

HEADQUARTERS 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending
30 April 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65)

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Operational Report for Quarterly Period (RCS CSFOR-65)

Location: Vicinity, CU CHI, CU CHI Base Camp (XT647153), RVN

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History Detachment

1. (C) Significant Organizational Activities.

a. Operations.

(1) General. There were 10 major operations involving battalions or larger size units, and 1,491 small unit actions conducted by the 25th Infantry Division (-) during this period. All major and 68 small unit actions resulted in contact.

(2) GADSDEN (2Feb - 21 Feb 67). This op employed 3rd Bde, 4th Div and 196th Bde (Lt) (Sep) in S & D and Blocking Ops along the CAMBODIAN border to prevent VC movement along routes crossing the border, and to destroy VC/NVA forces, supplies and base camps.

Task Organization

<u>3rd Bde, 4th Inf Div</u>	<u>196th Bde (LT) (Sep)</u>
2nd Bn, 12th Inf	2nd Bn, 1st Inf
2nd Bn, 22nd Inf (Mech)	4th Bn, 31st Inf
3rd Bn, 22nd Inf	3rd Bn, 21st Inf
4th Bn, 23rd Inf (Mech)	1st Bn, 5th Inf (Mech)
2nd Bn, 77th Arty (DS)	3rd Bn, 82nd Arty (DS)
Trp F, 17th Cav	

The op was in four phases: In phase I, a fire support base was established at TRAI BAI. In Phase II, two Bns secured bridge sites to block VC infiltration routes through the area. Both phases were completed on 12 Feb 67. Phase III occurred on 3 Feb 67. There was light contact with an unknown VC force using SA, AW and recoilless rifles. Phase IV began on 4 Feb, with light contact with a VC squad and (missing) rounds of 82mm mortar fire received in the 2nd Bn, 1st Inf base area, resulting in light US casualties. Light contact continued on 5 and 6 Feb. Documents and equipment captured vic WT965762 indicated the units were in a training area used by COSVN main force units, specifically 1st and 2nd Bns, 70th Regiment. On 7 Feb, there was heavy contact with a VC platoon at WT972678 by 1st Bn, 5th Inf (Mech). With the help of supporting artillery and air strikes, 20 VC were killed (BC). On the same day, a VC training area was located.

A truce was observed for the Lunar New Year (Vietnamese TET) from 8 - 12 Feb. All elements occupied their bases astride VC supply and infiltration routes and conducted extensive patrolling within their AO's. The VC violated the truce six times to include firing on US forces from across the CAMBODIAN border, to include light contact with an unknown number of VC on 8 Feb 67, without results..

The final period of Operation GADSDEN consisted of an attack north to exploit intelligence gained about the 271st Regt, followed by a sweep south and southeast to disrupt VC activities in the area. On 13 Feb, the 1st Bn, 5th (Mech) destroyed an ordnance facility WT986624 containing bombs, arty rounds and grenades, as well as tools and molds for their fabrication. On 16 Feb, a rallier, LY VAN THU from

Recon Squad, C21 Recon Co, 271st Regt was taken at XT033786 by 2nd Bn, 22nd Inf (Mech). He stated that 1st Bn, 4th Bn and Regt HQ and C21 Recon Co of 271st Regt had been in the LO GO area vic WT9780 - WT9882 since 6 Feb. Prior to that, they were in DAU TIENG District, BINH DUONG Province. On 18 Feb, 2nd Bn, 77th Arty and 2nd Bn, 22nd Inf (Mech) received 50 rds of 82mm mortar fire at XT020780. On 21 Feb, 3rd Bn, 22nd Inf engaged an unknown number of VC at XT081828. Documents captured there identified the 1st and 3rd Bns, 70th Regt and 2nd Co, Gp 49, a medical unit subordinate to COSVN. Documents and information received from the above named rallier indicated the contacts made during GADSDEN were with elements of the 271st Regt and the 70th Regt assisted by local guerrilla units. The capture of vast amounts of supplies and destruction of base areas and major training sites caused severe losses to the VC in the LO GO and XOM GIUA areas. There were 35 VC KIA (BC) during GADSDEN.

Other results of Operation GADSDEN were: 1 Ordnance Factory, 1 Rocket Launcher (training model), 1 training area with 44 structures, 2 classrooms, 2 mess halls, 1 rifle range destroyed. Plus 1 CHICOM Hvy MG and numerous medical supplies were captured. Also 1 VC rallier.

(3) LANIKAI (15 Sep 66-13 Feb 67). This operation was terminated by 1st Bde on 13 Feb 67. Area Security Coordination Centers (ASCC) remained established at TAN AN (LONG AN Province Capital), BEN LUC and RACH KIEN. Second Battalion, 14th Inf conducted S & D Ops vic RACH KIEN (XS7670). Contact was limited to occasional sniper and SA fire from unknown numbers of VC until 4 Feb. On 4 Feb, 2nd Bn, 14th Inf conducted an airmobile assault with 3/10 Cav (ARVN), resulting in 60 underground fortifications being destroyed. An estimated VC platoon was engaged by artillery resulting in 5 VC KIA (poss). S & D operations continued. On 7 Feb, Co C, 2nd Bn, 14th Inf engaged 2 VC with SA fire, resulting in 2 VC KIA (BC) and 1 M1 rifle and 1 US Carbine captured. From 8 Feb through 13 Feb, 2nd Bn, 14th Inf, conducted security operations vic RACH KIEN, without contact. Results of Operation LANIKAI were as follows: 89 VC KIA (BC), 257 VC KIA (poss), 11 VC PWs, 119 detainees. Following items were captured: 3 - 60mm mortar rounds, 9 rifle grenades, 6 mines, 14 lbs documents, 1 transistor radio, 300 gals diesel fuel, 2.5 tons rice and 1 motor. Following items were destroyed: 15 - 81mm mortar rounds, 25 - 60mm mortar rounds, 389 - 12.7mm rounds, 7 claymores, 27 mines, 44 rifle grenades, 104 blasting caps, 1 tunnel, 157 underground fortifications, 221 foxholes, 20 sampans, 64 VC structures, 11.1 tons of rice, 600 lbs of salt and 1 bridge.

(4) ALA MOANA (1 Des 66 - (Continuing). This operation was conducted in HAU NGHIA Province to destroy VC forces, supplies and base camps near the Division base camp at CU CHI, and in the FILHOL Plantation. In Feb, an additional mission was undertaken to clear the road from CU CHI to PHU HOA DONG (XT709195) and clear the surrounding wooded area. The 2nd Bde performed this mission, assisted by 2nd Bn, 7th Regt (ARVN). Clearing was also done along the SAIGON River using RAG Boats, and further south to DUC HOA (XS593960) and along the ORIENTAL River. Assisting the 2nd Bde were the following ARVN units: CIDG, 2/49th Regt, 27th BNAT CO (RF), and the 38th Ranger Bn.

Numerous caches were uncovered without enemy contact. On 22 Feb 67, 1st Bde assumed responsibility for Op ALA MOANA and dispatched Co A, 4th Bn, 9th Inf (MANCHU) to the FILHOL Plantation (XT701190) to clear the road from CU CHI to PHU HOA DONG, and to provide security for attached Engineer elements in clearing the wooded area. On 260030 Feb, Co A 4th Bn, 9th Inf (MANCHU) was attacked by an est VC battalion (probably 1st Bn MR IV), utilizing mortars, rifle grenades and human wave assault tactics. The attack was repelled by AW, Arty, Gunships and Airstrikes. The Division base reaction force (Trp A, 3rd Sqdn, 4th Cav and Co B, 4th Bn, 9th Inf) was committed at 260310 Feb and linked up with Co A, 4th Bn, 9th Inf, at 260410HG. Action terminated at 0800H, see Para (e) for results. There was no further contact in Feb.

In March, the 4th Bn, 9th Inf, assisted by the 4th Bn, 23rd Inf (Mech) continued local security operations vic the Division's base camp, in the FILHOL Plantation and vic TRANG BANG 9XT489195). On 16 Mar, they were relieved by 2nd Bn, 14th Inf. Throughout the month there were no significant contacts. Local operations continued in April by the 1st Bde through 22 Apr. On 6 Apr, Co B, 2nd Bn, 14th Inf assisted by a platoon of Trp A, 3rd Sqdn, 4th Cav conducted a Search and Seal Op at VINH CU (XT6815) resulting 1 VC KIA (BC) and 12 detainees. On 14 April, Co B, 4th Bn, 23rd Inf (Mech) conducted a Search and Seal Op of VINH CU resulting in 13 detainees. On 23 April, 2nd Bde assumed responsibility for ALA MOANA. Second Bde employed 4th Bn, 23rd Inf (Mech) for this Op. On 29 April, Co B, 2nd Bn, 257th Inf engaged an unknown number of VC vic XT4822 resulting in 2 VC KIA (BC), 2 POW's and captured 1 BAR, 280 rds SA ammo and 5 grenades. Significant results of ALA MOANA to date are: 371 VC KIA(BC), 551 VC KIA (poss), 6 VC PW's, 642 detainees. Destroyed were 300 structures, 1008 bunkers, 140 tunnels, 316 sampans, 12,968 rds of SA ammo, 155 mines, 356 grenades, 85.45 tons of rice; captured were 86 SA, 5 crew served weapons, 61,146 rds of SA ammo, 94 lbs of medical supplies, 5.85 tons of rice, 181 lbs of documents. National Police and Military Police were used in the Search and Seal Ops at VINH CU.

(5) MAKALAPA (18 Mar - 21 Apr 67). This operation was conducted in GIA DINH Province to interdict VC supply routes, to block the flow of men and material to and from SAIGON AND TAN SON NHUT AFB, and to drive the VC from their bases in the Pineapple area. On 18 March, 4th Bn, 9th Inf (MANCHU) established a forward CP vic XS728963. An ASCC was established at VINH LOC (XS7395). On 19 March, Bn (-) moved to vic XS715930. On 20 March, Co B, 4th Bn, 9th Inf helilifted to vic XS725993. The Bn conducted saturation patrolling vic its bases. On 23 March, Co B conducted an airmobile assault vic XS7291. On 24 March, Co C conducted an airmobile assault vix XS6691, with the 404th PF Platoon. Base on information supplied by a VC PW, on 26 March Co's A and C conducted a Search and Seal Op surrounding the hamlet AP TAY (XS705937), checking 176 persons, detaining 6. On 29 March, Co B conducted an airmobile assault into the pineapple area vic XS6689. They made no contact, but received 10 rounds mortar fire from outside their AO. VC forces were unidentified. The OP continued in April with 4th Bn, 9th Infantry operating as the 1st Bde force until 8 April, performing extensive patrolling, ambushes, and EAGLE FLIGHTS. On 8 April, 1st Bde (-) joined with 4th Bn, 9th Inf in its AO, and the 2nd

Bde and ARVN units assumed responsibility for their AO's. Large scale S & D Ops were initiated. Co A, 1st Bn, 27th Inf engaged an unk number of VC vic XS567953, resulting in 2 VC KIA (BC), 3 VC KIA (poss) and 3 VC PW's. Co B engaged an est VC company vic XS558945 resulting in 3 VC KIA (BC), 2 VC KIA (poss) and 1 VC PW. Gunships supported the 1st Bn, 27th Inf, engaged 15 VC XS556954 resulting in 15 VC KIA (BC). On 18 April, 1st Bde returned to CU CHI base camp, following on 19 April by 2nd Bn, 27th Inf. ARVN units returned to their garrisons. First Bn, 27th Inf conducted EAGLE FLIGHTS 20 and 21 April and returned to CU CHI base camp at the end of 21 April. Results of Op MAKALAPA were 58 VC KIA (BC), 157 VC KIA (poss), 6 PWs, 144 detainees, of which 3 were classified Civil Defendants, and 3 HOI CHANH. Destroyed were 3,324 bunkers, 265 structures, 71 tunnels, 133 sampans, 223 booby traps, 121 large caliber rds, 3.7 tons of rice, 511 protective masks. Captured were 88 SA, 14 crew served weapons, 3 AN/PRC-10 radios, 151 lbs of documents, 151 VC claymores, 10,854 rds SA ammo, 1,521 grenades, 30 lbs of clothing, 5.5 tons of rice, and 380 lbs of fish. ARVN Forces participating in MAKALAPA consisted initially of PF Platoons operating with US companies on S & D Ops. When the op was expanded to two Bdes, ARVN Forces were increased to include 51st Ranger Battalion, 1/50 Inf, 3/10 Cav and 25th Recon Co. Thirty-fourth Ranger Bn continued S & D Ops with 2nd Bde. Other ARVN units screened flanks and provided blocking forces.

