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HEADQUARTERS
25TH INFANTRY DIVISION
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AVDCMH

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, 25th Infantry Division
Period Ending 30 April 1970, RCS CSFOR - 65
(R2)

TO: SEE DISTRIBUTION

Location: Cu Chi Base Camp (XT647153), Cu Chi, RVN.
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Map References: Vietnam, 1:50,000, Series: L7014, Sheets: 6131 I, II;
6132 II; 6229 I; 6230 I, II, III, IV; 6231 I, II, III, IV; 6232 II, III,
IV; 6329 IV; 6330 I, II, III, IV; 6331 III.

1. (C) OPERATIONS: Significant Activities.

a. General: During the previous quarter the 25th Infantry Division and 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division successfully forced the enemy to continually postpone his Winter/Spring offensive. Through aggressive preemptive operations enemy elements were forced to continue functioning in small units, unable to mount a significant offensive. During this period 25th Infantry Division operations (to include 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division) accounted for 3,478 enemy eliminated including enemy soldiers killed, captured, and rallying (Hoi Chanh) to U>S. Forces.

The 1st Brigade hand preempted all enemy attempts to initiate an offensive in Tay Ninh Province, prevented the enemy from freely using the cave-strewn slopes of Nui Ba Den as a refuge and stop-over point for infiltration groups, and successfully restricted enemy infiltration into Tay Ninh Province from Cambodia. The enemy was forced to resort to attacks by fire as his primary offensive tactic.

The 2nd Brigade continued to disrupt local and main force operations in the Trang Bang-Citadel area, Boi Loi Woods and Ho Bo Woods. As the dry season progressed, Rome Plow operations in these areas forced the enemy to further disperse to prevent complete annihilation of his offensive capabilities. Effective military and political power of Sub-Region 1 forces was seriously reduced by small unit tactics of allied forces in the 2nd Brigade area of operations. An additional ARVN battalion was moved into the 2nd Brigade AO to increase Allied effectiveness in this area. Preemptive operations cut deeply into the enemy's reserves of rations, munitions and supplies. Without these vital supplies the enemy was unable to coordinate an effective offensive in the 2nd Brigade area of operations. Close coordination between 2nd Brigade maneuver elements and Division intelligence sources caused further

breakdown of the Viet Cong Infrastructure in Hau Nghia Province. Rapid reaction to exploitable intelligence continued to force local guerillas to maintain their ineffective posture.

The combat effectiveness of the 3rd Brigade was significantly strengthened by the move of the 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 22nd Infantry from the 1st Brigade to the 3rd Brigade AO. With the advent of the dry season, enemy infiltration and offensive activities were on an increase in the 3rd Brigade AO. The move of an additional maneuver Battalion to combat Sub-Region 2 forces has seriously restricted his use of the An Hinh Corridor as an infiltration route, forced main force units into taking sanctuary in Cambodia and remaining there, and disrupted local force activities through increased use of small unit tactics, combat patrols and snipers.

Operations of 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division accounted for 1082 enemy KIA, forced Sub-Region 3 units to operate in dispersed groups to escape Allied detection, disrupted Sub-Region 6 local and main force plans for attacking Saigon and greatly expanded the pacification program in Long An Province. With United States Navy forces, 3-9 Inf Div units seriously disrupted the enemy's ability to operate along canals and rivers within Long An Province, prevented enemy reinforcements of men and supplies to local guerrilla units and reduced the effectiveness of the Viet Cong Infrastructure by continuous monitoring of the enemy's routes of movement.

During the present reporting quarter the 25th Infantry Division continued Phase IV of Operation TOAN THANG in Tay Ninh, Hau Nghia and Long An Provinces. Planning guidance stressed the promotion of small unit combined operations with emphasis on upgrading RF/PF/PSDF and ARVN forces while stressing night operations. While searching for main force units, Division elements sought every opportunity to annihilate local force units, or infiltration groups through coordination of night patrols, detection devices and responsive firepower. The Tropic Lightning Division stressed small unit operations, pacification, upgrading of ARVN/RF/PF/PSDF forces and security of lines of communications. Contact was exploited to the maximum effort possible. Emphasis was placed on upgrading hamlets and contested villages.

The 1st Brigade operated in Tay Ninh Province with four Battalions and was responsible for security on Highways 22 and 26, for combined operations with South Vietnamese units around Tay Ninh City and for coverage of the area around Nui Ba Den. The 1st Brigade was given the mission of conducting airmobile, reconnaissance, denial, and ambush missions throughout the area of operations, and for eagle float operations with the U.S. Navy on the Vam Co Dong River; continuing participation in the combined US/RF/PF defense of Tay Ninh City; preparing to insert and extract Ranger teams and install sensor devices in conjunction with and in support of Division programs, and continuing the pacification effort in conjunction with GVN forces in Phu Khuong, Phuoc Ninh, Hieu Thien and Khiem Hanh Districts.

The 1st Brigade was composed of 2nd Battalion, 34th Armor (-); 3rd Battalion, 22nd Infantry; 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry; and 4th Battalion (Mechanized), 23rd Infantry. The 1st Brigade was supported by 7th Battalion, 11th Artillery.

The 2nd Brigade operated with two Battalions and one Cavalry Squadron in the central portion of the Division TAOI and conducted security along Highways 6A, &A, 19, and 26. The Brigade conducted multiple airmobile operations, mechanized reconnaissance operations, night combat patrols, and other offensive operations in Khiem Hanh, Trang Bang, Cu Chi, upper Phu Hoa Districts, and the Michelin Plantation area, Tactical emphasis was placed on small unit operations geared to the detection and elimination of Local guerrilla and support forces, and dispersed elements of Sub-Region 1 forces in the Citadel area and Boi Loi and Ho Bo Woods. The 2nd Brigade continued to support upgrading of GVN forces in Trang Bang and Cu Chi. Pacification and upgrading of contested hamlets and villages received primary emphasis.

The 2nd Brigade's maneuver Battalions were 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 5th Infantry; 2nd Battalion, 12th Infantry; and 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry (-) (until 26 February), all supported by the 1st Battalion, 8th Artillery.

The 3rd Brigade's four maneuver Battalions operated in the southern portion of Hau Nghia Province with responsibility for route security along Highways 6A, 7A, 8A, 10 and 1 and the pacification program in the Bao Trai area. The 3rd Brigade was directed to continue ejection and exclusion operations in Duc Hue, Cuc Hoa and Cu Chi Districts, Hau Nghia Province and Phu Hoa District, Binh Duong Province. Brigade units in conjunction with ARVN/RF/PF and U.S. Navy forces operated along the Vam Co Dong River. 3rd Brigade was tasked with responsibility for defense of Cu Chi Base Camp and designated one battalion as Division Ready Reaction Force. Pacification Consolidation operations were conducted in coordination with Hau Nghia Province and Duc Hue and Duc Hoa Districts.

The 3rd Brigade maneuver Battalions were 1st Battalion, 27th Infantry; 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry; 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 22nd Infantry; and 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry: 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 22nd Infantry: and 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry. Support was provided by 2nd Battalion, 77th Artillery.

The 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division (OPCON to the 25th Infantry Division) operated with four Battalions in Long An Province area with responsibility for the security of Highways 4, 18, and 23 and the local pacification program. The Brigade reacted to exploit current intelligence and conducted multiple airmobile, reconnaissance, checkerboard, bushmaster and riverine operations in Long An Province. Continued emphasis was placed on combined operations and upgrading ARVN/RF/PF forces. The Brigade sought to locate and destroy local force units and elements of SR-3, SR-6 and 1st NVA Regiment. Special action teams worked with district RF/PF forces. Riverine operations were conducted with U.S. Navy forces on the

Vam Go Dong and Vam Co Tay rivers. Emphasis was placed on upgrading VC or contested villages.

(Sketch Map 1)

(Sketch Map 2)

The 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division's maneuver Battalions were 2nd Battalion (Mechanized, 47th Infantry; 2nd Battalion, 60th Infantry; 5th Battalion, 60th Infantry; and 6th Battalion, 31st Infantry. The Brigade was supported by 2nd Battalion, 4th Artillery.

There was no significant increase in enemy activity during the first week of the reporting quarter (1-7 February). Main force units continued to avoid contact while attempting to replenish logistical bases during the three-day enemy TET ceasefire, which began on 6 February. Sub-regional forces throughout the Division TAOI continued to be primarily concerned with the transportation of food and supplies for possible post-TET activities. (See 372d Radio Research Company, 303d Radio Research Battalion Historical report for this period.)

Three shelling incidents were reported in the 1st Brigade area of operations during the first week of February. A night defensive position of Company B and one platoon, Company C, 3rd Battalion, 22nd Infantry with Company A, 2nd Battalion, 34th Armor, located 3 kilometers northeast of Trai Bi (XT 142711) received 15 rounds of 82mm mortar fire, all landing inside the wire. One U.S. soldier was wounded. No U.S. casualties were sustained in either of the other attacks by fire. Activity within the 1st Brigade AO remained at a low level during this period. In three separate contacts during the week, 1st Brigade forces accounted for ten enemy killed. The largest action occurred 4 kilometers west-northwest of the Ben Cui Rubber Plantation (XT401463) on 2 February. Snipers from Company C, 4th Battalion (Mechanized), 23rd Infantry engaged six enemy with organic weapons, Night Hawk helicopter and three artillery batteries (422 rounds) at 1900 hours, resulting in six enemy killed. There were no U.S. casualties from enemy return fire of small arms, automatic weapons, M79 grenade launchers and hand grenades. Firing ceased at 1915 hours.

No shelling incidents were reported in the 2nd Brigade area of operations during 1-7 February. Rear service and supply groups were quite active during the week as 2nd Brigade elements killed 26 enemy and captured 17 prisoners-of-war in 17 separate contacts. Between 1525 hours and 1730 hours on 1 February, Trop A, 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry, operating 5 kilometers northwest of Ben Suc (XT5235 in the lower Boi Loi Woods, captured 17 prisoners -of-war and evacuated four AK47 rifles. All of the PWs were members of the C160 (Rice Procurement) Company of the 83 Rear Service Group. During interrogation it was learned that the strength of the company was 30 men and that the company was located in the contact area. The PWs were easily induced to surrender and at least one of them was carrying a Chieu Hoi leaflet. This is additional evidence that the low morale encountered in SR-1 combat units has spread to the logistical support units as well. Of the 17 PWs, six were

classified as VC-PW, nine as NVA-PW, and two of the PWs rallied and were classified as returnees.

Troop A, 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry located a cache in a hole five kilometers northwest of Dau Tieng (XT455505) at 1345 hours on 1 February. Evacuated were two M60 machine guns, two .30 caliber machine guns, one M16 rifle and 1000 rounds of .30-caliber ammunition. Two RPG rounds were destroyed.

A combat patrol from Company C, 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 5th Infantry killed seven enemy in a contact which began at 0055 hours on 5 February 6 kilometers north of Trung Lap (XT573279) in the Ho Bo Woods. The contact started when the combat patrol received hand grenades from an estimated 10 copter gunships. U.S. forces had one soldier wounded by hand grenades fragments. Two AK47 rifles, one K54 pistol ½ pound of documents and 50 flashlight batteries were evacuated. The following day (6 February) at 0015 hours, a security patrol from C/1-5 Inf (M) engaged 10-20 enemy moving east towards the HoBo Woods in the citadel area 2 kilometers southwest (XT558265) from the previous morning's contact. Organic weapons, one light fire team and an AC-119 "Shadow" fires were employed during the contact, killing ten enemy soldiers. The enemy force returned fire with small arms and automatic weapons wounding four U.S. soldiers, two of whom died of wounds. Two AK47 rifles were evacuated and numerous blood trails were located at the contact site. The enemy broke contact at 0210 hours. At 0800 hours, a wounded prisoner-of-war was captured at the contact site. The PW identified his unit as the 2 company, Thanh Nien Battalion, SR-1, a rice transportation unit. Thanh Nien Battalion is unidentified and is most likely a code name for a rear service element of SR-1.

Activity was at a low level in the 3rd Brigade area of operations as U.S. forces killed seven enemy soldiers and captured four prisoners-of-war in seven separate contacts. One enemy attack by fire was reported during the first week of February. Beginning at 1614 hours on 4 February, Company D, 1st Battalion, 27th Infantry received four rounds of 60mm mortar fire 75 meters from their position located in the Plain of Reeds 2 kilometers from the Cambodian Border (XT271115). There were no U.S. casualties

Company B, 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry began an operation on 2 February in the Filhol Rubber Plantation (XT6720) northeast of Cu Chi to rout enemy forces in this area. Elements of the Cu Chi District Force and 268 VC/MVA Regiment are known to use this area as a base of operations. As of 7 February, B/2-14 Inf had killed four enemy in this operation, which is still continuing.

Company A, 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry located a cache in the brush 6 kilometers north of Hiep Hoa at 1310 hours on 3 February. Evacuated were four 30 pound ChiCon claymore mines, 85 rounds of 60mm mortar ammunition, 108 rifle grenades, 45 pounds of C-4 explosive, 20 feet of detonating cord, 120 60mm mortar fuses, three homemade grenades, one 81mm mortar round, 750 rounds of AK ammunition and seven pounds of documents.

Elements of 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division continued to apply pressure to active enemy resupply and support elements within their area of operations as 59 enemy were killed and two prisoners-of-war captured in 28 separate contacts.

Company B, 6th Battalion, 31st Infantry engaged an unknown number of enemy 5 kilometers south of Ben Luc (XS624716) at 0930 hours on 1 February. One enemy was killed by organic weapons fire, one prisoner-of-war was captured as members of the VCI. Two M16 rifles and one 9mm Browning pistol were evacuated. Six kilometers southeast of this contact (XS682694) at 1200 hours, B/6-31 Inf and helicopter gunships of the 118th Assault Helicopter Company engaged four enemy soldiers, killing all four. Two M1 carbines and two Thompson submachine guns were evacuated.

Company A, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 47th Infantry engaged an unknown number of enemy while conducting a night patrol 4.5 kilometers northeast of Binh Phuoc (XS630590) at 1955 hours on 1 February. Seven enemy soldiers were killed by organic weapons fire, TAC air strikes and "Fire Dragon" (ARVN AC-119). One U.S. soldier was wounded by enemy small arms fire. Two AK47 rifles were evacuated.

