



# WELCOME TO "A WALK WITH THE 35TH"



[Back to History Index](#) | [35th Infantry Regiment ASSN Home](#) | [Contact](#)

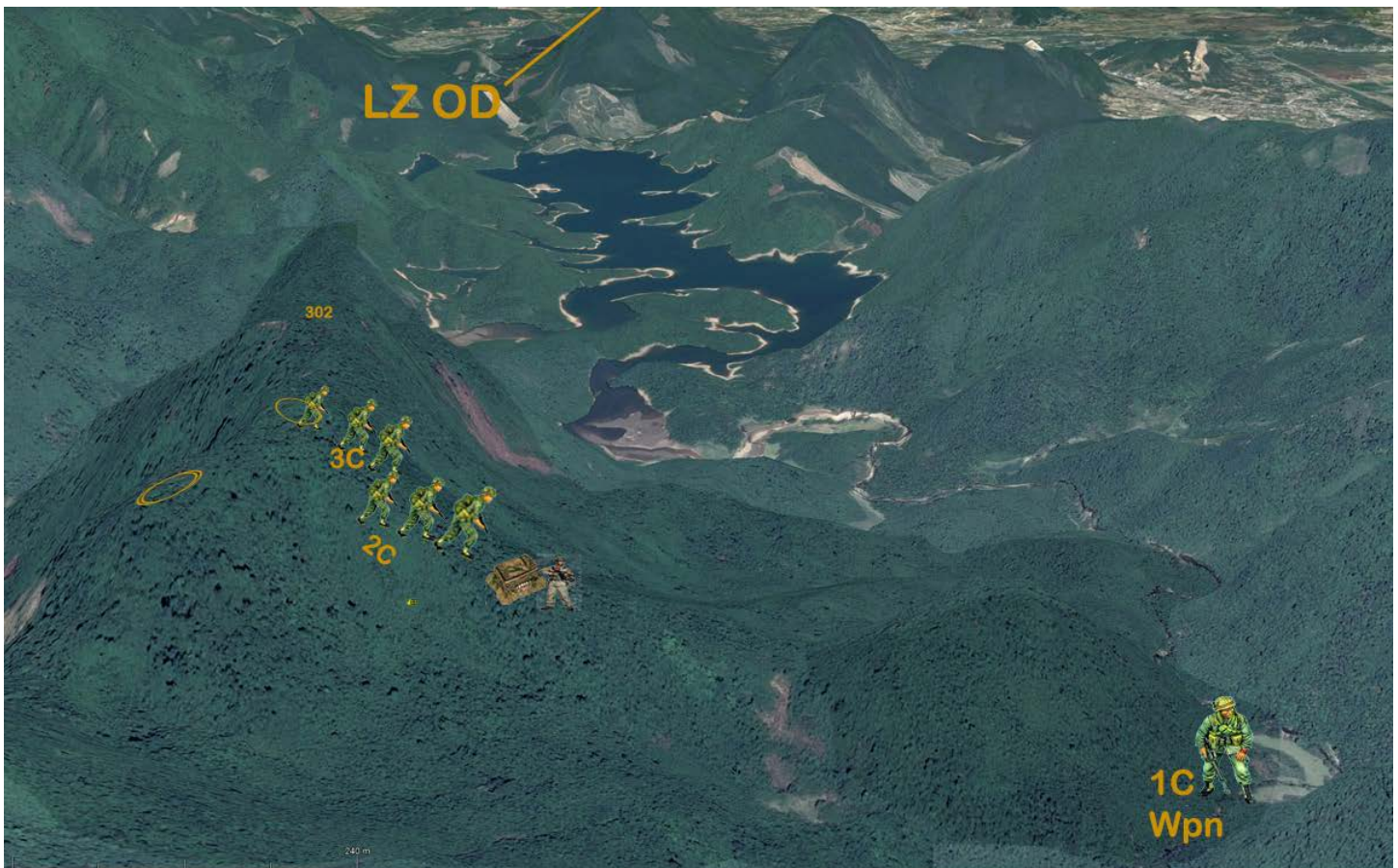
## CHARGING CHARLIE'S CHARGE

C Co 1/35<sup>th</sup> Infantry

15 JULY 1967

By Garold L. Tippin, Major, Infantry

On 15 July 1967, Company C, 1st Bn 35th Inf, 3d Bde 25th Inf Division was conducting a Search and Destroy Operation in the rugged terrain about 15 Kilometers SW of Duc Pho, Vietnam. The area that the company was operating in consists of rugged mountains whose slopes are covered with thick jungle undergrowth. In most places the double canopy completely shuts out the sunlight. On this particular day the temperature was 103° and the men of Charlie Company were thirsty, hot and tired. The Battalion had received intelligence that an NVA Battalion was operating in the area. In an attempt to find the enemy and gain tactical surprise, the Battalion Commander, Major James E. Moore Jr., Mclean, Va., decided to infiltrate his Company into the area on foot with three days rations.

