Model 205. They also differed in fuselage and rotor dimensions, engines and performance. They served in gunship, casualty evacuation, search and rescue, vertical envelopment-attack transport, antisubmarine warfare and general utility roles during their long service life.



SCRIPTS

- Infantry Shoulder Patches

- Subdued patches and insignia were introduced during the Vietnam War and were made mandatory for wear on the field uniform starting July 1, 1970.

- UH-1 Huey Art
- Guntruck Art
- M-113 Art



SCRIPTS:

Infantry Shoulder Patches

- While in the editor, you will need to insert this line into each unit's "init" line:
 - this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data_____ .paa"]



1st Air Cavalry Division

this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\1acav_co.paa"];
this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\1acavs_co.paa"];



82nd Airborne Division

this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\82ab_co.paa"];
this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\82abs_co.paa"];



101st Airborne Division

this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\101ab_co.paa"];
this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\101abs_co.paa"];



173rd Airborne Brigade

this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\173ab_co.paa"];
this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\173abs_co.paa"];



SCRIPTS:

Infantry Shoulder Patches

- While in the editor, you will need to insert this line into each unit's "init" line:

- this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data_____ .paa"]



1st Infantry Division

this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\1id_co.paa"];
this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\1ids_co.paa"];



4th Infantry Division

this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\4id_co.paa"];
this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\4ids_co.paa"];



9th Infantry Division

this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\9id_co.paa"];
this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\9ids_co.paa"];



23rd Infantry Division

this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\23id_co.paa"];
this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\23ids_co.paa"];



25th Infantry Division

this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\25id_co.paa"];
this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\25ids_co.paa"];



SCRIPTS:

Infantry Shoulder Patches

- While in the editor, you will need to insert this line into each unit's "init" line:

- this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data_____ .paa"]



29th Infantry Division

this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\29id_co.paa"];
this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\29ids_co.paa"];



1st Brigade, 5th Infantry Division

this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\1bgd5id_co.paa"];
this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\1bgd5ids_co.paa"];



11th Armored Cavalry Regiment

this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\11acr_co.paa"];
this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\11acrs_co.paa"];



11th Infantry Brigade

this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\11ib_co.paa"];
this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\11ibs_co.paa"];



18th Engineer Brigade

this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\18eng_co.paa"];
this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\18engs_co.paa"];



SCRIPTS:

Infantry Shoulder Patches

- While in the editor, you will need to insert this line into each unit's "init" line:

- this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data_____ .paa"]



20th Engineer Brigade

this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\20eng_co.paa"];
this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\20engs_co.paa"];



196th Infantry Brigade

this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\196lib_co.paa"];
this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\196libs_co.paa"];



198th Infantry Brigade

this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\198lib_co.paa"];
this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\198libs_co.paa"];



199th Infantry Brigade

this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\199lib_co.paa"];
this setobjecttexture [0,"uns_army\data\199libs_co.paa"];



SCRIPTS:

UH-1 Huey Nose Art and Sigs

Templates: (insert line in the unit's 'init' box within the editor)

Nose Art (Large)

 this setobjecttexture [13,"\\csj_uh1slick\\sig_____ .paa"];

Nose Art (Smaller)

 this setobjecttexture [14,"\\csj_uh1slick\\sig_____ .paa"];

Cargo Door Sig

 this setobjecttexture [15,"\\csj_uh1slick\\sig_____ .paa"];

Tactical Art (usually a full band around the tail boom)

 this setobjecttexture [16,"\\csj_uh1slick\\sig_____ .paa"];

Tactical Sig (used instead of band)

 this setobjecttexture [17,"\\csj_uh1slick\\sig_____ .paa"];

Pilot / Co-Pilot Door Art

 this setobjecttexture [18,"\\csj_uh1slick\\sig_____ .paa"];

Rocket Launcher Pod Sigs - Full Length Wrap

 this setobjecttexture [20,"\\csj_uh1slick\\sig_____ .paa"];

Rocket Launcher Pod Sigs - Middle Patch

 this setobjecttexture [21,"\\csj_uh1slick\\sig_____ .paa"];

Art Examples:



114shld.paa



114sig.paa



121.paa



135th.paa



acats.paa



bandit.paa



bcats.paa



bhawk.paa



Bhorse.paa



bhrstac.paa



SCRIPTS:

Helicopter Art Examples: (cont.)



bhtac.paa



bhunt.paa



Blutac.paa



brang.paa



Cav1st.paa



cobra.paa



crusade.paa



diaR.paa



dolph.paa



ghound.paa



ghtac.paa



kills.paa



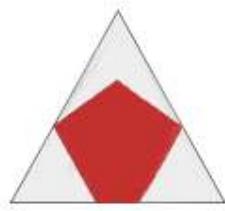
maddog.paa



mavrick.paa



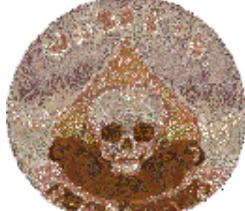
mavrik.paa



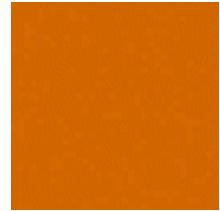
mavtac.paa



musk2.paa



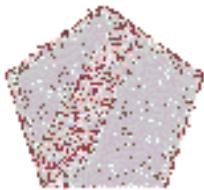
musk.paa



oratac.paa



outlaw.paa



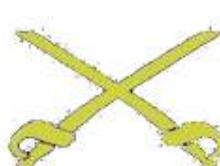
pentac.paa



redtac.paa



sabr.paa



sabry.paa

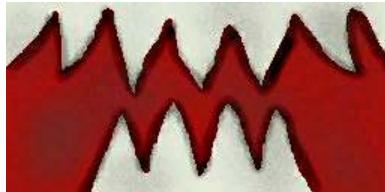


SCRIPTS:

Helicopter Art Examples: (cont.)



shrk1.paa



shrk2.paa



shrk3.paa



skick.paa



skull.paa



skullB.paa



stal.paa



taipan.paa



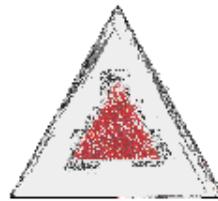
tbird.paa



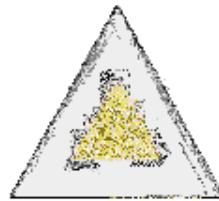
tbirds.paa



tigdoor.paa



tria.paa



triaY.paa



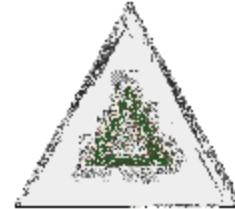
vik2.paa



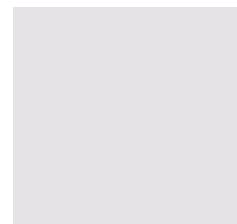
vik.paa



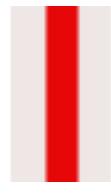
warr.paa



wartac.paa



whitac.paa



wrw.paa



yeltac.paa

SCRIPTS:

Guntruck Art:

Templates: (insert line in the unit's 'init' box within the editor)

Side Art:

```
this setobjecttexture [23,"uns_wheeled2\data\sig\_____ .paa"];
```

Texture Size - (256 x 128)

Art Examples:



battlingbitch.paa



cannedheat.paa



hochihearse.paa



justifier.paa



kingsoftheroad.paa



poisonivy.paa



spooker.paa



unsung.paa



SCRIPTS:

M-113 Art:

Templates: (insert line in the unit's 'init' box within the editor)

Side Art:

```
this setobjecttexture [3,"uns_m113\data\_____ .paa"];
```

Texture Size - (512 x 512)

Art Examples:



bhounds_co.paa

DRAFT

DODGER

Don't Shoot

We're short!

ddod_co.paa

dsws_co.paa



SCRIPTS:

Unsung Scripts/Animations:

- C-123 Provider
 - To activate the ramp via a trigger, using the following commands within the editor:
 - `this execVM "CSJ_C123\scripts\rampOpen.sqf";`
 - `this execVM "CSJ_C123\scripts\rampShut.sqf";`
 -



ISLANDS

- RELEASE 1 – LOWLANDS



ISLANDS

Lowlands:

The Lowlands island is really our first ‘test bed’ for the Armed Assault 2 game engine. There was an extra amount of time spent balancing realism with computer performance. Capturing more realism means less performance and vice versa. After a number of attempts and increasing frustration, we were able to break through and develop an island that captured the element and feeling of Southeast Asia while allowing most computers to run the island within an acceptable FPS range.

The island does not necessarily deal with an actual location in Vietnam, but it was created using DEMs (Digital Elevation Model). Considerable amount of time was spent on the vegetation as well. Developing vegetation that resembles the vegetation found in Vietnam is no easy task while maintaining performance. Using the ArmA2 author’s vegetation as a guide, it would have significantly slowed down the game and render it unplayable. Due to the density of the SE Asia jungle, we had to be very strategic in our approach. We had to create vegetation that was detailed enough yet efficient enough to build a jungle within the A2 world.

Future islands are currently under development and we are exploring new ways to increase the realism while maintaining performance for users of all machine types.



UNITS

- UNITS THAT SAW ACTION IN VIETNAM
- SPECIAL FORCES
- CIDG FORCES
- LRRPS
- U.S. MARINE CORPS
- VIET CONG (VC)
- NORTH VIETNAMESE ARMY (NVA)



1ST AIR CAVALRY DIVISION:

The 1st Cavalry Division ("First Team") is one of the most famous and most decorated combat divisions of the United States Army.

No longer a conventional infantry unit, the division had become an air assault division as the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), commonly referred to as the 1st Air Cavalry Division, using helicopters as troop carriers. The division's colors and unit designations were transferred to the 11th Air Assault Division (Test), then at Ft. Benning, Georgia, in July 1965, and began deploying to , An Khe, Vietnam that month. The division, along with the 101st Airborne Division perfected new tactics and doctrine for helicopter-borne assaults over the next five years in Vietnam.

The unit's first major operation was the Pleiku Campaign. During this action, the division conducted 35 days of continuous airmobile operations in the Battle of Ia Drang Valley.

The unit also earned the first Presidential Unit Citation (US) presented to a division during the Vietnam War.

Most of 1967 was spent in Operation Pershing. This was a large scale search of areas in II Corps which saw 5,400 enemy killed and 2,000 captured. The division re-deployed to Camp Evans, north of Hue in the I Corps Tactical Zone, during the 1968 Tet Offensive, involved in recapturing Quang Tri and Hue. After intense fighting in Hue, the division then moved to relieve Marine Corps units besieged at the Khe Sanh combat base (Operation Pegasus) in March 1968. The 1st Cavalry Division next conducted major clearing operations in the A Shau Valley from mid-April through mid-May, 1968. From May until September 1968 the division participated in local pacification and "MedCap" (Medical outreach programs to offer medical support to the Vietnamese local population) missions I Corps.

In the autumn of 1968, the 1st Cavalry Division relocated south to the III Corps Tactical Zone northwest of Saigon, adjacent to a Cambodian region commonly referred to as the "Parrots Beak" due to its shape. In May, 1970, the division was among U.S. units participating in the Cambodian Incursion, withdrawing from Cambodia on 29 June. The division thereafter took a defensive posture while the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam continued. The bulk of the division was withdrawn on 29 April 1971, but its 3rd Brigade was one of the final two major U.S. ground combat units in Vietnam, departing 29 June 1972. Its 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry, as the main unit of Task Force Garry Owen, remained another two months.

Casualties in Vietnam

5,444 Killed in Action

26,592 Wounded in Action



82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION:

A year later, the 82nd went again into action. During the Tet Offensive, which swept across the Republic of Vietnam in January 1968, the 3rd Brigade was en route to Chu Lai within 24 hours of receiving its orders. The 3rd Brigade performed combat duties in the Hué – Phu Bai area of the I Corps sector. Later the brigade moved south to Saigon, and fought in the Mekong Delta, the Iron Triangle and along the Cambodian border, serving nearly 22 months.

Vietnam Casualties

227 Killed in Action (2 were MIA and later declared KIA)
1,009 Wounded in Action



101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION:

The 101st Airborne Division — the "Screaming Eagles"— is a U.S. Army modular infantry division trained for air assault operations. During the Vietnam War, the 101st Airborne Division was redesignated first an *airmobile division*, then later as an *air assault division*. For historical reasons, it retains the "Airborne" tab identifier, yet does not conduct parachute operations at a division level.

In the mid-1960s, the 1st Brigade and support troops were deployed to the Republic of Vietnam, followed by the rest of the division in late 1967. The 101st was deployed in the northern I Corps region operating against the Vietnam People's Army (NVA) infiltration routes through Laos and the A Shau Valley for most of the war. In almost seven years of combat in Vietnam, elements of the 101st participated in 15 campaigns. Notable among these were the Battle of Hamburger Hill in 1969 and Firebase Ripcord in 1970.

Firebase Ripcord

On 12 March 1970, the 3rd Brigade of 101st began rebuilding abandoned Fire Support Base Ripcord which relied, as with most remote bases at the time, on a helicopter lifeline to get supplies in and the personnel out. The firebase was to be used for a planned offensive by the 101st to destroy NVA supply bases in the mountains overlooking the A Shau Valley. Located on the eastern edge of the valley, and taking place at the same time as the Cambodian Incursion, the operation was considered covert.

As the 101st Airborne planned the attack on the NVA supply bases, the North Vietnamese Army was secretly observing their activities. From 12 March until 30 June, the NVA was sporadically attacking the Firebase. After weeks of reconnaissance by the NVA, on the morning of 1 July 1970 the North Vietnamese Army launched a surprise mortar attack on the firebase. The resulting 23 day battle between the 101st Airborne and the North Vietnamese Army was the last major confrontation between United States ground forces and North Vietnam of the Vietnam War.

During the 23-day siege, 75 U.S. servicemen were killed in action, including 2nd Battalion, 506th Infantry commanding officer Colonel Andre Lucas, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor, and 1st Lt. Bob Kalsu, the only American professional athlete to be killed during the war. During the entire battle (including the siege), 250 members of the division were killed.

Fighting from four hilltops, surrounded, and outnumbered nearly ten to one, the division's forces inflicted heavy losses on eight enemy battalions before an aerial withdrawal was ordered on 23 July 1970 while under heavy mortar, anti-aircraft, and small arms fire, ending the siege. After the division withdrew from the firebase, USAF B-52 heavy bombers were sent in to carpet bomb the area. NVA losses at Ripcord delayed the Easter Offensive by a full year.



101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION (CONT):

Lam Son 719

In 1971, elements of the division supported the ARVN Operation Lam Son 719, the invasion of southern Laos, but only aviation units actually entered Laos. In the seven years that all or part of the division served in Vietnam it suffered 4,011 Killed in Action and 18,259 Wounded in Action. Casualties for the 101st in Viet Nam were twice those suffered in World War II, and its total number of Killed in Action was the third highest of all U.S. Army ground units, behind the 1st Cavalry Division (5,464) and the 25th Infantry Division (4,561). Had the entire division arrived in 1965, as did the 1st Cavalry and 25th, its total casualties could have been even higher.