At 1200 hours on 3 February, Company A, 6th Battalion, 31st Infantry located a cache 9 kilometers northeast of Thuy Dong (XS356840), and evacuated 18 107mm rockets with fuses.

On 3 February, elements of 2nd Battalion, 60th Infantry accounted for ten enemy killed in three separate contacts 6.5 kilometers northwest of Tan Tru. At 1210 hours, Company D received small arms fire from an unknown number of enemy (XS628681), wounding one U.S. soldier. Returning fire with organic weapons and helicopter gunships of the 118th AHC, five of the enemy were killed. Captured documents identified the C25A Company of the K7 Sapper Battalion, 1 NVA Regiment. Three and one-half hours later (1540 hours), gunships of the 118th AHC and the C & C ship, 2-60 Inf engaged two enemy 200 meters southeast of the earlier contact (XS631680), killing both of the enemy soldiers. At 1720 hours, Company A with gunships of the 118th AHC and Troop B, 3rd Squadron, 17th Air Cavalry engaged three enemy soldiers 200 meters north of the earliest contact (XS626684) and killed all three of the enemy soldiers. Two AK47 rifles were evacuated.

A prisoner-of-war captured by Company B, 6th Battalion, 31st Infantry on 5 February, 5 kilometers west of Can Giouc (XS7822734), identified his unit as the C3 Company, Dong Phu Battalion. The PW stated that the battalion's strength was too low to carry out any offensive operations and that its present mission was to guard My Loc (V) (XS7972) cadre. The PW also revealed that families of NVA ralliers were being punished because of their relatives rallying to the GVN. For this reason the men of the Dong Phu Battalion are afraid to rally even though they want to. The morale in the battalion is very low and the soldiers do not want to fight any longer, however, they will not rally for fear of reprisals against their families in North Vietnam.

Enemy initiated activity throughout the 25th Infantry Division's TAOI decreased slightly during the second week of February (8-14 February),

but continued at a moderate level. Main force units continued to avoid contact while experiencing a lack of logistical support. It also became apparent as a result of information received from prisoner-of-war and document readouts that enemy units have undergone a period of reorganization throughout the sub-regions. Areas of main enemy initiated activity were southwest of the Straight Edge Woods and in the vicinity of Thy Ninh. Mining activity continued at a moderate level with the main areas of mining activity located in the Sugar Mill and east of Binh Phuoc. In addition, emphasis was placed on the political indoctrination of enemy troops in an attempt to limit the effects of the Chieu Hoi program, while attempting to increase military proselytism of GVN troops.

One shelling incident was reported in the 25th Infantry Division TAOI during the second week of February. A 1st Brigade element killed 22 enemy and captured three prisoners-of-war. A contact involving Companies A and B, 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry and elements of 2nd Battalion, 34th Armor, 3.5 kilometers east of Trai Bi (XT56686) on 8 February, resulted in 15 enemy killed and two prisoners-of-war. Beginning at 0620 hours the U.S. forces engaged an unknown number of enemy moving northwest with air light fire support, six TAC air strikes and two artillery batteries (267 rounds). The enemy force returned fire with RPGs but there were no U.S. casualties. Evacuated were five AK47 rifles, one M16 rifle, one .45 caliber pistol, one RPG launcher, 15 rounds of RPG ammunition, five ChiCom hand grenades and ¼ pound of documents. Both PW interrogation and document readout identified the enemy contacted as elements of the 82 Rear Service Group. At 1015 hours the following day (9 February), A/4-9 Inf captured one additional PW, 300 meters north of the previous day's contact.

Activity in the 2nd Brigade area of operations, while decreasing during the week, continued at a moderate level with most of the activity being limited to logistical resupply by rear service units. In nine separate contacts, 18 enemy were killed by 2nd Brigade forces. On 9 February at 1840 hours, Troop C, 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry engaged seven enemy with organic weapons and a light fire team, 8 kilometers west of Ben Suc (XT495364). Two of the enemy were killed and ¼ pound of documents were evacuated. At 0715 hours the following morning (10 February), C/3-4 Cav located one enemy KIA in a sweep of the contact area. At 1615 hours, C/3-4 Cav located one grave with one enemy body, credited to the previous day's action, bringing the total number of enemy killed to four. In five other actions in the Boi Loi Woods between 10-13 February, 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry elements killed eight additional enemy and located seven enemy killed by artillery fire.

On 10 February at 1120 hours, Company D, 2nd Battalion, 12th Infantry on a reconnaissance mission in the Citadel 5 kilometers northwest of Trung Lap (XT554244) located in a hole and evacuated 4500 pounds of rice in 100-pound bags with various markings. At 1500 hours, D/2-12 Inf located an additional 3000 pounds of rice in another hole. This cache was also contained in 100-pound bags with various marking and was located 200 meters north of the previous find (XT544246).

Activity within the 3rd Brigade area of operations was at a low level during the 2nd week of February. Ten enemy were killed and one prisoner-

of-war was captured in five separate contacts. Company B, 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry accounted for six enemy killed between 9-12 February in its operations in the Filhol Rubber Plantation. On 9 February, a combat patrol from B/2-14 Inf killed two enemy soldiers, one of whom was identified as Wu Minh Lien, Assistant Political Officer of the Quyét Thang Regiment. According to captured documents, the Quyét Thang Regiment has been reorganized to include the 1 and 2 Quyét Thang Battalions and the Gia Dinh 4 Sapper Battalion.

Company C, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 22nd Infantry located a cache at 1100 hours on 13 February in a bunker 9 kilometers southwest of Trang Bang (XT435136). Evacuated were 35 RPG rounds, 35 new RPG boosters, three AP mines, 59 B-40 rockets, 15 B-40 boosters, three ChiCon claymore mines, 2000 feet of detonating cord, two AK magazines, 500 rounds of small arms ammunition, tow wire cutters, one RPG launcher and 1½ pounds of documents. Five homemade hand grenades in a cache located 100 meters southwest of the earlier discovery.

The 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division accounted for 36 enemy killed and one prisoner-of-war in 15 separate contacts during the second week of February. The largest contact developed on 8 February at 2045 hours when Company A, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 47th Infantry engaged an unknown number of enemy 7 kilometers east of Binh Phuoc (XS684546). Five enemy were killed by fire from organic weapons and artillery. No U.S. casualties resulted from enemy small arms fire. Five additional enemy dead were located the following morning on a sweep of the contact area by A/2-47 Inf. (M).

A combat patrol from Company B, 5th Battalion, 60th Infantry, located 4 kilometers northwest of Can Duoc (XS738644), engaged an unknown number of enemy at 2010 hours on 9 February with organic weapons, light fire team artillery, killing four of the enemy. On 13 February at 2015 hours, 2 kilometers southwest of the 9 February contact, snipers of D/5-60 Inf with U.S. Navy river patrol boats engaged four enemy soldiers with organic weapons, killing all four of the enemy. One AK47 rifle was evacuated.

A number of notable civilian and military personnel visited Cu Chi Base Camp during the week of 8-14 February. General Ralph E. Heines, Jr., Commander-In-Chief, USARPAC, visited the 25th Infantry Division on 10-11 February to inspect U.S. Army facilities and troop units. On 11-12 February, the Reverend Dr. John R. McLaughlin, Secretary, Methodist Commission on Chaplains visited Cu Chi Base Camp and three fire support bases to confer with U.S. Military Chaplains endorsed by the United Methodist Church. Major General Walter J. Woolwine, Commanding General, 1st Logistical Command, USARV, visited Cu Chi Base Camp on 13 February to obtain an update on logistical support to the 25th Infantry Division. On 15 February, Major General Karl W. Gustafson, the Provost Marshall General, visited Cu Chi Base Camp to observe and discuss military police operations of the 25th Infantry Division.

Enemy activity within the 25th Infantry Division TAOI generally remained at a moderate level during the third week of February (15-21 February). Main force units continued to avoid contact while preparing

for a possible high point in March. (See 372d Radio Research Company, 303d Radio Research Battalion Historical Report for this period.) Mining activity increased during the week with the main areas of activity being north of the Sugar Mill (XT4505) and in the Boi Loi Woods (XT4837),

Seven shelling incidents occurred during the week, six of which were in the 1st Brigade area of operations. Tay Ninh Base Camp (XT1651) received attacks by fire on 17 February (eight rounds of 120mm mortar fire - one U.S. wounded). On three different occasions, night defensive positions of Company A, 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry, 1.5 kilometers north of the Cambodian border and west of the Straight Edge Woods, received attacks by fire. Six rounds of M79 fire and 62 rounds of 82mm mortar fire were directed against A/4-9 Inf by unknown enemy forces. No casualties were sustained in any of these attacks by fire.

In five separate contacts, 1st Brigade forces accounted for ten enemy killed and the capture of two prisoners-of-war. At 1350 hours on 15 February, a 1st Brigade Command and Control ship with elements of 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry, 8 kilometers southwest of Tay Ninh City (XT095386), engaged 15 enemy with two artillery batteries (134 rounds) and two light fire teams resulting in three enemy killed and the capture of two female prisoners-of-war. Two M-16 rifles were evacuated. At 1935 hours, A/4-9 Inf engaged an unknown number of enemy with small arms, automatic weapons, and light fire team approximately 170 meters southwest of the earlier contact (XT096384). One enemy soldier was killed. Captured documents identified the Ninh Dien (V) unit. No U.S. casualties were sustained in either contact.

Team 13, Company F (Rangers), 75th Infantry engaged an unknown number of enemy 9.5 kilometers north of Dan Tieng (XT468567) at 0050 hours on 19 February. Artillery fire resulted in five enemy killed.

One shelling incident was reported in the 2nd brigade area of operations. AT 2015 hours on 21 February, a night defensive position of Company B, 2nd Battalion, 12th Infantry on Nui Ong 12 kilometers north-northeast of Dau Tieng (XT522588), received 15 rounds of 82mm mortar fire. No U.S. casualties were sustained.

The level of enemy activity in the 2nd Brigade area of operations remained at a low level during the week with the lower Boi Loi Woods as the center of enemy activity. Rear Service operations along the Saigon River remained the primary activity of Sub-Region 1 units as was evidenced by several minor contacts on both sides of the river. Reports continued to indicate that the sub-regional forces are still suffering critical food shortages. There has also been indication that SR-1 forces intend to shift operations to the eastern Citadel, Hoc Mon (D), and the outskirts of Saigon, renewing their efforts in the area northwest of Saigon, although SR-1 forces have remained relatively dormant during the Winter/Spring Campaign. The tactics to be employed are sapper and special actions, which will be conducted in coordination with penetration agents.

In five separate contacts, 2nd Brigade forces accounted for 18 enemy killed. At 1645 hours on 18 February, Company C, 2nd Battalion, 12th

Infantry, 6 kilometers southeast of Ben Suc (XT632313) in the Ho Bo Woods, engaged an estimated ten enemy with organic weapons and light fire team, resulting in four enemy killed. One female Hoi Chanh was received. Two AK47 rifles, two K54 pistols and five pounds of documents were evacuated. Enemy small arms fire killed one U.S. soldier and wounded another. Contact was lost at 1845 hours. At 2050 hours, C/2-12 Inf engaged two enemy approximately 360 meters southeast of the earlier contact (XT634310). Both enemy soldiers were killed. Two AK47 rifles, one ChiCom claymore mine, 50 pounds of rice and ½ pound of documents were evacuated.

At 0935 hours on 21 February, helicopter gunships of the 187th Assault Helicopter Company with elements of 2nd Battalion, 12th Infantry, 5 kilometers northwest of Ben Suc (XT525351) in the Boi Loi Woods, engaged six enemy in blue uniforms. Organic weapons fire resulted in all six enemy being killed. A/2-12 Inf swept the contact area and located five pounds of documents and ten pounds of medical supplies.

Enemy activity in the 3rd Brigade area of operations increased in the northern and eastern sections of the AO. Sub-regional forces continued to conduct reconnaissance and make preparations for future offensive operations in Northern Duc Hoa (D) and northern Long An (P). There were several indications during the week that two or three main force units of Sub-Region 2 are planning to launch offensive operations in the northern portion of the sub-region.

In five separate contacts, 3rd Brigade forces killed 14 enemy and captured one prisoner-of-war. On 19 February at 1105 hours the Combined Reconnaissance Intelligence Platoon, 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry with the 15 and 55 Popular Force Companies engaged an unknown number of enemy 7 kilometers southwest of Trang Bang (XT472123) with organic weapons. Six enemy were killed and five AK-47 rifles, 100 rounds of small arms ammunition and six AK magazines were evacuated. Three U.S. soldiers were wounded by enemy return fire with small arms and hand grenades.

At 1500 hours on 15 February, Company A, 168th Engineer Battalion with elements of 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry, located ten enemy killed by artillery, 8.5 kilometers northeast of Go Dau Ha (XT474263),

Company C, 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry, 5 kilometers southeast of Trang Bang (XT512416) on 17 February, captured a doctor from the K2 Dispensary in Ba Thu, Cambodia. The physician stated that his mission was to go to My Tan Village (XT5110) and Duc Lap Village (XT5506) and establish dispensaries between these points. He further stated that he had heard that Group 5 (the 267 Battalion) and Group 10 (the 269 Battalion) would move into northern Duc Hoa (D) in four or five weeks to conduct offensive operations. This would indicate a possible highpoint, which would be conducted in March 1970.

There was a sharp increase in enemy activity in the 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division area of operations, as U.S. forces accounted for 75 enemy killed and captured three prisoners-of-war in 28 separate contacts.

In a series of contacts on 19 February, 8 kilometers west of Rach Kien (XS620702), elements of the 2nd Battalion, 60th Infantry killed 12 enemy soldiers. Company B engaged and killed one enemy soldier with automatic weapons fire from gunships of the 118th Assault Helicopter Company at 1320 hours. Two hours later (1515 hours), B/2-60 Inf and gunships of the 118th AHC engaged three additional enemy soldiers, killing all three. Two and one-half pounds of documents, and ½ pound of medical supplies were evacuated. One hour later (1615 hours), B /2-60 Inf engaged and estimated enemy squad with organic weapons, one light fire team, one TAC air strike and one artillery battery (337 rounds), resulting in seven enemy killed. Contact was lost at 1655 hours. Three U.S. soldiers were killed by enemy small arms fire. At 1650 hours, 2 kilometers northwest of the earlier contact (XS602710), gunships of the 118th AHC engaged one enemy soldier with automatic weapons, resulting in one enemy soldier killed.