(6) MANHATTAN (23 Apr - Continuing). The 25th Inf Div as a part of II FFORCEV initiated Op MANHATTAN on 23 April with the objective of destroying VC elements (forces, supplies, bases) in the HO BO - BOI LOI Woods area and along the SAIGON River in coordination with other II FFORCEV units. The 1st and 2nd Bde conducted S & D Ops north and northwest toward the SAIGON River while 3rd Bde, 4th Inf Div units conducted S & D Ops south and southwest toward the river. The 34th ARVN Ranger Bn established a blocking position vic XT5331. The 1st Bn, 27th Inf established a blocking position on the SAIGON River vic XT5732, while the 3rd Bn, 22nd Inf set up a block on the river vic XT4944. On 24 April, Co C, 3rd Bn, 22nd Inf engaged 6 VC with SA, AW and claymores vic XT459439, resulting in 3 VC KIA (BC). On 25 April, Co A, 4th Bn, 9th Inf, engaged an unk number of VC with SA and AW fire vic XT493340 resulting in 2 VC KIA (BC). HQ, 3rd Bn, 22nd Inf engaged 4 VC with SA and claymores resulting in 3 VC KIA (BC) and 1 VC PW. Significant results to date are 43 VC KIA (BC), 19 VC KIA (poss), 2 VC PW;s, 17 detainees; 657 bunkers, 120 military structures, 33 tunnels, 52 AT mines, 106 APO mines, 73-81mm rds, 332-22mm rds, 14-60mm rds, 29-57mm rds, 9-75mm rds, 125 RPG-2 rds, 402 grenades, 43 claymores, 1,840 lbs of TNT, 15.7 tons of rice and 246,662 rds of SA ammo destroyed; 200 lbs of documents, 166 SA, 11 crew served weapons, 125.8 tons of rice, 100,690 rds of SA ammo and 2 printing presses captured.

(7) FORT INSQUALLY (28 Nov 66 - Continuing). The mission of this operation is to conduct operations to secure the area adjacent to the base camp of the 3rd Bde, 4th Inf Div at DAU TIENG and to eliminate VC influence in that unit's TAOR. Trp C, 1st Sqdn, 10th Cav secured the road from DAU TIENG to TAY NINH. There were extensive S & D Ops patrols and clearing Ops in the AO, but contact remained light throughout Feb and Mar. From 1-15 March, 2nd Bn, 14th Inf (detached from 1st Bde, 25th Inf Div)

secured the 2rd Bde base camp at DAU TIENG, while from 16-31 March the rear elements of the 3rd Bde assisted by Trp C, 1st Sqdn, 10th Cav performed this mission. The operation was limited in April to patrols and ambushes vic the DAU TIENG base due to participation by 3rd Bde elements in Op JUNCTION CITY. There was no significant contact. Significant results to date are: 24 VC KIA (BC), 23 VC KIA (poss), 57 detainees, 26 PW's, Captured were: 5 rifles (type unk), 4 CHICOM carbines, 5 US carbines, 3 AK-47 rifles, 1 Cal .45 pistol, 2 Walther P .38 pistols, 1 homemade pistol, 1 M16 rifle, 1 M79 grenade launcher, 11 CHICOM 56 rkts launcher (82mm), 3 CHICOM LMG, 26 grenades, 2 claymores, 3-82mm rkts, 2 AP mines, 365 rds SA ammo, 2 FM radios, 200 ft electrical wire, 2 VC protective masks, 58 lbs medical supplies, 102.5 lbs documents, 300 lbs sugar, 120 lbs food, 69 tons of rice, 1 ton salt, 9 bicycles, 15 sets clothing, 50 yds cloth and 300 yds of mosquito netting. Destroyed were 111 VC structures, 276 bunkers, 12 tunnels, 7 sampans, 38 mines, 7 large caliber rds, 250 sheets of tin, 1650 gallons of pure oil, 44.875 tons of rice, 59 punji pits, 115 foxholes, 4-20 lb bombs, 1-750 lb bomb, 7 AT mines, 30 AP mines, 170 CBU's, 2-105mm rds, 2-81mm rds, 29 grenades, 5 lbs C4 explosive, 1000 lbs of beans, 1600 lbs of millet, 1700 lbs of peas and 125 lbs of meat.

(8) SABER THRUST (7 Apr - Continuing). Was conducted by 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry in five phases. All phases involved S & D and patrolling pps in the vic of the CU CHI base camp and along the Main Supply Route. Phase I on 7 and 8 April vic TRANG BANG (XT489194) was conducted by Trp A with Battery B, 2nd Bn, 13th Arty in direct support. An ambush patrol of Trp A engaged a VC squad resulting in 2 VC KIA (BC). Phase II involved a squadron controlled sweep vic LOC THANH (XT438166) on 9 and 10 April. Squadron Task Force included Trp B and Trp D, Co C, 4th Bn, 23rd Inf (Mech) (detached from 1st Bde) and Btry A, 2nd Bn, 13th Arty. With the PF Co from TRANG BANG in a blocking psn, the Sqdn detained 42 Vietnamese moving NW. Phase III was conducted from 13 - 15 April by Trps B and D, with an attached rifle platoon from Co B, 1st Bn, 5th Inf (Mech) with Btry A, 2nd Bn, 13th Arty in DS. On 14 April, an ambush patrol engaged an estimated VC squad, resulting in 1 VC KIA (BC). Gunships in support of the op killed 5 VC (poss). Later an APC from Trp A was struck by an RPG-2 round at XT583157 (no US casualties, minor damage to vehicle). Results: 2 detainees, 1 VC KIA (poss). On 15 April at 0300, a Checkmate and encirclement of the hamlet of PHUOC MY (XT585153) was conducted. Results: 4 VC PW's and 12 Civil Defendants detained. Phase IV began on 17 April and concluded 19 April. It involved Trps A and D, and 1 rifle platoon of Co A, 1st Bn, 5th Inf (Mech) conducting S & D Ops vic TRUNG LAP (XT585198), with Btry A, 2nd Bn, 13th Arty in DS. On 19 April, an ambush patrol Trp A engaged an estimated VC squad. Results: 1 VC KIA (BC) and 1 VC KIA (poss). Phase V of SABER THRUST occurred on 20 April. A Squadron Task Force operated in a sweep leading to AP BAU DUNG (XT370370). Forces involved were Trp A, Trp D, Co B, 4th Bn, 23rd Inf (Mech) and Btry A, 7th Bn, 11th Arty. Three airstrikes were employed. Two gunships of Trp D accounted for 2 VC KIA (BC), and the Aero-Rifle Platoon, Trp D also killed 2 VC (BC). Trp A killed 11 VC (BC) and suffered two US WIA. Co B, 4th Bn, 23rd Inf (Mech) killed 2 VC (poss) and captured extensive medical supplies. A sweep of the area by ARVN forces on 21 April reported finding 32 VC bodies, a result of this operation. A document found on one VC body identified the VC unit as the 401 Co, D-14 Bn.

Results of Operation SABER THRUST to date were: 51 VC KIA (BC), 10 VC KIA (poss), 4 VC PWs, 66 detainees. Captured were: 1 AK-47 rifle, 1 CHICOM Carbine, 10 lbs Medical Supplies. Destroyed were: 15 tunnels, 36 bunkers, 30 punji pits, 11,450 lbs rice, 1 blacksmith's forge, 2 - 15mm rounds, 2 company size base camps, 1 squad size base camp, 5 structures, 3 trench lines, 1 mess area.

(9) JUNCTION CITY (22 Feb - Continuing). The Div conducted offensive operations in Central War Zone "C" to destroy COSVN and VC/NVA Forces. The operation was in three phases, employing 2nd Bde, 25th Inf Div, 3 Bde, 4th Div, 196th Inf Bde (Lt) (Sep) and initially the 11th Armored Cav Regiment. Airmobile assaults were used to secure forward base areas. In Phase I, 3rd Bde, 4th Inf Div remained in psn along the CAMBODIAN border after Op GADSDEN was terminated on 21 Feb and conducted S & D Ops. The 11th ACR occupied AO BOBCAT vic TRUONG MIT and conducted S & D Ops. ARVN participation included Bde Force Alpha of the Vietnamese Marine Bde Hq, with 1st and 5th Marine Bns. This force operated with the 25th Inf Div until 11 March. Phase I ended on 14 March. Phase II began on 15 March. Third Bde, 4th Inf Div and 196th Bde conducted ground and airmobile assaults in their AO's to block COSVN and VC/NVA forces along the CAMBODIAN border. Second Bde, 25th Inf Div attacked in Zone to destroy COSVN facilities and VC/NVA forces. On 21 March, a major engagement was fought by elements of 3rd Bde, 4th Div, the 3rd Bn, 22nd Inf and 2nd Bn, 77th Arty at SUOI TRE defending FSB GOLD. The 272nd VC Regt attempted to overrun the base, and engaged US forces there from 0600 to 1100H. They were thrown back by 2nd Bn, 77th Arty's direct fire using the "Beehive" round and by a relief column of 2nd Bn, 12th Inf, 2nd Bn, 22nd Inf (Mech) and 2nd Bn, 34th Armor (-) which arrived at 1100 H, causing the VC to withdraw. Extensive airstrikes, gunships and supporting artillery aided in preventing FSB GOLD from being overrun. Results of the battle were US 30 KIA, 109 WIA; VC KIA 647 (BC), 6 VC PWs. Captured were 42 RPG-2, 26 LMGs, 2-12.7 mm AA MG, 13 CHICOM Carbines, 39 AK-47 Rifles, 3 US shotguns, 1 BAR, 5 M14 rifles, 9 SKS Carbines, 1-P.38 Pistol, 13 CHICOM Rifles and 2 M79s. From 23 through 28 March, 3 Bde, 4th Inf Div units continued S & D Ops in War Zone "C" while the 196th Bde blocked to the west. On 8 April, the 196th Bde (Lt) (Sep) completed its participation in JUNCTION CITY. On 4 April, 3rd Bde, 4th Inf Div began an extensive sweep south of DAU TIENG (XT495473) and then north through the MICHELIN Plantation into the SW edge of War Zone "C", destroying a VC base camp and capturing 40 tons of rice vic XT542607. On 12 April, 3rd Bde units moved into Central War Zone "C" and continued S & D Ops. Third Bde terminated Phase II of JUNCTION CITY on 15 April and immediately began Phase III. Significant results of Phase II were: 723 VC KIA (BC), 130 VC KIA (poss), 9 VC PWs and 21 detainees. Destroyed were: 859 bunkers, 292 military structures, 5 sampans, 5.7 tons rice, 586 RPG-2 rds, 66-60mm rds, 30-81mm rds, 13-75mm rds, 8-82mm rds, 7-57mm rds, 30,749 rds SA ammo, 2,634 grenades and 2,200 lbs of field gear. Captured were 1 CHICOM Field Radio, 223 lbs documents, 90 large caliber rds, 69 crew served wpns, 150 small arms, 59.9 tons rice, 5.25 miles wire. Phase II of Op JUNCTION CITY continued through April with the same objectives. On 19 April, 1st Bde, 9th Inf Div became OPCON to the 25th Inf Div and moved to TAY NINH and SUOI DA, prior to assuming the mission of Op JUNCTION CITY. On 20 April, all elements of 3rd Bde, 4th Inf Div terminated their participation in the op and returned to DAU TIENG. First Bde, 9th Inf Div continued the Op with one Bn conducting ops west from BAU CU (XT2770). Contact with a VC platoon on 27 April

resulted in 4 VC KIA (BC). Significant results of Phase III through 30 April are 6 VC KIA (BC), 6 VC KIA (poss), 13 detainees; 270 bunkers, 54 structures, 16 mines, 9 tunnels and 14.5 tons rice destroyed. ARVN participation in this phase of JUNCTION CITY was limited to the 36th ARVN Ranger Bn, which conducted S & D Ops.

(10) FITCHBURG (25 Nov 66 - 8 Apr 67). The mission of this operation was to destroy VC forces, bases and supplies in areas of TAY NINH Province contiguous to the location of the 196th Bde (Lt) (Sep) base cap. This was performed until 18 Feb by 3rd Bn, 21st Inf. Highway 26 and the rock quarry at NUI BA DEN mountain vic XT267568 were secured. Extensive S & D Ops and ambush patrols were conducted in conjunction with PHILCAGV operations. On 18 Feb, 2nd Bn, 1st Inf performed this mission, and was relieved in turn by 2nd Bn, 34th Armor on 21 Feb which retained the mission until 5 March. There were no significant contacts in March or April. Beginning 5 March, 2/34th Armor was assisted by 4th Bn, 31st Inf. On 9 March, 2/1st Inf relieved the 4/31st Inf and was in turn relieved on 15 March by 3/21st Inf. The 3/21st Inf continued the op throughout March and until the operation terminated on 8 April 67. Results of the operation were: 55 VC KIA (BC), 155 VC KIA (poss), 148 detainees, 4 returnees, and 3 PWs; 280 structures, 169 bunkers, 45 tunnels, 55 sampans, 20 mines and 74.55 tons of rice were destroyed, and 49 SA, 116 lbs of documents, 27 mines and 9.2 tons of rice were captured.