It has been said that most North Vietnamese had never seen a bald eagle, so they called the 101st soldiers "Chicken Men" or "Rooster Men." Viet Cong commanders were rumored to regularly include in their briefings that they were to avoid confrontation with the "Chicken Men" at all costs, as they were sure to lose. Supposedly this remained a source of fierce pride among veterans who served in Vietnam under the 101st.

In 1968, the 101st took on the structure and equipment of an airmobile division. Following its return from Vietnam, the division was rebuilt with one brigade (3d) and supporting elements on jump status, using the assets of what had been the 173rd Airborne Brigade. The remaining two brigades and supporting units were organized as airmobile. With the exception of certain specialized units, such as the pathfinders and parachute riggers, in early 1974 the Army terminated jump status for the division. Concurrently the 101st introduced the Airmobile Badge (renamed later that year as the Air Assault Badge), the design of which was based on the Glider Badge of World War II. Initially the badge was only authorized for wear while assigned to the division, but in 1978 the Army authorized it for service-wide wear. Soldiers continued to wear the garrison cap with glider patch, bloused boots, and the cloth wing oval behind their wings, as had division paratroopers before them. A blue beret was authorized for the division in the early 1970s until revoked at the end of 1978. The division also was authorized to wear a full color (white eagle) shoulder patch insignia instead of the subdued green eagle shoulder patch that was worn as a combat patch by soldiers who fought with the 101st in Vietnam, a distinction shared with the 1st and 5th Infantry divisions.



173RD AIRBORNE BRIGADE

Activated in 1915, as the 173rd Infantry Brigade the unit saw service in World War I, but is best known for its actions during the Vietnam War. The brigade was the first major United States Army ground formation deployed in Vietnam, serving there May 1965–1971 and losing almost 1,800 soldiers. Noted for its roles in Operation Hump and Operation Junction City, the 173rd is best known for the Battle of Dak To, where it suffered heavy casualties in close combat with North Vietnamese forces. Brigade members received over 7,700 decorations, including more than 6,000 Purple Hearts. The brigade returned to the United States, where it was inactivated in 1972.

The brigade arrived in Vietnam in May 1965, the first major ground combat unit of the United States Army to serve in the country. Williamson boldly predicted on arrival that his men would defeat the Viet Cong quickly and that they "would be back in Okinawa by Christmas". 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division and 2nd Brigade, 1st Infantry Division quickly followed the 173rd into Vietnam, the first of what would eventually be 25 different brigades to serve in the country. As larger US Army commands were established in Vietnam, the brigade was assigned to the III Corps tactical zone, which they would serve in for the next six years. The brigade was put under the command of II Field Force, Vietnam.

The 1st and 2nd Battalions, 503rd Infantry were the first Army combat units from the 173rd sent into South Vietnam, accompanied by the 3rd Battalion, 319th Artillery. They were supported by the 173rd Support Battalion, 173rd Engineers, Troop E, 17th Cavalry and Company D, 16th Armor. The 1st Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment and the 161st Field Battery of the Royal New Zealand Artillery were attached to the brigade for one year in 1965. Late in August 1966, the 173rd received another infantry battalion, the 4th battalion, 503rd Infantry from Fort Campbell, Kentucky. The 3rd battalion, 503rd joined the brigade at Tuy Hoa Province in September 1967 following the former's reactivation and training at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The 173rd was also assigned Company N, 75th Ranger Regiment. At its peak of its deployment in Vietnam, the 173rd Airborne Brigade (Separate) comprised nearly 3,000 soldiers.

The brigade was the first unit sent into War Zone D to destroy enemy base camps, introducing the use of small Long Range Reconnaissance Patrols. On November 8, 1965, the 173rd took part in Operation Hump, just north of Bien Hoa on the outskirts of Saigon, the capital of South Vietnam. They were ambushed by approximately 1,200 Viet Cong fighters, suffering 48 deaths. The unit fought in the Iron Triangle, a Viet Cong stronghold north of Saigon, seeing many engagements with enemy forces during that time. They participated in Operation Crimp in 1966, a failed attempt to root out enemy forces from the Cu Chi tunnels. Later that year, the brigade received an aviation company of its own, making it a *de facto* airmobile formation. Soldiers of the brigade became involved in Operation Attleboro in fall of 1966, an operation that started out as a small search and destroy mission north of Saigon but eventually involved 22,000 troops from 21 battalions. Soldiers of the brigade also took part in smaller humanitarian missions in between major combat operations.

173RD AIRBORNE BRIGADE.

On February 22, 1967, the 173rd conducted Operation Junction City, the only combat parachute jump of the Vietnam War. The operation saw three brigades controlling eight battalions dropped by helicopters and US Air Force aircraft into War Zone C, in Tay Ninh Province. During the battle, the Brigade operated out of the northeastern part of the war zone along with the 196th Infantry Brigade (Separate), as four other brigades from the 1st and 25th Infantry Divisions attempted to surround and destroy the in the War Zone. The Operation was a success, and the battered VC division fled. In August of that year, the brigade received its distinctive unit insignia. The soldiers chose to have it contain a parachute and dagger to symbolize their participation in Operation Junction City and the other heavy fighting they had been through. The DUI was also inscribed "Sky Soldiers" as homage to the nickname that the Taiwanese soldiers had given them.

Dak To

In the Summer of 1967, the 4th Infantry Division's 1st and 2nd Brigades were making heavy contact with enemy forces in the Central Highlands of Vietnam, in western Kontum Province. These heavy enemy contacts prompted division commander Lieutenant General William R. Peers to request reinforcement and, as a result, on 17 June, two battalions of Brigadier General John R. Deane's 173rd Airborne Brigade were moved into the Dak To area to begin sweeping the jungle-covered mountains in Operation Greeley. The 173rd had been operating near Bien Hoa Air Base outside Saigon and had been in combat only against NLF guerillas. Prior to its deployment to the highlands, Peer's operations officer, Colonel William J. Livsey, attempted to warn the Airborne officers of the hazards of campaigning in the highlands. He also advised them that PAVN regulars were a much better equipped and motivated force than the NLF. These warnings, however, made little impression on the paratroopers, who were about to become victims of their own overconfidence.

On 20 June, Charlie Company, 1st Battalion, 503rd Airborne Infantry (C/1/503) discovered the bodies of a Special Forces CIDG unit that had been missing for four days on Hill 1338, the dominant hill mass south of Dak To. Supported by Alpha Company, the Americans moved up the hill and set up for the night. At 06:58 the following morning, Alpha Company began moving alone up a ridge finger and triggered an ambush by the 6th Battalion of the 24th PAVN Regiment. Charlie Company was ordered to go to support, but heavy vegetation and difficult terrain made movement extremely difficult. Artillery support was rendered ineffective by the limited range of visibility. Close air support was impossible for the same reasons. Alpha Company managed to survive repeated attacks throughout the day and night, but the cost was heavy. Of the 137 men that comprised the unit, 76 had been killed and another 23 wounded. A search of the battlefield revealed only 15 dead North Vietnamese.



1 73RD AIRBORNE BRIGADE.

In response to the destruction of Alpha Company, MACV ordered additional forces into the area. On 23 June, the 1st Battalion, 1st Brigade, 1st Air Cavalry Division arrived to bolster the 173rd. The following day, the Army of the Republic of Vietnam's (ARVN) elite 1st Airborne Task Force (the 5th and 8th Battalions) and the 3rd Brigade of the 1st Air Cavalry Division arrived to conduct search and destroy operations north and northeast of Kontum. General Deane sent his forces 20 kilometres (12 mi) west and southwest of Dak To to search for the 24th PAVN Regiment. By October, the 173rd, the 4th Infantry Division, and six ARVN battalions were moved to Dak To. The North Vietnamese Army, in turn, had moved almost 6,000 troops in four infantry regiments and one artillery regiment.

The battle around Dak To became more costly as 4th Battalion of the 173rd was ordered to occupy Hill 823, south of Ben Het, for the construction of Fire Support Base. Only the battalion's B Company was available for the attack, which was borne by helicopter.

The Company was able to take the hill but suffered 9 dead and 28 wounded.

The following morning Bravo Company was relieved by Lieutenant Colonel David J. Schumacher's 1/503, which (against the admonitions of Colonel Livsey) was divided into two small Task Forces. Task Force Black consisted of Charlie Company supported by two platoons of Dog Company and Task Force Blue which was composed of Alpha Company and the remaining platoon of Dog. Task Force Black left Hill 823 to find the North Vietnamese who had attacked B/4/403. At 08:28 on 11 November, after leaving their overnight laager and following a PAVN communications wire, the force was ambushed by the 8th and 9th Battalions of the 66th PAVN Regiment and had to fight for its life. Task Force Blue and Charlie Company 4/503 drew the job of going to the relief of the beleaguered task force. They encountered fire from all sides during the relief attempt, but they made it, reaching the trapped men at 15:37. U.S. losses were 20 killed, 154 wounded, and two missing.

Following an attack on the Dak To airbase, and actions on hill 882 by the 1/503rd that saw 7 men dead and 34 wounded, 330 men of 2/503 moved in to assault Hill 875. At 10:30, as the Americans moved to within 300 metres (984 ft) of the crest, PAVN machine gunners opened fire on the advancing paratroopers. Then B-40 rockets and 57 mm recoilless rifle fire were unleashed upon them. The paratroopers attempted to continue the advance, but the North Vietnamese, well concealed in interconnected bunkers and trenches, opened fire with small arms and grenades. At 14:30 PAVN troops hidden at the bottom of the hill launched a massed assault from the rear. Unknown to the Americans, they had walked into a carefully prepared ambush by the 2nd Battalion of the 174th PAVN Regiment. Soon, U.S. air strikes and artillery fire were being called in, but they had little effect on the battle because of the dense foliage on the hillside. Resupply became a necessity because of high ammunition expenditures and lack of water, but it was also an impossibility. Six UH-1 helicopters were shot down or badly damaged that afternoon trying to get to 2/503.



1 73RD AIRBORNE BRIGADE.

The next morning the three companies of 4/503 were chosen to set out and relieve the men on Hill 875. Because of intense PAVN sniper and mortar fire (and the terrain) it took until nightfall for the relief force to reach the beleaguered battalion. On the afternoon of 21 November both battalions moved out to take the crest. During fierce, close-quarters fighting, some of the paratroopers made it into the PAVN trenchline but were ordered to pull back as darkness fell.

The following day was spent in launching airstrikes and a heavy artillery bombardment against the hilltop, totally denuding it of cover. On 23 November, the 2nd and 4th Battalions of the 503rd were ordered to renew their assault while the 1st Battalion of the 12th Infantry assaulted 875 from the south. This time the Americans gained the crest, but the North Vietnamese had already abandoned their positions, leaving only a few dozen charred bodies and weapons.

The battle of Hill 875 had cost 2/503 87 killed, 130 wounded, and three missing. 4/503 suffered 28 killed 123 wounded, and four missing. Combined with noncombatant losses, this represented one-fifth of the 173rd Airborne Brigade's total strength. For its combined actions during operations around Dak To, the 173rd Airborne Brigade was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation. 340 of the 570 173rd Airborne troops who attacked the hill became casualties.

Pullout from Vietnam

The intense fighting during the Battle of Dak To took a heavy human toll on the 173rd. While several of its units, including the 2/503rd and A/3/319th were ordered to Tuy Hoa to repair and refit, the 173rd was transferred to the An Khe and Bong Son areas during 1968, seeing very little action while the combat ineffective elements of the brigade were rebuilt. One of few combat operations that brigade conducted during this time was an amphibious assault against North Vietnamese Army and Viet Cong forces as part of an operation to clear the rice-growing lowlands along the Bong Song littoral. The unit then served in An Khe until mid-1969, seeing little in the way of heavy fighting. From April 1969 until its withdrawal from Vietnam in 1971, the brigade served in Binh Dinh Province. From April until August 1971, the unit underwent the process of redeployment to Fort Campbell, Kentucky in the United States, the first time that the 173rd Airborne Brigade in name had returned to the country since 1942. During more than six years of continuous combat, the brigade earned 14 campaign streamers and four unit citations, the Presidential Unit Citation, a Meritorious Unit Commendation, a Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry, and a Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal. Sky Soldiers serving in Vietnam received 13 Medals of Honor, 32 Distinguished Service Crosses, 1,736 Silver Stars and more than 6,000 Purple Hearts. The 173rd incurred 1,533 deaths and around 6,000 wounded.



173RD AIRBORNE BRIGADE.

After Vietnam, the Army retained the 173rd Airborne Brigade as a quick deploying contingency brigade. However, with the removal of the The Draft following America's disengagement from Vietnam, many of the Army's formations had to be rebuilt for the volunteer force. One of these was the 101st Airborne Division, which had also been redeployed to Fort Campbell. It was decided that the 173rd would be used to help rebuild the division, which had been converted into an airmobile formation during the Vietnam War. The brigade was inactivated on January 14, 1972 at the fort, and its assets were used to form the 3rd Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, a parachute component within the airmobile 101st. The 3rd Brigade went off jump status on April 1, 1974, the same date on which the Airmobile Badge (Air Assault Badge as of October 4, 1974) was introduced.



11TH INFANTRY BRIGADE:

The brigade was organized as a separate Infantry Brigade at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

During the Vietnam War the 11th was part of the United States Army's 23rd Infantry Division (Also called the Americal Division). It was active from 1967 through 1971.

ORDER OF BATTLE

Headquarters & Headquarters Company

3rd Battalion, 1st Infantry

4th Battalion, 3rd Infantry

1st Battalion, 20th Infantry

1st Battalion, 21st Infantry

6th Battalion, 11th Artillery

6th Support Battalion

6th Engineer Company

Troop E, 1st Cavalry



18TH ENGINEER BRIGADE:

The 18th Engineer Brigade later deployed to Vietnam, during the Vietnam War, where it saw six years of service and supported fourteen campaigns, building infrastructure for military and civilian projects alike. The unit participated in a massive number of road construction projects and airfield constructions, supporting numerous units and operating in areas all over Vietnam.

The 18th Engineer Brigade was reactivated on 16 July 1965 at Fort Bragg, N.C. and prepared for deployment to Vietnam. The 18th Engineer Brigade entered Vietnam in September 1965 with the responsibility for overseeing all Army Engineering operations in Vietnam until the establishment of the U.S. Army Engineer Command, Vietnam, in late 1966.

Under the command of Colonel C. Craig Cannon, the Brigade prepared for deployment to Vietnam. The Advance Party of the 18th Engineer Brigade arrived at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Air Base on 3 September 1965. Three days later, Brigadier General Robert R. Ploger assumed command of the Brigade. Within two weeks, the Brigade Headquarters at Tan Son Nhut was fully operational. It had been preceded by the , which built Cam Ranh Bay on a peninsula of sand and in a hostile environment. The brigade assumed responsibility for I Corps and II Corps in the northern part of South Vietnam. The at Qui Nhon was assigned to the Brigade in June 1966.