On 21 February, Company B, 2nd Battalion, 60th Infantry, 3 kilometers east of Tan Tru (XS700630), engaged five to six enemy with organic weapons, light fire team and artillery beginning at 2005 hours. Five enemy soldiers were killed and one AK-47 rifle was evacuated.

On 20 February at 0015 hours, Company A, 2nd Battalion, 60th Infantry, 4 kilometers northwest of the 19 February contacts of B/2-60 Inf (XS597730), engaged ten enemy with organic weapons, one light fire team and two artillery batteries (181 rounds). Six enemy were killed and one prisoner-of-war captured. Four AK47 rifles, one 60mm mortar tube, three rounds of medical supplies, nine protective masks, 15 SP mines and five pounds of documents were evacuated. Documents captured identified elements of the 1 NVA Regiment, including the 1 and 2 Battalions and the Regimental Signal Company.

Thirty-four enemy were killed by elements of the 5th Battalion, 60th Infantry in operations between Rach Kien (XS7470) and Tan Tru (XS6763) during the week (15-21 February). At 2010 hours on 20 February, Company B, 1.5 kilometers northeast of Tan Tru (XS675644), engaged 14 enemy soldiers with organic weapons, a light fire team and artillery resulting in five enemy killed. One AK47 rifle was evacuated. At 2315 hours, B/5-60 Inf, 3 kilometers northeast of Ben Luc (XS581747), engaged an unknown number of enemy with organic weapons, one light fire team and one artillery battery (178 illumination rounds). Eleven enemy soldiers were killed. Four rounds of RPG ammunition, 100 rounds of small arms ammunition 3 ¼ pounds of documents, four ChiCon hand grenades, one pound of medical supplies and three rounds of 60mm mortar ammunition were evacuated. There were no U.S. casualties in either contact.

On 17 February 1970, Lieutenant General George I. Forsythe, Commanding General, U.S. Army Combat Developments Command, visited Cu Chi Base Camp and Fire Support Base Jackson for orientation on BASS/Duffle bag project initiated in the 25th Infantry Division TAOI.

Enemy initiated activity remained at a moderate level during the last week of February (22-28 February). Previous intelligence had indicated the initiation of the Spring Campaign on 26 February. (See 372d Radio Research Company, 303d Radio Research Battalion Historical

Report for this period). Enemy offensive activity did increase during the expected period with Tay Ninh Base Camp (XT1651), beginning at 0010 hours on 27 February, receiving 25 rounds of 120mm mortar fire. Six U.S. soldiers were killed and six wounded. Heavy damage occurred to one building, moderate damage to three UH helicopters and one AHG helicopter, and light damage to two ¼ ton trucks, five buildings and two UH helicopters. This was the most destructive enemy attack by fire against a U.S. installation during the current reporting quarter.

During the past several weeks there has been a marked decrease in enemy initiated incidents in Sub-Region 1 as the enemy has diverted his efforts toward harassing allied forces with mines and booby traps. This recent decrease in enemy activity may be due in part to the fact that the enemy is still in the preparation phase for the main part of the Spring Campaign which is supposed to take place in March. This lull also coincides with recent allied AO changes, which may have had a bearing on the enemy's plans for the future. Enemy forces within Sub-Region 2 continued their preparations for future offensive operations in northern Duc Hoa District and Long An Province by conducting limited reconnaissance of targets in these two areas. (For further information, see Operational Report- Lessons Learned, 372d Radio Research Company, 303d Radio Research Battalion, for the corresponding period.)

Enemy offensive activities and the continuation of the Spring Campaign should be characterized by limited attacks by fire against Allied installations and outposts within the Division TAOI with the added possibility of follow-up sapper attacks. Emphasis by enemy forces will continue to be placed on the limiting of the pacification program, while attempting to maximize economy of forces.

In the 1st Brigade area of operations, five contacts resulted in nine enemy killed. This low level of contact is indicative of enemy refusal to engage 25th Infantry Division forces in open combat. Rear service resupply elements maintained a moderate level of activity. At 1920 hours on 28 February, snipers attacked to 3rd Battalion, 22nd Infantry, 1.8 kilometers north of Trung Sup (XT170568) engaged 10-15 enemy with organic weapons, light fire team and artillery. Three of the enemy were killed, two AK47 rifles and ¼ pound of documents were evacuated. Seven kilometers southwest (XT115566) on 22 February, Company C, 3-22 Inf engaged one enemy soldier in a tunnel with organic weapons at 1125 hours. The enemy soldier was killed. At 1210 hours, C/3-22 Inf engaged three enemy soldiers with organic weapons. Contact was lost five minutes later. One enemy dead was found.

At 1215 hours on 28 February, an armored personnel carrier of the Scout Platoon, 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 5th Infantry (OPCON to 1st Bde, 25 Feb 70), detonated one booby-trapped (pressure detonating) 750 pound bomb on a road in the Michelin Rubber Plantation (XT557512), 7 kilometers east of Dau Tieng. Seven U.S. soldiers were killed.

The low level of enemy activity in the 2nd Brigade area of operations is evidenced by only five enemy killed in two contacts during the last week of February. On 23 February at 1845 hours, Team 31, Company F (Ranger), 75th Infantry, 5 kilometers northeast of Trung Lap

(XT638227), engaged three enemy soldiers at 50 meters with organic weapons, light fire team and artillery. All three enemy soldiers were killed.

At 0227 hours on 27 February, Troop B, 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry (Division Troop element), 8 kilometers south of the Ben Qui Rubber Plantation in the Boi Loi Woods (XT462377), engaged four enemy soldiers with organic weapons and Night Hawk helicopter. Two enemy soldiers were killed and ¼ pound of documents were evacuated.

During the latter part of February the 25th Infantry Division began preparations for the deployment of its 2nd Brigade (Task Force Two) in March to a new area of operations to interdict enemy infiltration routes in eastern Bien Hoa Province, western Phuoc Tay Province, and areas to be designated by C.G., IIFFV. Task Force Two consisted of Headquarters, 2nd Brigade; 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry; 1st Battalion, 27th Infantry; 2nd Battalion, 34th Armor; 1st Battalion, 8th Artillery; Troop B, 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry; Company C, 65th Engineer Battalion; 2nd Platoon, Company F (Ranger), 75th Infantry; and an 8" and 15mm howitzer battery from IIFFV.

On 26 February 1970 2nd Battalion, 12th Infantry and 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 5th Infantry became OPCON to 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division. The 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry was released from OPCON to 2nd Brigade and returned to Divisional control on the same day. This day also saw the new boundary between the 25th Infantry Division and the 1st Air Cavalry Division go into effect. This new boundary change meant that the 25th Infantry Division gave up its portion of War Zone C.

Activity decreased in the 3rd Brigade area of operations as six separate contacts resulted in ten enemy killed and four prisoners-of-war. On 22 February at 1950 hours, a combat patrol from Company D, 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry, 5.5 kilometers southeast of Trang Bang (XT523143), engaged five enemy soldiers 100 meters south of their position with organic weapons. One enemy soldier was killed. A sweep of the contact area located one additional enemy K1A.

On 25 February at 1115 hours, 4.5 kilometers east of Trang Bang (XT534195), elements of the 25th Military Intelligence Company exploiting intelligence information with Company D, 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry and helicopter gunships of the 116th Assault Helicopter Company, engaged three enemy with organic weapons, killing all three of the enemy. Two AK-47 rifles, one RPG launcher, one RPG round, two ChiCon hand grenades and ¼ pound of documents were evacuated. Three prisoners-of-war were captured hiding in a tunnel in the contact area. One Hoi Chanh was received. The C3 Company, Trang Bang Local Force Battalion was tentatively identified by captured documents.

On 28 February 1970, the 6th Battalion, 31st Infantry came under operational control of 3rd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division from 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division.

In the 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division area of operations, twenty separate contacts resulted in 70 enemy killed. On 25 February at 1225

hours, the Reconnaissance Platoon, 2nd Battalion, 60th Infantry with the 46th ARVN Intelligence Platoon, engaged an unknown number of enemy 4 kilometers northwest of Tran Tru (XS6466). Company B, 2-60 Inf reacted. Organic weapons, one light fire team, three TAC air strikes and two artillery batteries (462 rounds), accounted for 13 enemy soldiers killed. One K-54 pistol and ¼ pound of documents were evacuated. Two U.S. soldiers and four ARVN soldiers were wounded by enemy return fire with small arms and automatic weapons. Approximately 1400 meters southeast of this contact (XS6565), at 1100 hours on 28 February, Companies C and D and Reconnaissance Platoon, 2nd Battalion, 60th Infantry, engaged an unknown sized enemy force with organic weapons, one light fire team, two TAC air strikes, one Air Force Forward Air Controller, and two artillery batteries (1225 rounds). Nine enemy soldiers were killed. Five SKS rifles, four Browning Automatic Rifles, two AK-47 rifles, one M-1 Carbine, one light machine gun and one RPG launcher were evacuated. One U.S. soldier was killed and four US soldiers wounded by enemy small arms fire. Documents identified the Guard Unit, Military Staff, SR-3.

Elements of the 5th Battalion, 60th Infantry killed 30 enemy soldiers in nine separate contacts between 22 and 27 February. At 0020 hours on 25 February, the Rat Patrol, 2-60 Inf, 5 kilometers southwest of Ben Luc (XS575757) engaged an unknown number of enemy with organic weapons. Contact was lost at 0230 hours. Four enemy dead were located. One US soldier was wounded by enemy small arms fire. At 0800 hours the Rat Patrol located two additional bodies of enemy killed in the contact. One AK-47 rifle was evacuated and one sampan was destroyed.

At 2100 hours on 27 February, Company B, 5th Battalion, 60th Infantry, 3.5 kilometers east of Tan Tru (XS705635), engaged an unknown number of enemy with organic weapons, light fire team and AC-119 (Shadow) gunship. Contact was lost at 2235 hours. Four US soldiers and two Tiger Scouts were wounded when the enemy returned fire with small arms and RPGs. A sweep of the contact area located seven enemy soldiers killed.

On 23 February at 1840 hours, a combat patrol, Company A, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 47th Infantry, 7 kilometers east of Binh Phuoc (XS683545), engaged an unknown number of enemy with organic weapons, light fire team, and artillery. Contact was lost at 1850 hours. At 1300 hours on 24 February A/2-47 Inf (M) located four enemy soldiers killed in the previous evening's contact.

At 1230 hours on 24 February, Troop A, 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry, 5 kilometers northwest of Ben Suc (XT528358) in the Boi Loi Woods, located a cache in a hole. Evacuated were two M-16 rifles, six AK-47 rifles, one RPG launcher, one 60mm mortar tube, two base plates for 60mm mortars, two 20 pound AT mines, 1200 rounds of .51 caliber ammunition, 50 rifle grenades, 70 AT hand grenades and 21,450 rounds of small arms ammunition. One US hand grenade, 97 RPG rounds, 21 RPG boosters, 11 ChiCom bangalore torpedoes, eight rounds of 82mm mortar ammunition, 13 cases of 82mm mortar fuses and 31 rounds of 60mm mortar ammunition were destroyed.

During the final week of February, a number of notable military personalities visited the 25th Infantry Division. On 26 February, Rear Admiral Frank B. Voris, Surgeon Pacific Command, visited medical facilities of the 25th Infantry Division and 12th Evacuation Hospital. ON 26 February, Colonel Samuel C. Cockerham, Commanding Officer, 34th General Support Group, made a liaison visit to the 25th Infantry Division to discuss aircraft maintenance and supply. On 27 February, Major General Chin Yung-Fa, ROC, Deputy Director, G3, Army General Headquarters, discussed tactical and technical employment of anti-infiltration warfare in the 25th Infantry Division TAOI. ON 27 February, Major General Sheldon E. Lollis, Commanding General, U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Command, visited the 25th Infantry Division automotive support facilities. On 27-28 February, Wing Commander D.E. Jameson, RNZAF, Administrative Planning Staff-Ministry of Defense visited the 25th Infantry Division for orientation of Division air activities.

The 25th Infantry Division and the 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, killed 489 and captured 36 of the enemy during the month of February, accounted for 186 individual weapons, 12 crew-served weapons and 4.49 tons of rice (captured and destroyed). Division soldiers destroyed 230 mines and booby traps while detonating 96, resulting in 11 U.S. soldiers killed and 101 wounded.

During the month, Civic Action/PSYCPS activities declined slightly due to a lull in operations during the TET holidays and major unit relocation to a new area expanding the TAOI. Quick reaction type operations decreased in number primarily due to the low intensity of contacts with enemy and limited exploitable new intelligence.

A total of 52,740 patients were treated during the month of ICAPS, NITECAPS, and MEDCAPS. Over 900 small gifts were prepared for distribution by the CG to patients at the provincial hospitals during the TET season. An Innocent Civilian center (ICC) was opened at Cu Chi Base Camp as was directed by the CG. It provides facilities to house innocent civilians who have been detained by Division units and later declared innocent by the IPW interrogation team. The area includes sleeping, kitchen, shower and latrine facilities in addition to a comfortable day room. It provides accommodations for VN civilians while awaiting transportation to their homes, which is provided by the detaining unit.

Approximately 15 million leaflets were disseminated and 1,235 hours of broadcasts were made during the month. Two hundred and eighty-seven Hoi Chanh rallied to all forces in the TAOI. The Kit Carson Scout authorization for the Division was increased to 400. At the close of the month there were 396 assigned.

Implementation of HES-70 resulted in numerous charges of hamlet status as of 31Jan 70. There was an overall regression of 31 hamlets in Hau Nghia Province from B & C level to D level and an upgrading of 79 hamlets in Long An Province to B level with overall upgrades of 34 and C, 27 from D, 11 from E, and 7 from VC categories.

The 31 Jan 70 HES-70 results were:

District ABCD
EVCTay Ninh19127---Hau Nghia-276246--Long An 118211966115Tri Tam -235--
Phuoc Tuy -30153--

Populations living in A, B, and C hamlets were 99.9 percent in Tay Ninh Province, 72.4 percent in Hau Nghia Province, and 87.3 percent in Long An Province.