(11) WAIALUA 98 March - 8 April 67). This operation was conducted by 2nd Bde in Western HAU NGHIA Province to destroy VC forces supplies and base camps and to interdict the flow of supplies on the SONG VAM CO DONG (ORIENTAL RIVER). Second Bde employed 1st and 2nd Bns, 27th Inf and the 34th Ranger Bn (ARVN). First Bn, 27th Inf conducted S & D Ops from FSB SCOTT (XT3208) while 2nd Bn, 27th Inf did the same from FSB TAYLOR (XT4195). On 10 March, 2nd Bn, 27th Inf captured 1 VC PW vic XS3396. On 11 March, Recon Plt, 1st Bn, 27th Inf engaged an unknown number of VC vic XT3713, resulting in 1 VC KIA (BC) and 3 VC KIA (poss). On 14 March, Co A, 1st Bn, 27th Inf engaged 4 VC vic XS3096, resulting in 4 VC KIA (BC). On 17 March, 27th Inf shifted its FSB to THO MO (XS5598) and 2nd Bn, 27th Inf shifted its FSB to TRA CU (XS4797). Airmobile assault sweeps and S & D Ops assisted by RAG boats were employed without contact until 21 March. On that day, Co A, 1st Bn, 27th Inf engaged 4 VC vic XS5694, resulting in 2 VC KIA (BC) and 2 VC PW's. From 22 through 25 March, the Bde conducted S & D Ops along the ORIENTAL River, supported by RAG boats from XS5591 to XS5693. On 25 March, Co C, 1st Bn, 27th Inf destroyed a VC dispensary at XS559934. An ambush by Co A, 2nd Bn, 27th Inf engaged an unk number of VC vic XS5593, resulting in 4 VC KIA (BC) and 2 VC KIA (poss). There was no further contact in March. On 2 April, the 34th Ranger Bn (ARVN) engaged a VC squad at XS606997 resulting in 1 VC KIA (BC). The operation terminated on 8 April without further contact. Significant results were: 67 VC KIA (BC), 56 VC KIA (poss), 52 detainees, 14 PW's. Destroyed were 813 bunkers, 181 structures, 22 tunnels, 54 sampans, 52 mines, 4000 rds SA ammo, 11.3 tons of rice. Captured were 26 SA, 1 AW, 500 lbs TNT, 83 lbs documents, 9 tons rice.

b. Artillery Support. During the quarter, Div Arty fired 122,125 rounds in direct support and 68,909 rounds on H and I missions. Results were: (number missing) VC KIA (BC) and 522 VC KIA (poss). Included in these fires were 2,443 rds fired in support of ARVN operations and/or outposts under attack.

c. Air Support. There were 4,160 air sorties during the quarter with the following results: 231 VC KBAF (BC) and 841 VC KBAF (poss). In addition, 470 VC structures, 1,853 bunkers, 72 sampans, 3 tunnels, 9 caches, (missing) oxcarts and one (1) 1 1-1/2 ton truck were destroyed. There were 69 secondary explosions and 133 secondary fires.

d. Army Aviation. There were 42,660 sorties during the past quarter which resulted in 42 VC KBAA (BC) and 225 VC KBAA (poss), as well as 36 detainees captured for interrogation. In addition, 115 VC structures, 13 sampans, 2 oxcarts and 1 .30 Cal Machine Gun position were destroyed and 76 VC structures and 3 sampans damaged.

e. Intelligence.

(1) VC Activity

(a) February 1967

1 General: VC activity remained at a high level of intensity due to Operation GADSDEN and JUNCTION CITY in War Zone C. This activity is attributed to the presence of elements of the 271st Regiment and 70th Regiment as well as elements of COSVN within the operational area. There has been an increase in enemy activity around the Division Base Camp area which is attributable to the absence of most of the Division on operations in War Zone C. Incidents of anti-aircraft fire by VC units decreased from 96 in January to 62 in February.

2 Significant Operations:

a On 8 February, Recon Plt, 4th Bn (M), 23rd Inf received SA and rifle grenade fire from the CAMBODIAN side of the river vic WT967715. Fire was returned.

b On 26 February, A Co, 4th Bn, 9th Inf, with elements of Co A, 6th Engrs attached, received heavy SA, AW, rifle grenade and mortar fire from an estimated 250 VC, at XT701191. Fire was returned with SA, AW, mortars and Arty. Area was illuminated by use of flare ships and the engagement was supported by airstrikes. A reactionary force consisting of Co B, 4th Bn, 9th Inf elements and Trp A, 3rd Sqdn, 4th Cav elements encountered an ambush en route to Co A, 4th Bn, 9th Inf's location, but penetrated it successfully. As a result of the complete action which began at 260030 February and terminated at approximately 260600 February, VC casualties were 113 KIA (BC) and 33 KIA (poss). Captured were 2 US BARs, 1 AK-47 rifle, 1 CHICOM carbine with grenade launcher, 1 Russian light machine gun, 2 RPG-2 rocket launchers with 18 RPG-2 rds, 1 M1 rifle and 1 .50 Cal tripod. A PW, HUYNH VAN HUYNH, captured in the area was identified as an Assistant Squad Leader, 2nd Plt, 5th Company, 1st Battalion, MR IV. Numerous documents captured on the battlefield made reference to the MR IV Bn, indicating that 1st Bn, MR IV was the unit that initiated the action.

3 The VC continue to be forced from their base and supply areas by friendly operations. The loss of major caches will continue to affect the tactical operations of the VC in the future.

4 The presence of US Forces in the Division area of operations continues to give the people confidence in their government and government's ability to protect them from the VC.

(b) March 1967

1 General: VC activity remained at a high level of intensity during the month of March. A significant increase in mortar attacks against U.S. unit command posts and base camps was noted. Approximately 700 mortar rounds of various types were received by Division elements during the period, including the employment of 120mm mortars against the 196th (Lt) (Sep) Inf Bde at BAU CO (XT2868). Most of the enemy contact which occurred during Operation JUNCTION CITY, WIALUA and MAKALAPA was with small enemy elements from 3 to 6 men, left behind to harass US forces. However, during Operation JUNCTION CITY, VC forces engaged US forces in platoon strength and higher when necessary to protect critical installations or when they had an apparent advantage which could be decisively exploited and used for propaganda purposes. The latter is believed to be the case in the VC Regimental attack of Fire Support Base GOLD which is narrated in detail in paragraph 1a (9) above. The

attack coincided with President Johnson's arrival at GUAM and showed the VC forces' willingness to accept heavy casualties in an attempt to achieve a military and political victory.

2 Significant Operations:

a On 1 March, C Co, 2nd Bn, 34th Armor received heavy SA, AW, Mortar and RR fire from an estimated VC Battalion at XT414441. Enemy losses: 13 VC KIA (BC), 35 VC KIA (poss) (no unit identification), 4 AK-47 assault rifles, 3 RPG-2 launchers, 2 CHICOM carbines and 80 grenades were captured.

b On 12 March, Trp A, 1st Sqdn, 11th Cav located and evacuated 2 printing presses and one small generator at WT924785. One printing press, manufactured in Shanghai, China in 1965, measured 10' X 8' X 5', had cutting and folding attachments. The second printing press, made in Japan, was smaller in size and similar in construction. Document identified the printing section of the Propaganda, Culture, and Indoctrination Section, COSVN.

c On 15 March at 2000 hours, the 25th Infantry Division Base Camp at CU CHI received 50 rounds of 82mm mortar fire and 25 rounds of 75mm RR fire. Fire was returned with artillery. Enemy losses: Unknown.

d On 21 March at 0640 hours, patrols from 3/22 Inf made contact with a VC force at SUOI TRE (XT385715). This contact triggered an attack against the 3/22 Inf and the 2/77 Arty by the 272nd Regt, supported by fire from 60mm and 82mm mortars, recoilless rifle and RPG-2 rocket launchers. The 2/12 Inf, 2/22 Inf (M) and 2/34 Armor (-) reinforced the units under attack. Contact lasted until 1100 hours and airstrikes and artillery pounded the area throughout the afternoon. Enemy losses: 647 VC KIA (BC), 6 VC PWs, 93 small arms ammunition, 579 RPG-2 rounds, 1900 stick grenades, and 20 recoilless rifle rounds. See Para 1a (9).

(c) April 1967

1 General: VC activity remained at a high level of intensity during the month. There were 130 reports of enemy contact, 57 reports of antiaircraft fire, 58 antitank mining incidents and 46 antipersonnel mining incidents. Eleven obstacles were cleared along the main supply route during the

period. The majority of the enemy contact was with small size VC elements of ten men or less. A significant number of VC weapons were captured by US Forces.

2 Significant Operations:

a Operation JUNCTION CITY continued in War Zone "C" with the 1st Bde, 9th Div continuing Phase III of the operation on 20 April 1967. The only significant enemy contact occurred on 27 April 1967. Co B, 2nd Bn, 47th Inf (Mech), received small arms and automatic weapons fire from 2 VC squads. Fire was returned with small arms, automatic weapons and artillery. Results: 4 VC KIA (BC). Documents found on the bodies identified the 1st Bn, 70th Guard Regt.

b Operation MAKALAPA continued in the "Pineapple Area" until 21 April 1967. The only significant enemy contact occurred on 16 April 1967. First Bn, 27th Inf, on an EAGLE FLIGHT operation vic XS567915, engaged an estimated VC company with small arms and automatic weapons. Artillery, gunships and airstrikes supported the engagement. Results: 22 VC KIA (BC), 72 VC KIA (poss) and 2 VC PW. The PW's were from (a) HUUTHLANH Village Guerrilla Force and (b) GINH TAU Security Squad, BINH TAN District. On 15 and 16 April 1967, Co A, 2nd Bn, 14th Inf, located weapons caches at XS7631865 and XS633868. A total of 74 weapons were captured and included one 8mm mortar, two 60mm mortars, two 75mm recoilless rifles, two 57mm recoilless rifles and three light machine guns.

c Operation MANHATTAN began on 23 April 1967, in the vic of the BOI LOI Woods. A large number of mines and booby traps were encountered during the initial phase of the operation. Enemy contacts consisted mainly of harassing attacks by small groups of from 3 to 6 VC. On 27 April 1967, Co A, 2nd Bn, 14th Inf located a weapons cache at XT503347 consisting of 105 small arms weapons and 12 crew served weapons. In addition, over 100,000 rds of SA ammunition were destroyed.

d The 3rd Sqdn, 4th Cav, conducted local Search and Destroy Operations in the vic of TRANG BANG and in the FILHOL Plantation. The most significant enemy contact occurred on 20 April 1967, during SABER THRUST. Co A and D Trp, 3rd Sqdn, 4th Cav engaged an estimated VC Platoon at XT371370. Results: 12 VC KIA (BC), 8 VC KIA (poss). Documents found on one VC body identified the 401 Company, D-14 Bn.

3 US operations conducted during the month continued to force the VC from their base areas. Enemy losses in manpower, facilities and equipment are expected to reduce the effectiveness of VC units in War Zone "C", the BOI LOI - HO BO Woods Complex and the Pineapple area.

4 The US/ ARVN Joint Operations Centers continue to operate efficiently, adding greatly to the overall intelligence effort of US/ARVN Forces.

5 VC Personnel and Equipment losses 1 February - 30 April 1967:

VC KIA (BC)	1,588
VCKIA (poss)	1,490
VC PW	44
Civil Defendants	63
Returnees	444
Small Arms	681
Crew Served Weapons	112
Grain (Tons)	1,077.22

(2) Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol (LRRP)

(a) Operations. During the reporting period, 1 Feb 67 thru 30 Apr 67, the division LRRP conducted missions for the ACoFS, G2, the Division and the 3/4 Cav. There were a total of 29 patrols conducted in HAU NGHIA, BINH DUONG and TAY NIN Provinces. The LRRP has the capability of operating at extended distances and for extended periods from the division base. The patrols gain information concerning enemy movement patterns, unit locations and installation locations. The LRRP has been utilized as an economy of force measure to screen the flanks of division units conducting operations.

(b) Training. There were two internal 3-week training programs conducted by LRRP. Twenty-seven members completed the course. Twenty-one members of the Division LRRP have attended the 5th SPG MACV RECONDO School.

(3) Counterintelligence. The Counterintelligence Section continued liaison to and with all echelons of local government and with counterintelligence counterparts of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam with which the 25th Infantry Division came in contact. Essential operations such as personnel security investigations, security inspections and security checks were continued. Files containing the infrastructure of the Viet Cong and files of "Black List", "White List", and "Grey List" personalities were expanded and revised. Counterintelligence operations have resulted in the capture of 27 Viet Cong from within the division's indigenous work force since July 1966. Of that number, 6 persons have been apprehended and neutralized during the period of 1 February 1967 to 30 April 1967.

(4) Air Reconnaissance Missions. The G2 Air daily schedules Visual Reconnaissance missions throughout the Division area of responsibility to locate enemy troop movements, supply movements and installations. At the G3 (illegible) request, SLAR and RED HAZE missions are flown over the Division's areas by II FFORCEV to provide information during hours of darkness of the enemy's movements and locations. Divisional Fire Fly teams and aircraft Low Light Level Television flights have been utilized during hours of darkness to locate the enemy and to confirm or deny suspected enemy locations received from other intelligence sources.

f. Logistics

(1) Class I Supply: (25th Supply and Transport Battalion)

(a) Status of rations at end of quarter:

	<u>A Rations</u>	<u>C Rations</u>
<u>1</u> Stockage objectives (days)	5	10
<u>2</u> On hand (days)	3	11

(b) Fresh fruits and vegetables were received through SAIGON from DALAT, RVN, and CONUS.

(c) Ice Cream:

Cycle of issues - every other day.

Gallons per week from SAIGON - 1,477.

Gallons per week from CU CHI - 903.

(d) Ice issues:

1 Average amount of ice received daily:

a Potable - 50,610 lbs (300 lb blocks).

b Non-potable - 80,000 lbs (100 lb blocks)

2 Average ice per man per day:

a Potable - 3 lbs.

b Non-potable - 5 lbs.