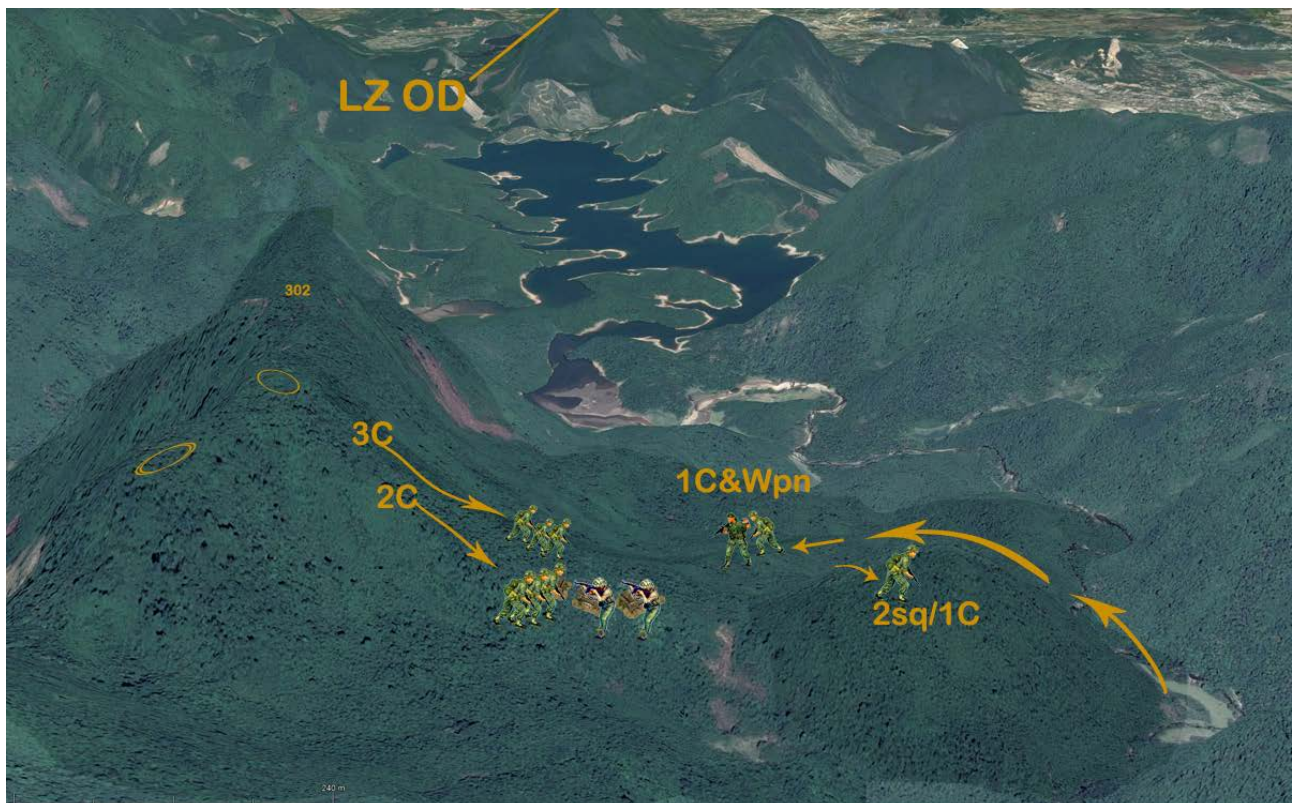


While moving down the finger the 2d platoon engaged a bunker from the rear

On the third day the company was moving south on two axes. The 2nd and 3rd platoons were on a high ridgeline with the company (-) moving parallel in the valley below. The 2nd and 3rd platoons were to swing down a finger to the east and link up with the remainder of the company. At about 1000 hours the two platoons on the ridge began their movement downhill. The 2nd platoon was in the lead with the 3rd platoon following, echeloned to the left. At 1035 hours the 2nd platoon commanded by, 2nd Lt Anthony M. Hassa, North Hollywood, California, approached an enemy bunker from the rear. The position was orientated to fire east down the finger. Three NVA ran from the bunker and were quickly cut down. Two AK-47's and one Chicom LMG were captured.

The platoons continued moving cautiously down the finger. Suddenly, the jungle interrupted in a blaze of fire. Two men were wounded in the initial volley. The enemy had evidently allowed them to get within 15-20 meters before they opened up. According to PSG Jack H. Jasper, Lawton, Okla., the Plat Sgt 2nd plat, "The fire was so intense that no one could move - if he did he was hit. We had nine men hit in the first 30 minutes. The men were magnificent! - They followed orders and operated like machines. As our firepower built up the enemy fire decreased. We fired sixteen, M-72 LAWs during the firefight. I'll never be without LAWs again, they are a good weapon. I don't know how many we killed but I do know those LAW's really hurt the PAVN's."