Enemy initiated activity and mining incidents decreased throughout the Division's TAOI during the first week of March (1-7 March). Previous intelligence had indicated the possibility of an increased activity period during this week, however the anticipated increase failed to materialize. (For further information see Operational Report - Lessons Learned, 372nd Radio Research Company, 303rd Radio Research Battalion, for corresponding period.)

Six enemy were killed in four separate contacts in the 1st Brigade area of operations during the period 1-7 March. Elements of the 2nd Battalion, 12th Infantry killed two enemy soldiers while operating in the Trapezoid against SR-1 forces (XT6336) during 1-4 March. On 5 March at 1830 hours Company B, 2nd Battalion, 12th Infantry, 5 kilometers northwest of Ben Suc (XT524349) engaged three enemy soldiers with artillery, killing two of the enemy.

At 1115 hours on 2 March, the Scout Platoon, 4th Battalion (Mechanized), 23rd Infantry, located a cache 3.5 kilometers northwest of the Ben Cui Rubber Plantation (XT409469). Evacuated were two M-16 rifles, three SKS rifles, nine M-16 magazines and five pounds of documents. The captured documents identified local force elements of Tay Ninh Province. No tactical information was obtained.

On 2 March 1970, Task Force Two (2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division) became QPCON to II FFV (See Annex A, Task Organization). With the redeployment of the 1st Infantry Division to the United States, the AO of the 25th Infantry Division became extended. To facilitate command/control of this AO, II FFV took operational control of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division.

Contact decreased in the 3rd Brigade area of operations as six contacts resulted in T4 enemy killed. The most significant contact occurred on 6 March at 2137 hours 12 kilometers northwest of Hiep Hoa (XT333180), 2 kilometers southeast of the Cambodian border. Company D, 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry engaged an unknown sized enemy force with artillery. Six enemy soldiers were killed.

Company B, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 22nd Infantry at 1218 hours on 3 March, 3.5 kilometers east of Trung Lap (XT624212), located ten enemy soldiers killed by 2nd Battalion, 77th Artillery, initiated by duffel bag activations on 19 and 20 February 1970.

At 1200 hours on 5 March, Company A, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 22nd Infantry with elements of Company E, 65th Engineer Battalion (OPCON to 4-46 ARVNs), 5 kilometers northwest of Bao Trai (XT518097), located an enemy munitions cache. Destroyed were 27 homemade booby traps, one booby trapped round of 105mm ammunition, four booby trapped RPG rounds and two twenty-five pound ChiCom claymore mines. Two AK47 rifles were evacuated. Three dead enemy soldiers were located by GVN troops. At 1356 hours, elements of 4-46 ARVNs with A/2-22 Inf (M) and E/65th Engr Bn, located one enemy dead approximately 1700 meters northeast of the earlier find (XT519099). GVN troops evacuated two M1 carbines, ¼ pound of documents, one typewriter, two headsets, and one SKS rifle from a second cache. One SKS rifle and one AK-47 rifle were evacuated by U.S. troops. At 1445 hours, A/2-22 Inf (M) engaged two enemy soldiers with organic weapons and hand grenades, killing both enemy soldiers. One AK47 rifle was evacuated. Contact was in the vicinity of the second cache (XT579099).

Activity within the area of operations of 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division continued at a moderate level as main force units in Sub-Region 3 persisted in their efforts to disrupt the Pacification Program. In eighteen separate contacts, 3-9 Inf Div forces killed 54 enemy soldiers and captured one prisoner-of-war.

On 5 March, information gained from a prisoner-of-war captured by GVN forces in the vicinity of Tan Tru (D) revealed the conditions of local forces in the 3-9 Inf Div TAOI. The PW protested that SR-3 Headquarters apparently had no real concept of existing conditions within the District. The PW maintained that unless adequate replacement were received, it would be impossible to continue effective operations against the GVN Pacification Program. Previous intelligence had indicated that communist VCI capabilities in the District have deteriorated as a result of pacification and Allied operations.

Elements of 2nd Battalion, 60th Infantry killed 21 enemy soldiers in four contacts east of Tan Tru during the period 1-7 March. The most significant contact began at 1940 hours on 1 March as Company D, 2-60 Inf engaged an unknown number of enemy soldiers 4 kilometers east of Tan Tru (XS711638). Thirteen enemy soldiers were killed by fire from small arms, automatic weapons and artillery illumination, 7 kilometers southwest of Ben Luc (XS574771). Both enemy soldiers were killed, one AK47 rifle was destroyed. At 2240 hours, 2 kilometers northeast of the earlier contact (XS576748), Company B engaged 10-12 enemy soldiers with organic weapons, one light fire team, one AC-119 "Shadow" and artillery illumination (275 rounds). Six enemy soldiers were killed. Evacuated were three AK47 rifles. One U.S. soldier was wounded by enemy small arms fire.

Company C, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 47th Infantry killed five enemy soldiers in five separate contacts between 1910 hours and 2255 hours on 4 March 1970, 5 kilometers southwest of Binh Phuoc (XS6552). At 1630 hours on 7 March, the Reconnaissance Platoon, 2-47 Inf (M) located 11 enemy killed in graves vicinity (XS655519). The enemy KIA were credited to an A/2-47 Inf (M) contact at 1950 hours on 4 March Vicinity (XS654520).

During the period 1-7 March 1970, a number of notable civilian and military personalities visited Cu Chi Base Camp. On 1 March, Lieutenant General Julian J. Ewell, Commanding General, II Field Force, Vietnam visited the 25th Infantry Division for an update briefing. Colonel Howard G. Allbee, Chief, USARV AGI Team, conferred with Commanders and staff of the 25th Infantry Division on problem areas within their units on 1 through 7 March. On 2 March Major General Edward Bauts, Jr. ACofS, Operations, J-3, USMACV, received an orientation briefing on 25th Infantry Division activities. Major General Wellborn G. Dolvin, Chief of Staff (Designate), MACV, received an orientation visit on 25th Infantry Division on 3-4 March. ON 6 March, Mr. Clyde D. Hardin, Deputy for Southeast Asia Matters, Office, Assistant Secretary of the Army, Research and Development activities. Brigadier General Lawrence V. Greene ACofS, J-1, USARV, received an orientation visit to the 25th Infantry Division on 6-7 March. ON 7-9 March, the OPD orientation Team (LTC Aubrey G. Norriss, LTC Williams L. Wubben, and LTC Clinton A. Freeman) gave a Junior Officer Career Opportunities Orientation at Cu Chi Base Camp.

On 3 March 1970, the 25th Infantry Division was presented with the Civic Actions Medal, 1st Class, for outstanding contributions to the Civic Action Program.

Enemy initiated activity during the second week of March in the 25th Infantry Division's area of operations increased but still remained at a low level. Enemy offensive activities were characterized generally by limited attacks by fire against ARVN, RF and FF outposts. Areas of primary enemy activity were in the Trang Bang-Citadel area, vicinity of Duc Hue and along the Vam Co Dong River in Long An Province.

Two shelling incidents were reported this week both occurring in the 1st Brigade area of operations. Five U.S. soldiers were wounded in an attack by fire on Tay Ninh Base Camp (XT165515) on 12 March. AT 0110 hours the base received 30 rounds of 120mm mortar fire from vicinity XT164568 (determined by radar pickup - Q4). Thirteen of the rounds landed inside the base camp. Two LGHs received moderate damage, two LCHs received light damage, one UH1H was a combat loss, and heavy damage was sustained by one bunker. AT 0245 hours, Company C, 3rd Battalion, 22nd Infantry was inserted in the area of suspected enemy activity (XT164568) with no results. At 0350 hours, a combat patrol from B/3-22 Inf, located 2 kilometers northeast of the area of suspected enemy activity (XT180578) engaged 3-4 enemy 100 meters from their location with organic weapons and helicopter gunships. At 0355 hours contact was lost. One 120mm mortar was captured.

In five separate contacts 1st Brigade force killed seven enemy soldiers and captured three prisoners-of-war. The most significant contact began at 0450 hours on 12 March when a combat patrol from Company A, 4th Battalion (Mechanized), 23rd Infantry, located 3 kilometers southwest of Nui Ba Den (XT258542), engaged an estimated two enemy squads. Contact was lost at 0510 hours. Three enemy soldiers were killed by organic weapons and artillery fire. Enemy small arms fire was completely ineffective. One wounded prisoner-of-war was captured on a sweep of the contact area. Eight ChiCom hand grenades, one AK47 rifle

and miscellaneous web gear were evacuated. At 0555 hours, the combat patrol engaged and killed one enemy soldier with small arms and automatic weapons fire. One AK47 rifle was evacuated along with miscellaneous pieces of web gear.

A large enemy food cache was uncovered by Company A, 3rd Battalion, 22nd Infantry on 11 March. At 0830 hours on a reconnaissance mission 6.5 kilometers southeast of Trai Bi (XT175650), A/-22 Inf located an enemy bunker complex consisting of 18 bunkers all of which were destroyed. Evacuated were eight tons of unpolished rice, five pounds of salt, cooking utensils, six NVA poncho liners, one entrenching tool, and one flashlight battery.

Enemy activity increased slightly in the 3rd Brigade area of operations as U.S. forces killed 29 enemy soldiers in seven separate contacts. The most significant contact developed at 1000 hours on 12 March, 2.5 kilometers east of the Cambodian border (XT326186) when Company D, 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry conducted a sweep of the area where artillery and a Night Hawk had previously delivered a large volume of fire due to significant radar sightings. D/2-27 Inf received small arms and mortar fire from an estimated 30 enemy and returned fire with organic weapons, six light fire teams, and two artillery batteries (110 rounds), killing 13 enemy soldiers. Contact was lost at 1100 hours. One AK47 rifle and five pounds of documents were evacuated. Seven rounds of 60mm mortar ammunition were destroyed. The captured documents tentatively identified the 2 Company, 267 Battalion. At 1300 hours, B/2-27 Inf located two complete 60mm mortars and seven rounds of 60mm mortar ammunition 500 meters north of the D/2-27 Inf contact. All were destroyed by artillery.

A combat patrol from Company A, 6th Battalion, 31st Infantry, 7 kilometers southwest of Tra Cu (XS4149336), engaged an unknown number of enemy with organic weapons, helicopter gunships, and artillery at 0025 hours on 11 March. Four enemy soldiers were killed. Contact was lost at 0100 hours. Four E54 pistols, 150 vials of penicillin, and ¼ pound of documents were evacuated. The documents identified the 2642 Battalion, which normally operates in Duc Hoa District. The documents included notes by a member of the 6 Local Force Battalion, detailing the unit's mission assigned by SR-2 Headquarters for an upcoming "D-Day". According to the documents, battlefield preparations were to be completed by 20 March, while "D-Day" was to be scheduled for 25 March. The battalion's primary targets will be Pacification teams, RF/PF elements, and allied troops stationed in Binh Chanh District, while all the units plan to coordinate with guerilla forces to assassinate GVN officials and intelligence personnel.

Company C, 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry uncovered a cache 4 kilometers northwest of Hiep Hoa (XT412097) at 1300 hours on 11 March. Destroyed were 90 ChiCom hand grenades.

Enemy activity continued at a moderate level in the area of operations of the 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division during the second week of March. In 16 separate contacts, 3-9 Inf Div forces killed 53 enemy soldiers and captured four prisoners-of-war. At 1040 hours on 14

March, Companies B and D, 5th Battalion, 60th Infantry with elements of Troop B, 3rd Squadron, 17th Air Cavalry and the 118th Assault Helicopter Company, engaged an unknown sized enemy force 4 kilometers northwest of Tan Tru (XS6966). Organic weapons, helicopter gunships, and three artillery batteries (534 rounds) accounted for 14 enemy killed. One AK47 rifle, one protective mask, two pounds of medical supplies and 3/8 pound of documents were evacuated. At 1515 hours, B/5-60 Inf captured one prisoner-of-war in the area of contact. The PW identified himself as the NCOIC of the Signal Section of the 211 Sapper Battalion. The battalion is currently believed to be coordinating with the 3 Artillery Battalion and the 2 Battalion, 1 NVA Regiment against the 2-60 Infantry Base Camp in Tan Tru (D). The captured documents also identified the 211 Sapper Battalion. At 1650 hours, D/5-60 Inf destroyed 11 bunkers in a bunker complex 1 kilometer northwest of the contact site (XS681663).

Company B, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 47th Infantry, 5 kilometers south of Ben Luc (XS618718) engaged an unknown number of enemy with organic weapons, one light fire team and two artillery batteries (310 rounds) at 1350 hours on 10 March. Eight enemy soldiers were killed. One AK47 rifle was evacuated. While sweeping the area of contact, ground troops detonated one booby-trapped (trip wired) ChiCom hand grenade. One U.S. soldier was wounded. At 2015 hours, B/2-47 Inf (M) located six enemy dead 700 meters south of the earlier contact (XS618711). Three AK47 rifles were evacuated. Captured documents identified the C30 Company, D8 Training Battalion, 1 NVA Regiment. To date the training unit of the 1 NVA Regiment has been identified exclusively in the vicinity of Ben Luc, indicating that the battalion has been infiltrating personnel along the Bo Bo Canal, a traditional route into the northern sub-region.

At 2045 hours on 12 March, the Reconnaissance Platoon, 2nd Battalion, 60th Infantry with Vietnamese Navy elements, 9 kilometers northwest of Tan An (XS488718), engaged an unknown number of enemy with organic weapons and U.S. Navy helicopter gunships. One U.S. soldier was wounded by enemy small arms fire. Four of the enemy were killed. ON 13 March at 2130 hours, Rcn/2-60 Inf with U.S. Navy elements engaged and killed one enemy soldier 2.6 kilometers northeast of the previous evening's contact.

Enemy initiated activity within the 25th Infantry Division's area of operations remained at a low level during the third week of March (15-21 March) as enemy units continued to avoid contact while confining their activities to reconnaissance of future targets and replenishment of logistical bases. Mining activity increased within the AO with the primary area of activity located north of the Sugar Mill (XT4505). Areas of significant enemy activity were around Tay Ninh, the lower Boi Loi Woods and Trang Bang area.

Three shelling incidents were reported during this period, all within the 1st Brigade area of operations. One U.S. soldier was wounded when Company C, 4th Battalion (Mechanized), 23rd Infantry received 10 mortar rounds at 0855 hours on 19 March. The company was located 4.5 kilometers northeast of Trang Sup (XT305583) at the time of the attack by fire. Tay Ninh Base Camp (XT165515) received attacks by fire on 19 March

(2330 hours) and 21 March (0518). There were no U.S. casualties or equipment losses or damages.