(2) Class II and IV Supply: (25th Supply and Transport Battalion)

Additions to ASL during quarter - 61.

Total lines on ASL - 790.

(3) Class III Supply - Issues during quarter: (25th S & T Bn)

<u>Consumption Rates</u>	<u>Daily (Avg Gal)</u>	<u>Quarterly (Total Gal)</u>
Mogas	11,694	1,037,923
Diesel	23,504	2,068,396
JP4	14,347	1,262,573
Avgas	1,505	132,451

In the Class II Yard, three more berms have been completed, bringing the total to 35. The maintenance and storage building has been completed.

(4) Grave Registration: (25th Supply and Transport Battalion)

Deceased U.S. personnel processed during the quarter: 78.

Deceased RVN personnel processed during the quarter: 13.

(5) Services: (25th Supply and Transport Battalion)

(a) Laundry:

QM: 2,953 Wash loads.

Contract: 9,862 Bundles.

(b) QM Bath Unit:

Total showers for quarter: 17,043

2 Average number of showers daily: 191.

(6) Transportation: (25th Supply and Transport Battalion)

ACTIVITY TOTAL FOR QTR DAILY AVG

Mileage driven 200,452 2,145

Tonnage moved 6,523 70.9

Troops moved by convoy 14,168 157

Personnel moved locally by bus 10,190 117

(7) Maintenance: (725th Maintenance Battalion)

The number of job orders completed during the quarter was as follows:

COMMODITY NO. COMPLETED

Aircraft 225

Artillery 309

Chemical 90

Engineer 599

Fire Control 580

Office Machines 373

Signal	4,900
Small Arms	2,260
Track Vehicles	358
Wheel Vehicles	889

(8) Services: (25th Medical Battalion)

This unit supported all Division units with medical services and supplies. In addition, non-divisional units were supported with medical supplies.

(a) Services:

SERVICE NO. OF PATIENTS

Clearing Station 18,359

Admissions 1,460

1 Disease 765

2 Non-Battle Injury 278

3 Injured Result Hostile Action 417

Sick-call patients seen 3,689

Dental Clinic 4,121

Lab Tests 5,503

Immunizations 3,764

(b) Supply and Service

Line items issued, Military 3,920
Line items issued, MEDCAP 910
Bulk pharmacy items issued 19,554
Prescriptions, individual, filled 3,423
Eye glasses orders 770
Maintenance Work Orders 117

(9) Transportation Office:

(a) Highways continued to be the primary mode of transportation for the resupply of the CU CHI, TAY NINH, and DAU TIENG base camps. Operations GADSDEN, JUNCTION CITY and MANHATTAN in the TAY NINH area have consumed great quantities of supplies. This is reflected by the volume of vehicles traveling to TAY NINH.

1 CU CHI - SAIGON

Total Convoys 448
Number of convoys per day 4
Total volume of vehicles 24,095
Average daily volume 268
Number of vehicles involved
In unit distribution 2,063

2 CU CHI - TAY NINH - DAU TIENG

Total Convoys 172
Number of Convoys per day 2
Total volume of vehicles 28,776
1st Log Command vehicles 18,187
CU CHI base camp vehicles 7,460
19th Inf Bde vehicles 945
4th Inf Div vehicles 1,211
PHILCAGV vehicles 688
1st Inf Div vehicles 285

(b) During April 1967, project OREGON required 351 G-130 sorties. The Division Transportation Office was on site at the departure airfield to provide technical advice and staff coordination.

(c) The large amount of personnel departing the division on PCS movement was reflected in the activity of the Baggage Section the past (3) months. During the quarter, the baggage section moved 3,090 pieces of baggage weighing 229,828 pounds for 2,053 personnel.

(10) Division Ammunition Office

(a) Stockage Objective:

1 Status at end of quarter - 1044.6

2 On hand - 1,854 tons

(b) Issues

PERIOD AMOUNT (TONS/DAYS)

16 Jan - 15 Feb 49.9

16 Feb - 15 Mar 62.8

16 Mar - 15 Apr 88.5

(c) Average for quarter (tons/day) 63.0

g. Administration

(1) Personnel. During the past quarter, the personnel posture of the division has been excellent. Assigned strength (approximately 106%) exceeded the authorized strength. This average has been maintained in an attempt to keep the division PDY above 100%. There continues to be a shortage of Infantry and Artillery NCO's grades E5 and E6. Other MOS that this headquarters places in the critically short category are: 11D40; 11F20; 11F40; 26C20; 63E20; 82C10 and 91B20. These shortages have occurred as a result of lack of fill action against requisitions. Also, there are some instances where personnel in lower grades have been used to fill requisition of NCO's. The overall officer strength of the division has decreased considerably during this reporting period. Although assigned strength remains at 102%, the present for duty strength has dropped to 97%. This deficit is primarily due to diversions and the non-fill of valid requisitions, which accounts for a shortfall of 43 officers, but also includes 21 combat losses which have not been replaced.

(2) Key Gains/Losses

(a) 1 Feb 67: BG George G. O'Connor was reassigned as ADC, 9th Inf. Div.

(b) 6 Feb 67: LTC Hugh S. Wiley was appointed Div Surgeon.

(c) 11 Feb 67: Col Jasper J. Wilson was appointed Chief of Staff 25th Inf Div.

(d) 15 Feb 67: LTC Kelly G. Gregory departed PCS for CONUS. Maj Golfredo D. Sansalone was appointed Division Historian.

(e) 16 Feb 67: LTC Carrol D. Strider departed PCS for CONUS. LTC Avery S. Fullerton assumed command of 65th Engr Bn.

(f) 17 Feb 67: Col Thomas W. Mellen departed PCS for CONUS.

(g) 18 Feb 67: LTC Thomas U. Harrold was appointed ACofS G4.

(h) 20 Feb 67: LTC John K. Moffat departed PCS for CONUS.

(i) 21 Feb 67: BG Edward M. Flanagan Jr. was reassigned to HQ USMACV.

(j) 22 Feb 67: LTC Michael Barszcz departed PCS for CONUS.

(k) 23 Feb 67: LTC Alexander L. Paxson departed PCS for CONUS.

(l) 24 Feb 67: LTC Robert M. Ward was assigned as XO, 2nd Bde.

(m) 28 Feb 67: Col Robert C. Shaw was appointed Asst Div Commander. LTC Thomas H. Ball departed PCS for CONUS.

(n) 1 Mar 67: LTC Thomas J. Ferguson departed PCS for CONUS. LTC Louis G. Nathorn assumed command of 125th Sig Bn. LTC Billy B. Nicholas departed PCS for CONUS.

(o) 5 Mar 67: Col Daniel B. Williams departed PCS for CONUS. Col David E. Ott assumed command of 25th Inf Div Artillery. LTC John L. Barry was appointed Div Chaplain.

(p) 7 Mar 67: MG Frederick C. Weyand was reassigned as DCG II Field Force Vietnam. MG John C. F. Tillson III assumed command of 25th Inf Div. LTC Aubrey G. Norris was appointed ACoFS G5.

(q) 8 Mar 67: Col Edward C. Kerker departed PCS for CONUS.

(r) 10 Mar 67: LTC Felix Salvador departed PCS for CONUS. LTC Alvin C. Hutchins assumed command 7/11 Arty Bn.

(s) 14 Mar 67: Col Herbert S. Lowe departed PCS for CONUS. Col Edwin W. Emerson assumed command of 25th Inf Div Support Command. LTC Robert Proudfoot departed PCS for CONUS. LTC Jere W. Sharp assumed command of 725th Maint Bn. LTC William S. Kittrell departed PCS for CONUS. LTC Robert Schwarz assumed command of 25th S & T Bn.

(t) 15 Mar 67: LTC Henry R. Shelton departed PCS for CONUS. LTC Edward C. Peter assumed command of 2/27 Inf Bn.

(u) 16 Mar 67: LTC Boniface D. McClung was appointed Div Finance Officer.

(v) 17 Mar 67: LTC Thomas A. Ware Jr. was appointed XO, 1st Bde.

(w) 18 Mar 67: LTC Jamie L. Aiken departed PCS for CONUS.

(x) 19 Mar 67: LTC Dwight L. Groninger departed PCS for CONUS.

(y) 24 Mar 67: LTC Duane W. Compton departed PCS for Japan. LTC Robert R. Hicks departed PCS for CONUS. Maj Bernard S. Rhees was appointed Div IO.

(z) 27 Mar 67: LTC Dennis V. Gentry Jr. was appointed ACofS G1.

(aa) 4 Apr 67: 4 Apr 67: LTC William A. Bearden assumed command of 25th Avn Bn.

(bb) 5 Apr 67: LTC William A. Ziegler was appointed Div SJA,

(cc) 11 Apr 67: LTC Edward P. Davis departed PCS for CONUS. LTC Robert S. Young was appointed Adjutant General.

(dd) 12 Apr 67: LTC William D. Brown departed PCS for CONUS. LTC David T. Bryant departed PCS for CONUS.

(ee) 16 Apr 67: LTC Robert M. Ward was appointed ACofS G3.

(ff) 19 Apr 67: LTC Harley F. Mooney Jr. departed PCS for CONUS.

(gg) 20 Apr 67: LTC Arthur W. Knoll was appointed Div Inspector General.

(hh) 25 Apr 67: LTC Guy K. Troy was appointed ACofS G2.

(ii) 27 Apr 67: LTC Louis J. North departed PCS for CONUS. LTC Bruce C. Young was reassigned to 18th MP Bde APO 96491. Maj Robert E. Stromfors was appointed Provost Marshal.

(3) The Division PX remains in operation. There are 4,000 square feet being used for sales with an additional 4,000 square feet under renovation, with a target operational date of 1 June 1967. Total sales from the Division Site Exchange were \$2,045,135.89 for the quarter ending 30 April 1967.

(4) Division Strengths (-) as of 30 April 1967:

	<u>OFF</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>AGG</u>
Auth	752	149	11,014	11,915
Asgd	806	118	11,664	12,588
PFD	764	111	11,922	12,797

(5) Losses (1 Feb 67 - 30 Apr 67):

	<u>OFF</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>AGG</u>
KIA	8	108	116
WIA	97	1,142	1,239
MIA	0	0	0
Non-Battle Dead	1	7	8
Non-Battle Injury	2	44	46

(6) Gains (1 Feb 67 - 30 Apr 67):

<u>OFF</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>AGG</u>
333	57	4,820	5,210

h. Revolutionary Development Support

(1) Significant Organization or Unit Activities.

(a) Regular liaison visits were made to MACV and (illegible) in the provinces of NAU NGHIA, BINH DUONG, TAY NINH, GIA DINH and LONG AN. During the quarter, liaison was also made with IIFORCEV.

(b) Two studies were written on the Combined Lightning Concept. These studies were designed to answer questions on command, comms, and support of the Combined Lightning concept. An information letter on the Combined Lightning concept was prepared for transmission to General CHINH, 29th ARVN commanding General to initiate staff planning by the 25th ARVN. In April, the CLC was transposed to draft form and final plans are now being completed.

(c) The departure of LTC Bashore (SARDS) caused a reorganization of the Division Revolutionary Development Staff Section. The Revolutionary Development Branch and its associated activities was placed under control of the ACoS G5.

(d) The Revolutionary Development Branch has adopted the New MACV Hamlet Evaluation Rating System to report status of hamlets in the 25th Inf Div's TAOR.

(e) The Revolutionary Development Branch provided Statistics and initial coordination for the ACoS, G3 to consider the possible use of US 25th Div resources to help provide security for the GVN village and hamlet elections in April.

(f) On 30 April, the Commanding General of the 25th Inf Div escorted Brigadier General W. A. Knowlton, Director of Revolutionary Development Support, accompanied by the G5 on a tour of the RD Team working in XOM HUE hamlet in CU CHI District. Prior to entering the hamlet, BG Knowlton was briefed on current and future RD projects and the status of the RD Teams in the 25th Inf Div's TAOR.

(2) Hamlet evaluation rating changes from initial report in Feb - Mar:

(a) HAU NGHIA Province:

1 DUC HOA District - TAN AN HOA Village - MUY LON (XT615110) changed from D to C rating.

2 CU CHI District - TAN AN HOA Village - AN LOI Hamlet (XT455210) changed from D to C Rating.

3 TRANG BANG District - AN HOA Village - AN LOI Hamlet (XT455210) changed from D to C rating.

(b) BINH DUONG Province:

1 LAI THIEU District - AN SON Village - AN PHU Hamlet (XT825080) changed from D to C rating.

2 LAI THIEU District - AN SON Village - AN HOA Hamlet (XT830095) changed from D to C rating.

3 BEN CAT District - AN DIEN Village - KIEN DIEN Hmlet (XT732323) changed from D to VC rating.

(3) Revolutionary Development operational factors or activities contributing to lessons learned.

(a) Observations:

1 The new MACV Hamlet Evaluation Rating System was first initiated during the month of February with the first results available in late March. The new system rates the hamlets from A to E or VC. The new report is completed by the MACV District Advisor and shows a more realistic evaluation

of hamlet status than the old GVN system. Some problems have been discovered due to the subjectivity of the report. However, detailed guidance is available on the filling out of the report.