The third platoon maneuvered to the left in an attempt to flank the enemy. However, it wasn't long before they too were heavily engaged with two enemy bunkers. The 3rd platoon leader, 2nd Lt James H. Smith, Patterson, N.J., was hit in the arm. He picked up a 45 Cal pistol and assaulted one of the bunkers. He was hit again in the left leg and was pinned down by the heavy fire. SP/4 Lawrence W. Ireland, Houston, Texas the platoon medic, ran through the enemy fire and carried Lt Smith back to a covered position where his wounds could be tended.



As the 3d platoon also became heavily engaged, 1C and Wpns platoons maneuvered the finger. Two squads of 1C were sent to the top of the hill to the east



**Cpt. Dave Collins with Cpt. John Cavender**

In the meantime, Capt John H. Cavender, Waycross Georgia, the company commander, was bringing his 1st and 4th platoons up the finger in an attempt to close the pincer on the enemy. The 4th (Wpns) platoon was being used as a rifle platoon for this operation. His elements were fired upon by a lone rifleman at the base of the finger. When fire was returned the enemy fled. The vegetation in this area was so thick that the elements with the Company CP were forced to move on the narrow trail. Capt Cavender sent the 1st and 2nd squads of the 1st platoon toward a small knob east of

the enemy to act as a blocking force. He then maneuvered the remainder of the 1st plat and the 4th plat to the north of the enemy. When this had been accomplished he moved forward with a squad to locate the enemy positions and determine his course of action.