Its initial activities centered around rapid development of the port facilities, ammunition dumps, base camps and airfields necessary to support the build-up of US combat forces rapidly deploying to Vietnam. During its initial construction phases it also provided support for combat search and destroy missions and defensive operations with the 101st Airborne Division near Ninh Hoa and the 4th Infantry Division at Pleiku.

An ammunition storage area was completed at Cam Ranh Bay on 18 January 1969. It took two years for the Brigade to build this complex, which covered over 191,700 square feet (17,810 m²). English Airfield was completed on 21 March 1969 near Qui Nhon. The runway of this field was 3,600 feet (1,100 m) long, 60 feet (18 m) wide, and was complete with a 150-foot by 150-foot turn around area.

On 3 May 1969, Brigadier General John W. Morris assumed command of the Brigade. Soon afterwards, Brigade engineers finished construction of a cold storage warehouse at the Qui Nhon Support Command, the first of its kind in Vietnam. Construction of the Tandem Switch Building at Vung Chau Mountain was also completed about this time. This 4,000-square-foot (370 m²) building housed almost US\$1 million dollars of communications equipment. During the summer months of 1969, Brigade engineers completed the 200,000-barrel (32,000 m³) capacity Air Force tank farm at Cam Ranh Bay, after laying over 12,000 feet (3,700 m) of pipe to complete the project.



18TH ENGINEER BRIGADE:

The beginning of 1970 saw the initiation of the 18th Engineers Brigade's Operation Last Chance, a program of command emphasis and organization for motivation and success of that years engineer operations. The goals of the program were to maintain primary missions of the combat support as well as insure the completion of the many projects planned for the 1970 construction operations.

February 1970 saw the completion of a project begun in the summer of the previous year at Qui Nhon that replaced a temporary floating steel dock with a more permanent structure which could accommodate six ammo barges at once. The port of Qui Nhon became one of the few supply points where ammunition for the First and Second Military Regions could be handled in bulk quantities simultaneously. Prior to the completion of this new facility, the handling of ammunition there had to take place in other areas, near public housing and fuel storage depots.

On 3 May 1970, Brigadier General Henry C. Schrader assumed command of the 18th Engineer Brigade. Shortly after this, the most difficult stretch of the roadway that the Brigade had ever undertaken—the 27-kilometer stretch of National Highway QL-11 South in the central highlands region known as Tây Nguyên, commonly referred to as the "Good View Pass", was completed. This road had been carved out from a dangerous mountain pass to a national road in less than one year.

The Lines of Communication Program, which represents the most significant contribution that the 18th Engineer Brigade had made to the economic growth of Vietnam, consisted of about 1,500 kilometers of road upgrade from 1967 to 1972. After a slow start in the beginning of this work, the Brigade finished some 560 kilometers of highway reconstruction, and improvement in 1970 and another 450 kilometers were scheduled for completion in 1971 by Brigade units.

In conjunction with the Brigade efforts on the Lines of Communication Program, 18th Brigade engineers was involved in a program of affiliation with ARVN (Army of the Republic of Vietnam) engineers. In addition to continuous training programs which the Brigade established to train ARVN equipment operators, the engineers of the 18th provided technical assistance and logistical support to several projects undertaken by the Vietnamese Army, most notably in the construction of the 3,600-foot (1,100 m) bridge at Tuy Hoa. Upon its completion and opening on 13 February 1971, this bridge became the longest overpass of its type ever constructed in the Republic of Vietnam. It would be one of 77 such bridges that the Brigade would construct in the country.

In support of the XXIV Corps, the 18th Brigade mounted what was described as the "most ambitious engineering effort in Vietnam" at the end of January 1971. The Brigade engineers pushed a roadway across the rugged terrain of the northern Quang Tri Province to the Laotian border and constructed a 3,200-foot (980 m) by 60-foot (18 m) airfield in little more than a month at Khe Sanh. This construction effort was part of Operation Dewey Canyon II.

On 20 September 1971 the Brigade was inactivated. Over the six years that it served in Vietnam, the 18th Engineer Brigade was involved in 14 of 17 campaigns, earning four Meritorious Unit Commendations.

20TH ENGINEER BRIGADE:

The 20th Engineer Brigade (Combat) is a combat engineer brigade assigned to the XVIII Airborne Corps of the United States Army stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Although the brigade was identified as an Airborne unit, not all of its subordinate units were airborne qualified—despite the Airborne tab as part of the Unit patch. Soldiers of the 20th Engineer Brigade provide various supportive duties to other Army units, including construction, engineering, and mechanical work on other Army projects.

Reactivated on May 1, 1967, at Fort Bragg, the brigade deployed to Vietnam where it supported American forces for several years and a dozen campaigns. The brigade was inactivated on September 20, 1971, as American forces withdrew from the country.[\[1\]](#)

In response to the build up of U.S. forces in the Republic of Vietnam, the brigade headquarters was reactivated May 1, 1967, at Fort Bragg and deployed to Vietnam in August 1967. During the Vietnam conflict, the brigade numbered over 13,000 officers and enlisted men organized into three engineer groups, with 14 battalions and 31 separate companies and detachments. One of these soldiers, Al Gore, would later become Vice President of the United States.

The brigade provided all non-divisional engineer support in Military Regions III and IV during eleven campaigns. Units cleared more than one-half million acres (2,000 km²) of jungle, paved 500 kilometers of highway, and constructed bridges totaling more than six miles (10 km) in length. As American forces were withdrawing from Vietnam, the brigade was inactivated September 20, 1971.

As the organization of the Army changed following Vietnam, the 20th Engineer Brigade was again reactivated at Fort Bragg, North Carolina as an airborne brigade on June 21, 1974. Assigned as a subordinate command of the XVIII Airborne Corps, which comprised one airborne combat engineer battalion, a heavy construction battalion and four separate companies. Additionally, the 283rd Engineer Detachment (Terrain Analysis) provided terrain intelligence needs of the brigade's mission. Since that time the brigade and its subordinate units supported the XVIII Airborne Corps, fulfilling critical combat engineer, construction, topographic, and bridging missions.

The Brigade participated in the recovery efforts following the Great Lakes Blizzard of 1977. Over 300 members of the unit were dispatched to New York State to help with recovery efforts. As requirements and the engineer force structure changed, the brigade inactivated the combat heavy battalion in 1987 and activated another combat airborne battalion. In 1989, the was added to the brigade. Over the years, the brigade has provided engineer support to XVIII Airborne Corps and other Army commands. In addition to training, it has deployed in support of operations across the entire spectrum of conflict from disaster relief to combat operations.



196TH LT INFANTRY BRIGADE:

The 196th Infantry Brigade, also known as the Charger Brigade was first formed on June 24, 1921 as part of the United States Army Reserve's 98th Division with the responsibility of training soldiers.

The 196th LIB was reactivated again in September 1965 at Fort Devens, where it was originally scheduled to be sent to the Dominican Republic, but was rushed to Vietnam on July 15, 1966 via transport ships, arriving on August 14, 1966 in Tay Ninh City, where it began combat operations in the western area of the III Corps Tactical Zone. The 196th conducted Operation Cedar Falls, Gadsden, Lancaster, Operation Junction City, Benton, and Operation Attleboro (War Zone C of Tay Ninh Province), where it turned into a major action after a large enemy base camp was found in October 19, 1966. In April 1967, the 196th was selected, along with the 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division and 3rd Brigade, and the 25th Infantry Division, to form a temporary division unit called Task Force Oregon, where it was moved to the I Corps Tactical Zone. The brigade became part of the 23rd Infantry Division (the Americal Division) on September 25, 1967, and participated in Operation Wheeler/Wallowa, Golden Fleece, Fayette Canyon, Frederick Hill, Lamar Plain, Elk Canyon I, and Elk Canyon II. In early May of 1968, the 2/1 of the 196th was flown in to assist at the Battle of Kham Duc. On November 29, 1971, the 196th became a separate temporary entity to safeguard this same area of operations. In April 1971, the 196th moved to Da Nang to assist in port security duties, and finally left Vietnam in June 29, 1972 as the last combat brigade to leave in Vietnam.

The brigade suffered 1004 KIA, and 5591 WIA in Vietnam.

Operations as a separate Brigade (July 15 1966 - September 25, 1967)
Cedar Falls, Gadsden, Lancaster, Attleboro, Junction City, Benton

Operations as a part of the Americal Division (September 25, 1967 - June 1972)
Wheeler/Wallowa, Golden Fleece, Fayette Canyon , Frederick Hill, Lamar Plain, Elk Canyon I, Elk Canyon II

Headquarters locations during the Vietnam War
Tay Ninh, August 1966 to May 1967
Chu Lai, June 1967 to October 1967
Tam Ky, November 1967 to March 1968
Phong Dien, April 1968 to June 1968
Hoi An, June 1968 to March 1971
Da Nang, April 1971 to June 1972



198TH LT INFANTRY BRIGADE:

The 198th Infantry Brigade, was first formed as part of the United States Army Reserve's 99th Division. It was active from 1967 through 1971.

1967-1971 The Brigade was organized as a separate Infantry Brigade at Fort Hood, Texas.

During the Vietnam War the 198th was part of the United States Army's 23rd Infantry Division (Also called the Americal Division).

On November 21, 1969, Colonel Joseph C. Clemons, (of Pork Chop Hill fame), assumed command of the 198th Infantry Brigade.

ORDER OF BATTLE

Headquarters & Headquarters Company

1st Battalion, 6th Infantry

1st Battalion, 46th Infantry

5th Battalion, 46th Infantry

1st Battalion, 52nd Infantry

1st Battalion, 14th Artillery

9th Support Battalion

155th Engineer Company

Troop H, 17th Cavalry



199TH LT INFANTRY BRIGADE:

The formation was formed for the second time at Fort Benning, Georgia in 1966.

Nicknamed "the Redcatchers", the 199th LIB was hastily moved to Song Be, Vietnam in December, 1966 to provide an increased U.S. presence in the III Corps Tactical Zone and remained there until its return to Fort Benning in October, 1970, where it was inactivated. The unit was briefly reactivate at Fort Lewis Washington from the remains of the 9th Infantry Division (Motorized).

The brigade was conducting in Dong Nai Province when the 1968 Tet Offensive began. It immediately began a defense of U.S. II Field Force headquarters at Long Binh and the Bien Hoa Air Base against attacks by the 275th Viet Cong Regiment. One battalion was moved by helicopter to attack a Viet Cong command post at the Phu Tho racetrack inside Saigon, then engaged in house-to-house fighting in Cholon.

During 1969 the 199th was responsible for the security of the region north and east of the capital, and in 1970 moved into the "Iron Triangle" when other units participated in the Cambodian Incursion.

Casualties

754 Killed in Action

4,679 Wounded in Action

Units assigned to the 199th Infantry Brigade (Light):

2d Battalion, 3d U.S. Infantry

3d Battalion, 7th Infantry

4th Battalion, 12th Infantry

5th Battalion, 12th Infantry

2nd Battalion, 40th Artillery

7th Support Battalion

Troop D, 17th Cavalry (Armored)

Company F, 51st Infantry (Long Range Patrol)

Company M, 75th Ranger Infantry Regiment (Airborne)

87th Engineer Company

313th Signal Company



1ST INFANTRY DIVISION.

Arriving in July 1965, the division began combat operations within two weeks. By the end of 1965 the division had participated in three major operations: Hump, Bushmaster I and Bushmaster II, under the command of MG Jonathan O. Seaman.

In 1966, the division took part in Operation Marauder, Operation Crimp II, and Operation Rolling Stone, all in the early part of the year. In March, MG William E. DePuy took command. In June and July the division took part in the battles of Ap Tau O, Srok Dong and Minh Thanh Road. In November 1966, the division participated in Operation Attleboro.

1967 saw the 1st I.D. in Operation Cedar Falls, Operation Junction City, Operation Manhattan, and Operation Shenandoah II. MG John H. Hay assumed command in February. On October 17, 1967, the 1st I.D suffered heavy casualties at the Battle of Ong Thanh with 58 KIA.

1968 would see the division involved in the Tet Offensive, securing the massive Tan Son Nhut Air Base. In March, MG Keith L. Ware took command. That same month the division took part in Operation Quyet Thang (Resolve to Win), April would see the division participate in the largest operation in the Vietnam conflict, Operation Toan Thang (Certain Victory). On September 13, the division Commander, Maj. Gen. Ware, was killed in action when his command helicopter was shot down by hostile fire. MG Orwin C. Talbott moved up from his position of Assistant Division Commander to assume command of the division.

In the first half of 1969, The Big Red One conducted reconnaissance-in-force and ambush operations, including a multi-divisional operation, Atlas Wedge. The last part of the year saw the division take part in "Dong Tien" (Progress Together) operations. These operations were intended to assist South Vietnamese forces to take a more active role in combat. In August, MG A. E. Milloy took command of the 1st I.D. while the division took part in battles along National Highway 13, known as "Thunder Road" to the end of the year.

In January 1970 it was announced that the division would return to Fort Riley. 11 members of the division were awarded the Medal of Honor.

Casualties

6,146 Killed in Action

16,019 Wounded in Action

20 Prisoner of War



4TH INFANTRY DIVISION:

The 4th Infantry Division is a modular division of the United States Army based at Fort Carson, Colorado, with four brigade combat teams. It is a very technically advanced combat division in the U.S. Army.

The division has two nicknames; the first, "Ivy," is a play on words of the Roman numeral IV or 4. Ivy leaves also symbolize tenacity and fidelity which is the basis of the division's motto: "Steadfast and Loyal". The second nickname, "Iron Horse", has been recently adopted to indicate the speed and power of the division.

The 4th Infantry Division deployed from Fort Lewis to Camp Holloway, Pleiku, Vietnam on 25 September 1966 and served more than four years, returning to Fort Carson, Colorado on 8 December 1970. Two brigades operated in the Central Highlands/II Corps Zone, but its 3rd Brigade, including the division's armor battalion, was sent to Tay Ninh Province northwest of Saigon to take part in Operation Attleboro (September to November, 1966), and later Operation Junction City (February to May, 1967), both in War Zone C. After nearly a year of combat, the 3rd Brigade's battalions officially became part of the 25th Infantry Division in exchange for the battalions of the 25th's 3rd Brigade, then in Quang Ngai Province as part of the division-sized Task Force Oregon.

Throughout its service in Vietnam the division conducted combat operations in the western Central Highlands along the border between Cambodia and Vietnam. The division experienced intense combat against NVA regular forces in the mountains surrounding Kontum in the autumn of 1967. The division's 3rd Brigade was withdrawn from Vietnam in April, 1970 and deactivated at Fort Lewis. In May the remainder of the division conducted cross-border operations during the Cambodian Incursion. The "Ivy Division" returned from Vietnam in December and was rejoined in Fort Carson by its former 3rd Brigade from Hawaii, where it had re-deployed as part of the withdrawal of the 25th Infantry Division. One battalion remained in Vietnam as a separate organization until January, 1972.

Vietnam Casualties

2,531 Killed in Action

1. 15,229 Wounded in Action



9TH INFANTRY DIVISION:

The 9th Infantry Division was created as the 9th Division during World War I, but never deployed overseas. Later, the division was an important unit of the United States Army in World War II and the Vietnam War.