2 Each hamlet is evaluated on eighteen different points - nine involving security and nine community development points. After computation, the final ratings are furnished this office. If the ratings of these eighteen separate points could be provided, the information contained therein would give a clearer picture of the hamlet, i.e., that a hamlet with low overall hamlet rating was due to a lack of community development points versus security points. This information would be very useful at this level.

3 Due to the deletion of GIA DINH and LONG AN Provinces from the Division's TAOR, the RD and hamlet evaluation data is no longer kept by this office.

4 The Combined Lightning Concept was studied and a workable solution was proposed. Basically, the concept is one US squad, one ARVN squad, and one PF squad together in one outpost. Proposals for training and operational control have been finalized and now are awaiting final decision by ARVN and US commanders.

5 Village elections were held through the month of April and will continue through the next quarter. Elections were held in the secured villages only. The following number of village elections took place during the month of April. TAY NINH Province, 23; HAU NGHIA Province, 6; PHU HOA 7& TRI TAM Districts of BINH DUONG Province, 5. US units assisted the 25th ARVN Division when asked to provide additional security. The election turnout during April appeared to be favorable; reports will be available at the conclusion of the elections.

6 Liaison is being established at district level by the RD Officer and NCO with attention given to districts where RD teams are currently active. It was found that more specific information is available in reference to RD Teams and RD activities at this level. Emphasis will be placed in the future in visiting district advisors.

7 The last two months of the quarter have shown an upturn in RD Team effort; however, it appears that some of the teams will not accomplish all of their goals for 1967. The overriding cause for this seems to be weak team leadership.

i. Civic Action

(1) Significant Organization or Unit Activities.

(a) During the reporting period, the Division lost Operational control of the 196th Light Infantry Brigade. The 8th AA Platoon of the (illegible) CA Company was attached to the 3rd Bde, 4th Division at DAU TIENG but remained in their present position at TAY NINH. The team assists the 1st Bde, 9th Division now located at TAY NINH.

(b) Statistical Summary:

FEB - APR TO DATE

Helping Hand Recipients	20,165	89,867
MEDCAP Patients	25,999	98,977
Health & Sanitation Projects	15	1,199
Construction	52	440
Education and Training	6	170
Community Relations	88	817

(c) MEDCAPS during this quarter showed a slight decline from 317 to 237 conducted. The number of patients treated also showed a slight decline from 34,500 to 31,671. Additional projects of training GVN medical personnel and conducting maternity clinic continued with approximately 50 people receiving some training.

(d) The helping Hand program provided commodities to needy individuals. Tents were provided to refugees at DAU TIENG in addition to clothing and other necessities required, such as carpenter kits, family kits and a midwife kit. Approximately 275 evacuees from the MANHATTAN Operational Area were affected. The following is a summary of Helping Hand issues during the quarter:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>
Books	1 "C" Box and 60 in English
Candy	80 Ind
Solatium Boxes	415 ea
Clothing	421 "C" Boxes, 136 "B" Boxes, 230 Ind
Canned Food	150 "C" Boxes, 230 Ind and 24 Cases of Soup
Refugee Kits	44 ea
Midwife Kits	8 ea
Paint	49 gallons
Paper Plates and Cups	2 "C" Boxes
Rice	8,375 lbs
School Supplies	7,819 ea
Soybean Oil	145 gallons
Sewing Machines	3 ea
Toilet Articles	19,700 ea
Shoe Tongs	91 Pairs
Toys	67 Ind
Keen Mix	50 cases
Wheat	10 Bags

(e) Construction: The division actively participated in 52 construction projects from repair of roads and bridges to school repair and painting. Emphasis was placed on schools and playgrounds. Construction projects during the quarter included:

- 1 Roads repaired: 7 (approx 35 km) 6 Latrines: 4
- 2 Bridges constructed: 1 7 Walls built: 3
- 3 Fences: 3 8 Dispensaries: 3
- 4 Playgrounds: 1 9 Miscellaneous: 18
- 5 Classrooms repaired: 9

(f) RF/PF Assistance: Assistance to RF/PF Forces continued during the quarter with two outposts being constructed, one at PHUOC VINH NINH and one at TAN THOI. A third outpost was repaired at HUI LON. Four hundred and eighty-nine members of the RD/PF forces were given medical assistance during the period and approximately 1,600 individuals received Helping Hand commodities. Housing for PF was constructed at TAY NINH and a playground adjacent to a PF nursery at DAU TIENG. Support with commodities and barrier material in the TRANG BANG District was carried on during this period. Drainage ditches were improved in the Dependent Housing area of HOC MON.

(g) Friendship Council Meeting: On 12 April 67, 2nd Bde conducted a Friendship Council meeting at TAN AN HOI (XT6412).

(h) There were no Civic Action activities during Operations GADSDEN, WAIALUA, MAKALAFa and JUNCTION CITY.

(i) During Operation MANHATTAN, approximately 275 refugees were evacuated to DAU TIENG Refugee Center. They were supported with tents, clothing, toilet articles and building materials.

(2) Civic Action operational factors or activities contributing to Lessons Learned.

(a) Observations:

1 Since February, the Division has participated in three major operations requiring a preponderance of forces to be employed in those operations. With these elements out of Civic Action, a general trend downward on accomplishments was noted.

2 There was a willingness on the part of the population to take part in Self-Help projects which is demonstrated in the construction of the PF outpost at TAN THOI. The entire project was completed by voluntary labor from the hamlet.

3 (this line illegible)

during Operation MANHATTAN as well as a RF/PF (balance of line illegible).

a Road and bridge construction continues to be a definite asset to Civic Actions. Opening of the road from PHUOC VINH NINH to TAN HOA allows transportation to flow freely from CU CHI to VAU DUONG.

(b) Recommendations: None

j. (C) Psychological operations (PSYOPS)

(1) Significant Organization and Unit Activities:

(a) PSYOP activities were directed primarily in support of operations conducted by division elements in HAU NGHIA, LONG AN, BINH DUONG and (illegible) DINH Provinces.

(b) A total of 22,463,900 leaflets were dropped and hand disseminated throughout the division operational area. Thirty-five (35) leaflets were originated by G5 PSYOPS and produced by the 246th PSYOP Co to exploit PSYOP opportunities.

(c) Aerial loudspeaker broadcasts conducted during the quarter totaled 225 missions for 142 hours of broadcast time. Ground loudspeaker broadcasts totaled 25 hours. An aerial loudspeaker set is presently being prepared to mount on an UH1D helicopter. This will replace the set previously

used on the H-23 aircraft. The UH1D set will provide greater flexibility and consolidate the aircraft requirements for PSYOP as the UH1D will be utilized for both leaflet drops and loudspeaker appeals.

(d) During the quarter, the G4 PSYOP section supported the following division operations:

- 1 Operation GADSDEN.
- 2 Operation WAIALUA.
- 3 Operation MAKALAPA.
- 4 Operation JUNCTION CITY.
- 5 Operation MANHATTAN.

(e) During the month of March, an ARVN PSYOP Team from the 30th Political Warfare Bn was placed in direct support of G4, PSYOP Section. In April, a second ARVN PSYOP Team was released from the 196th Bde and placed in direct support of the 3rd Bde, 4th Div. These teams have been instrumental in helping carry out the division PSYOP missions. They have been used extensively in the following areas:

- 1 Interpreting.
- 2 Interviewing HOI CHANH.
- 3 Preparing leaflets.
- 4 Loudspeaker announcements and appeals.
- 5 Hand distribution of leaflets and posters.
- 6 PSYOP support of MEDCAPS.

(f) A PSYOP campaign has been conducted along Highway #1 from CU CHI to GO DAU HA, offering rewards for information on VC mines. So far, 3 Vietnamese civilians have given information regarding the locations of mines and have been paid rewards.

(g) A bus mining incident occurred on 8 April 67 on Highway #1 between TRANG BANG and GO DAU HA, resulting in 18 civilians killed and 10 injured. The incident was exploited, utilizing the ARVN

PSYOP Team to broadcast messages showing that the VC were responsible and hand distributing leaflets showing that medical care had been given to the survivors by the GVN/US Forces.

(h) Requisitions have been submitted by the G5 and each brigade within the division for a tape recorder and a Polaroid camera. These items will be utilized for preparing tapes and making pictures for leaflets, thereby increasing the timeliness and credibility of our PSYOP material.

(i) CHIEU HOI Program: The CHIEU HOI Program continues to show improvement. There is evidence that the program is beginning to affect the VC main force units. During the month of April, two (2) former VC acting company commanders from the D-14 Bn and a VC tax collector from the MICHELIN Plantation rallied. They cooperated by writing letters to be made into leaflets, allowing their pictures to be taken and recording tapes persuading their friends to rally. They also provided useful information for improving our CHIEU HOI PSOP Program. Most of the information listed under Para 2b (Lessons Learned).

(2) Psychological (PSYOPS) operational factors or activities contributing to Lessons Learned.

(a) Observations: The PSYOP Program continues to show more and more results as experience increases. The number of leaflets disseminated and the amount of loudspeaker time has increased. Effective themes are used to make our propaganda credible. More hard core VC are rallying to the GVN, indicating that our propaganda themes are effective. As more HOI CHANH are interviewed, the PSYOP efforts will be improved. Ground loudspeaker and leaflet operations face to face communication and personal letters written by HOI CHANH to VC families have proven to be the most effective means of propaganda dissemination.

(b) Recommendations: See Lessons Learned.

k. Medical.

(1) Personnel and Supporting Medical Units.

(a) The Division at the end of the reporting period was short four (4) Medical Corp Officers and one (1) Medical Service Corps Officer. The shortage of physicians existed in the 25th Medical Battalion (2), and the headquarters and Headquarters Company, Division (2).

(b) The 7th Surgical Hospital terminated all support by its personnel (who were infused into the 12th Evacuation Hospital) and moved out of the CU CHI base camp to assume another support mission.

(c) The two primary medical facilities remaining in the CU CHI camp are the 12th Evacuation Hospital and the 25th Medical Battalion (-). In April, however, the 25th Medical Battalion sent C Company to CHU LAI as part of a provisional task force, and now has only Headquarters and A Company and C Company in CU CHI. B Company remains attached to the 4th Infantry Division at PLEIKU.

(d) In March 1967, the 196th Infantry Brigade began participation in Operation OREGON for an indefinite period. Medical support for garrison units at TAY NINH and combat units in the area was assumed by a clearing platoon (-) of the 25th Medical Battalion which was later replaced by a clearing company of the 9th Division.

(2) Training.

The 25th Medical Battalion conducted refresher training for all newly assigned corpsmen and initiated a plan wherein these personnel were infused into the Infantry battalions for a period of fourteen (14) days. The instruction was met with enthusiasm and the plan was well received by the Support Command and the Infantry battalions as well.

(3) Preventive Medicine.

Health of the Command. The health of the command continues to be excellent. Malaria and Hepatitis cases remain at a low rate. Venereal disease remained relatively consistent. A rather high rate of diarrheal disease occurred in the month of April.

(4) Environmental Situation.

(a) Water Supply. The Division Preventive Medicine personnel consistently check the four water points in the CU CHI camp. Each of the water points is operational and chemical analysis indicates the water supply to be excellent.

(b) Waste Disposal. Plans are being drafted to move the sanitary fill to a new location and to intensify the supervision of disposal of edible garbage. The G4, in conjunction with the Post Veterinarian, is developing this program.

(5) Conclusion.

Medical support continues to be excellent. The influx of new personnel into all medical facilities during the reporting period has not resulted in a setback of quality support, but rather has resulted in fresh energy and new ideas which has led to better medical service for the 25th Infantry Division.

I. Signal

(1) On 9 March, the Division Signal Office made distribution of a Staff SOI to be used at brigade and division headquarters. To meet requirements of the respective staffs, the new staff SOI is on 8 X 10-1/2" sheets used in three-ring binders for ready reference and ease of understanding.

(2) On 13 April, the Signal Office presented to the USARV Signal Conference various topics of importance to this Division. These included problems encountered in the frequent changing of radio relay frequencies, requisitioning of major items of radio relay equipment, the need for additional personnel, and air conditioning requirements for communications equipment.

m. Training.

(1) February 1967. Training during the month of February 1967 continued, but at a slower pace due to the large number of units employed on Operation GADSDEN. The following number of personnel attended the below division schools:

Ambush Academy - No class in Feb	Replacement Training	423	
NCO Academy	138	Motor Officer Course	0
Mines and Booby Traps	265	Generator Operator Course	16
Explosives and Demolition	45	Military Justice Course	10
Small Arms Maintenance	12	Mess Management Course	1

(2) March 1967. The 25th Infantry Division Training Course has been increased with one additional course, Co Aidman course.

Ambush Academy	161	Motor Officer Course	10
NCO Academy	68	Generator Operator	12
Mines and Booby Traps	390	Military Justice	10
Explosives and Demolition	240	Mess Management	11
Small Arms Maintenance	12	Company Aidman Course	34
Replacement Training	1,657		

(3) April 1967. An additional course was added to the 25th Infantry Division Training, Tunnel Training Course.