Enemy activity within the 1st Brigade area of operations continued at a low level during the third week of March. In five separate contacts, 1st Brigade forces killed 57 enemy soldiers and captured one prisoner-of-war.

The 4th Battalion (Mechanized), 23rd Infantry accounted for 56 enemy dead in a two-day operation on Nui Ba Den and just northeast of the mountain. At 1022 hours on 15 March, C/4-23 Inf (M), approximately 600 meters northeast of the mountain (XT280610), received small arms and RPG fire from an unknown number of enemy. One U.S. soldier was wounded. U.S. forces returned fire with organic weapons, helicopter gunships and artillery with unknown results. Contact was lost at 1337 hours. A/4-23 Inf (M) received small arms fire from an unknown number of enemy at 1100 hours 2.8 kilometers northeast of C/4-23 Inf (M) contact (XT282612). Ten U.S. soldiers were wounded. U.S. forces returned fire with organic weapons, helicopter gunships, artillery, CS drops and TAC air strikes resulting in 31 enemy killed. Contact was lost at 1730 hours. At 1900 hours, A/4-23 Inf (M) received small arms fire resulting in one U.S. soldier killed. Contact was lost at 1905 hours.

At 1010 hours on 16 March, Troop D, 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry and A/4-23 Inf (M) were inserted in reaction to an intelligence target on the "Saddle" area of Mui Ba den (XT285600). An LOH received small arms ground fire resulting in moderate damage to the LOH but no casualties. The fire was returned with organic weapons and artillery. (For further information see Operational Report-Lessons Learned, 372d Radio Research Company, 303d Radio Research Battalion, for the corresponding period). Later at 1338 hours, A/D/4-23 Inf (M) received small arms and RPG fire from an unknown number of enemy vicinity XT280600. U.S. forces returned fire with organic weapons, helicopter gunships, and TAC air strikes with unknown results. An AH1G Cobra gunship supporting the 4-23 Inf (M) contact received heavy small arms fire at 1400 hours and crashed. A/4-23 Inf (M) swept the contact area at 1430 hours and located ten enemy killed vicinity XT285605. At 1527 hours, C/4-23 Inf (M) received small arms fire from an unknown number of enemy vicinity XT281615. Two U.S. soldiers were killed and six wounded. U.S. forces returned fire with organic weapons, light fire team, TAC air strikes, and artillery resulting in 15 enemy KIA. Contact was lost at 1845 hours.

Company C, 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 5th Infantry, 9.5 kilometers northeast of Dau Tieng (XT524564), located five enemy dead at 1650 hours on 19 March. The bodies were 3-5- days old. The enemy had been killed by artillery initiated by duffel bag activations.

Operations by 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry during this period resulted in seven enemy killed and the capture of three prisoners-of-war in two separate contacts. On 18 March at 1500 hours, a light scout team from Troop D, 3rd Sqdn, 4th Cav received heavy small arms fire from an estimated 20 enemy, 1kilometer east of the Cambodian border (XT346139) near the Tay Ninh and Hau Nghia Province borders. The team LOH took one hit, sustaining minor damage. Returning fire with organic weapons,

helicopter gunships and supporting artillery accounted for six enemy KIA. Company A and C, 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry swept the contact area with no further results.

Enemy activity within the 3rd Brigade area of operations continued at a low level, as main force units continued to reconnoiter future targets. In ten separate contacts, 3rd Brigade forces killed 22 enemy soldiers and captured two prisoners-of-war.

A combat patrol from Company B, 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry received small arms and RPG fire from an unknown number of enemy 8 kilometers southwest of Go Day Ha (XT375171) on 17 March at 2125 hours. They returned fire with organic weapons, a light fire team, and a flare ship, resulting in six enemy killed. One U.S. soldier was killed and five were wounded during the contact. Two AK47 rifles and two RPG launchers were evacuated. At 2005 hours on 19 March, Company C, 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry, reacting to duffel bag activations, engaged ten enemy soldiers with organic weapons, a light fire team and a flare ship 3 kilometers southeast of B/2-14 Inf's contact on 17 March. Five of the enemy soldiers were killed. There was no return fire from the enemy element.

Company C, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 22nd Infantry killed seven enemy soldiers in four separate contacts on a rubber tree plantation 3 kilometers southeast of Cu Chi (XT655122). The contacts began at 0920 hours on 16 March and continued sporadically through 2150 hours on 17 March. One AK47 rifle, 21 pounds of commo wire, one headset and miscellaneous medical supplies were evacuated to Cu Chi Base during the operation. Captured documents identified elements of the Quyet Thang Regiment and SR-1 Headquarters sections.

Company A, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 22nd Infantry with elements of the 25th Military Intelligence Company uncovered a small enemy weapons cache at 1223 hours on 15 March. The cache was located 5 kilometers north of Trung Lap (XT587266) in the Boi Loi Woods. Evacuated were three M16 rifles, one AK47 rifle, one SKS rifle, one Carbine, four M16 magazines, four 122mm rockets and 700 pounds of polished rice.

Activity within the area of operations of 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division remained moderate during the week as main force and local force units continued their reconnaissance and re-supply efforts for future planned activities intended to disrupt the GVN Pacification Program in Long An Province. In 26 separate contacts, 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division elements killed 75 enemy soldiers and captured six prisoners-of-war.

In a series of contacts 4 kilometers southeast of Ben Luc (XS6473) on 20 March, elements of 2nd Battalion, 60th Infantry killed ten enemy soldiers, captured five prisoners-of-war, and received one Hoi Chanh. At 0940 hours, helicopter gunships of Troop B, 3rd Squadron, 17th Air Cavalry with A/2-60 Inf (XS640733), engaged an unknown number of enemy with organic weapons resulting in four enemy KIA. At 1200 hours, A/2-60 Inf (XS640729), engaged an unknown number of enemy with organic weapons resulting in two enemy KIA. Three prisoners-of-war were captured and one

rallier received. One of the PWs identified his unit as the 1 Company, 1 Battalion, 1 NVA regiment. The PW also stated that the mission of the company was to serve as a commo/liaison unit between Ba Thu (XT0604) and Long Dinh Village (XS6573). One-half pound of medical supplies, five AK47 rifles and one K54 pistol were evacuated from the contact area. At 1305 hours, D/2-60 Inf (XS640738), captured two male prisoners-of-war, and evacuated four pounds of documents to Tan Tru. At 1800 hours, A/2-60 Inf (XS645729) engaged four enemy soldiers with organic weapons fire, killing all four enemy.

Operations north and northeast of Tan Tru (XS6764) between 16 and 20 March by elements of 2nd Battalion, 60th Infantry accounted for 22 enemy killed in five separate contacts.

At 2155 hours on 21 March, Team 21, Company B (Rangers), 75th Infantry, 3 kilometers north3west of Ben Luc (XS598782), engaged 5-6 enemy soldiers with organic weapons, U.S. Navy light fire team, and artillery. Five of the enemy were killed. No U.S. casualties resulted from enemy small arms fire. At 0130 hours, Team 11, Company E (Rangers), 75th Infantry was inserted in this area (XS598782) and received small arms fire from an unknown number of enemy. Returning fire with organic weapons, flare ship, U.S. Navy light fire team and artillery, U.S. forces killed two enemy soldiers, bringing the total number of enemy killed during the contact to seven.

During the period 17-27 March, Colonel Walworth F. Williams, Commanding Officer (Designate), 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division visited Cu Chi Base Camp for an initial orientation on 25th Infantry Division activities.

Enemy initiated activity within the 25th Infantry Division's area of operations remained at a low level during the fourth week of March (22-31 March) as the predicted highpoint for enemy main force units failed to materialize. This postponement may have been due to the current politico-military situation within Cambodia. Enemy main force units continued to avoid contact while confining their activities to reconnaissance of future targets and replenishment of logistical bases. There was a decrease in mining activity within the AO during this period. (For further information, see Operational Report- Lessons Learned, 372d Radio Research Company, 303d Radio Research Battalion, for the corresponding period.) Areas of significant enemy activity occurred within the 3rd Brigade of the 9th Division's AO, specifically around Tan Tru (XS6763) and Rach Kien (XS7470).

Four shelling incidents were reported within the Division's TAOI, all occurring during the last three days of March. Two of these attacks were within the 1st Brigade's AO, the most significant being against Tay Ninh Base Camp (XT165515) in the early morning of 31 March. At 0123 hours, Tay Ninh Base Camp received small arms and RPG fire, 16 rounds of 60mm mortar, two rounds of 107mm mortar and an unknown number of 82mm mortar rounds from an unknown number of enemy, resulting in seven U.S. wounded. This enemy force was engaged with helicopter gunships, an Air Force forward air controller, a Night Hawk, and artillery, resulting in five enemy killed. On a sweep of the area by Company C, 3rd Battalion, 22nd Infantry and Company A, 4th Battalion (Mechanized), 23rd Infantry,

two prisoners-of-war were captured. The two PWs identified the 8 Sapper Battalion, 16 Amor Office, COSVN, which had last been identified on 7 March by documents taken from an enemy body southwest of Tham Rot (XT719531). Three AK47 rifles, 80 ChiCom hand grenades, 23 RPG rounds, two bangalore torpedoes, one ChiCom pistol, two rifle grenade launchers, five AK47 magazines, and two pair of wire cutters were evacuated.

Enemy activity within the 1st Brigade's AO continued at a low level during the fourth week of March. In four separate contacts, 1st Brigade forces killed ten enemy soldiers and captured two prisoners-of-war.

The most significant contact occurred at 1600 hours on 28 March 8.5 kilometers north of Dau Tieng (XT491473) in the Razorbacks. The 1st Brigade Mini-Cav with the Reconnaissance Platoon and Company C, 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 5th Infantry, engaged 8-10 enemy in bunkers with organic weapons, helicopter gunships, tactical air strikes and artillery. Seven enemy soldiers were killed. Return fire by the enemy resulted in one U.S. killed, three U.S. wounded and one Kit Carson Scout wounded. Three AK47 rifles, ten pounds of documents, and ten pounds of clothing were evacuated.

Operations by 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry during this period resulted in 12 enemy killed and the capture of two prisoners-of-war. On 22 March at 1800 hours, an LOH from Troop D 3-4 Cav on visual reconnaissance over the Fil Hol Rubber Plantation (XT695206) received small arms fire. The gunship returned fire with organic weapons, killing four of the enemy.

On 26 March at 0720 hours, a light scout team from Troop D, 3-4 Cav engaged 5-4 enemies with organic weapons and artillery resulting in two enemy soldiers killed. A sweep of the area by Troop C, 3-4 Cav and Company D, 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry resulted in the capture of two prisoners-of-war and the evacuation of two AK47 rifles, ten pounds of documents, one S.O.I. and code book, and ten pounds of medical supplies. One of the prisoners captured identified the B1 Staff Section, 268 Regiment. He also stated that the entire 268 Regiment was located in the Boi Loi Woods (XT4838) with an approximate strength of 300 men in January.

On 29 March at 1730 hours, a light scout team of Troop D, 3-4 Cav engaged five enemy soldiers about 2 kilometers north of the Straight Edge Woods (XT169385) with organic weapons and artillery. Four enemy soldiers were killed.

The only significant enemy caches found during this period were by Troop A, 3-4 Cav on 23 and 24 March approximately 10 kilometers north of the Ben Cui Rubber Plantation (XT426580, XT432560, XT432554). A medical cache containing 100 pounds of penicillin pills, five pounds of unidentified red powder, ten pounds of sulphate, seven pounds of unidentified pink pills, one five gallon can of ether, one .50 caliber can of ether vials, two .50 caliber cans of syringes and surgical thread, two .50 caliber cans of powdered penicillin in bottles, one .50 caliber can of unidentified yellow powder, four quart bottles of ether, one five gallon can of chloroform, nine bottles of malaria pills, five pounds of unidentified yellow pills, two 500ml bags of glucose, three pounds of

unidentified orange pills, nine pounds of unidentified orange powder, 18 pounds of unidentified white pills, two bags of surgical thread, and two CKC rifles was located at 1245 hours on 23 March. At 1100 hours on 24 March 4,720 pounds of rice were evacuated. At 1515 hours on 24 March 50 pounds of medical supplies were evacuated.

Enemy activity within the 3rd Brigade area of operations remained at a low level as main force units continued to avoid contact while attempting to replenish logistical and personnel losses. In 19 separate contacts, 3rd Brigade forces killed 46 enemy soldiers and captured two prisoners-of-war.

On 31 March at 2050 hours, Company B, 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry engaged an unknown number of enemy with organic weapons 8.5 kilometers northwest of Hiep Hoa (XT373110) in the Plain of Reeds. Six enemy were killed and three AK-47 rifles and three RPG rounds were evacuated. The enemy returned fire with organic weapons, wounding two U.S. soldiers.

On 22 March at 2130 hours, a combat patrol of Company A, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 22nd Infantry engaged an unknown number of the enemy with organic weapons, a Night Hawk helicopter gunships and artillery, 4 kilometers northwest of Cu Chi (XT599161). Nine enemy were killed and ½ pound of documents were evacuated with no U.S. casualties.

A prisoner-of-war was captured by Company B, 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry 9 kilometers southwest of Go Dau Ha (XT351175). The PW was an NCO for the Commander of the 269 Battalion. He revealed that the main mission of the 269 Battalion is to combat the success of the Rural Development Cadre in Loc Giang and Duc Hoa (D). He also stated that the 269 Battalion plans on attacking three allied posts in the vicinity of Loc Giang (XT4315), An Hiep (XT4612), and Rach Cong (XT4111).

In an action by snipers of Company D, 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry on 27 March at 1930 hours 10 kilometers southwest of Dau Trieng (XT467370), in the Boi Loi Woods, five enemy soldiers were killed. Two AK47 rifles, 2 ¼ pounds of documents, ¼ pound of medical supplies, and ten pounds of clothing were evacuated.

A Hoi Chanh received by Company D, 2nd Battalion, 31st Infantry at 1350 hours on 27 March 10 kilometers southwest of Hiep Hoa (XS426940) identified the 3 Company, 267 Battalion and related that the Company's mission was to support local forces in attacking Revolutionary Development Cadre.