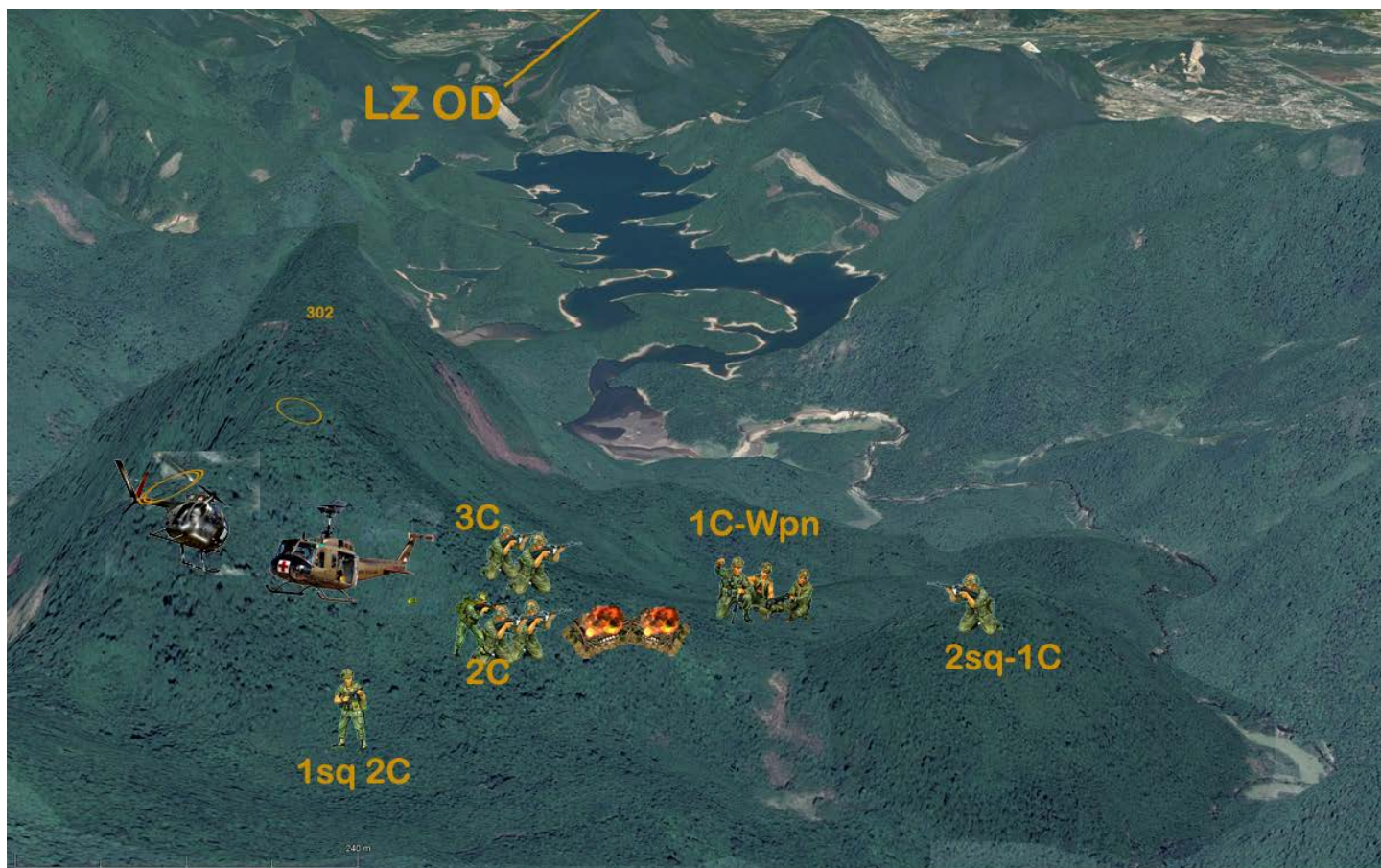
At this time the men of Charlie Company believed there were only two enemy bunkers, the ones that were engaged with the 2nd and 3rd platoons. Upon approaching these positions from the rear, Capt Cavender and the squad began receiving heavy automatic fire from their left front, resulting in several casualties.



**High jungle canopy and steep hills photo by Jim Anderson B/2-35**

The Battalion Commander, Maj Moore and his S-3, Major Garold L. Tippin, Columbus, Ohio, had been in the air over the battle since 1100 hours. Capt Cavender requested an ammo resupply and medevac for two seriously wounded men while he completed his maneuver and brought forward his 90mm RR.

There were no landing zones in the area, so, at 1230 hours, one squad from the 2nd plat pulled back 100 meters to care for the wounded and assist in the resupply. The Bn Commander requested a medevac helicopter with a hoist and flew back to the fire base in his C&C (Command Helicopter) to pick up ammunition. Meanwhile, the squad from the 2nd plat began clearing the underbrush for the medevac and resupply drop. Minutes later, the Bn Commander returned; the C&C flew down and hovered at tree top level while the ammunition was dropped to the waiting men below.