Ambush Academy	49	Motor Officer Course	0
NCO Academy	65	Generator Operator Course	3
Mines and Booby Traps	1,610	Military Justice Course	12
Explosives and Demolition	101	Mess Management Course	2

Small Arms Maintenance 1 Company Aidman Course 34

Replacement Training 1,876 Tunnel Training course 32

In addition, New Equipment Training has conducted classes in the month of May on the AN/PSR-1 ANTI INTRUSION DEVICE. Fifty-one personnel attended. Also on (illegible) which allocations are received from higher headquarters, listings are as follows:

Recondo Course 33

Orientation Course 3

Helicopter Maintenance Course 15

IACAF Jungle Survival School 9

These figures of Non-Division Schools represents February, March and April.

2. (C) Commanders Observations and Recommendations.

a. Observations (Lessons Learned)

(1) Personnel.

ITEM: Turnover of personnel.

DISCUSSION: Due to the units initial movement to RVN in April 1966, the Battalions experienced a heavy turnover of personnel in March and April 1967. The units have had a hard time in keeping the combat effectiveness up and keeping the unit functioning smoothly due to this lack of experienced personnel.

OBSERVATION: Rotation should be spaced so as to preclude any large turnover of personnel. This can be done by:

(a) Adjusting the DEROS to allow rotation over a 2 - 3 month period.

(b) Inter-transfer of personnel between units to preclude both units having a large turnover; i.e., a Battalion with a heavy rotation of personnel in January could exchange 30 - 40% with a Battalion that has a heavy rotation in June or July.

ITEM: Need for additional personnel in the Aviation Battalion.

DISCUSSION: On 18 April, a Div Cir, 616-2, was received which stated that all outstanding MTO&E's requesting additional personnel had been disapproved and that the Battalion should prepare itself to function within the confines of the "E" series TO&E. Examination revealed dire need for additional people if the Bn was to continue to operate in an effective manner.

OBSERVATION: This unit, as far as can be determined, is not organized like any other aviation unit, either divisional or non-divisional, in RVN. A general rewrite of the Aviation Battalion TO&E is urgently needed to establish a logical structure from which the Aviation Battalion can continue to provide support for the Div without straining its existing assets.

ITEM: Replacement of Aviator Personnel to maintain combat effectiveness.

DISCUSSION: Aviators have been rotated prior to replacements being assigned to the unit. When new aviators are assigned, a period of approximately fifteen days is required to train personnel to assume the duties of those who have departed.

OBSERVATION: Replacement personnel should be programmed to arrive a minimum of 15 days prior to the departure of an aviator in order to maintain combat effectiveness.

ITEM: Availability of Operations personnel of proper MOS to replace personnel who are to depart.

DISCUSSION: During the last three months, all Company Operations personnel have rotated with no qualified personnel for replacements. At present, all personnel working in Operations, with the exception of one, are on-the-job trainees.

OBSERVATION: A concerted effort should be made to replace personnel in critical MOS's prior to departure to maintain a proper continuity in these slots.

(2) Operations

ITEM: Deliberate versus Hasty Search.

DISCUSSION: Deliberate and Hasty Search Ops both have distinct advantages and disadvantages. Generally, the Hasty Search Op is planned to move through an AO quickly to catch VC off guard. The Deliberate Search is planned with the idea of destroying VC food, supplies, equipment, and fortifications.

OBSERVATION: The initial phase of an op should consist of Hasty Search of the entire AO, preferably by the use of highly mobile units such as Mech or Heliborne forces. Subsequent phases should employ phase lines which require units to do a thorough job prior to moving on.

ITEM: Detection of Mines.

DISCUSSION: A rain, especially a relatively hard one, will uncover mines laying near the ground surface, particularly in open areas and along roads.

OBSERVATION: Following heavy rains, maximum advantage should be taken of greater mine detection capability resulting from mines being uncovered to recon future routes, CP locations, etc.

ITEM: VC Contact.

DISCUSSION: Calling in Arty/Mortar fire and/or airstrikes against light contact even though some element of the unit may have heavy contact and several serious casualties, causes considerable delay to counterattack plans, usually resulting in loss of VC contact. These fires should be called for immediately, but at such distance that they seal off the objective area and initially serve as a block to withdrawing VC.

OBSERVATION: Light enemy contact must be met with aggressive action. Arty, mortar, and air fires should be called for immediately but at a distance which will seal off the area from VC reinforcements and block VC routes of withdrawal.

ITEM: Perimeter Defense.

DISCUSSION: A possibility exists that a vehicle (or vehicles) on a perimeter could be overrun and its .50 Cal MG turned on other carriers.

OBSERVATION: Each vehicle inside the outer perimeter must also be assigned a sector of fire which includes the friendly carriers within that sector in the event they are overpowered in an attack.

ITEM: Personnel Riding in Carriers versus on Carriers.

DISCUSSION: There are distinct advantages and disadvantages to both riding in carriers and on carriers. Generally, riding on carriers results in fewer casualties from RPG-2 rds and more rapid response to enemy contact; however, it also results in more casualties from command detonated claymores and sniper fire.

OBSERVATION: There should be a fixed policy on riding on/in personnel carriers. The local commander must determine whether the greater threat is from RPG-2 rds or from command detonated claymores and booby traps. Once he decides on the most probable threat, he should place his men accordingly.

ITEM: Mutually Supporting MO Bunkers.

DISCUSSION: In a human wave frontal assault, VC were able to overrun 2 - .50 Cal MG bunkers. These bunkers, despite their heavy fire power, are not capable of withstanding a heavy frontal assault.

OBSERVATION: MG Bunkers are the first objectives of a VC human wave attack. They must be heavily protected by concertina wire, sand bags and fortifications. MG bunkers must be mutually supporting and must have FPL's immediately in front of the adjacent MG bunker. MG bunkers must have M16 claymore mines at least 2 rows deep and 3 rows wide in front of them to break up assaults.

ITEM: Defensive Arty Concentration.

DISCUSSION: DEFCONS are an excellent means of providing rapid, close, and accurate arty fire w/o time consuming adjustments. When properly used, the DFEFCONS can provide instant support and first rd hits on advancing enemy force.

OBSERVATION: DEFCONS must be fired to within 100 meters of the FPL. To do this, trps must be in protective positions while firing. DEFCONS must be fired at all quadrants, a minimum of 4 or more, depending on the size of the unit involved, and should cover all avenues of approach and all dead space. DEFCONS must be fired in at different intervals, at a minimum every other day, to make allowance for difference in guns and movement of perimeter. Irregular firing of DEFCONS during the night insures that the VC cannot approach FPL.

ITEM: Small Unit Sweeps.

DISCUSSION: Slow ground sweeps in a single direction results in VC detecting the axis of advance and fleeing the zone of action.

OBSERVATION: Small unit sweeps should be a two phase op. The first phase is a fast violent attack to surprise the VC. The second phase should be a meticulous search of all likely hiding places after the zone of ops has been effectively sealed.

ITEM: Selection of a Defensive Position.

DISCUSSION: A major river is a dangerous obstacle on which to have a perimeter. Rivers are often bordered with heavy vegetation that limits observation. The obstacle hampers the movement of friendly troops and offers protection for snipers firing from across the river.

OBSERVATION: Select defensive perimeters with small obstacles with good visibility and fields of fire. The inside of the perimeter should afford cover and concealment.

ITEM: Canal Crossing.

DISCUSSION: Crossing canals at previously constructed sites often results in booby trap casualties.

OBSERVATION: Construct multiple crossing sites. Secure the far banks and flanks and cross well dispersed, with at least five meters between individuals. A good rule is one man on the far bank, and in the water, and one on the near shore.

ITEM: Helicopter Resupply.

DISCUSSION: Shuttling helicopters over long distance resupply routes from base camp to the forward combat units results in long turn-around times when the helicopter is not being profitably used. This also increases the time needed for resupply ops and forces the forward unit to halt combat ops early in the afternoon.

OBSERVATION: Moving supplies by convoy to the Fire Support Base early in the day cuts turn-around time to a minimum and permits maximum use of daylight hours for combat ops.

ITEM: Aviation Unit Standard SOP.

DISCUSSION: Small differences in aviation unit SOP on such things as formations, leading, signal, smoke, etc., can mean the difference between success and confusion on combat airlifts.

OBSERVATION: A Vietnam-wide SOP on heliborne Ops which spells out minor points but allows those points to be changed when the situation dictates would allow for more effective Ops with all aviation units.

ITEM: Hand Grenade Employment and Safe Distance When Destroying Bunkers.

DISCUSSION: Mines and booby traps in VC bunkers often create a larger explosion than expected when demolitions are employed to destroy the bunker.

OBSERVATION: Hand grenades should be thrown in all bunkers after visual inspection.

ITEM: Immediate action after an APC hits a Mine.

DISCUSSION: When a Mech unit remains in place after one of its vehicles hits a mine, it lays itself open to VC AW and anti-tank fire. Minefields are often covered by fire. If the unit halts in column, it is difficult for medical personnel to move their APC up to the mined APC.

OBSERVATION: Once an APC strikes a mine and receives fire, the remaining vehicles should bring fire to bear on enemy positions, maneuver toward those positions, and post dismounted security elements forward.

ITEM: Nightly firing of Final Protective Fires.

DISCUSSION: Controlled firing of the Co FPF just after dark, before the listening posts move into position, followed by a Bn critique proves to be very effective. The action: (1) Verifies weapons positioning, (2) clears the wood line of VC prior to patrol deployment, (3) gives the men confidence in their defensive fires.

OBSERVATION: Final protective fires should be fired nightly and adjusted as necessary.

ITEM: Satelliting of ARVN to US Units down to Platoon Level.

DISCUSSION: Twice during Op JUNCTION CITY, the 1st Bn (Mech), 5th Inf operated with ARVN Units. Companies were satellited to US Companies, and Platoons worked together. The spirit of aggressiveness and cooperation far exceeded previous Ops where ARVN units worked toward the same mission but in separate areas. Results were gratifying.

OBSERVATION: When the VS Commander agrees, US-ARVN units should be paired down to Platoon level and controlled by a joint Headquarters at each level.

ITEM: Use of Wiretap Teams.

DISCUSSION: Several times in Ops of the 1st Bn (Mech), 5th Inf, VC commo lines were discovered but high HQ8 indicated that only specially trained teams should be allowed to tap them for intelligence material. The time required for such teams to arrive in the area is long. The question remains unanswered on whether an inexperienced team tap would produce an audible click in the line, and if it did, would a VC operator recognize the sound.

OBSERVATION: A written policy should be published concerning wiretapping of enemy lines. Any evaluation of the problem should consider immediate tactical value of intelligence gained in relation to the chance of compromising the tap.

ITEM: Small VC Mines may be Augmented with Larger Explosive Charges.

DISCUSSION: On important roads, small exposed mines have been found to be connected with concealed large explosive charges. In many cases, if the apparently small mine is detonated, the supplementing explosion can cause craters, unexpected damage, and casualties.

OBSERVATION: In areas which should be preserved from damage, all mines should be carefully examined before destruction. Care must be taken in analyzing the resultant damage which might occur if the mine is, in fact, used as a detonator for a larger mine. Disarming and removal of mines should be accomplished whenever possible.

ITEM: Routes May be Mined Shortly After Use.

DISCUSSION: When units return on the same route previously used, they have found that mines have been laid in the interim. On a recent Op, one unit returned over a route they had cleared only six hours earlier and found that mines had been laid in the fresh tracks.

OBSERVATION: When feasible, exit an area over a route different from that used to enter. When this is not possible, use mine detectors and be alert to the likelihood of recent minings.

ITEM: Cross Country Mobility of M42 (Twin 40mm SP).

DISCUSSION: The M42 unit can be effectively employed with Mechanized and Armored Cav units operating in open areas of rice paddies and hedge rows. Their use in jungle areas or in dense undergrowth is not recommended. Optimum deployment is two M42's per platoon of supported units. The M42's direct fire capability for counter fire at night. Logistic support for POL and ammunition is critical. Maximum range of M42 cross country is (illegible) miles as fuel consumption is 2-1/2 gal per mile.

OBSERVATION: Direct support missions of Mechanized and Armored Cav units are within the capability of the M42 weapons system.

ITEM: Security of Disabled Vehicles.

DISCUSSION: An M55 (2-1/2 ton trk mtd Quad .50 Cal MG) was mined, resulting in 3 WIA and destroying the vehicle. Ten minutes after the incident, the crew received SA and AW fire from an est Sqd of VC. The alertness and aggressive action of the crew forced the VC to break contact.

OBSERVATION: The establishment of security must be done simultaneous with the care of wounded after a vehicle is disabled.

ITEM: Fire Coordination Lines.

DISCUSSION: Coordination of fires adjacent to other units requires extra precaution and coordination.

OBSERVATION: Direct VHF Communications between adjacent artillery clearing Hqs is imperative. There should be no middle man in the clearing process.

ITEM: Clearance of Fire Adjacent to Fire Coordination Lines.

DISCUSSION: During a recent Op, two Bdes shared a mutual boundary designated as an FCS. One Bde policy restricted fires within 500 meters of friendly position. They often refused to clear fires in the adjacent Bde area if those fires would fall within 500 meters of their positions.

OBSERVATION: FCL's should be treated as defined in PM 6-20-1, i.e., a coordination line, not a clearance line or permission line. No other units should have the authority to deny fires within another unit's area of Op, provided the effects of the fire will not go into the other unit's area.

ITEM: Employment of Artillery Searchlights.

DISCUSSION: The employment of searchlights in support of perimeter defense is new to many tactical units and their deployment and use require special techniques.