Activity within the area of operations of 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division remained moderate during the week as main force units continued to work with local forces to disrupt the Pacification Program. In 32 separate contacts, 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division forces killed 86 enemy soldiers and captured seven prisoners-of-war.

In two separate contacts on 22 March at 1950 and 2030 hours, elements of Company C, 2nd Battalion, 60th Infantry, killed four enemy soldiers 4 kilometers east of Tan Tru (XS703625). Three prisoners-of-war were captured by B/2-60 Inf on 23 March at 1651 hours 2 kilometers

northeast of Tan Tru (XS681651). They identified the C5 Company, K5 Battalion, 1 NVA regiment which had last been identified by a prisoner-of-war captured on 19 March 10.5 kilometers northwest of Tan Tru (XS591696).

In an action on 25 March at 1120 hours, D/2-60 Inf with air cushion vehicles engaged three enemy with organic weapons and helicopter gunships 5 kilometers north of Tan Tru (XS70660). Two enemy soldiers were killed, one prisoner-of-war was captured, and two AK47 rifles were evacuated. One U.S. soldier was wounded by enemy small arms fire. The PW identified his unit as C4 (107mm Rocket Company), 3 Artillery Battalion which previous intelligence had indicated was targeted against the 2nd Battalion, 60th Infantry's Base Camp at Tan Tru (XS665623).

On 27 March at 0125 hours, a combat patrol of Company D, 5th Battalion, 60th Infantry with helicopter gunships of the 190th Assault Helicopter Company, reacting to duffel bag activations, engaged an unknown number of enemy 8 kilometers north of Thu Thua (XS506800) with organic weapons, one light fire team, and one artillery battery (150 rounds illumination), resulting in 13 enemy soldiers killed. Three SKS rifles, four AK47 rifles, one RPG launcher with 13 RPG rounds, one ChiCom .30 caliber machine gun, 33 rounds of 82mm mortar, 7,750 rounds of small arms ammunition, three anti-tank mines, 751 pounds of explosives, seven ChiCom hand grenades, one protective mask, 30 pounds of rice, 30 blasting caps, five pounds of clothing, two pounds of medical supplies, one round of 57mm ammunition, and five pounds of documents were evacuated. The enemy returned fire with organic weapons slightly damaging one helicopter. There were no U.S. casualties. The captured documents identified the K8 Training Battalion which trains newly infiltrated replacements in sapper tactics.

Elements of Company E (Ranger), 75th Infantry had three significant contracts during this reporting period. On 25 March at 1540 hours, Team 21 engaged an estimated platoon of enemy soldiers 6 kilometers north of Tan Hiep (XS529588) and killed five of the enemy. Evacuated were one ChiCom hand grenade and ½ pound of documents. On 31 March at 0830 hours, Team 17 with elements of Troop B, 3rd Squadron, 17th Air Cavalry engaged an unknown number of enemy 3.5 kilometers southwest of Rach Kien (XS715670) with organic weapons and helicopter gunships resulting in six enemy killed. One K54 pistol, one ChiCom hand grenade and ½ pound of documents were evacuated. There were no U.S. casualties. Team 24 with elements of B/3-17 Air Cav engaged an unknown number of enemy at 1720 hours on 31 March 6.5 kilometers south of Ben Luc (XS622699) with organic weapons and artillery, resulting in seven enemy killed.

On 23 March at 2020 hours, Company C, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 47th Infantry engaged an unknown number of enemy 5 kilometers southeast of Binh Phuoc (XS639508) with organic weapons and artillery. Five enemy soldiers were killed. One AK47 rifle and two pounds of documents were evacuated.

On 25 March, Major General Edward Bautz, Jr., Commanding General (Designate), 25th Infantry Division, visited Cu Chi Base Camp for an orientation on 25th Infantry Division activities.

The 25th Infantry Division and 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division forces killed 553 and captured 32 of the enemy during the month of March, accounted for 227 individual weapons, 21 crew served weapons, and 11.03 tons of rice (captured or destroyed). Division soldiers destroyed 240 mines and boobytraps while detonating 72, resulting in eight U.S. soldiers killed and 106 wounded.

In March, 53,216 patients were treated on MEDCAPS and dental civic action programs. A class for 16 RF/FF medics was started by the 12th Evacuation Hospital at Cu Chi Base Camp. The 3-4 Cav conducted MEDCAPS combined with Vietnamese medics, enhancing the rapport of the GVN and providing a method of training GVN personnel.

Approximately 17 million leaflets were disseminated throughout the TAOI during the month and 1500 broadcast were made by ground and air resources. A total of 242 Hoi Chanh rallied during the month. A program to induce wounded VC to rally was initiated by the 3rd Brigade along the Vam Co Dong River between FSB Hampton (XT417238) and FSB Houston (XT437070).

Hamlet Evaluation System (HRS-70) ratings as of 28 February 1970 were:
Province ABCDEVCTay Ninh 28929200Hau Nghia 032554800Long
An 118112966115

The percentage of population in A, B, and C category hamlets as of 28 February 1970 was 98.7 percent in Tay Ninh, 70.4 percent in Hau Nghia, and 87.0 percent in Long An.

Enemy initiated activity increased significantly during the week (1-7 April) within the 25th Infantry Division's area of operations, as enemy forces conducted attacks by fire and limited sapper attacks against allied installations within the 1st and 3rd Brigade AOS. The increased period of enemy activity during the week produced the highest output of enemy initiated activity since October 1969. Primary areas of enemy activity were in the Renegade Woods (XT2930), Tay Ninh Base Camp (XT1651), Duc Huc (XT3408), Dau Tieng (XT4947), and west of Go Dru Ha (XT3925). Mining activity also increased during the week.

Ten shelling incidents were reported within the 1st Brigade AO during the week. Dau Tieng Base Camp (XT491473) received 40 rounds of 82mm mortar fire at 0110 hours on 1 April, resulting in light damage to four AH-1G (Cobra) helicopters. The fire was returned with artillery mortars, a Shadow and a light fire team with unknown results. On 1 April, Tay Ninh Base Camp (XT1651) received eight rounds of 77 mm recoilless rifle fire at 0055 hours, four rounds of HE at 0245 hours, and five rounds of 122m rocket fire at 0630 hours resulting in six U.S. wounded, heavy damage to one truck, and light damage to two trucks and one building. Artillery returned fire to XT125525 and XT067456 with unknown results. At first light, the Reconnaissance Platoon, 3rd Battalion, 22nd Infantry swept the area of the suspected enemy locations and evacuated one protective mask, one RPG round and one ChiCon hand grenade. Tay Ninh Base Camp received three 122mm rockets at 0710 hours

on 3 April resulting in one U.S. killed, 11 U.S. wounded, heavy damage to one building and light damage to another building. On 7 April at 1000 hours Company C, 3rd Battalion, 22nd Infantry near the Straight Edge Woods (XT178297) received eight rounds of 82mm. A UH-1H helicopter in the vicinity received organic weapons and RPG fire from an unknown number of enemy. Two U.S. soldiers were killed, five U.S. wounded and there was heavy damage to the uh-1H helicopter.

In two separate contacts, 1st Brigade forces killed eight enemy soldiers. On 1 April at 2015 hours, Company C, 4th Battalion (Mechanized), 23rd Infantry engaged five to six enemy soldiers 1 kilometer north of Phu Khuong (XT337600) with organic weapons and artillery, killing two enemy soldiers and evacuating one Ak-47 rifle. On 5 April at 1225 hours, A/4-23 Inf (M) engaged an unknown number of enemy at the southeastern base of Nui Ba Den Mountain (XT290570) with organic weapons, an Air Force Forward Air Controller, air strikes, a light fire team, and artillery resulting in six enemy killed and the evacuation of one RPG launcher and one AK-47 rifle. Enemy organic weapons fire killed two and wounded 11 U.S. soldiers.

Operations by 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry during this period resulted in 11 enemy killed. On 5 April at 1820 hours, a light scout team, while on visual reconnaissance over the Boi Loi Woods (XT504335), engaged three enemy soldiers with automatic weapons resulting in three enemy soldiers killed. At 1015 hours on 7 April, a light fire team from D/3-4 Cav with elements from 116th Assault Helicopter Company and 6th Battalion, 31st Infantry engaged an unknown number of enemy 9 kilometers east of Trung Lap (XT690218), resulting in four enemy killed. Four AK-47 rifles, one RPG launcher, one pound of medical supplies and one pound of documents were evacuated. Enemy small arms fire caused moderate damage to one LOH.

Within the 3rd Brigade's AO, nine shelling incidents were reported during the week. The most significant one occurred at 0245 hours on 1 April, when Company E, 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry, at Patrol Base Blue (XT258291) received four 107mm rockets, 30 RPG rounds, and 30 rounds HE resulting in two U.S. wounded. Fire was returned with artillery, a light fire team, and a Night Hawk until 0315 hours when contact was lost.

The most significant contact within the 3rd Brigade's AO began at 0840 hours on 2 April when Teams 38 and 39, Company F (Ranger), 75th Infantry, were inserted into the Renegade Woods (XT2930) reacting to intelligence information. The contact lasted until 6 April, ultimately involving Companies A, B, and C, 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry and Companies A and B, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 22nd Infantry, and Companies A and B, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 22nd Infantry, supported by artillery, tactical air strikes, Air Force Forward Air Controllers, helicopter gunships, flame bath, Shadow, Night Hawk, and flare ships. The total results for the operations were 101 enemy killed (BC), one prisoner-of-war captured, and two Hoi Chanh received. U.S. casualties were 11 killed, one died of wounds, and 34 wounded. For further information, see Enclosure 6 and 372nd Radio Research Company Operational Report - Lessons Learned for the period ending 30 April 1970.

In other actions by 3rd Brigade forces, seven enemy soldiers were killed, one prisoner-of-war captured and three Hoi Chanh received. At

2155 hours on 4 April, a night defensive position of Company C, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 22nd Infantry in the Michelin Rubber Plantation (XT589501) received small arms fire from an unknown number of enemy. Fire were returned with mortars resulting in four enemy killed.

At 1900 hours on 5 April, Company A, 6th Battalion, 31st Infantry engaged two enemy soldiers 8 kilometers east of Trung Lap (XT672222), with organic weapons resulting in one enemy killed, one enemy wounded and two Hoi Chanh received. On 6 April, a Hoi Chanh rallied to A/6-31 Inf near the 5 April contact site (XT671225). He identified himself as a platoon leader in the 2 Company, 1 Battalion, Quyet Thang Regiment. He stated that the 1 Battalion was now located in Phu Hoa Tay (CAN), which is the normal area of operation of the Quyet Thang Regiment. The 1 Battalion was last identified by a Hoi Chanh who rallied vicinity XT626222 on 23 March.

Enemy initiated activity within the area of operations of 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division remained at a low level as main force units attempted to avoid contact. In 14 separate contacts, 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division forces killed 23 enemy soldiers and captured one prisoner-of-war.

AT 1330 hours on 1 April, Company C, 2nd Battalion, 60th Infantry engaged an unknown number of enemy 5 kilometers west of Ben Luc (XS578753) with organic weapons and a light fire team, resulting in three enemy killed. Documents captured northwest of Ben Luc (XS588790) by B/2-60 Inf at 1200 hours on 3 April identified the Postal and Transportation Section of SR-2, Ben Thu (D) element. No tactical information was obtained.

AT 0440 hours on 1 April, Company C, 5th Battalion, 60th Infantry engaged an unknown number of enemy 4 kilometers north of Tan Tru (XS658697) with organic weapons and artillery killing two enemy soldiers. One AK47 rifle was evacuated. At 2120 hours on 6 April, B/5-60 Inf with river patrol boats (PBRs), engaged three enemy soldiers 5 kilometers northeast of Tan Tru (XS705668) killing two enemy soldiers.

On 4 April at 1100 hours, Company A, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 47th Infantry engaged three enemy soldiers 4 kilometers northeast of Binh Phuoc (XS63588) with organic weapons and a light fire team, resulting in three enemy killed.

In an action by Teams 14 and 21, Company E (Ranger), 75th Infantry, 5 kilometers north of Thu Thua (XS530770) on 7 April at 1950 hours, six enemy soldiers were engaged with organic weapons, a light fire team, and artillery. Three enemy were killed and three AK47 rifles were evacuated.

On 2 April, the 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 5th Infantry was placed under the operational control of the 1st Air Cavalry Division.

On 2 April, Major General Edward Bautz, Jr. became Commanding General of the 25th Infantry Division. Also, Colonel Thomas J. Hanifen became Chief of Staff of the 25th Infantry Division.

Major General Alberto Pico, Adjutant General and Lieutenant Governor of Puerto Rico visited Cu Chi Base Camp on 2 April for an orientation on 25th Infantry Division activities.

Major General James W. Sutherland, Jr., U.S. Army, DCG, II Field Force, visited Cu Chi Base Camp on 4 April for an orientation of 25th Infantry Division activities. On 6 April, Major General Sutherland visited Tan An for an orientation on the activities of the 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division.

Brigadier General Stewart L. McKenny, Deputy STANO, ACSI, DA visited Cu Chi Base Camp on 5 April to obtain information on surveillance, target acquisition and night observation sensor devices which are currently employed against NVA/VC forces. Colonel William E. Burr, Chief MACVJ3-06 visited Cu Chi Base Camp for an orientation on 25th Infantry Division activities on 5 April.

On 7 April, the Citizen's Committee For Peace With Freedom In Vietnam visited Cu Chi Base Camp to obtain information on the current situation in the Republic of Vietnam. Vietnamization, and the Pacification Program. The Party consisted of Dr. Edmund A. Guillon, Dean, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University; Mr. Charles Tyroler, President, Quadri-Science, Inc.; Mr. David Bradshaw, Attorney; and Mr. Peter White, Director, World Affairs Council, Atlanta. They were escorted by Brigadier General Greene and Mr. Richard J. Harrington, U.S. Embassy.

Enemy initiated activity within the 25th Infantry Division's area of operations decreased but remained at a low level during the second week in April (8-14). Primary offensive activity for main force units continued to be the conduct of limited attacks by fire against allied installations. Areas of primary enemy activity were in the Renegade Woods (XT2931), west of Nui Ba Den Mountain (XT2858), Dua Tieng (XT4947), and in the Boi Loi Woods (XT4837).