During the war the division's units often served with the Mobile Riverine Force and other US Navy units that made up the Brown Water Navy. Its area of operations was in the rivers and canals of the Mekong Delta from 1967 to 1972. Operation Speedy Express was one significant operation in which the division took part during the war, while the Battle of Ap Bac was one of 22 major combat engagements with North Vietnamese Army and Viet Cong main force units as well as thousands of small contacts during this period during division's presence in Vietnam.

The 9th Division was reactivated on 1 February 1966, and arrived in Vietnam on 16 December 1966 from Fort Riley, Kansas, and its major units departed Vietnam on 27 August 1969 (HHC & 1st BDE) to Hawaii; 27 August 1969 (2nd BDE) to Fort Lewis, Washington; 12 October 1970 (3rd BDE) to Fort Lewis, Washington.

On deployment the division was assigned to the III Corps Tactical Zone of Vietnam where it commenced operations in the Dinh Tuong and Long An provinces (6 January-31 May 1967) in Operation Palm Beach.

One of the more unique units serving with the division was the experimental Armor Platoon (Air Cushion Vehicle) which used the specially designed hovercraft to patrol marshy terrain like the Plain of Reeds along the south Vietnamese/Cambodian border.

From 1967 one of the division's brigades served with the Mobile Riverine Force was transported using Navy Task Force 117 transports adopted from Landing craft to serve as armored troop carrier boats, and armored monitors. This force (2nd Brigade) operated from the base near My Tho, named Dong Tam, a 600-acre island, and included conducting operations in coordination with the Navy Seal teams, the South Vietnamese Marines, units of the ARVN 7th Division and River Assault Groups.

Following the Tet offensive in 1968, General Westmoreland stated that the 9th Infantry Division and the Mobile Riverine Force saved the Delta region from falling to the North Vietnamese Army forces. In 1969 the division also operated throughout the IV Corps Tactical Zone.



23RD INFANTRY DIVISION:

The 23rd Infantry Division, more commonly known as the Americal Division of the United States Army was formed in May 1942 on the island of New Caledonia. In the immediate emergency following Pearl Harbor, the United States had hurriedly sent three individual regiments to defend New Caledonia against a feared Japanese attack. This division was formed as one of only two un-numbered divisions to serve in the Army during World War II. After World War II the Americal Division was officially redesignated as the 23rd Infantry Division. However, it was rarely referred to as such, even on official orders. It is perhaps most famous for its role in the My Lai massacre.

The Division was reactivated in 1967 in Vietnam. A division-sized task force known as TASK FORCE OREGON was created in Quang Ngai and Quang Tin provinces with brigades from the 25th Infantry Division and 101st Airborne Division, as well as the 196th Light Infantry Brigade, an independent brigade that deployed to Vietnam in 1966, to operate in close cooperation with the 1st Marine Division. As new U.S. brigades arrived in Vietnam, they were assigned to Task Force Oregon, which was redesignated the 23rd Infantry Division (Americal). The Division was composed of the 11th, 196th, and 198th Light Infantry Brigades and divisional support units.

In spite of a large number of successful operations, the Division's history is marred by such incidents as the massacre at My Lai and the overrun of FSB Mary Ann, as well as the fact that two of its brigades, the 11th and 198th, arrived as the division was formed in 1967 without prior combat experience and inadequate unit training.

My Lai Massacre

Company C, 1st Battalion, 20th Infantry, 11th Infantry Brigade (Light) with 2nd Lieutenant William Calley as a platoon leader, was responsible for the My Lai Massacre, a serious war crime. Another company, part of the 196th Infantry Brigade (Light), suffered severe casualties when overrun by Vietnamese sapper units at the Battle of FSB Mary Ann in March 1971, further embarrassing the division. The aftermath of the attack resulted in the relief of the brigade and division commanders. Calley and his company commander, Capt. Ernest Medina, were prosecuted by court martial for the offenses at My Lai.

The 198th and 11th Brigades were withdrawn from Vietnam in November, 1971, and the Division was inactivated. The 196th Brigade was reconstituted as a separate brigade and remained in Vietnam until 29 June 1972, the last major combat unit to be withdrawn. Its 3rd Battalion 21st infantry was the last U.S. maneuver battalion to leave Vietnam, on 23 August 1972.



25TH INFANTRY DIVISION:

In American military history, the 25th Infantry Division (nicknamed "Tropic Lightning", sometimes Cu Chi National Guard during the Vietnam War) is a large U.S. Army unit associated with operations in the Asia-Pacific region. It was activated on 1 October 1941 in Hawaii, and was formed using troops from the Hawaiian Division, a pre-war "square division" (having four regiments of infantry), which had been reorganized and redesignated as the 24th Infantry Division. These steps were part of the on-going mobilization and buildup in Army strength in anticipation of the United States entry into World War II that resulted in the development of the more flexible "triangular division" of three regiments.

In response to a request from the U.S. Military Assistance Command in Vietnam, the division sent 100 helicopter door-guns to the Republic of Vietnam in early 1963. By August 1965, further division involvement in the coming Vietnam Conflict included the deployment of Company C, 65th Engineer Battalion, to South Vietnam to assist in the construction of port facilities at Cam Ranh Bay. By mid 1965, 2,200 men of the Tropic Lightning Division were involved in Vietnam. The division was again ordered to contribute combat forces in December of that year. Its Resupply Regiment, the 467th, was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel George S Dotson through the end of the war.

In response to a MACV request, the division deployed 4,000 3rd Brigade infantrymen and 9,000 tons of equipment from Hawaii in 25 days to the Northwest sector of South Vietnam to firmly establish a fortified enclave from which the division could operate. This was the largest and longest airlift of personnel and cargo into a combat zone in military history before Operation Desert Shield. The Brigade deployed its first soldiers from Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, to the central highlands at Pleiku. These men arrived in Vietnam 24 December 1965. By mid-January, the deployment operation was complete — giving combat planners in Vietnam a favorable balance of power. The division was heavily engaged from April 1966 until 1972 throughout the area of operations in Southeast Asia. During this period, Tropic Lightning soldiers fought in some of the toughest battles of the war.

During the Tet offensives of 1968 and 1969, Tropic Lightning soldiers were instrumental in defending the besieged city of Saigon. Due to its success in fending off that attack, the 25th Infantry Division spent most of 1970 more involved in the Vietnamization Program than in actual combat. From May through June 1970, Tropic Lightning soldiers participated in Allied thrusts deep into enemy sanctuaries located in Cambodia. In these Incursion operations, the division units confiscated thousands of tons of supplies and hundreds of weapons. This operation crippled the Cambodian-based efforts against American units. Following its return from Cambodia to South Vietnam, the division resumed its place in the Vietnamization Program. The war was winding down. By late December 1970, elements of the 25th Infantry Division were able to begin redeployment to Schofield Barracks. Second Brigade was the last element of the Tropic Lightning Division to depart Vietnam. It arrived at Schofield Barracks in the early days of May 1971. During the war in Vietnam, 22 Medals of Honor were awarded to Tropic Lightning soldiers.

The Division is also known to have written the United States Playing Card Company to request hundreds of decks containing only the Ace of Spades. In Vietnam, the Ace of Spades were used as psychological warfare. The Viet Cong were highly superstitious and highly frightened by this Ace because it predicted death and suffering.



29TH INFANTRY DIVISION:

The 29th Infantry Division is an infantry division of the United States Army based in Fort Belvoir, Virginia. It is a formation of the United States Army National Guard and contains units from Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.

In 1963, the division was reorganized in accordance with the Reorganization Objective Army Divisions plan, eliminating its regimental commands in favor of brigades. The division took command of and of the Virginia Army National Guard, as well as of the Maryland Army National Guard. The division continued its service in the National Guard under this new organization.

In 1968, in the middle of the Vietnam War, the Army inactivated several National Guard and Reserve divisions as part of a realignment of resources. The 29th Infantry Division was one of the divisions inactivated. During that time, the division's subordinate units were reassigned to other National Guard divisions. 1st Brigade was inactivated, while 2nd Brigade was redesignated as the 116th Infantry Brigade, and the 3rd Brigade was redesignated as 3rd Brigade, 28th Infantry Division.



11TH ARM CAVALRY REGIMENT

Home now for the Regiment was Fort Meade, Maryland where the "Blackhorse" engaged in operational training and support activities like participation in the Presidential Inauguration and support for ROTC summer training.

With the conflict in Vietnam escalating, the Blackhorse Regiment was alerted for assignment to Southeast Asia on 11 March 1966. The Regiment began specialized training for combat in a counterinsurgency environment. Modifications were made to the organization and equipment (MTOE) with emphasis on the use of modified M113 armored personnel carriers (APCs). Two M-60 machineguns with protective gun shield were mounted at the rear of the vehicle and a gun shield was added around the .50 caliber machine gun located at the commander's hatch. This lethal combination produced a deadly M-113 that was swiftly maneuverable and armor protected. Its nickname was ACAV (Armored Cavalry Assault Vehicle).

The Regiment's modifications emphasized the use of ACAVs instead of the main battle tanks and the M-114s that were found in reconnaissance platoons. The tank companies, with their M-48A3 main battle tanks, remained the same in each squadron.

The Blackhorse Regiment arrived in Vung Tau, South Vietnam on 7 September 1966 and was commanded by Col. William W. Cobb. Operation Hickory (7–15 October 1966) produced the first enemy casualties inflicted by the 3rd Squadron and elements of the 919th Engineer Company in the vicinity of Phu Hoa.

Blackhorse Base Camp

"Atlanta" was the code name for the establishment of Blackhorse Base Camp - the new home of the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment in Vietnam. Blackhorse Base Camp was located approximately 6 kilometres (3.7 mi) south of the village of [Xuan Loc](#) on Route 2 and approximately 2 kilometres (1.2 mi) southeast of the village of Long Goia. Saigon is approximately 35 kilometres (22 mi) to the west along Rt. 1. The operation began on 20 Oct. and concluded on 3 Nov. 1966.

Stanton's Vietnam Order Of Battle lists the following locations for the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment's Headquarters in Vietnam:

Bien Hoa Sept. 66 - Nov. 66 Long Binh Dec. 66 - Feb. 67 Xuan Loc March 67 - Jan. 69
Feb. 69 March 69 - Sept. 69 Bien Hoa Oct. 69 - June 70 Di An July 70 - March 71

Operation Cedar Falls

From January until 18 May 1967 the Regiment conducted three major search and destroy operations. These operations would later be known as reconnaissance in force (RIF) operations. The first of these operations commence on 8 Jan. 1967 and was known as ". It continued until 24 Jan. 1967. The 1st and 2nd Squadrons operated in the infamous "Iron Triangle" region near Ben Cat employing search and destroy tactics, screening and blocking, and security in attacks on successive objectives.



11TH ARM CAVALRY REGIMENT

Operation Manhattan

Commencing on 23 April 1967 the third operation titled was a thrust into the Long Nguyen Secret Zone by the 1st and 2nd Squadrons. This zone was a long suspected regional headquarter of the Viet Cong. 60 tunnel complexes were uncovered. 1884 fortifications were destroyed. 621 tons of rice was evacuated during these operations. The 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment was building a solid reputation for carrying out effective reconnaissance in force operations. Operation Manhattan ended on 11 May 1967.

Beginning on April 1967 and running through 21 March 1968, the Regiment was tasked to secure and pacify Long Khanh District. This year long mission was called . It achieved three objectives: Viet Cong (VC) were kept from interfering with travel on the main roads, Vietnamese were provided medical treatment in civic action programs like MEDCAP and DENTCAP and finally, RIF operations were employed to keep the VC off balance, making it impossible for them to mount offensive operations.

1967

From the summer of 1967 until the winter the Regiment was led by Col. Roy W. Farley. & II was a road clearing operation with limited RIF missions by the 1st and 3rd Squadrons in Long Khanh District. & II was a regimental size operation. Its purpose was to provide security at polling places during elections and to maintain reaction forces to counter VC agitation. So successful was this operation that 84.7 % of eligible voters cast ballots in Long Khanh District in the first general election and 78 % in the second.

Operation Quicksilver

This operation involved the 1st and 2nd Squadrons of the 11th Armored Cavalry. Its purpose was to secure routes that moved logistical personnel of the 101st Airborne Division between Binh Long and Tay Ninh Provinces. Cordon, search and RIF missions were also performed.

Operation Fargo

This Operation ran from 21 Dec. 1967 until 21 Jan 1968. This regimental size operation conducted RIFs in Binh Long and Tay Ninh Provinces and opened Route 13 to military traffic for the very first time.



11TH ARM CAVALRY REGIMENT

The Tet Offensive

The early part of 1968 was marked by the most ambitious and embolden offensive attack coordinated by the VC and NVA in the history of the war. was designed to coincide with the Vietnamese New Year.

Operation Adairsville

This operation began on 31 Jan. 1968. Word was received by the II Field Force HQs to immediately re-deploy to the Long Binh/Bien Hoa area to relieve installations threatened by the Tet Offensive. At 1400 hours (2:00 pm) the 1st Squadron was called to move from their position south of the Michelin Rubber Plantation to the II Field Force Headquarters. The 2nd Squadron moved from north of the plantation to III Corps POW Compound were enemy soldiers were sure to attempt to liberate the camp. The 3rd Squadron moved from An Loc to III Corps Army, Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) Headquarters. It took only 14 hours and 80 miles to arrive in position after first being alerted.

Operation Alcorn Cove

The security operation in the Long Binh/Bien Hoa area and the area around Blackhorse Base Camp by the 1st and 2nd Squadrons is continue under which began on 22 March 1968. This joint mission with the ARVN 18th Division and 25th Division was a twofold operation of security and RIFs. Operation Toan Thang was an extension of "Alcorn Cove". That joint operation involved the 1st and 25th Infantry Divisions.

"Workhorse" The 3rd Squadron

K Troop was part of the 3rd Squadron and known as "Killing K Troop". 3rd Squadron's nickname was, fittingly, "Workhorse". Shortly after its arrival in Vietnam, the 3rd Squadron engaged the Viet Cong for the first time. 3rd Squadron inflicted such devastating casualties on the enemy that it was awarded a Meritorious Unit Citation for this period.

The Tet Offensive of 1968 gave the squadron a chance to fight the enemy's troop formations in open combat. In Bien Hoa the 3rd Squadron drove the enemy forces from the area near III Corps Headquarters. Its action was crucial in smashing the enemy's offensive.



SPECIAL FORCES:

Nam Dong, Lang Vei, Dak To, A Shau, Plei Mei - these were just some of the places Special Forces troops fought and died for during their 14-year stay in South Vietnam. It was a stay that began in June 1956 when the original 16 members of the 14th Special Forces Operational Detachment entered Vietnam to train a cadre of indigenous Vietnamese Special Forces teams. In that same year, on October 21, the first American soldier died in Vietnam - Captain Harry G. Cramer Jr. of the 14th SFOD.