OBSERVATION: Searchlight missions require the same coordinating procedures as fire missions, i.e., adjacent units must be consulted. Also, the lights must be laid for direction with direct communication to a light DC. Lights should have alternate positions and be moved nightly.

ITEM: Flights near Defensive Fortifications.

DISCUSSION: On 14 Jan 67, an aircraft was assigned the mission to defoliate the perimeter of an ARVN compound. While flying at approximately 30 feet in performance of this mission, a friendly claymore mine was detonated. The mine was probably triggered by the aircraft rotor wash and resulted in the aircraft receiving approximately 30 holes through the skin and the crew chief being wounded slightly in the hand.

OBSERVATION: Careful consideration must be given to any mission which is to be performed in the vicinity of defensive fortifications.

ITEM: Obtaining Ground Clearance for Aviation Operations.

DISCUSSION: The amount of coordination required to obtain ground clearances to conduct Army Aviation Aerial Fire Support and Firefly type Ops takes up a considerable amount of time if accomplished on a day to day basis. Whenever possible, Ops of this type should be preplanned to cover longer periods of time and clearances obtained as much as a week in advance. In this matter, advance notice is available to all concerned and more effort can be directed to detailed planning.

OBSERVATION: In planning aviation support, mission type orders should cover longer periods of time. Clearances can then be obtained earlier, cover a longer period of time and require less time and effort to coordinate.

ITEM: Concertina Wire.

DISCUSSION: Triple concertina defense wire, when properly used and installed, is very effective in preventing infiltration and frontal assaults on friendly positions. A single strand of concertina can be easily breached and must be (illegible) to triple strand. Triple strand wire, if not properly secured, can be infiltrated by individuals.

OBSERVATION: Triple concertina defensive wire must be:

(a) Securely staked down with 8' and 4' (illegible) pickets and strung with barbed wire. This prevents the wire being lifted and infiltrated.

(b) Concertina must be minimum of 50 meters from the nearest friendly elements to prevent hand grenades being thrown in from in front of the wire.

(c) Concertina must be covered by AW fire at points of easiest access.

(d) Trip flares and noise making devices should be used to provide warning of any attempt to break the perimeter.

(e) Booby traps and mines can be employed in front of and under the concertina wire. Those areas must be covered with AW fire. Permission to booby trap must be received from 25th Inf Div CO.

(3) Training and Organization.

ITEM: Formation of provisional combat team within a support-type unit enhanced morale and improved efficiency.

DISCUSSION: Some soldiers in the Sqdn's Hq & Hq Trp did not feel that their administrative and logistical duties effectively contributed to the U.S. effort in RVN, and several had requested reassignment to line trps. The line units provide an ambush patrol outside the base camp's perimeter

every night, along with other operational missions. Volunteers were assembled from the HHT and undertook additional training for three weeks. The twenty-five persons who persevered were formed into a provisional unit which participates in an ambush patrol at least once per week, relieving the line units that night. This unit is known locally as "McCormack's Raiders" after the HHT Commander.

OBSERVATION: Formation of volunteers from HHT into a provisional unit has afforded them the opportunity to actively participate against the VC, and has greatly increased unit pride and Esprit de Corps.

ITEM: Rotation of Bn Personnel.

DISCUSSION: Over 50% of the enlisted personnel and 80% of the officer personnel were rotated to CONUS in the past 90 days. This "rotational" hump was completed while the Bn was involved in Op GADSDEN and JUNCTION CITY. The program of cross training personnel, coupled with the prompt requisitioning and arrival of replacements was a major factor in the successful accomplishment of the Bn (illegible) in support of combat operations.

OBSERVATION: That continued emphasis be placed upon cross training of personnel and prompt requisitioning of replacements.

ITEM: Div MARS Station.

DISCUSSION: There exists the requirement for more frequencies to be made available for use by the 25th Inf Div MARS Station. This station operates a net which consists of five stations. At the present time, two frequencies are available that can be used daily and one additional frequency that can be used every other day.

OBSERVATION: If two more frequencies were made available, the number of phone patches could increase, resulting in a greater number of Div personnel receiving benefit from this facility.

ITEM: Division Signal School.

DISCUSSION: The Div Signal School makes available training classes on use of the codes and secure voice communications equipment to all units within the Div. The following are the number of classes conducted and personnel who attended:

- (a) February: 4 Classes 7 attended
- (b) March: 11 Classes 67 attended
- (c) April: 11 Classes 74 attended

OBSERVATION: Attendance at this school is not mandatory but is provided for the benefit and convenience of the Div. Units send personnel to the Div Sig School when operational commitments permit.

ITEM: Destruction of Duds and Mines.

DISCUSSION: Much time can be lost by having the finding unit (usually the lead element) destroy duds and/or mines.

OBSERVATION: Mines and duds should be marked and prepared for demolition by the finding platoon, but actually blown by a following element.

ITEM: Use of Grappling Hooks.

DISCUSSION: Grappling hooks with long ropes can be used effectively to check enemy mines, equipment, road blocks, brush and trees from roads, etc., for possibly booby traps.

OBSERVATION: Grappling hooks with long ropes attached should be carried (1 per platoon) for use in blowing booby traps.

ITEM: Test Firing Weapons.

DISCUSSION: Patrols desire to test fire their weapons frequently but are not always provided with a range without request. This is also true of Hqs Personnel.

OBSERVATION: After due coordination with adjacent units an/or ARVN, a range and time can be established for test firing of weapons.

ITEM: Use of Claymore Mines.

DISCUSSION: Berms, ditches, folds in the terrain, etc., often preclude claymore mines from being effectively employed.

OBSERVATION: Dead space can sometimes be covered by placing claymore mines in trees, on poles, etc. The Lesson Learned is to use imagination in the placing of claymores.

ITEM: Gasoline Operated Chain Saws.

DISCUSSION: Due to restrictions on selection of Arty position areas, it is often necessary to remove trees and other obstacles to provide required fields of fire or to reduce site to mask.

OBSERVATION: Gasoline operated chain saws should be included as part of the Arty firing btry MTOE.

ITEM: Aviator Training.

DISCUSSION: During the month of Feb, this unit only participated in four combat Ops. This occurred during a period of maximum aviator change-over, so that when the end of Mar arrived, A/25 only had eleven fully qualified aircraft commanders out of a required total of twenty-five. To be considered fully

trained by this unit's SOP, the aircraft commander must be signed off by an instructor pilot after he has successfully participated in a minimum of three combat assaults as an aircraft commander.

OBSERVATION: A minimum of fifteen combat assaults monthly is considered essential to maintain aviator proficiency and to train new aviators. When the turnover of personnel increases during a given period of time, consideration must be given to the unit's CA commitment so that aviator proficiency does not decrease.

ITEM: Lack of (illegible)-Secured Ranges for Gunnery Training.

DISCUSSION: The only available ranges have been over hostile territory, making it necessary to use two armed helicopters in these areas. The lack of flyable aircraft in sufficient numbers to accomplish this has made proper and continuous training impossible.

OBSERVATION: The availability of a range or a local secure area would facilitate the use of only one aircraft to accomplish gunnery training when two aircraft are not available.

ITEM: Flight Sections.

DISCUSSION: Under our present TOE, the General Support Company consists of a General Support Platoon, containing a (illegible) Section and a (illegible) Support Section. This causes some aviators to fly an excessive number of hours, while others fly a lesser amount.

OBSERVATION: By dividing the aviators into 4 flight sections, controls can be established governing the number of hours and types of missions that each aviator would fly, thus giving each aviator a chance to fly different type aircraft and a more rounded experience in different type missions.

ITEM: Organic Armed Helicopters.

DISCUSSION: Co A does not have the capability of immediately responding to airmobile lift requirements because of the lack of an organic armed helicopter platoon. The general support requirement placed on Co B by the Div scattered Ops precludes rapid response. The armed helicopters in B/25 provide fire support to ground elements, night surveillance and interdiction missions, convoy cover, counter mortar suppression and medical evacuation/resupply aircraft escort cover. Div requirements for gunship support on these missions presently tax B/25's capabilities to the fullest.

OBSERVATION: With an organic armed platoon, A/25 would not have to wait for the recall of B/25 gunships or the attachment of fire teams from other units in the Corps area. Teamwork between the lift aircraft and the gunships is absolutely essential for a successful airmobile op. At present, this team action must be coordinated for each and every assault. With organic gunships coordination would be a matter of standard operating procedure, and provide the (illegible) proven capability now employed by combat Avn Bn Airmobile Companies.

ITEM: Requirements for TO&E Augmentation.

DISCUSSION: This unit currently is organized under TO&E 1-75E as directed by (illegible), Hq, 25th Inf Div. No augmentation has been provided to allow for increased activities initiated by combat requirements.

(a) Under original Div TO&E, the maintenance Bn was staffed to provide E Co, DS maintenance for Aviation support. At that time, Div had only the general support company plus separate aviation sections to furnish aviation support to the Div. Co A, Airmobile (Lt) was added in May 65.

(b) US Army manning level augmentation criteria for establishing maintenance personnel requirements indicate far greater maintenance personnel strength is required to furnish the aircraft availability and utilization which the Inf Div has proven necessary for sustained Ops in RVN.

(c) Firm commitment for sufficient pilot strength is not available at company level, although the additional pilots required to fill both pilots seats in 25 aircraft appear on TO&E 1-77E as augmentation Para 08 Line 01.

(d) No action has been approved to allow 25 door gunner positions or to assign rank structure for those individuals.

OBSERVATION: Tactical necessity for increased maintenance capability has been proven for over 4 years by airmobile companies (Lt) thru flying hour programs, A/O availability and overall mission capability. Those units have assigned AO maintenance detachments as outlined in TO&E 29-5000.

RECOMMENDATION: Recommend procuring a like maintenance Det for Co A, 25th Avn Bn. Further recommend necessary action be initiated to provide complete operational TO&E with necessary augmentation approved thru CO.

(4) Intelligence

ITEM: Innocent photographs can provide enemy intelligence with valuable information.

DISCUSSION: In Feb 67, three VC low level agents were captured on the 25th Inf Div Base Camp. Their apprehension was based on three photographs that were captured from an unidentified VC intelligence unit. The photographs contained the pictures of five indigenous laborers employed on the base camp whose features had been obliterated, apparently by being burned out with a cigarette. The background of the photographs contained figures listing distances in meters from Arty/registration points, as well as identification markings on various military equipment and structures. During interrogation, the three agents admitted that the photographs had been taken by their Bn supervisors to do a favor to the agents and that the measurements had been written in the photographs at the request of their handler, who had specified the point at which to take the measurements.

OBSERVATION: All personnel, and especially those assigned to duties supervising indigenous employees, should have the security risk inherent in even innocent photographs brought to their attention.

ITEM: The necessity for furnishing a complete, accurate Captive Card (MACV Form 340) with every detainee.

DISCUSSION: In many instances, detainees are evacuated for interrogation without a Captive Card or with one which contains fragmentary, incomplete or erroneous information. It is difficult to gain the upper hand during the initial interrogation when this occurs. It is, therefore, essential that capturing units complete individual Captive Cards IN THE FIELD, providing the DETAILS of the capture of every person detained. In some cases in the past, personnel of capturing units Hqs have attempted to complete capture tags after the arrival of the detainee at the Div PW Collecting Point. Naturally, the lack of first hand information concerning the circumstances of the capture of the individual leads to serious omissions of vital information.

OBSERVATION: Every member of the individual line units should carry and know how to complete Captive Cards of detained persons.

ITEM: Visits of Unit S2's.

DISCUSSION: Past experience has shown that timely visits by S2's to the Order of Battle (OB) Section, 25th (illegible) Det, have been valuable to both parties. The free exchange of intelligence information inherent in their visits eliminates the possibility that intelligence may not reach the S2 and allows clarification in detail of intelligence holdings. Extensive visual aids ((illegible) maps, photos, charts and overlays) maintained at the (illegible) Det enable the S3 to relate his information to the overall situation in the Div TAOR. All intelligence sources available to the (illegible) are analyzed and related to the specific area of interest of the S2's unit. The S2, in turn, provides detailed information on areas in which his unit has operated. This information plus the results of exploitation of intelligence provided by the OB Section are of significant value to the overall intelligence program.

OBSERVATION: Frequent visits of Bde and Bn S2's to the OB Section are of value to the overall intelligence program in general and the continued (illegible) in particular.

ITEM: H & Y Target Acquisition with SLAR Aircraft.

DISCUSSION: A moving SLAR return in the vicinity of a suspected VC base camp indicated that the camp might be occupied. Arty fire was placed on the base camp and large secondary explosion resulted. A moving return on a road or river can be engaged by firing along the road or river or by firing at known or suspected crossing of off loading sites in the vicinity. A return in the vicinity of a planned concentration can be fired upon almost immediately. SLAR returns which require comparison with other available

intelligence to determine proximity to known installations or activities can generally be fired upon within 25 minutes after sighting.

OBSERVATION: In flight spot reports from Army MOHAWK SLAR aircraft can provide lucrative Arty H & I targets.

ITEM: Use of MI Teams at Bn Level.

DISCUSSION: Military Intelligence Personnel remain at Bde OP locations during Ops. MI Teams could collect more timely and accurate information if they were in the field with maneuver elements.

OBSERVATION: MI Teams should be available to company sized units on call for on-the-spot exploitation of captured documents, personnel, and materials.