**3<sup>rd</sup> Platoon C Company destroyed the two bunkers with M-72 Laws. ! squad 2C prepped an LZ for dustoff**

The 3rd platoon using M-72 LAWS maneuvered and destroyed the two bunkers to their immediate front. By this time they were receiving heavy fire from further to their east. Because of the dense vegetation and the proximity of US troops, artillery was not feasible and gunships could do little through the thick jungle canopy. Maj Moore talked to the Company Commander concerning the feasibility of pulling back and bringing in TAC air. Capt Cavender stated that the enemy fire was so heavy and accurate that he felt he would sustain more casualties by withdrawing. He also had all escape routes cut off and was waiting for his 90mm recoilless rifle to be brought forward for a direct shot at the enemy bunkers. At this time it appeared as if the fire was coming from one or two positions that were situated in the saddle.

The disposition of Charlie Company was as follows. The 2nd and 3rd platoons were west of the enemy positions. Two squads of the 1st plat, the 4th platoon, and Company CP group were to the north and two squads from the 1st had laboriously worked their way up to the

knob to the east. The only gap in the encirclement was to the south, but it was covered effectively by fire from the 2 squads east of the enemy positions.



By 1420 hours, the medevac ship had arrived and evacuated two of the wounded by hoist. At this time, however, there were 14 more wounded which had been brought to the rear. The Bn Surgeon Capt Carroll P. Osgood, West Hartford, Connecticut, volunteered to be lowered into the battle area to care for the wounded and organize their evacuation. On the medevac ship's third trip, the doctor was lowered into the area, with much needed blood plasma, and another wounded man was evacuated. Unfortunately, the hoist on the medevac ship broke, so a CH-47 Chinook was requested to hoist out the remaining wounded. When it arrived four more wounded men were hoisted aboard. The Brigade Surgeon, Capt Dennis E. Lee, St. Louis, Mo. was on the Chinook with medical personnel and as soon as the wounded were lifted aboard their treatment began. The hoist

was not working properly and the Chinook hovered for 45 minutes in the battle area while the men were being extracted. As the fifth casualty was being lifted the hoist stuck in place. The Chinook proceeded toward the 25th Med hospital with the wounded man dangling some 50 feet below. Maj Moore then directed the Chinook to an open area and landed his ship. The man was removed from the hoist and taken to the medevac center by the C&C. Because of the soldier's condition this action probably saved his life.

While the Chinook was extracting the wounded the Company attempted to neutralize the bunkers using M-72 LAWs and the 90mm recoilless rifle. The thick vegetation hampered these efforts, although they did get several direct hits. By this time Charlie Company had 17 wounded.

Captain Cavender decided, therefore, that he could no longer afford to continue the stalemate. The enemy fire was extremely accurate and his casualties had been steadily increasing. It seemed as though every time one of the men exposed himself he was hit by the unseen marksmen. Therefore while the hook was making the final extractions, Capt Cavender organized his men for a final assault. At 1600 hours, using the 2nd and 3rd platoons as a base of fire, Capt Cavender led the two squads of the first platoon and the fourth platoon in the final assault. The assault wave rose up as one man. Shouting and screaming at the top of their lungs they closed on the enemy positions. The violent assault was so effective that some of the enemy fled from the bunkers, others were found cowering in their holes. As the men ran forward they threw hand grenades in the enemy bunkers, and cut down the fleeing enemy. It wasn't until the positions were overrun that the men from Charlie Company realized that there were five large bunkers arranged in a circle instead of the one or two they had expected to find. In and around the bunkers 25 NVA bodies were found along with 6 AK-47's, 3 LMG's, 2 SKS, 1 Mauser and several grenades.