Activity within the 1st Brigade's AO remained at a low level this week with only scattered engagements reported in which 12 enemy soldiers were killed. However, two significant shellings occurred in the 1st Brigade during the week. Dau Tieng Base Camp (XT491473) received 22 rounds of 120mm mortar fire from northwest of the camp at 0100 hours on 9 April, resulting in one U.S. wounded and heavy damage to a petroleum oil lubricants bladder. Fire was returned by 4.2 inch and 81mm mortars with unknown results. At 0030 hours on 11 April, Tay Ninh Base Camp (XT1651), resulting in one U.S. soldier wounded and minor damage to the perimeter's defensive wire. Fire was returned with Night Hawk and artillery with unknown results.

On 12 April at 1405 hours, Company C, 2nd Battalion, 12th Infantry discovered an enemy bunker complex 5.5 kilometers east of Ben Buc in the Trapezoid (XT628355). Ten bunkers, 800 pounds of rice, seven small arms magazines, and 150 pounds of small arms ammunition were destroyed. One and a half pounds of documents were evacuated. An ammunition cache was located by C/2-12 Inf on 14 April at 1230 hours 7 kilometers east of Ben Suc (XT647338). Eighty RPG rounds, 53 RPG boosters, and two anti-

personnel mines were destroyed. One unknown type rifle, one light machine gun, and one 82mm mortar sight were evacuated.

Company C, 3rd Battalion, 22nd Infantry received eight rounds of 82mm mortar fire 4 kilometers southeast of the Straight Edge Woods (XT180293) at 1000 hours. A UH-1H helicopter, called in for a MEDEVAC, received heavy enemy .51 caliber machine gun, small arms, and RPG fire and was downed in the vicinity of XT179292 with heavy damage. Five U.S. soldiers were wounded and two killed. An hour and a half later (1130 hours), C/3-22 Inf received small arms fire from an unknown number of enemy 30 meters from the shelling incident (XT178297). Fire was returned with organic weapons, a light fire team, air strikes, and artillery with unknown results. Three U.S. soldiers were killed and two were wounded in the engagement. A sweep of the previous day's contact area by B/B/3-22 Inf located six enemy dead. Two anti-tank mines, six RPG rounds, two RPG boosters, 14 rifle grenades, eight ChiCom hand grenades, 30 rounds of .51 caliber ammunition, 300 rounds of SKS ammunition and 25 ¼ pound sticks of TNT were destroyed. Evacuated to Tay Ninh were 300 pounds of clothing, one medical bag, and 32 pounds of documents.

A night defensive position of A/3-22 Inf in the Straight Edge Woods engaged ten enemy soldiers with organic weapons, a Night Hawk, and artillery at 2050 hours on 9 April. Six enemy soldiers were killed while four AK47 rifles and one backpack were evacuated. There were no U.S. casualties.

Team 11, Company F (Rangers), 75th Infantry, reacting to duffel bag activations, engaged 12 enemy soldiers 6 kilometers southwest of Phu Khuong (XT384555) with organic weapons resulting in seven enemy killed. One AK47 rifle, one K54 pistol and three pounds of documents were evacuated.

Operations by 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry during the second week of April resulted in seven enemy killed in three separate contacts. The most significant contact occurred at 1700 hours on 11 April in Boi Loi Woods (XT415405) when an LOH from Troop D, 3rd Sqd, 4th Cav engaged an unknown number of enemy soldiers with organic weapons and a light scout team. The enemy returned with small arms fire, hitting the LOH and forcing it to land with light damage. One platoon from B/3-4 Cav, reacted to the contact and located six enemy bodies. One AK47 rifle, two K54 pistols, and three pounds of documents were evacuated.

A cache was located in a tunnel in the Boi Loi Woods (XT502332) by C/3-4 Cav on 9 April at 1740 hours. Fifteen blasting caps, five pounds of medical supplies, miscellaneous booby trap manufacturing material and one pound of documents were evacuated. The tunnel, two 105mm rounds, two CBU bombs, and one shape charge were destroyed. The captured documents identified the C23 Medical Company, 268 Regiment.

Enemy activity within the 3rd Brigade's AO remained at a low level during the week as main force units avoided contact. 3rd Brigade forces killed 12 enemy soldiers and captured one prisoner-of-war in four separate contacts.

On 11 April at 1315 hours, 3rd Brigade Mini-Cav with the 25th Military Intelligence Company and elements of 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 22nd Infantry, exploiting Hoi Chanh information, destroyed 20 rounds of 60mm mortar and 12 RPG rounds, 6 kilometers northeast of Trung Lap in the Ho Bo Woods (XT6527245). Three RPD light machine guns, one Ak-47 rifle, and one RPG optical sight were evacuated.

On 12 April at 0005 hours, Company A, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 22nd Infantry engaged an estimated enemy platoon 3.5 kilometers northwest of Cu Chi (XT597143) with organic weapons and artillery resulting in six enemy soldiers killed. Enemy small arms fire wounded six U.S. soldiers and caused light damage to two APCs. Contact was lost at 0110 hours.

Company C, 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry located an ammunition cache in the Renegade Woods (XT286323) on 8 April at 1245 hours. One claymore mine, nine RPG rounds, one RPG booster, two ChiCom hand grenades, and 800 rounds of small arms ammunition were evacuated to Go Dau Ha. Two hundred pounds of rice were destroyed also.

A combat patrol from Company D, 6th Battalion, 31st Infantry engaged four enemy soldiers on 10 April at 0140 hours in the Plain of Reeds (XS341905) with organic weapons and artillery resulting in one enemy killed and one backpack evacuated. Enemy returned fire with small arms until 0150 hours when contact was lost. AT 1800 hours on 11 April, a combat patrol from D/6-31 Inf engaged four enemy soldiers 7 kilometers southwest of the previous day's contact (XS311844) with organic weapons and a light fire team. Four enemy were killed and two RPG launchers, one RPG booster and ½ pound of documents were evacuated to Cu Chi. There was no enemy return fire and no U.S. casualties.

Enemy activity within the 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division's AO remained at a low level during the second week of April as main force units continued to coordinate with local units in an attempt to disrupt the Pacification Program. 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division Forces killed 25 enemy soldiers in eight separate contacts this week.

At 2230 hours on 11 April, Company A, 2nd Battalion, 60th Infantry located and destroyed two 30-pound anti-tank mines and two ChiCom hand grenades 5.5 kilometers south of Binh Phouc (XS633503). Four hundred rounds of small arms ammunition were evacuated to Rach Kien. AT 1550 hours, A/5-60 Inf engaged an unknown number of enemy at the same spot with organic weapons, a light scout team, and one light fire team resulting in two enemy killed. The enemy force returned fire with organic weapons and RPG fire, killing one U.S. soldier. Nineteen bunkers, nine booby-trapped hand grenades, and two 82mm mortar rounds were destroyed. One RPG launcher and one pound of documents were evacuated. A sweep of the 11 April contact area by A/5-60 Inf on 12 April at 1105 hours located one medical aid bag, one flashlight, two NVA protective masks, 700 small arms rounds, two NVA protective masks, two AK-47 magazines, two transistor radios, 200 pounds of rice, and one field stove which were evacuated to Rach Kien (XS739696).

In an action on 13 April at 2059 hours, the Reconnaissance Platoon, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 47th Infantry engaged two enemy soldiers 7

kilometers south of Tan An (XS490669) with organic weapons and artillery resulting in one enemy killed. Eight B-40 rounds, 40 pounds of C-4, one U.S. claymore mine and 1000 small arms rounds were evacuated.

Company E (Rangers), 75th Infantry had two significant contacts this week. On 12 April at 0450 hours, Team 14 engaged two enemy soldiers 6 kilometers west of Tan An (XS490669) with organic weapons, resulting in two enemy killed. Two K-54 pistols, miscellaneous web gear, and ¼ pound of documents were evacuated. Team 11, engaged six enemy soldiers in a sampan 5 kilometers west of Ben Luc (XS577753) with organic weapons on 13 April at 1825 hours. Four enemy soldiers were killed and one RPG launcher and one Ak-47 rifle were evacuated.

The 1st Air Cavalry Division relinquished operational control of the 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 5th Infantry on 12 April and the 1-5 Inf (M) returned to the 1st Brigade.

Lieutenant General Walter T. Kerwin, DCSPER, DA visited Cu Chi Base Camp on 9 April to discuss Officer retention/enlisted extensions, drug abuse, confinement facilities, DA support of Awards Program, uniform for RVN returnees and strength accounting procedures.

The Fifth SR-1 Commander's Conference was held on 11 April at 25th Infantry Division Headquarters, Cu Chi Base Camp for an intelligence briefing and a discussion of operations against enemy units in SR-1.

Colonel Arthur W. Hackwood, Chief, U.S. Army Security Agency, Pacific, visited Cu Chi Base Camp on 13 April for an orientation on 25th Infantry Division activities.

Enemy initiated activity within the 25th Infantry Division's TAOI remained at a low level during the third week in April (15-21 April). Enemy activity continued to consist of limited attacks by fire against allied installations and reconnaissance of future targets for an expected offensive to be initiated in late April or early May. Also, enemy mining activity stayed at the same level as in the second week of April. Primary areas of enemy activity were in the vicinity of Tay Ninh (XT1651) and east of the Angel's Wing.

Enemy activity remained at a low level in the 1st Brigade's AO during the week as main force units continued to avoid contact while attempting to replenish logistical and personnel losses. In two separate contacts, 1st Brigade forces killed ten enemy soldiers. Three significant shelling incidents occurred in the 1st Brigade AO during the week. Dau Tieng Base Camp (XT491473) received 10 rounds of 120mm mortar fire at 2110 hours on 20 April resulting in six U.S. wounded. Fire was returned with artillery and mortars to XT5151 with unknown results. At 0140 hours on 21 April, Company A, 3rd Battalion, 22nd Infantry at FSB Washington (XT146568) received 15 rounds of 60mm mortar fire from XT155573 resulting in two U.S. wounded. Fire was returned by artillery with unknown results. On 21 April at 0600 hours, Tay Ninh Base Camp (XT1651) received seven 122mm rockets from the northeast resulting in two U.S. wounded, heavy damage to one UH-1H helicopter and light damage to another UH-1H helicopter.

The most significant contact in the 1st Brigade AO occurred on 17 April at 1520 hours when Company C, 2nd Battalion, 12th Infantry engaged an unknown number of enemy soldiers 6 kilometers northwest of Ben Suc (XT547387) with organic weapons and a flame thrower resulting in four enemy soldiers killed and the evacuation of three AK47 rifles and one RPG launcher. The enemy force returned fire with organic weapons and hand grenades until 1750 hours when contact was lost. At 1830 hours, C/2-12 Inf received automatic weapons fire from the south resulting in one U.S. soldier killed and four wounded. Fire was returned with organic weapons resulting in five enemy wounded. Fire was returned with organic weapons resulting in five enemy soldiers killed and the evacuation of three AK47 rifles. Contact was lost at 1900 hours.

Operations by 3rd Squadron, 4th Calvary during the third week of April resulted in five enemy killed in three separate contacts. The most significant contact occurred at 0705 hours on 15 April when D/3-4 Cav engaged three enemy 2 kilometers south of Ben Suc (XT568312) with organic weapons and a light fire team resulting in three enemy soldiers killed.

Enemy activity within the 3rd Brigade's AO remained at a low level during the week as main force units avoided contact. In three separate contacts, 3rd Brigade forces killed 20 enemy soldiers.

The most significant contact occurred on 19 April at 1030 hour when a UH-1C helicopter from the 116 Assault Helicopter Company received small arms ground fire from an estimated 20 enemy soldiers 6 kilometers southeast of Trang Bang (XT545167). Fire was returned with organic weapons resulting in six enemy killed. Company A and the Scout Platoon, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 22nd Infantry moved into the contact area about 1135 hours where they engaged an unknown number of enemy with organic weapons, light fire team, and artillery resulting in seven enemy killed. Evacuated from the contact area were three AK47 rifles, one .45 caliber pistol, four AK47 magazines and ¼ pound of documents. Five hand grenades, one booby-trapped 81mm mortar round, five bunkers, ten fighting positions, two trenches, one U.S. ammunition pouch, and one first aid pouch were destroyed.

Team 32 Company F (Rangers), 75th Infantry engaged five enemy soldiers 7 kilometers northeast of Trung Lap in the Ho Bo Woods (XT656242) resulting in five enemy killed. Enemy small arms fire wounded one U.S. soldier. Three AK47 rifles, one backpack and 1/8 pound of documents were evacuated. The captured documents identified the Rear Service Section, Quyet Thang Regiment.

Two Hoi Chanh were received by Company C, 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry at 0640 hours on 19 April 7.5 kilometers south of Go Dau Ha. One stated that he was a member of the Dung Binh Local Force unit whose mission was to provide security for civilian laborers carrying ammunition and small arms from Dia Gia, Cambodia (XT280150) to Ba Thu (XT250030). Both men were subordinate to a rear service element, probably the 100 Rear Service Group.

Enemy activity in the area of operations of the 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division remained at a low level during the week, as main force

units coordinated with local forces to harass the GVN Pacification Program. In 14 separate contacts, 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division forces killed 33 enemy soldiers and captured three prisoners-of-war.

Tan An Airstrip (XS552649) received five rounds of 82mm mortar fire at 0025 hours on 16 April, resulting in seven U.S. soldiers wounded, light damage to three building and one 5-ton truck. Fire was returned with artillery with unknown results.

The most significant contact occurred 6 kilometers west of Ben Luc (XS565757) at 1255 hours on 19 April when Troop A, 3rd Squadron, 17th Air Cavalry with aero rifle platoon, reacting to an Intelligence target, received small arms ground fire from an unknown number of enemy. Companies A and D, 2nd Battalion, 60th Infantry were inserted at 1305 hours and they engaged the same enemy force with organic weapons, a light fire team, and artillery resulting in 14 enemy killed. Enemy small arms fire killed one U.S. soldier and wounded three U.S. soldiers and one Kit Carson Scout. Three AK47 rifles, two transistor radios, two ponchos and ¼ pound of documents were evacuated. They destroyed 25 bunkers, 50 pounds of rice, 20 ChiCom hand grenades, one stove, and one pound of medical supplies. Also, two destroyed sampans were located.