ITEM: Rapid and accurate reporting of VC Structures and Materials.

DISCUSSION: Because of the nature of many Ops which require company elements to maintain their momentum, there is little time for Bn Intelligence Personnel to conduct on-the-spot investigation of discovered installations or materials; the company must move on. In order to obtain timely and accurate information about enemy structures and materials, the company should be prepared to conduct its own inventory of materials and to make diagrams of structures.

OBSERVATION: Each company should assign a team to sketch enemy fortifications; a second team could conduct an accurate inventory of captured material. This information could be quickly passed to Bn, and with little delay the company could continue to move.

ITEM: H & I Fires may prevent VC recovery of bodies.

DISCUSSION: When an ambush patrol engages VC during contact but does not subsequently leave its position and search the target area, the VC usually return before daylight and remove the bodies.

Recently, a unit called frequent harassment and interaction (H & I) fires into the killing ground until daylight and then was able to move out and identify the VC losses.

OBSERVATION: VC knowledge. When H & I fires will fall on the killing ground they discourage recovery effort and enable an accurate body count.

ITEM: Aviation Spot Report Net.

DISCUSSION: Division Aviation Units fly all over the Div on routine missions daily. Continuous surveillance of the area by aircraft on routine missions can result in significant intelligence information which would otherwise go unnoticed. Currently, there is no central reporting facility for aviation spot reports. Each aircraft reports to its parent unit and the reports are then routed up through channels, delaying the arrival of this information at the (illegible). The aviation Bn used its flight following facility, Clipper Control, as an aviation spot report net monitored by the Bn S2, who, in turn, phones significant reports to the G2.

The usefulness of the system was pointed up when an aircraft on a courier mission reported sighting what appeared to be a mined bus in Hwy #1, diverted to the scene and successfully evacuated several seriously injured civilians.

OBSERVATION: An Aviation Spot Report Net or Intelligence Net monitored by Bn personnel would facilitate a much faster dissemination of timely valuable information reported by aircraft over the Division TAOR.

ITEM: Booby Traps.

DISCUSSION: In order to provide protection for base areas, caches, hospitals and LOC, the VC will heavily mine and booby trap an area or an avenue of approach into an area. The VC have been known to have an area prepared with (illegible) booby traps and, when forced to leave an area, will attach trip wires or otherwise arm the booby traps. Bunkers have been known to have mines or booby traps mounted just inside the entrance where an attempt to enter will cause detonations.

OBSERVATION: Engr mine detector and (illegible) teams can save much time and (illegible) casualties while traversing a mine field or booby trapped area. Mine detectors should be used in the entrances of all bunkers, fortifications and VC structures.

(a) (illegible) dispersion will lessen chances of large numbers of casualties from a single booby trap.

(b) Where practical, booby traps should be blown in place either with ammo or by use of a grappling hook to detonate the booby trap.

(5) Logistics

ITEM: Potable Ice Supply.

DISCUSSION: The Potable Ice supply at CU CHI is inadequate. Two 15 ton capacity ice plants at base camp are operational, but only produce 25 tons per day. Requirements are for approximately 66 tons daily. Because of lack of adequate potable ice and lack of adequate refrigeration equipment, 1st Log Comd supplements the potable ice produced at CU CHI with non-potable ice on government contract. This non-potable ice, contaminated with bacteria from human waste, is a constant health hazard as continual supervision is needed to prevent mixing of potable and non-potable ice at the user level.

OBSERVATION: Additional ice plants need to be built at Camp CU CHI for production of potable ice. Two are scheduled for construction within 4 to 5 months.

ITEM: Operation of ASP at CU CHI.

DISCUSSION: An ammunition supply point is presently operated at Camp CU CHI by the DAO, 25th Inf Div. The Inf Div (illegible) does not authorize personnel or equipment for purposes of operating an ASP. Due to the relatively isolated geographical location of the Div in relation to Class V stocks at depot, it is necessary that Class V be stocked at CU CHI to allow quick response to any operational necessity.

OBSERVATION: Operation to include providing of personnel and equipment of the CU CHI ASP should be taken over by elements of 1st Log Comd.

ITEM: Air Drop Resupply.

DISCUSSION: During the period 21 Mar - 7 April 67, the 196th Bde was largely dependent on air drop resupply while participating in its floating brigades operation during Operation JUNCTION CITY, Phase III. A total of 613.3 short tons of Class I, III, and V supplies were airdropped at eight different locations.

OBSERVATION: Inter-service cooperation was excellent. Response by Air Force crews to (illegible) changes in drop zones and their overall delivery accuracy and timeliness was exceptional. Though Air Force and Logistical assets were limited and stretched to the (illegible) during this period, the ground commander was successfully resupplied and in a position to devote his full energies to his tactical mission.

ITEM: Aircraft Refueling Capabilities.

DISCUSSION: During The logistical planning phase prior to the conduct of Op (illegible), (conducted 8 Apr - 22 Apr 67) it was established as a valid requirement that two (illegible)-ports were needed in the operational area. These (illegible)-ports were needed for (illegible) resupply. Detailed discussions and studies resulted in the conclusion that none of the units of the Div have the personnel or equipment capability to operate (illegible). (Illegible) refueling points at field locations. (Illegible) refueling points at field locations, (illegible). Aviation Bn and the aviation section of Bde Hqs do not provide the (illegible) to operate the (illegible)-ports in Bde trains area or (illegible). The problem was solved in this Op by the MACV advisory element located nearby to the operations are voluntarily operating the (illegible) refueling point by providing both personnel and equipment.

OBSERVATION: The (illegible) of the (illegible) was the concept of combat service support for the Div (illegible) aircraft refueling must be given detailed study with possible resultant requests for (illegible) of TOE's and combat service (illegible).

ITEM: Oil Analysis Program Reports.

DISCUSSION: Oil analysis reports indicate that gear box and engine (illegible) and (illegible) Aircraft are contaminated from dirt.

OBSERVATION: After extensive research, random sampling of the oils throughout the Div, it was decided that by reducing the time interval of oil changes required by applicable Technical Manuals the problem was largely solved.

ITEM: Div Photo Lab.

DISCUSSION: During the tactical combat photographic missions, experience has shown that certain photographic equipment currently being used by the Div Sig Bn is not satisfactory.

OBSERVATION: The (illegible) and MS-AA cameras are too complex and fragile for use in combat photography. The (illegible) rate for this equipment and lack of replacement parts reduces the capability of the Div Photo Section. There is a lack of working space in the dark room AA/(illegible), which materially inhibits the Op of this facility.

ITEM: Medium Size Jungle Fatigues.

DISCUSSION: Non-availability of medium jungle fatigues.

OBSERVATION: Due to the rapid turnover of personnel and high percentage of direct (illegible) due to (illegible) wear and tear, (illegible) overage of authorized storage of jungle fatigues, size medium, should be kept on hand.

ITEM: Resupply to Fwd Units.

DISCUSSION: Resupply to fwd units is at best time consuming process, rations, water, ammo and misc gear must be taken in every night and extracted in the morning. In addition, in inundated areas where no cover is available filled sandbags are required to provide (illegible) positions for the troops.

OBSERVATION: Where (illegible) and tactical situation allow (illegible) CH-47 is the fastest and easiest method of (illegible) resupply. One sortie of CH-47 carries as much as 5 - 8 times the load of a (illegible)-12. Loads can be slung and dropped into the area w/o causing a lot of loading and unloading problems. By using CH-47 resup time was cut by 2/3 and exposure of troops and equipment to enemy fire reduced to the min. To properly use the Ch-47 capabilities, additional slings and cargo nets are required in the basic TO&E equip.

ITEM: Dry-cell batteries no longer possessing full power can be re-used in equip required reduced quantities of energy.

DISCUSSION: The reason life of batteries occurring in RVN (illegible) it considered that they be used with (illegible) efficiency. When no longer powerful enough to operate the (illegible) switchboard, the BA200 six volt battery can still power (illegible) lantern. BA30 batteries no longer powerful enough to operate an AA/(illegible) 35 (illegible) unit are still suitable for use in (illegible) flashlights.

OBSERVATION: While re-used batteries do not last as long as fresh ones, they perform satisfactorily for a reduced length of time and ensure the batteries complete use.

ITEM: Climate conditions in RVN indicate treatment of fungal dermatitis with GRISEOFULVIN.

DISCUSSION: The fungal dermatitis are among the most common problems seen on rolling sick call. (illegible) in that category are tinea (illegible), tinea (illegible), epidermaphytic infections, and non-specific external otitis infections. Whereas local medications have in the most part proven to be useful in treating these conditions, the moist dusty climate encountered in VN has (illegible) to (illegible) treatment by this method both impractical and prolonged.

Consequently, all patients presenting any of the above problems are begun on Griseofulvin 100 mg (illegible), as well as local antifungal medications. On this combined regiment, there has been a remarkable increase in cure rate, and decrease in time of treatment necessary. The patient is put on a

one week course of Griseofulvin and there have been no cases to date of toxic hematological reactions to this dose regimen.

OBSERVATION: Griseofulvin has proven to be a valuable first-line treatment of the fungal dermatitis encountered in RVN.

ITEM: Rough handling of 2.75 M.E. Rocket causes rocket motor explosions.

DISCUSSION: It has been determined that dropping 2.75 Rockets will separate the propellant, causing the propellant to burn to the separation and explode. Rough handling before or after the warhead and motor are assembled will cause the propellant to separate.

OBSERVATION: (Paragraph illegible)

ITEM: (Line illegible)

DISCUSSION: (Paragraph illegible)

OBSERVATION: One of the best ways to prevent the handset from becoming wet is to (balance of paragraph illegible).

ITEM: (illegible)

DISCUSSION: (illegible)

OBSERVATION: By inserting a screw driver into the air pressure valve located on the rear of the set, the air pressure can be relieved, thus making set operable again.

ITEM: (illegible)

DISCUSSION: (illegible)

OBSERVATION: (illegible)

ITEM: Supply Problems.

DISCUSSION: In too many cases it has been necessary to conduct a physical search of (illegible) warehouses to determine if a needed item is on hand. Once this is done, requisitions are then carried from one office to another and unit pick-up is effected. This (illegible) is usually caused when the requesting unit encounters incomplete or invalid advice codes on follow-ups, or when there are long delays in obtaining high priority items.

OBSERVATION: It appears that often it is necessary for more impetus to be provided at user level in order to cause the supply system to function.

ITEM: Mid-Day Water Resupply.

DISCUSSION: Due to the high temperature in late March and early April, it was found that the combat effectiveness of the trps was lowered if they were restricted to two canteens of water peer day.

OBSERVATION: (Paragraph illegible)

ITEM: (illegible)

DISCUSSION: (illegible)

OBSERVATION: (illegible)

ITEM: (illegible)

DISCUSSION: (illegible)

OBSERVATION: (illegible)

ITEM: (illegible)

DISCUSSION: (illegible)

OBSERVATION: (illegible)

ITEM: Aerial Broadcast.

DISCUSSION: Aerial broadcasts have proven to be an effective way to reach VC for propaganda in support of GVN ops. To further the PSYOP program an aircraft equipped with loudspeakers and an aerial observer was employed for 4 nights at the FILHOL Plantation - PHU HOA DONG area. The "No-(illegible)" flights (illegible), oriental music and CHIEU HOI appeals. The aerial observer was included to call arty fires on any VC shooting at the acft.

OBSERVATION: The "No-(illegible)" flights proved eff in that they read sniper fire on a number of occasions and that the PHU HOA DONG residents were made very much (balance of paragraph illegible).

ITEM: Utilization of Jeep mounted loudspeakers.

DISCUSSION: Organic to every Inf Bn is one loudspeaker set capable of being mounted on a ¼ ton truck for mobile use. This equipment was used to make announcements of MEDCAPS and for PSYOPS. It was also used in support of seal and search missions and by village chiefs during PSYOPS.

OBSERVATION: The jeep mounted loudspeaker has proven to be the most effective way to reach large groups of people at the same time. Allowing the village Chief to use this equipment, with US driver and US personnel present, may increase his stature in the village and gain more willing cooperation from the village for US Forces.

ITEM: The use of cartoons and caricatures tends to reduce the effectiveness of propaganda.

DISCUSSION: Based upon interviews with several HOI CHANH, it was found that (illegible) cartoons or caricatures for illustration in larger than life figures, animated helicopters, etc., tends to discredit the entire leaflet even though the message itself may be a valid one.

OBSERVATION: When drawings are used for illustrations, they should conform as much as possible to true-to-life representation. Whenever possible, photographs should be used to add credibility to the propaganda message.

ITEM: Ground loudspeaker and leaflet ops have a greater degree of effectiveness than aerial ops.

DISCUSSION: Indications are that ground loudspeakers and leaflet missions continued along Hwy #1 have a greater impact and produce more response than aerial loudspeaker and leaflet drops. Although the area covered is considerably smaller, the message is more effective since it is more personalized. Ground mounted ops are very effective for offering mine rewards or exploiting VC atrocities which occur near populated areas.

OBSERVATION: A greater emphasis be placed on hand dissemination of printed material and vehicle mounted loudspeaker ops.

b. Recommendations

None

FOR THE COMMANDER

/S/Jasper J. Wilson

6 Incl

JASPER J. WILSON