Throughout the remainder of the 1950s and early 1960s, the number of Special Forces military advisors in Vietnam increased steadily. Their responsibility was to train South Vietnamese soldiers in the art of counterinsurgency and to mold various native tribes into a credible, anti-communist threat. During the early years, elements from the different Special Forces groups were involved in advising the South Vietnamese. But in September 1964, the first step was taken in making Vietnam the exclusive operational province of 5th Group when it set up its provisional headquarters in Nha Trang. Six months later in February, Nha Trang became the 5th's permanent headquarters. From that point, Vietnam was mainly the 5th's show until 1971 when it returned to Fort Bragg.

By the time the 5th left Southeast Asia, its soldiers had won 16 of the 17 Medals of Honor awarded to the Special Forces in Vietnam, plus one Distinguished Service Medal, 90 Distinguished Service Crosses, 814 Silver Stars, 13,234 Bronze Stars, 235 Legions of Merit, 46 Distinguished Flying Crosses, 232 Soldier's Medals, 4,891 Air Medals, 6,908 Army Commendation Medals and 2,658 Purple Hearts. It was a brilliant record, one that was built solely on blood and sacrifice.

Not to be overlooked, other Special Forces training teams were operating in the 1960s in Bolivia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Columbia and the Dominican Republic. Counter-insurgency forces of the 8th Special Forces Group conducted clandestine operations against guerrilla forces, carrying out some 450 missions between 1965 and 1968. In 1968, Special Forces were involved in tracking down and capturing the notorious Cuban revolutionary, Che Guevara, in the wilds of south-central Bolivia.

Southeast Asia, however, was to remain the Special Forces' primary focus. Through their unstinting labors, Special Forces troops eventually established 254 outposts throughout Vietnam, many of them defended by a single A-team and hundreds of friendly natives.

The Special Forces earned their reputation in places like Song Zoai and Plei Mei, where the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese threw everything they had at them but found out that wasn't enough. They won their Medals of Honor in places like Nam Dong, where Captain Roger H.C. Donlon claimed the war's first Medal of Honor for his actions on July 5, 1964, when he led Nam Dong's successful defense against a Viet Cong attack, despite sustaining a mortar wound to the stomach. "Pain, the sensation of pain, can be masked by other emotions in a situation like that," Donlon recalled. "I was fighting mad right from the start; I also felt fear from the start ... fear anybody would feel. It got to the point where we were throwing the enemy's grenades back at them. Just picking them up and throwing those grenades back before they could blow."

Back home in America, a confused public searching for heroes in a strange and unfamiliar war quickly latched onto the Special Forces. John Wayne made a movie about them, Barry Sadler had a number-one hit song, "The Ballad of the Green Beret", and the Green Beret took its place alongside the coonskin cap and cowboy hat as one of America's Mythic pieces of apparel.

SPECIAL FORCES (CONT.):

But fighting in remote areas of Vietnam - publicity to the contrary - wasn't the only mission of the Special Forces. They were also responsible for training thousands of Vietnam's ethnic tribesmen in the techniques of guerrilla warfare. They took the Montagnards, the Nungs, the Cao Dei and others and molded them into the 60,000-strong Civil Irregular Defense Group (CIDG). CIDG troops became the Special Forces' most valuable ally in battles fought in faraway corners of Vietnam, out of reach of conventional back-up forces. Other missions included civic-action projects, in which Special Forces troops built schools, hospitals and government buildings, provided medical care to civilians and dredged canals. This was the flip side of the vicious battles, the part of the war designed to win the hear and minds of a distant and different people. But although the Special Forces drew the allegiance of civilians almost everywhere they went, the war as a whole was not as successful.

President Lyndon Johnson had committed the first big conventional units to the war in March 1965, when Marine battalions landed at Da Nang to provide perimeter security to the air base there. Then in June, the Army's 173rd Airborne Brigade entered the country, followed in July by the 1st Air Cavalry Division. From then on, a continual stream of Army and Marine units flowed into Vietnam until they numbered over 500,000 by 1968. But although American conventional forces scored successes in every major battle they fought, there was still no clear end in sight to a war many Americans back home regarded as a quagmire.

So in 1969, after President Richard M. Nixon took office, the United States began its withdrawal from Vietnam, a process known as Vietnamization. Gradually the Special Forces turned over their camps to the South Vietnamese. On March 5, 1971, 5th Group returned to Fort Bragg, although some Special Forces teams remained in Thailand from where they launched secret missions into Vietnam. But by the end of 1972, the Special Forces role in Vietnam was over.

CIDG FORCES:

Civilian Irregular Defense Group (CIDG, pronounced "sid-gee") was one of several South Vietnamese irregular military units during the Vietnam War.

The CIDG program was devised by the CIA in early 1961 to counter expanding Viet Cong influence in South Vietnam's Central Highlands. Beginning in the village of Buon Enao, small A Teams from the U.S. Army Special Forces (Green Berets) moved into villages and set up Area Development Centers. Focusing on local defense and civic action, the Special Forces teams did the majority of the training. Villagers were trained and armed for village defense for two weeks, while localized Strike Forces would receive better training and weapons and served as a quick reaction force to react to Viet Cong attacks. The vast majority of the CIDG camps were initially manned by inhabitants of ethnic minority regions in the country (especially Montagnard), who disliked both the North and South Vietnamese and therefore quickly took to the American advisers. The program was widely successful, as once one village was pacified, it served as a training camp for other local villages.

By 1963, the military felt that the program was a great success, but also that the CIDG units and Special Forces units were not being employed properly, and ordered Operation Switchback, which transferred control of the CIDG program from the CIA over to Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. The CIDG Program was rapidly expanded, as the entire 5th Special Forces Group, U.S. Army Special Forces, moved into Vietnam, and the CIDG units stopped focusing on village defense and instead took part in more conventional operations, most notably border surveillance. Most of these were converted to Vietnam Army Ranger units in 1970.

LRRPs:

Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol, or LRRP (pronounced and sometimes spelled "LuRP"), were special six-man teams of primarily Rangers utilized in the Vietnam War on highly dangerous special operations missions deep into enemy territory. In the mid to late 1960s, the U.S. Army Special Forces trained these units for the purpose of locating enemy units in guerrilla warfare, as well as in artillery spotting, intelligence gathering, forward air control, and bomb damage assessment.

Companies were organized into two platoons, each with eight six-man patrols. Their training was notoriously rigorous.

At the beginning of 1969, the LuRPs were folded into a reactivated Army Ranger unit.

They operated on reconnaissance and combat patrols, either obtaining highly vital intelligence, or performing highly dangerous raids and ambushes. The tactical employment of LRRPs was later evaluated to be generally used far too dangerously by strategic commanders, who were pleased by the extraordinary kill ratios for LRRPs teams (sometimes reported as high as 400 enemy troops for every LRRP killed). Their use was reconsidered and restructured into modern day Long Range Surveillance (LRS) units.

Writes one commentator: "During the course of the war LuRPs conducted around 23,000 long-range patrols, of this amount two-thirds resulted in enemy sightings. LuRPs also accounted for approximately 10,000 enemy KIA through ambushes, sniping, air strikes, and calling in artillery fire."

U.S.M.C.

Nevertheless, in 1960 the Marine Corps began a five-year surge in its readiness that brought it to its highest level of peacetime effectiveness by the eve of the Vietnam War. The results of the Presidential election of 1960, coupled with internal redirection in the Corps, combined to form the highly favorable conditions for the Marine Corps to consolidate its amphibious force in readiness mission. The "Flexible Response" strategy of the new administration was ideally suited to the Marine Corps -- stressing conventional force improvements in manpower, equipment modernization, and strategic mobility. Marine Corps budgets grew, as did the strength ceilings, and just as significantly, improvements were realized in obtaining amphibious shipping. During this period, as well, Headquarters enhanced the readiness of the Reserve with the formation of the 4th Marine Division and 4th Marine Aircraft Wing in the Marine Corps Organized Reserve.

The combination of increased amphibious exercises and contingency deployments kept the tactical units of the FMF busy during the early 1960s. The size of the possible Marine role in Europe grew as Headquarters aimed at a larger role in NATO. In 1964 II MEF conducted Operation Steel Pike I, an amphibious exercise in Spanish waters that exceeded all earlier exercises in both the size of the Marine force deployed and the distance covered. An amphibious force of 60 ships carried 22,000 Marines and over 5,000 vehicles to the amphibious objective area.

While FMF Atlantic forces were being exercised in Europe, the Caribbean, and Africa, FMF Pacific units trained throughout the Far East, Hawaii, and California. In 1964 there were 45 landing exercises worldwide, and by the beginning of the major U.S. involvement in Vietnam, in 1965, the FMF, both regular and Reserve, was as effective a force as the Corps had ever fielded in peacetime.

The landing of the 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade at Da Nang in 1965 marked the beginning of a large-scale Marine involvement in Vietnam. By the summer of 1968, after the enemy's Tet Offensive, Marine Corps strength in Vietnam rose to about 85,000. The Marine withdrawal began in 1969 as the South Vietnamese began to assume a larger role in the fighting. The last ground forces left Vietnam by June 1971. The Vietnam War, the longest in the history of the Marine Corps, exacted a high cost, with more than 13,000 Marines killed and 88,000 wounded.

The Vietnam War proved to be the ultimate test of the Corps' basing and deployment decisions of the 1950s and early 1960s. From the March 1965 landing of Marine ground troops as Da Nang until the departure of the last large Marine units in June 1971, the war impacted drastically on all Marine forces within and outside the III Marine Amphibious Force. Peak Marine strength in Vietnam was reached in 1968 when more than 85,000 Marines were in Vietnam out of a Marine Corps numbering just over 300,000.

By 1972 the Marine Corps was once again down to 200,000 men and post-Vietnam redeployments had returned the Corps to the same basing and deployment patterns that had been in effect from 1960 to 1965. The 3d Marine Division was back on Okinawa and the 1st Marine Brigade had been reconstituted in Hawaii. The 1st Marine Division was back in Camp Pendleton and the 3d MAW remained at El Toro. On the East Coast, the 2d Marine Division and 2d MAW remained in North Carolina.

MARINE FORCE RECON:

United States Marine Corps Force Reconnaissance (Force Recon) units are special-purposes units roughly analogous to the Navy SEALs, Air Force Air Commandos, or U.S. Army Special Forces and are widely recognized as the "special operations forces" of the United States Marine Corps. Marine Force Recon personnel, or "operators", perform highly specialized, small scale, high-risk operations, such as: Amphibious and deep ground surveillance.

Assisting in ordnance delivery (i.e., designating targets for close air support, artillery and naval gunfire).

Hostage/prisoner of war rescue.

Unconventional warfare

Foreign Internal Defense

Counter-Terrorism

History:

Marine Corps Force Reconnaissance was first conceived in 1954, at Marine Base Camp Pendleton, outside of San Diego, California, when an experimental recon team was formed. Three years later, that team merged with an existing amphibious reconnaissance company to form the 1st Force Reconnaissance Company. The precursor of Force Recon was from World War II, the Amphibious Reconnaissance Battalion commanded by Captain James L. Jones.

In 1958, half the Marines in 1st Force were removed from the Company and hauled over to the Eastern seaboard, forming the 2nd Force Reconnaissance Company. 1st Force supplemented Fleet Marine Force Pacific (FMFPac), while 2nd, Fleet Marine Force Atlantic (FMFLant).

Force Reconnaissance received their baptism by fire during the Vietnam War, arriving first in 1965 and staying for five years. Forty-four Marines of 1st Force were killed or missing in action through the course of the war.

After US withdrawal from Vietnam, 1st Force and 3rd Force were both deactivated in 1974, and the existing Force Marines were rolled into the non-Force 2nd Reconnaissance Battalion in order to maintain Marine Corps deep recon capabilities.

VIET CONG:

The National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (Vietnamese *Mặt trận Dân tộc Giải phóng miền Nam Việt Nam*), also known as the Việt Cộng pronunciation, VC, or the National Liberation Front (NLF), was an insurgent (partisan) organization fighting the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) during the Vietnam War. The NLF was funded, equipped and staffed by both South Vietnamese and the army of North Vietnam.

Its military organization was known as the People's Liberation Armed Forces (PLAF). The PLAF were, according to the official history of the Vietnam People's Army, strictly subordinated to the general staff in Hanoi. Their name "Việt Cộng", (VC) came from the Vietnamese term for Vietnamese Communist (*Việt Nam Cộng Sản*) and was popularized by the South Vietnamese government in an effort to downplay the NLF's role as a truly national, not simply communist organization. American forces typically referred to members of the NLF as "Charlie", which comes from the US Armed Forces' phonetic alphabet's pronunciation of VC ("Victor Charlie").

Organization

NLF soldier.

The NLF was nominally independent of the North Vietnam armed forces and although the leadership of the group was communist, the NLF was also made up of others who were allied with the Front against Ngô Đình Diệm. The NLF was organized in 1960 at the direction of the Northern Communist Party, the Lao Dong, which in 1962, also formed a communist southern party, the People's Revolutionary Party (PRP). Ultimate control of the PRP, NLF and associated front organizations rested with the Northern Lao Dong party throughout the conflict. As the war with the Americans progressed, North Vietnamese personnel increasingly formed the military staff and officer corps of the NLF as well as directly deploying their own forces.

Vietnam People's Army's (PAVN) official history refers to the PLAF as "part of the PAVN". Communist cadres also, from the start, formed the majority of the decision-making strata of the organization, though non-Communists, encouraged by the initial chair, Nguyễn Hữu Thọ, were also involved in this process.

American soldiers and South Vietnamese government typically referred to their guerrilla opponents as the *Việt Cộng* or VC.



VIET CONG (CONT.):

The NLF organization grew out of the Việt Minh organization. By the time the NLF began fighting the ARVN, the insurgency had a national infrastructure in the country. Rather than having to create "liberated zones" as in a classic insurgency, the NLF were in control of such zones at the start of the war. The US/ARVN response - involving big-unit, conventional warfare and counter-insurgency was ineffective in part because it was fighting an insurgency with an infrastructure that in many areas was already 20 years old. The long western border of South Vietnam and its weakness reflected the People's War approach of General Võ Nguyên Giáp, who modified the writings of Mao Zedong for his purposes. But in truth, the People's War approach was mainly abandoned after the Tet Offensive in favor of small-unit conventional warfare led by the army of North Vietnam.

In 1969, the NLF formed a Provisional Revolutionary Government - PRG which after the fall of Saigon in 1975 represented South Vietnam. The provisional government never effectively controlled any territory or exercised the functions of a government, as this was carried out by the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Its principal role was to sign the instruments of reunification with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam forming the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 1976. No non-communists were allowed to take part in the transitory PRG government. NLF Minister of Justice Truong Nhu Tang has described how cadres from the North took over the work of his ministry within days of the take-over.