1/Lt David W. Hockett, Marengo, Iowa, platoon leader of the 4th platoon, led his platoon in the final devastating charge. He said, "About 1600 the CO informed me that my platoon and two squads from the 1st would assault the enemy position. I organized my platoon into two waves; instructing the 2nd wave to fire in the trees above the first wave and to move up and replace any men hit in the first wave. I was in the middle and the CO was on the right. On the signal we

moved out; after a few meters, enemy fire became intense and the line began to hesitate. At this time Capt Cavender let out with that "Georgia Rebel Yell" of his and that relieved the tension. The men picked up the cry and we surged forward through the enemy positions.



**Capt Cavender let out with that "Georgia Rebel Yell"**

"As I broke through the thick foliage I saw Sgt Michale H. Mortenson, Chicago, Ill, assaulting two bunkers under the covering fire of Dale W. Kindred, Arrowsmith, Ill. Kindred was firing directly into the apertures of the bunkers as Mortenson ran forward and threw in grenades."

"SP/4 Clyde F. Walker, Corinne, Utah, jumped into the last bunker, screaming & using his rifle as a club — he was hit three times by the remaining NVA inside — he got one; then we pulled him out and tossed in two grenades — that finished the fight. It was suddenly very quiet; there were dead NVA all over the place. There is no doubt in my mind that once we started yelling — the battle was ours. I felt then that nothing could stop us".

Sgt Mortenson said, "I don't think we could have taken the position without the final charge. I already had three men in my fire team hit. Once we saw the bunkers and started yelling, those gooks must have known they were dead. They had nowhere to go and nothing to do but die".

After the battle Capt Cavender said, "This battle was won by the men, not artillery or airpower — but the infantrymen who were willing to close with and destroy the enemy. They did everything I asked of them and more. Once we started our assault I knew that it would soon be over, and victory was ours".

"The longer we stayed where we were, the more casualties we were taking. I have never seen enemy fire so accurate. It seemed like every time a man moved he was hit. We were too close for artillery and air, and we couldn't pull back without taking a lot of casualties. I know Charlie was surprised when we charged. His fire was still heavy — but not as accurate and we could see some of them trying to run out of their holes. When I heard the men yelling and saw the determination on their faces — I was proud to be an infantryman and their company commander. I sure wouldn't have wanted to be in one of those bunkers. I still prefer to use our

basic concept of finding and fixing the enemy — then use all the artillery and air we can get. However, I feel that on that day I fulfilled a company commander's dream — to lead his men in an overwhelming, successful assault of an enemy fortified position. We learned an important lesson that day and that is that an aggressive, well trained American rifle company is the ultimate weapon.

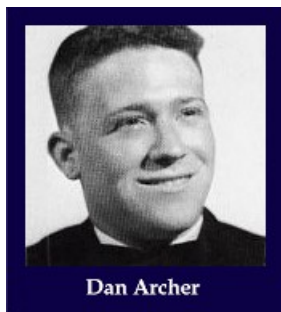


This action by Co C is an outstanding example of the application of fire and maneuver plus the use of organic direct fire weapons. No artillery, air, or gunships were employed. Support was not used due to the close-quarters fighting with infantryman engaged within 15—20 meters of the enemy. Of particular note was the final assault in true infantry style, through heavy enemy fire, and the fact that only one man was wounded.

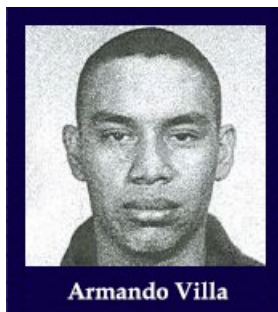
Company C had a total of 18 casualties, two of which subsequently died of their wounds. The remainder of the wounded were not serious. After the battle area was policed, the company moved back down the finger to the east to their night location. Here, the remaining six walking wounded were extracted.

The Battalion's normal concept of operations has been to use the Infantry to find and fix the enemy and then to use all available fire support means to kill the enemy. Company C had been in many other battles where the enemy body count was much larger and their casualties were fewer. However, the men were proud of this victory, as they had met an NVA platoon in prepared positions; fighting on the enemy's own terms, and defeated him as Infantrymen.

#### Charlie Company Men Lost This Day



Dan Archer



Armando Villa