The Tết Offensive and Afterward

During the celebration of Tết in January of 1968, the NLF violated an implicit holiday ceasefire held between themselves and the US-RVN forces and attacked many of the main cities, provincial capitals and villages throughout South Vietnam. The US embassy in Saigon was attacked, and it appeared at first glance that the PLAF could attack anywhere with impunity. The Tết Offensive came as a surprise to the American public, who had gotten constant optimistic appraisals of the war by General William Westmoreland. In the wake of Tết, Westmoreland claimed that the NLF failed to achieve any of their strategic goals or hold any of their brief gains and that they achieved a "psychological victory" at best. Westmoreland's assertions have been called into question by Vietnam historians such as David Hunt and Marvin Gettleman, who argue that one of the major aims of Tết was to bring the Americans to the bargaining table.



VIET CONG (CONT.):

Although the main military forces of the PLAF no doubt suffered tremendous losses due to the Offensive, historians differ on the degree to which the NLF suffered as a result of Tết. However, there is no doubt that after Tết the cadres of the NLF were more and more made up of Vietnamese from the North.

The Tết Offensive is sometimes portrayed as a crushing failure for the US, a military giant humiliated by the NLF. This analysis, however, speaks more to the largely-unanticipated psychological effect the Offensive had on the American public, rather than any military success. The NLF and North Vietnamese had clearly stated goals in launching the Offensive, including a mass uprising of the South Vietnamese citizenry in support of the NLF. These goals were not achieved, but the US military, media and public were all caught very much off guard by the offensive, thanks largely to Westmoreland's rather faulty prognostications. Walter Cronkite, for example, famously stated on February 27, 1968, that the US was "now mired in a stalemate" in Vietnam. The idea that Vietnam could not be won, and instead should be resolved via "disengagement with honor", animated both the Johnson and Nixon administrations and led to the latter's process of "Vietnamizing" the war. Some academics have pointed out that regardless of the ultimate military success of the US at the end of the Tết offensive, the offensive had shown that three years into the war US intelligence was inept in not being able to even detect a national uprising, that the scale of the offensive showed that the insurgency had not been defeated by the introduction of hundreds of thousands of soldiers from the US, and that those supporting the war could not credibly describe a strategy for victory. Rather than offering a hope for success, many supporters of the war fell back on patriotic arguments and the idea that the war had to continue on in its current form forever because a lack of success was better than an admission of failure.

In 1969, the NLF formed the Provisional Revolutionary Government which operated until the end of the Vietnam War. But it was a front organization that had no real authority and no other function than propaganda. When the North Vietnamese army captured Saigon in 1975, the NLF and the PRG were set up as a legal front as part of the process of reunification. The PRG never effectively functioned as a real government in South Vietnam. After the Fall/Liberation of Saigon, administration was organized by the Vietnam People's Army. The country was reunified under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 1976.



NVA:

The Vietnam People's Army (VPA) is official name for the armed forces of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. During the Second Indochinese War (Vietnam War) (1957–1975), the U.S. incorrectly referred to it as the North Vietnamese Army (NVA), or People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) and this term is commonly found throughout Vietnam War-related subjects. The name in Vietnamese is *Quân Đội Nhân Dân Việt Nam*, and has always been officially known as such since its initial formation in 1944. The VPA was *not* the Việt Cộng (although certain elements disguised as such occasionally and after the reunification of the country in 1976, all former Việt Cộng forces that had not been demobilized were incorporated into the VPA). During the war against the French (First Indochina War, 1946-1954), the VPA was often referred to as the Việt Minh even though Việt Minh was the name of the overall independence movement that preceded the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1945. The VPA now includes the: Vietnam People's Ground Forces (including VPA Strategic Rear Forces and Border Defense Forces), Vietnam People's Navy (including VPN Naval infantry), Vietnam People's Air Force, and Coast Guard.

History

The predecessor of the VPA was the Armed Propaganda Unit for National Liberation, an organization that was formed by President Hồ Chí Minh on December 22, 1944 to drive the French colonialists and Japanese occupiers from Vietnam. General Võ Nguyên Giáp was the first Commander-in-Chief of VPA and the fourth Minister of National Defense (after Chu Van Tan, Phan Anh, Ta Quang Buu). This force was to launch many offensives, and eventually survive counter-attacks by United States forces in what was known as the Vietnam War in the United States. During the 1968 & 1972 Invasions of South Vietnam the VPA sustained heavy losses.

In 1975 they militarily defeated the former South Vietnamese government. They would also participate in incursions into Cambodia, toppling the democidal Khmer Rouge.

During peaceful periods, the VPA has actively been involved in Vietnam's workforce to develop the economy of Vietnam, in order to coordinate national defense and the economy. The VPA is involved in such areas as industry, agriculture, forestry, fishery and telecommunications.



CREDITS

The Unsung Vietnam War Mod would like to take the opportunity to thank all of those individuals in the community that created models for us to temporarily use, helping the Mod with scripting or config writing, external feedback for beta testing, and last of all, the community itself.



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APPENDIX

- APPENDIX A
 - WEAPON CHART
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APPENDIX A:

Small Arms Weapon Listing:

Weapon	Ammunition	Magazine Size	Weapon Name	Primary Ammo Name	Secondary Ammo Name
Pistols:					
Colt M1911 .45	.45 ACP	7rd Magazine	uns_m1911	uns_m1911mag	-
Colt Combat Commander	.45 ACP	9rd Magazine	uns_coltcmdr	uns_coltcmdrmag	-
Makarov PM	9mm Makarov	8rd Magazine	uns_makarov	uns_makarovmag	-
Tokarev TT-33	7.62 x 25mm TT	8rd Magazine	uns_tokarev	uns_tokarevmag	-
Submachineguns:					
Carl Gustav M/45 ("Swedish K")	9 x 19mm Para	36rd Magazine	uns_m45	uns_m45mag	-
Ingram Mac-10	9 x 19mm Para	32rd Magazine	uns_mac10	uns_mac10mag	uns_mac10sdmag
Ingram Mac-10 Silenced	9 x 19mm Para	32rd Magazine	uns_mac10sd	uns_mac10sdmag	uns_mac10mag
K-50M	7.62 x 25mm TT	35rd Magazine 71rd Drum	uns_k50m uns_k50mdrum	uns_k50mag uns_ppshmag	uns_ppshmag uns_k50mag
M1A1 Thompson	.45 ACP	20/30rd Magazine	uns_thompson	uns_thompsonmag_20	uns_thompsonmag_30
M3A1 ("Grease Gun")	.45 ACP	30rd Magazine	uns_m3a1	uns_m3a1mag	uns_m3sdmag
M3A1 ("Grease Gun") Silenced	.45 ACP	30rd Magazine	uns_m3sd	uns_m3sdmag	uns_m3a1mag
MAT-49	9 x 19mm Para	32rd Magazine	uns_mat49	uns_mat49mag	-
PPSH-41	7.62 x 25mm TT	71rd Drum	uns_ppsh41	uns_ppshmag	-
Sterling L-34A1	9 x 19mm Para	34rd Magazine	uns_l34a1	uns_l34a1mag	-
VC Thompson	.45 ACP	20/30rd Magazine	uns_thompsonvc	uns_thompsonmag_20	uns_thompsonmag_30
Shotguns:					
Ithaca Model 37	12 Gauge	4rd Internal Magazine	uns_ithaca37	uns_ithaca37mag	uns_12gaugemag_4
Remington Model 870	12 Gauge	4rd Internal Magazine	uns_m870	uns_m870mag	uns_12gaugemag_4
Winchester Model 1897 "Riot" Gun	12 Gauge	6rd Internal Magazine	uns_m1897riot	uns_m1897mag	uns_12gaugemag_6
Winchester Model 1897 "Trench" Gun	12 Gauge	6rd Internal Magazine	uns_m1897	uns_m1897mag	uns_12gaugemag_6
Rifles:					
L1A1 ("SLR") Rifle		20rd Magazine	uns_l1a1	uns_l1a1mag	-
M-14	7.62 x 51mm NATO	20rd Magazine	uns_m14	uns_m14mag	-
M-14 (Auto)	7.62 x 51mm NATO	20rd Magazine	uns_m14a	uns_m14mag	-
MAS 49 / 1956	7.5 x 54mm	10rd Magazine	uns_mas4956	uns_mas4956mag	-
MAS 49 / 1956 Sniper Rifle	7.5 x 54mm	10rd Magazine	uns_mas4956s	uns_mas4956mag	-
MAS-36	7.5 x 54mm	5rd Internal Magazine	uns_mas36	uns_mas36mag	-
Mosin Nagant	7.62 x 54mm Russian	5rd Internal Magazine	uns_mosin	uns_mosinmag	-
SKS	7.62 x 39mm	10rd Magazine	uns_sks	uns_sksmag	-
SKS (Bayonet Extended)	7.62 x 39mm	10rd Magazine	uns_sksbayo	uns_sksmag	-
SVD Sniper Rifle	7.62 x 54mm Russian	10rd Magazine	uns_svd	uns_svdmag	-
Assault Rifles:					
AK-47	7.62 x 39mm	30rd Magazine	uns_ak47	uns_ak47mag	uns_ct56mag
AK-47 (Bayonet Extended)	7.62 x 39mm	30rd Magazine	uns_ak47bayo	uns_ak47mag	uns_ct56mag
CAR-15E1 (20rd Magazine)	5.56 x 45mm NATO	20rd Magazine	uns_car15e1_20	uns_car15mag_20	uns_m16mag_20
CAR-15E2 (20rd Magazine)	5.56 x 45mm NATO	20rd Magazine	uns_car15e2_20	uns_car15mag_20	uns_m16mag_20
CAR-15E2 (30rd Magazine)	5.56 x 45mm NATO	30rd Magazine	uns_car15e2_30	uns_car15mag_30	uns_m16mag_30
Chinese Type 56	7.62 x 39mm	30rd Magazine	uns_ct56	uns_ct56mag	uns_ak47mag
Chinese Type 56 (Bayonet Extended)	7.62 x 39mm	30rd Magazine	uns_ct56bayo	uns_ct56mag	uns_ak47mag
Chinese Type 56 (Folding Stock)	7.62 x 39mm	30rd Magazine	uns_ct56ws	uns_ct56mag	uns_ak47mag
M-16A1 (20rd Magazine)	5.56 x 45mm NATO	20rd Magazine	uns_m16a1_20	uns_m16mag_20	uns_car15mag_20
M-16A1 (30rd Magazine)	5.56 x 45mm NATO	30rd Magazine	uns_m16a1_30	uns_m16mag_30	uns_car15mag_30
Machineguns:					
Browning M2HB .50 Cal.	12.7 x 99mm	100rd Belt	Static	uns_m2hbmag	-
DSHK	12.7 x 108mm	50rd Belt	Static	uns_dshkmag	-
M-60	7.62 x 51mm NATO	100rd Belt	uns_m60	uns_m60mag	-
M-60 ("Shorty")	7.62 x 51mm NATO	100rd Belt	uns_m60shorty	uns_m60mag	-
M-63a Stoner	5.56 x 45mm NATO	100rd Belt	uns_m63a	uns_m63amag	-
RPD	7.62 x 39mm	100rd Drum	uns_rpd	uns_rpdmag	-
RPD SOG	7.62 x 39mm	100rd Drum	uns_rpdsog	uns_rpdmag	-
RPK	7.62 x 39mm	40rd Magazine	uns_rpk	uns_rpkmag	-



APPENDIX A (CONT.):

Small Arms Weapon Listing:

Weapon	Ammunition	Magazine Size	Weapon Name	Primary Ammo Name	Secondary Ammo Name
Grenade Launchers:					
EX-41 ("China Lake")	40mm Grenade	4rd Internal Magazine	uns_ex41	M406 Rounds Only	-
M-203 (M16A1 w/ 20rd Mag)	40mm Grenade	SS / 20rd Mag	uns_m203_20	See Listing / See M16	-
M-203 (M16A1 w/ 30rd Mag)	40mm Grenade	SS / 30rd Mag	uns_m203_30	See Listing / See M16	-
M-79	40mm Grenade	Single Shot	uns_m79	See Listing	-

40mm Grenade Ammo Listing:

uns_m406vest	40mm HE Grenade Vest with 25 rounds
uns_m576vest	40mm BUCKSHOT Grenade Vest with 25 rounds
uns_m406gren	Single 40mm HE Grenade
uns_m576gren	Single 40mm BUCKSHOT Grenade
uns_40mm_white	Single 40mm Grenade Flare (White)
uns_40mm_green	Single 40mm Grenade Flare (Green)
uns_40mm_red	Single 40mm Grenade Flare (Red)
uns_40mm_yellow	Single 40mm Grenade Flare (Yellow)

Anti-Tank Launchers:

M-72 LAW	Single Shot & Discard	uns_m72	uns_m72rocket	-
RPG-2	Single Shot	uns_rpg2	uns_rpg2grenade	-
RPG-7	Single Shot	uns_rpg7	uns_rpg7grenade	-

Anti-Air Launchers:

SA-7	Single Shot	uns_sa7	uns_sa7mag	-
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Hand Grenades:

M-61 Fragmentation Grenade	-	-	uns_m61gren	-	-
M-67 Fragmentation Grenade	-	-	uns_m67gren	-	-
F-1 Fragmentation Grenade	-	-	uns_f1gren	-	-
M-8 White Smoke Grenade	-	-	smokeshell	-	-
M-18 Red Smoke Grenade	-	-	smokeshellred	-	-
M-18 Yellow Smoke Grenade	-	-	smokeshellyellow	-	-
M-18 Green Smoke Grenade	-	-	smokeshellgreen	-	-
M-18 Purple Smoke Grenade	-	-	smokeshellpurple	-	-

Explosives:

Timebomb	-	-	timebomb	-	-
Mine	-	-	mine	-	-
Pipebomb ("Satchel Charge")	-	-	pipebomb	-	-

APPENDIX B:

<u>Vehicle Listing:</u>	Crew	Carry	Armament
Soft Vehicles:			
M-35 2.5t Truck (closed)	1		n/a
M-35 2.5t Truck (open)	1		n/a
M-35 Guntruck			
M-37B1	1		n/a
M-43	1		n/a
NVA Ammo Truck	1		n/a
NVA Fuel Truck	1		n/a
NVA Truck (Open)	1		n/a
Armored Personnel Carriers:			
M-113	2	11	M2HB .50 Cal HMG
Main Battle Tanks:			
M-48A3	3	0	90mm Gun, 7.62mm MG, .50 HMG
M-60A1	3	0	105mm Gun, 7.62mm MG, .50 HMG
PT-76	3	0	76mm Gun, 7.62mm MG
T-55	3	0	100mm Gun, 7.62mm MG, 12.7mm HMG
Self Propelled Anti Aircraft:			
M-163	2	0	20mm Gatling Gun



APPENDIX C:

Aircraft Listing:

Helicopters:	Crew	Carry	Armament:
Utility Helicopters:			
UH-1 Huey Gunship	4	6	2 x 2.75" Rocket Pods, 2 x Miniguns, 2 x M-60D Doorguns
UH-1 Huey Medevac	2	7	n/a
UH-1 Huey Slick	4	12	2 x M-60D Doorguns
UH-1 Huey Supply	4	4	2 x M-60D Doorguns
UH-1 "Green Hornet"	4	6	2 x 2.75" Rocket Pods, 2 x Door Miniguns
Attack Helicopters:			
AH-1G Huey Cobra	2	-	7.62mm Minigun, 4 x 2.75" Rocket Pods
Observation Helicopters:			
OH-6 Loach	2	2	1 x M-60D Doorgun (Rt Side)
OH-6A Loach	2	1	1 x Minigun (Lt Side)

Helicopter Positions:

AH-1G Cobra

Pilot this moveindrive <unitname>;
 Gunner this moveingunner <unitname>;

OH-6 Loach

Pilot this moveindrive <unitname>;
 Gunner this moveingunner <unitname>; (Back Right Side - M-60D)

OH-6A Loach

Pilot this moveindrive <unitname>;
 Gunner this moveingunner <unitname>; (Fr Left Side - Minigun)

Green Hornet:

Pilot this moveindrive <unitname>;
 Co-Pilot this moveingunner <unitname>;
 Left Doorgunner this moveinturret [<unitname>, [1]];
 Right Doorgunner this moveinturret [<unitname>, [2]];

UH-1C Huey Gunship:

Pilot this moveindrive <unitname>;
 Co-Pilot this moveingunner <unitname>;
 Left Doorgunner this moveinturret [<unitname>, [1]];
 Right Doorgunner this moveinturret [<unitname>, [2]];

Dustoff Huey:

Pilot this moveindrive <unitname>;
 Co-Pilot this moveinturret [<unitname>, [2]];
 Medic 1 (Kneeling) this moveinturret [<unitname>, [0]];
 Medic 2 (Sitting) this moveinturret [<unitname>, [1]];

Huey Slick / Supply / Transport:

Pilot this moveindrive <unitname>;
 Co-Pilot this moveinturret [<unitname>, [2]];
 Left Doorgunner this moveinturret [<unitname>, [0]];
 Right Doorgunner this moveinturret [<unitname>, [1]];



APPENDIX D:

Infantry Listing:

US Army:

uns_army_1a
 uns_army_1aa
 uns_army_2a
 uns_army_2aa
 uns_army_3a
 uns_army_3aa
 uns_army_2amed
 uns_army_2bmed
 uns_army_3amg
 uns_army_3bmg
 uns_army_3cmg
 uns_army_6agren
 uns_army_7arto
 uns_army_7brto
 uns_army_8a
 uns_army_8aa
 uns_army_8ab
 uns_army_8ac
 uns_army_8ad
 uns_army_8ae
 uns_army_8b
 uns_army_8ba
 uns_army_8bb
 uns_army_8bc
 uns_army_8bd
 uns_army_8be
 uns_army_8c
 uns_army_8ca
 uns_army_8cb
 uns_army_8cc
 uns_army_8cd
 uns_army_8ce
 uns_army_8d
 uns_army_8da
 uns_army_8db
 uns_army_8dc
 uns_army_8dd
 uns_army_8de
 uns_army_8e
 uns_army_8f
 uns_army_8g

Officer 1 - M16A1
 Officer 1 - CAR15E2
 Officer 2 - M16A1
 Officer 2 - CAR15E2
 Officer 3 - M16A1
 Officer 3 - CAR15E2
 Medic 1 - M16A1
 Medic 2 - M16A1
 MG 1 - M60
 MG 2 - M60
 Asst MG 1 - M16A1
 Grenadier 1 - M79
 RTO 1 - M16A1
 RTO 2 - M16A1
 Soldier 1 - M16A1
 Soldier 1 - CAR15E2
 Soldier 1 - ITHACA
 Soldier 1 - M1897 Trench
 Soldier 1 - M1897 Riot
 Soldier 1 - M870 Express
 Soldier 2 - M16A1
 Soldier 2 - CAR15E2
 Soldier 2 - ITHACA
 Soldier 2 - M1897 Trench
 Soldier 2 - M1897 Riot
 Soldier 2 - M870 Express
 Soldier 3 - M16A1
 Soldier 3 - CAR15E2
 Soldier 3 - ITHACA
 Soldier 3 - M1897 Trench
 Soldier 3 - M1897 Riot
 Soldier 3 - M870 Express
 Soldier 4 - M16A1
 Soldier 4 - CAR15E2
 Soldier 4 - ITHACA
 Soldier 4 - M1897 Trench
 Soldier 4 - M1897 Riot
 Soldier 4 - M870 Express
 Base Helmet - M16A1
 Base No Helmet - M16A1
 Soldier Wounded - M16A1

Groups

Rifle Platoon HQ Element 1

uns_army_2a
 uns_army_8a
 uns_army_7arto

Rifle Platoon HQ Element 2

uns_army_3a
 uns_army_8c
 uns_army_7brto

Rifle Platoon HQ Element 3

uns_army_2aa
 uns_army_8b
 uns_army_7brto

Rifle Squad 1

uns_army_2a
 uns_army_8a
 uns_army_8c
 uns_army_3amg
 uns_army_8b
 uns_army_2bmed
 uns_army_7brto
 uns_army_6agren
 uns_army_8c
 uns_army_8ab
 uns_army_8da

Rifle Squad 2

uns_army_3a
 uns_army_8b
 uns_army_6agren
 uns_army_3bmg
 uns_army_7arto
 uns_army_2bmed
 uns_army_2amed
 uns_army_3amg
 uns_army_3cmg
 uns_army_8a
 uns_army_8b

Rifle Squad 3

uns_army_1aa
 uns_army_8d
 uns_army_6agren
 uns_army_2bmed
 uns_army_3amg
 uns_army_7brto
 uns_army_8c
 uns_army_8ba
 uns_army_8b
 uns_army_8a

Rifle Squad 4

uns_army_2aa
 uns_army_8c
 uns_army_3bmg
 uns_army_7arto
 uns_army_2amed
 uns_army_6agren
 uns_army_8b
 uns_army_8a
 uns_army_8cc
 uns_army_8d

Weapons Squad 1

uns_army_8ba
 uns_army_8a
 uns_army_8c
 uns_army_3amg
 uns_army_2amed
 uns_army_3cmg
 uns_army_3bmg
 uns_army_3cmg
 uns_army_8d
 uns_army_8b

Weapons Squad 2

uns_army_8ca
 uns_army_8d
 uns_army_3bmg
 uns_army_3cmg
 uns_army_7arto
 uns_army_2bmed
 uns_army_3amg
 uns_army_3cmg
 uns_army_8a
 uns_army_8c



APPENDIX D:

Infantry Listing:

USMC:

uns_usmc_1a	Officer 1 - M14
uns_usmc_1b	Officer 1 - M16A1
uns_usmc_1c	Officer 2 - M14
uns_usmc_1d	Officer 2 - M16A1
uns_usmc_1e	Officer 3 (Ruck) - M14
uns_usmc_1f	Officer 3 (Ruck) - M16A1
uns_usmc_2amed	Corpsman 1 - M14
uns_usmc_2bmed	Corpsman 1 - M16A1
uns_usmc_2cmcd	Corpsman 2 (Ruck) - M14
uns_usmc_2dmed	Corpsman 2 (Ruck) - M16A1
uns_usmc_3amg	MG 1 - M60
uns_usmc_3bmg	MG 2 (Ruck) - M60
uns_usmc_6agren	Grenadier 1 - M79
uns_usmc_7arto	RTO 1 - M14
uns_usmc_7brito	RTO 1 - M16A1
uns_usmc_8a	Soldier 1 - M14
uns_usmc_8aa	Soldier 1 - M14 Auto
uns_usmc_8ab	Soldier 1 - M16A1
uns_usmc_8ac	Soldier 1 - ITHACA
uns_usmc_8b	Soldier 2 - M14
uns_usmc_8ba	Soldier 2 - M16A1
uns_usmc_8bb	Soldier 2 - M16A1
uns_usmc_8bc	Soldier 2 - ITHACA
uns_usmc_8c	Wounded 1 - M14
uns_usmc_8ca	Wounded 1 - M16A1
uns_usmc_8d	Base Helmet - M14
uns_usmc_8da	Base Helmet - M16A1
uns_usmc_8e	Base No Helmet - M14
uns_usmc_8ea	Base No Helmet - M16A1
uns_usmc_8f	Soldier 3 (Ruck) - M14
uns_usmc_8fa	Soldier 3 (Ruck) - M16A1
uns_usmc_8fb	Soldier 4 (Ruck) - M14
uns_usmc_8g	Soldier 4 (Ruck) - M14 Auto
uns_usmc_8ga	Soldier 4 (Ruck) - M16A1
uns_usmc_8gb	

Groups

Pre-68 Company HQ 1

uns_usmc_1a
uns_usmc_8a
uns_usmc_2amed
uns_usmc_2amed
uns_usmc_7arto
uns_usmc_7arto
uns_usmc_8a
uns_usmc_8b

Post-68 Company HQ 1

uns_usmc_1b
uns_usmc_8ab
uns_usmc_2bmed
uns_usmc_2bmed
uns_usmc_7brto
uns_usmc_7brto
uns_usmc_8ab
uns_usmc_8bb

Pre-68 Company HQ 2

uns_usmc_1c
uns_usmc_8ac
uns_usmc_2amed
uns_usmc_2amed
uns_usmc_7arto
uns_usmc_7arto
uns_usmc_8a
uns_usmc_8b

Post-68 Company HQ 2

uns_usmc_1d
uns_usmc_8bc
uns_usmc_2bmed
uns_usmc_2bmed
uns_usmc_7brto
uns_usmc_7brto
uns_usmc_8ab
uns_usmc_8bb

Pre-68 Rifle Platoons

uns_usmc_1a
uns_usmc_8a
uns_usmc_7arto
uns_usmc_2amed

Post-68 Rifle Platoon HQ 1

uns_usmc_1b uns_usmc_6agren
uns_usmc_8b uns_usmc_8bc
uns_usmc_7brto uns_usmc_8b
uns_usmc_2bmed uns_usmc_8ba
uns_usmc_8ab uns_usmc_8b
68 Rifle Squad 1 uns_usmc_8a

Pre-68 Rifle Squad 1

uns_usmc_1c
uns_usmc_8a
uns_usmc_8aa
uns_usmc_6agren
uns_usmc_2amed
uns_usmc_8b
uns_usmc_8ba
uns_usmc_8ac
uns_usmc_8aa
uns_usmc_8a
uns_usmc_8b
uns_usmc_8a

Post-68 Rifle Squad 2

uns_usmc_1b
uns_usmc_8bb
uns_usmc_8ab
uns_usmc_8bc
uns_usmc_8ab
uns_usmc_2bmed
uns_usmc_6agren
uns_usmc_3amg
uns_usmc_8bb
uns_usmc_8ab
uns_usmc_8ac
uns_usmc_8bb

Post-68 Rifle Squad 3

uns_usmc_1b
uns_usmc_8ab
uns_usmc_8bb
uns_usmc_8bc
uns_usmc_8ab
uns_usmc_6agren
uns_usmc_8bc
uns_usmc_8bb
uns_usmc_3amg
uns_usmc_2bmed
uns_usmc_8ab
uns_usmc_8bb

Post-68 MG Squad 1

uns_usmc_1b
uns_usmc_8ac
uns_usmc_8ab
uns_usmc_3amg
uns_usmc_8bb
uns_usmc_8ab
uns_usmc_3amg
uns_usmc_8bc
uns_usmc_8ab
uns_usmc_8bb

Post-68 MG Squad 2

uns_usmc_1d
uns_usmc_8bc
uns_usmc_3amg
uns_usmc_8ab
uns_usmc_8bb
uns_usmc_3amg
uns_usmc_8ac
uns_usmc_8ab
uns_usmc_8bb
uns_usmc_8bb



APPENDIX D:

Infantry Listing:

Special Forces:

uns_Irrp_1a
 uns_Irrp_1aa
 uns_Irrp_2a
 uns_Irrp_2aa
 uns_Irrp_2amed
 uns_Irrp_2aamed
 uns_Irrp_2abmed
 uns_Irrp_2acmed
 uns_Irrp_2admed
 uns_Irrp_2aemed
 uns_Irrp_3amg
 uns_Irrp_6agren
 uns_Irrp_7arto
 uns_Irrp_7aarto
 uns_Irrp_7abrto
 uns_Irrp_7acrto
 uns_Irrp_8a
 uns_Irrp_8b
 uns_Irrp_8c
 uns_Irrp_8d
 uns_Irrp_8e
 uns_Irrp_8f
 uns_Irrp_8g
 uns_Irrp_8h
 uns_Irrp_8i
 uns_Irrp_8j
 uns_Irrp_9a
 uns_Irrp_9b
 uns_Irrp_9c
 uns_Irrp_9d
 uns_Irrp_9e
 uns_Irrp_9f
 uns_Irrp_9g
 uns_Irrp_9h
 uns_Irrp_9i
 uns_Irrp_9j

 uns_sf_1a
 uns_sf_1aa
 uns_sf_2a
 uns_sf_2aa
 uns_sf_2amed
 uns_sf_2aamed
 uns_sf_3amg
 uns_sf_3bmg
 uns_sf_7arto
 uns_sf_7aarto
 uns_sf_8a
 uns_sf_8b
 uns_sf_8c
 uns_sf_9a
 uns_sf_9b
 uns_sf_9c
 uns_sf_10a
 uns_sf_10b
 uns_sf_10c
 uns_sf_11a
 uns_sf_11b
 uns_sf_11c

Groups

LRRP 6-Man Team 1

uns_Irrp_1a
 uns_Irrp_8b
 uns_Irrp_2amed
 uns_Irrp_7arto
 uns_Irrp_6agren
 uns_Irrp_9f

LRRP 6-Man Team 2

uns_Irrp_1aa
 uns_Irrp_6agren
 uns_Irrp_8j
 uns_Irrp_7aarto
 uns_Irrp_2aamed
 uns_Irrp_9b

LRRP 6-Man Team 3

uns_Irrp_2a
 uns_Irrp_8g
 uns_Irrp_7acrto
 uns_Irrp_6agren
 uns_Irrp_2abmed
 uns_Irrp_9h

LRRP Heavy Team 1

uns_Irrp_1a
 uns_Irrp_8h
 uns_Irrp_9e
 uns_Irrp_3amg
 uns_Irrp_6agren
 uns_Irrp_7aarto
 uns_Irrp_2aemed
 uns_Irrp_3amg
 uns_Irrp_3admed
 uns_Irrp_8b
 uns_Irrp_9i
 uns_Irrp_8h

LRRP Heavy Team 2

uns_Irrp_1aa
 uns_Irrp_8a
 uns_Irrp_3amg
 uns_Irrp_2admg
 uns_Irrp_7abrto
 uns_Irrp_8g
 uns_Irrp_3amg
 uns_Irrp_2abmed
 uns_Irrp_9d
 uns_Irrp_8b
 uns_Irrp_9j
 uns_Irrp_8c

LRRP Heavy Team 3

uns_Irrp_2aa
 uns_Irrp_8h
 uns_Irrp_3amg
 uns_Irrp_9i
 uns_Irrp_7acrto
 uns_Irrp_3amg
 uns_Irrp_2aemed
 uns_Irrp_8c
 uns_Irrp_9e
 uns_Irrp_8g
 uns_Irrp_2aamed
 uns_Irrp_9j

Spec Forces A Team 1

uns_sf_1a
 uns_cidg_11d
 uns_cidg_9c
 uns_sf_7arto
 uns_cidg_10a
 uns_cidg_8d
 uns_cidg_11a
 uns_sf_2a
 uns_cidg_9a
 uns_cidg_10c
 uns_cidg_8c
 uns_cidg_11a

Spec Forces A Team 2

uns_sf_2a
 uns_cidg_11a
 uns_cidg_9b
 uns_cidg_8a
 uns_sf_7aarto
 uns_cidg_10b
 uns_cidg_11c
 uns_cidg_9d
 uns_sf_2aa
 uns_cidg_11b
 uns_cidg_8b
 uns_cidg_9c

Spec Forces Recon Team 1

uns_sf_1aa
 uns_sf_8c
 uns_sf_7arto
 uns_sf_2a
 uns_sf_3amg
 uns_sf_10c

Spec Forces Recon Team 2

uns_sf_2aa
 uns_sf_9c
 uns_sf_7aarto
 uns_sf_2aa
 uns_sf_3bmg
 uns_sf_10a

APPENDIX D:

Infantry Listing:

NVA Forces:

uns_nva1 Officer 1 - AK47
 uns_nva1a Officer 2 - Makarov
 uns_nva1b Officer 3 - Tokarev
 uns_nva2med Medic 1 - SKS
 uns_nva3mg MG 1 - RPG
 uns_nva3amg MG 2 - RPK
 uns_nva4rpg A-T RPG-2
 uns_nva4arpg A-T RPG-7
 uns_nva5sni Sniper 1 - SVD
 uns_nva6sap Sapper 1 - AK47
 uns_nva6asap Sapper 2 - SKS
 uns_nva6bsap Sapper 3 - SKS (Bayo)
 uns_nva7rto RTO 1 - SKS
 uns_nva7arto RTO 2 - K50M
 uns_nva8a Soldier 1 - AK47
 uns_nva8b Soldier 2 - AK47 (Bayo)
 uns_nva8c Soldier 3 - CT56
 uns_nva8d Soldier 4 - CT56 (Bayo)
 uns_nva8e Soldier 5 - CT56ws
 uns_nva8f Soldier 6 - SKS
 uns_nva8g Soldier 7 - SKS (Bayo)
 uns_nva8h Soldier 8 - K50M
 uns_nva8aa Soldier AA - SA7
 uns_nva9a Recon Officer 1 - AK47
 uns_nva9b Recon Officer 2 - CT56
 uns_nva9c Recon Officer 3 - CT56ws
 uns_nva10a Recon MG 1 - RPG
 uns_nva10b Recon MG 2 - RPK
 uns_nva11a Recon Medic 1 - AK47
 uns_nva11b Recon Medic 2 - CT56
 uns_nva12a Recon Soldier 1 - AK47
 uns_nva12b Recon Soldier 2 - CT56
 uns_nva12c Recon Soldier 3 - CT56ws
 uns_nva12d Recon Soldier 4 - SKS

Groups

NVA Company HQ Section

uns_nva1a
 uns_nva8a
 uns_nva7rto
 uns_nva8f

NVA Platoon HQ Section

uns_nva1a
 uns_nva8c
 uns_nva8f

NVA Rifle Squad 1

uns_nva8a
 uns_nva8a
 uns_nva3mg
 uns_nva8e
 uns_nva2med
 uns_nva4arpg
 uns_nva8f
 uns_nva8f
 uns_nva8a
 uns_nva8a
 uns_nva8c

NVA Rifle Squad 2

uns_nva8f
 uns_nva8a
 uns_nva3amg
 uns_nva8e
 uns_nva2med
 uns_nva3amg
 uns_nva4rpg
 uns_nva8f
 uns_nva8f
 uns_nva8a
 uns_nva8c

NVA Assault Squad 1

uns_nva8b
 uns_nva8b
 uns_nva3mg
 uns_nva8d
 uns_nva2med
 uns_nva4arpg
 uns_nva8g
 uns_nva8g
 uns_nva8b
 uns_nva8d

NVA Assault Squad 2

uns_nva8g
 uns_nva8b
 uns_nva3amg
 uns_nva8d
 uns_nva2med
 uns_nva4rpg
 uns_nva8b
 uns_nva8g
 uns_nva8b
 uns_nva8d

NVA Combat Support Element 1

uns_nva8a
 uns_nva8f
 uns_nva3mg
 uns_nva4arpg
 uns_nva2med
 uns_nva3mg
 uns_nva4arpg
 uns_nva8f
 uns_nva8a
 uns_nva8c

NVA Combat Support Element 2

uns_nva8a
 uns_nva8f
 uns_nva3amg
 uns_nva4rpg
 uns_nva2med
 uns_nva3amg
 uns_nva4rpg
 uns_nva8f
 uns_nva8f
 uns_nva8c

NVA Sapper Squad 1

uns_nva6sap
 uns_nva6asap
 uns_nva6bsap
 uns_nva6sap

NVA Anti-Air 1

uns_nva8f
 uns_nva8aa
 uns_nva8f

NVA Recon Squad 1 (x10)

uns_nva9b
 uns_nva12a
 uns_nva10a
 uns_nva11a
 uns_nva12b
 uns_nva12d
 uns_nva10b
 uns_nva11b
 uns_nva12a
 uns_nva12c

NVA Recon Squad 2 (x6)

uns_nva9a
 uns_nva12b
 uns_nva10a
 uns_nva11b
 uns_nva12c
 uns_nva12c



APPENDIX D:

Infantry Listing:

VC Local Forces:

uns_local_vc1a Guerrilla 1 - K50M
 uns_local_vc1b Guerrilla 3 - PPSH41
 uns_local_vc1c Guerrilla 5 - MAS36
 uns_local_vc1d Guerrilla 6 - MAS-49/56
 uns_local_vc1e Guerrilla 8 - Mosin Nagant
 uns_local_vc1f Guerrilla 10 - AK47
 uns_local_vc2a Guerrilla 2 - MAT49
 uns_local_vc2b Guerrilla 4 - VC Thompson
 uns_local_vc2c Guerrilla 7 - MAS-49/56 Sniper
 uns_local_vc2d Guerrilla 9 - SKS
 uns_local_vc2e Guerrilla 11 - CT56
 uns_rf_vc1a Officer 1 - Makarov
 uns_rf_vc2a Medic 1 - SKS
 uns_rf_vc3a MG 1 - RPD
 uns_rf_vc3b MG 2 - RPK
 uns_rf_vc4a Anti Tank 1 - RPG-2
 uns_rf_vc4b Anti Tank 2 - RPG-7
 uns_rf_vc5asni Sniper 1 - SVD
 uns_rf_vc5bsni Sniper 2 - MAS-49/56
 uns_rf_vc6asap Sapper 1 - AK47
 uns_rf_vc6bsap Sapper 2 - SKS
 uns_rf_vc7arto RTO 1 - SKS
 uns_rf_vc8a Soldier 1 - AK47
 uns_rf_vc8b Soldier 2 - CT56
 uns_rf_vc8c Soldier 3 - CT56ws
 uns_rf_vc8d Soldier 4 - SKS
 uns_rf_vc8e Soldier 5 - MAS-49/56
 uns_rf_vc8f Soldier 6 - K50M
 uns_rf_vc9a Recon Officer 1 - AK47
 uns_rf_vc10a Recon MG 1 - RPD
 uns_rf_vc11a Recon Medic 1 - SKS
 uns_rf_vc12a Recon Soldier 1 - AK47
 uns_rf_vc12b Recon Soldier 2 - SKS
 uns_rf_vc12c Recon Soldier 3 - CT56
 uns_rf_vc1a Officer 1 - Makarov
 uns_rf_vc1b Officer 2 - Tokarev
 uns_rf_vc2a Medic 1 - SKS
 uns_rf_vc3a MG 1 - RPD
 uns_rf_vc3b MG 2 - RPK
 uns_rf_vc4a Anti Tank 1 - RPG-2
 uns_rf_vc4b Anti Tank 2 - RPG-7
 uns_rf_vc4asni Sniper 1 - SVD
 uns_rf_vc6asap Sapper 1 - AK47
 uns_rf_vc6bsap Sapper 2 - SKS
 uns_rf_vc7arto RTO 1 - SKS
 uns_rf_vc8a Soldier 1 - AK47
 uns_rf_vc8b Soldier 2 - SKS
 uns_rf_vc8c Soldier 3 - CT56
 uns_rf_vc8d Soldier 4 - SKS
 uns_rf_vc8e Soldier 5 - K50M
 uns_rf_9a Recon Officer 1 - AK47
 uns_rf_10a Recon MG 1 - RPD
 uns_rf_10b Recon MG 2 - RPK
 uns_rf_11a Recon Medic 1 - SKS
 uns_rf_12a Recon Soldier 1 - AK47
 uns_rf_12b Recon Soldier 2 - SKS
 uns_rf_12c Recon Soldier 3 - CT56

Groups

VC (Local) 3-man Cell 1
 uns_local_vc2c
 uns_local_vc1c
 uns_local_vc2b
VC (Local) 6-man Cell 1
 uns_local_vc1f
 uns_local_vc1d
 uns_local_vc2b
 uns_local_vc2a
 uns_local_vc1b
 uns_local_vc1e
VC (Local) 6-man Cell 2
 uns_local_vc2d
 uns_local_vc1c
 uns_local_vc2b
 uns_local_vc2a
 uns_local_vc2a
 uns_local_vc1e
VC (Local) 8-man Cell 1
 uns_local_vc1f
 uns_local_vc1d
 uns_local_vc2b
 uns_local_vc2d
 uns_local_vc1e
 uns_local_vc1b
 uns_local_vc2a
VC (Local) 12-man Cell 1
 uns_local_vc2e
 uns_local_vc1d
 uns_local_vc2b
 uns_local_vc2d
 uns_local_vc1a
 uns_local_vc2d
 uns_local_vc2d
 uns_local_vc1b
 uns_local_vc2a
VC (Local) 4-man Scout Team 1
 uns_local_vc2a
 uns_local_vc2b
 uns_local_vc1b
 uns_local_vc2a

VC Coy HQ Section 1

uns_rf_vc1a
 uns_rf_vc8a
 uns_rf_vc7arto
 uns_rf_vc8d

VC Platoon HQ Section 1

uns_rf_vc8d
 uns_rf_vc8d
 uns_rf_vc8d

VC Rifle Squad 1

uns_rf_vc8d
 uns_rf_vc8d
 uns_rf_vc3a
 uns_rf_vc2a
 uns_rf_vc8b
 uns_rf_vc4a
 uns_rf_vc8e
 uns_rf_vc8f
 uns_rf_vc8f
 uns_rf_vc8e

VC Combat Support Element 1

uns_rf_vc1a
 uns_rf_vc8d
 uns_rf_vc3b
 uns_rf_vc4a
 uns_rf_vc8d
 uns_rf_vc4a
 uns_rf_vc3b
 uns_rf_vc4b
 uns_rf_vc8d
 uns_rf_vc4a
 uns_rf_vc3b
 uns_rf_vc4b
 uns_rf_vc8a
 uns_rf_vc8c

VC Sapper Squad 1

uns_rf_vc6asap
 uns_rf_vc6asap
 uns_rf_vc6asap
 uns_rf_vc6asap
 uns_rf_vc6asap
 uns_rf_vc6asap
 uns_rf_vc6asap
 uns_rf_vc6asap
 uns_rf_vc9a
 uns_rf_vc12b
 uns_rf_vc12b
 uns_rf_vc12b
 uns_rf_vc12b

VC Recon Squad 1

uns_rf_vc9a
 uns_rf_vc12a
 uns_rf_vc10b
 uns_rf_vc12c
 uns_rf_vc12c
 uns_rf_vc11a

VC Coy HQ Section 1

uns_rf_vc1a
 uns_rf_vc8c
 uns_rf_vc7arto
 uns_rf_vc8b

VC Platoon HQ Section 1

uns_rf_vc8a
 uns_rf_vc8c
 uns_rf_vc8c

VC Rifle Squad 1

uns_rf_vc8a
 uns_rf_vc8b
 uns_rf_vc3a
 uns_rf_vc2a
 uns_rf_vc8c
 uns_rf_vc4b
 uns_rf_vc8e
 uns_rf_vc8c
 uns_rf_vc8a
 uns_rf_vc8a

VC Combat Support Element 1

uns_rf_vc8a
 uns_rf_vc8c
 uns_rf_vc3a
 uns_rf_vc4b
 uns_rf_vc8d
 uns_rf_vc4a
 uns_rf_vc3b
 uns_rf_vc4b
 uns_rf_vc8a
 uns_rf_vc8c

VC Sapper Squad 1

uns_rf_vc6asap
 uns_rf_vc6asap
 uns_rf_vc6asap
 uns_rf_vc6asap
 uns_rf_vc6asap
 uns_rf_vc6asap
 uns_rf_vc6asap
 uns_rf_vc6asap
 uns_rf_vc9a
 uns_rf_vc12b
 uns_rf_vc12b
 uns_rf_vc12b
 uns_rf_vc12b

VC Recon Squad 1

uns_rf_vc9a
 uns_rf_vc12a
 uns_rf_vc10b
 uns_rf_vc12c
 uns_rf_vc12c
 uns_rf_vc11a

APPENDIX D:

Infantry Listing:

Guerrilla Forces:

uns_guerrilla1	Officer 1 - SKS
uns_guerrilla2	Guerrilla 1 - SKS
uns_guerrilla3	Guerrilla 2 - MAS-49/56
uns_guerrilla4	Guerrilla 3 - MAS 36
uns_guerrilla5	Guerrilla 4 - MAT49

Groups

Guerrilla Squad 1 (x6)

- uns_guerrilla1
- uns_guerrilla2
- uns_guerrilla3
- uns_guerrilla4
- uns_guerrilla2
- uns_guerrilla5

Guerrilla Squad 2 (x12)

- uns_guerrilla1
- uns_guerrilla2
- uns_guerrilla3
- uns_guerrilla4
- uns_guerrilla2
- uns_guerrilla5
- uns_guerrilla3
- uns_guerrilla2
- uns_guerrilla3
- uns_guerrilla4
- uns_guerrilla2
- uns_guerrilla5



APPENDIX D:

Infantry Listing:

Civilian Forces:

uns_civilian1	Civilian
uns_civilian2	Civilian
uns_civilian3	Civilian
uns_civilian4	Civilian

Groups

Civilian Village 1 (x6)

- uns_civilian1
- uns_civilian4
- uns_civilian3
- uns_civilian2
- uns_civilian4
- uns_civilian2

Civilian Village 2 (x12)

- uns_civilian1
- uns_civilian4
- uns_civilian3
- uns_civilian2
- uns_civilian4
- uns_civilian2
- uns_civilian1
- uns_civilian4
- uns_civilian3
- uns_civilian2
- uns_civilian4
- uns_civilian2