At 2234 hours on 15 April, Company A, 5th Battalion, 60th Infantry engaged two enemy soldiers 6.5 kilometers north of Tan Tru (XS653697) with organic weapons and artillery resulting in two enemy killed. Two AK47 rifles, two backpacks, two ChiCom hand grenades, and one pound of documents were evacuated.

Company E (Rangers) 75th Infantry had two significant contacts this week. On 21 April at 1950 hours, Team 11 engaged an unknown number of enemy 4.5 kilometers west of Ben Luc (XS567760) with organic weapons, a Navy light fire team, and a Night Hawk resulting in three enemy killed. Team 17 on PBRs engaged five to ten enemy at 1955 hours on 21 April 2 kilometers northwest of Team 11's contact (XT572778) with organic weapons resulting in three enemy soldiers killed.

On 17 April, 3rd Brigade released operational control of the 6th Battalion, 31st Infantry which returned to the 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division. On 18 April, the 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 47th Infantry left the 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division and was placed under the administrative and logistical control of the 2nd Brigade and deployed in Nnon Trach District.

Mr. Bryant, CS12, USARV Ammunition Surveillance Inspector, visited Cu Chi Base Camp and subordinate units throughout the 25th Infantry Division from 15-21 April to observe and discuss 25th Infantry Division ammunition storage and dispersal procedures.

Major General Donald H. Cowles, ACoFS, J3, USMACV, visited Cu Chi Base Camp on 19 and 20 April for an orientation on 25th Infantry, Division activities. On 20 April, Lieutenant General John D. La Velle, USAF, Director, Defense Communications Planning Group, DA, Colonel L.V. Hoyt, DCPG LNO, Saigon, Lieutenant Colonel Herbert C. Perlman, USAF, Ex Asst, DCPG, and Major W.T. Chawtek, USMC, DCPG LNO Saigon, visited Cu Chi Base Camp to obtain an update on current Duffel Bag/Bass operations.

Enemy initiated activity within the 25th Infantry Division's TAOI remained at a low level during the fourth week of April (22-30 April). Offensive activity generated by enemy forces continued to consist of limited attacks by fire against Allied fire support bases and patrol bases while conducting reconnaissance of future targets. Mining activity increased during the week with the primary area being in the Citadel (XT5425). Primary areas of enemy activity were in the vicinity of Tay Ninh (XT1651) and Dau Tieng (XT4947).

Activity within the 1st Brigade's AO remained at a low level this week as main force units avoided contact while attempting to replenish logistical and personnel losses. In six separate contacts, 1st Brigade forces killed eight enemy soldiers. Five shelling incidents were reported during the week but only one was significant. On 26 April at 2255 hours, Company A, 2nd Battalion, 12th Infantry at Fire Support Base Pine Ridge in the Razorbacks (XT522580) received 25 rounds of 82mm mortar fire and 10-15 RPG rounds from an unknown number of enemy. Immediately following this barrage, 10-15 enemy sappers breached the wire from the east and proceeded to detonate about 25 satchel charges and 30 hand grenades in hootches and bunkers throughout the FSB. The enemy force withdrew the same way they came in and were engaged with organic weapons, artillery, a light fire team, Shadow, and a flare ship until 2350 hours when contact was lost. Four U.S. soldiers were killed and 13 wounded in the attack while the enemy lost one KIA. Destroyed were two line bunkers, one radio shack, one medic shack, one command post bunker, two artillery hootches, five sleeping hootches, and one generator shop with four generators. An artillery fire direction was evacuated.

The two most significant contacts in the 1st Brigade AO occurred in the Straight Edge Woods. On 23 April at 1900 hours, the Reconnaissance Platoon of the 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 5th Infantry engaged two enemy soldiers at XT177337 moving to the southwest with organic weapons and a light fire team resulting in two enemy killed. One AK47 rifle, one 15 pound mine, 150 rounds of small arms ammunition, one set of NVA web gear, one shovel, and ½ pound of documents were evacuated. The captured documents identified the D14 Battalion, which normally operates in the contact area. At 1405 hours on 25 April, B/1-5 Inf (M) 2 kilometers north of the B/1-5 Inf (M) contact (XT180374), received small arms and RPG fire from six to ten enemy soldiers. The U.S. force returned fire with organic weapons, a light fire team, TAC air strikes, and artillery resulting in two enemy killed. One Ak47 rifle, two RPG launchers, three RPG rounds, and two NVA helmets were evacuated. Two U.S. soldiers were wounded.

Operations by 3rd Squadron, 4th Calvary during the fourth week of April resulted in four enemy killed in two separate contacts. The most significant contact occurred at 0710 hours on 23 April when a Light Scout Team from Troop D, 3-4 Cav engaged three enemy soldiers in bunkers 4 kilometers southwest of Ben Suc in the Ho Bo Woods (XT554298) with organic weapons resulting in three enemy killed. An Aero Rifle Platoon was inserted in the contact area and located one destroyed RPG launcher and one destroyed K54 pistol. Evacuated were one AK47 rifle, ten pounds of clothing and two pounds of documents. The captured documents

consisted of a series of letters, which identified the Rear Service and Political Staffs of SR-1.

Three enemy arms caches were located by B/3-4 Cav in a three day sweep of an area 11 kilometers northwest of Dau Tieng in the Crescent. On 22 April at 1516 hours, B/3-4 Cav located six bunkers at XT426556 which contained one light machine gun, four AK47 rifles, one M16 rifle, one ChiCom hand grenade and one 60mm mortar round. The cache was approximately two to three months old and in poor condition. The weapons were evacuated to FSB Wood. On 23 April at 0900 hours, B/3-4 Cav located a cache 80 meters south of the previous day's cache at XT404548. Destroyed were 412 ChiCom hand grenades, 130 rifle grenades, 63 rounds of 57mm recoilless rifle ammunition, 30 rounds of 75mm recoilless rifle ammunition, 146 rounds of RPG ammunition, 63 RPG boosters, 23 rounds of 82mm mortar, two rounds of 60mm mortar, 18 more rounds of 82mm mortar with fuses, seven ChiCom claymore mines, 50 claymore detonators, 36 pressure type detonators, and 3,100 rounds of small arms ammunition. On the following day, 24 April, B/3-4 Cav located another cache (in poor condition) at 1125 hours in the same place as the 23 April cache (XT424548). Destroyed were two bunkers, one 40-pound shape charge, one RPG round, one 57mm recoilless rifle round, 20 rounds of 81mm mortar and 10 ChiCom hand grenades. Evacuated were 1,030 rounds of small arms ammunition.

Enemy activity within the 3rd Brigade AO continued at a low level during the week. In nine separate contacts, 3rd Brigade forces killed 21 enemy soldiers.

In a series of three contacts, elements of the 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry killed six enemy soldiers in an area approximately 6 kilometers west of Duc Hoa. On 21 April at 2101 hours, snipers from B/2-27 Inf engaged five to six enemy at XS525993 with organic weapons and artillery resulting in two enemy killed. At 2050 hours on 23 April, snipers from C/2-27Inf engaged three enemy soldiers 260 meters southeast of the 21 April contact (XS542978) with organic weapons resulting in two enemy killed and the capture of 30 pounds of rice. Snipers from R/2-27 Inf engaged two enemy soldiers on 24 April at 0346 hours 80 meters southeast of the 21 April contact site (XS532996) with organic weapons resulting in two enemy killed.

Two Hoi Chanh were received by Company C, 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry 10 kilometers north of Duc Hoa near the Angel's Wing (XT346174). One Hoi Chanh identified himself as a civilian laborer with Group 10 which is a transportation group located in Dia Gia, Cambodia. Group 10 is probably the 82 Rear Service Group, which used to cooperate in War Zone C. The shift to the 9 VC/NVA Division south probably accounts for the 82 Rear Service Group operating in the Angel's Wing. The other Hoi Chanh was a female medic with the Information Platoon, 2642 Battalion in Ba Thu, Cambodia. The mission of the Information Platoon is to supply liaison personnel to deliver messages and letters between units in SR-2. She also stated that the morale of the 2642 Battalion is low and that there are many VC who want to Chieu Hoi but will do so only when the opportunity presents itself.

Enemy activity within the area of operations of the 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division remained at a low level during the week as main force units continued to operate in a fragmented configuration while reinforcing local forces in their efforts to disrupt the GVN Pacification Program in Loan An Province. In nine separate contacts, 17 enemy soldiers were killed and three prisoners-of-war captured.

In a contact with five enemy soldiers on 24 April at 0330 hours, in the Plain of Reeds (XS355900), one enemy soldier was killed by a combat patrol from Company C, 6th Battalion, 31st Infantry. Evacuated were one AK47 rifle, one backpack, one NVA pistol belt, one ChiCom field radio, one NVA gas mask and two pounds of documents. The captured documents identified the K4 Battalion, 1 NVA Regiment which was last identified by two prisoner-of-war captured on 20 March vicinity XS604738 by Company D, 2nd Battalion, 60th Infantry. On 25 April at 0630 hours, A/6-31 Inf engaged two to three enemy 7 kilometers west of Binh Phuoc (XS545547) with organic weapons, a light fire team and artillery resulting in two enemy killed and the evacuation of one AK47 rifle. Enemy small arms fire wounded on Kit Carson Scout.

Company C, 2nd Battalion, 60th Infantry engaged 10-15 enemy 5 kilometers west of Ben Luc (XS573579) on 24 April at 1930 hours with organic weapons, a light fire team, and a U.S. Navy light fire team resulting in seven enemy killed. There were no U.S. casualties. One K54 pistol, one ChiCom hand grenade, and two pounds of documents were evacuated. The documents identified an unknown sapper battalion of SR-2.

On 22 April at 2130 hours, Team 21, Company E (Rangers), 75th Infantry engaged ten enemy soldiers 3 kilometers northwest of Ben Luc (XS599781) with organic weapons, a U.S. Navy light fire team, and a light fire team resulting in three enemy killed. One AK47 rifle, one M16 rifle and one CKC rifle were evacuated. The enemy returned fire with small arms but there were no U.S. casualties. Team 17, Company E (Rangers), 75th Infantry with the U.S. Navy engaged 10-15 enemy soldiers 4.5 kilometers west of Ben Luc (XS580780) on 30 April at 1935 hours with organic weapons and a light fire team resulting in six enemy killed. There were no U.S. casualties.

Lieutenant General Michael S. Davison, Commanding General, II Field Force, visited Cu Chi Base Camp on 28 April for an orientation on 25th Infantry Division activities. On 29 and 30 April, the Reverend Dr. Carl McIntire (GS-17E), the Reverend Dr. James Shaw (GS-17E), Dr. Israel Guerries, and Evangelist Bob Wells visited Cu Chi Base Camp and surrounding fire support bases to obtain knowledge of the general situation within the Republic of Vietnam and to talk with troops in the field.

The 25th Infantry Division and 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division forces killed 372 and captured 11 of the enemy during the month of April, accounted for 121 individual weapons, 20 crew-served weapons, and 2.2 tons of rice (captured or destroyed). Division soldiers destroyed 116 mines and bobby traps while detonating 85, resulting in one U.S. soldier killed and 140 wounded.

During the quarter from February 1970 to 30 April 1970 the 25th Infantry Division and 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division successfully forced the enemy to continually postpone his Winter/Spring offensive. Through aggressive preemptive operations, enemy elements were forced to continue in small units unable to mount a significant offensive. During this period 25th Infantry Division operations (to include 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division) accounted for 1,565 enemy eliminated, including enemy soldiers killed, captured, and rallying (Hoi Chanh) to U.S. Forces.

Enemy maneuver elements continued to rely on sapper tactics and shellings and attacks by fire to inflict heavy losses of men and equipment within the Division's TAOI. Though the enemy had planned to use these tactics to regain the momentum he had lost since Tet 1968, 25th Infantry Division operations continued to disrupt all enemy plans. Whenever the enemy attempted to operate he was under constant pressure from snipers, combat patrols, small unit operations, and electronic surveillance. Furthermore, great strides have been made in the pacification program. The enemy had found himself more alienated from the people than at any other period during the war. Also, the tenacity and professionalism of the South Vietnamese soldiers and their ability to successfully conduct their own operations has greatly improved through combined operations with U.S. forces.

With the increased Vietnamization of the war, 25th Infantry Division forces were able to maintain a posture of "protective reaction" as the mode of operations within the Division's ATOI. Protective reaction refers to the type of combat operations used by allied commanders against Communist forces in the Republic of Vietnam to provide for the security of his unit, his tactical area of operations and the Vietnamese people. This is accomplished primarily by small unit reconnaissance patrols to locate the enemy, disrupt his movements and find his caches of arms, ammunition and rations. Large scale unit operations have proved unnecessary and unprofitable as the enemy forces are broken down into smaller and smaller units. Division forces conducted an active or mobile defense of the large inhabited areas to protect the people and Division units and installations.

The effect of these small unit reconnaissance operations has been to preempt the massing of enemy forces, destroy those forces, which are contacted and forced the enemy into his Cambodian sanctuaries or deep jungles away from the major population centers in III Corps Tactical Zone. The results of these operations have been to inflict serious personnel losses on the enemy and to disrupt his supply activities. They have disorganized the enemy's usual attack planning, imposed heavy personal losses on the enemy while reducing friendly casualties, and deprived the enemy of the arms and supplies needed to sustain his attacks. The enemy units are not only being cut down to size, but are also losing their experienced leaders.

The 1st Brigade's area of operations became extended to include the area around Dau Tieng (XT4947) with the redeployment of the 1st Infantry Division to the United States in March 1970. The combat effectiveness of the 1st Brigade was significantly strengthened by the move of the 1st

Battalion (Mechanized), 5th Infantry and 2nd Battalion, 12th Infantry from the 2nd Brigade to the 1st Brigade AO. The 1st Brigade had preempted all enemy attempts to initiate an offensive in the Tay Ninh and Binh Duong Provinces, prevented the enemy from freely using the cave-strewn slopes of Nui Ba Den as a refuge and stop-over point for infiltration groups and successfully restricted enemy infiltration into Tay Ninh Province from Cambodia. The enemy was forced to resort to attacks by fire as his primary offensive tactic.

Task Force Two (2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division) became OPCON to II FFV on 2 March 1970. The combat effectiveness of the 2nd Brigade was strengthened by the 1st Battalion, 27th Infantry and the 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry.

The 3rd Brigade continued to prevent the enemy from using the An Ninh Corridor as an infiltration route, forced main force units taking sanctuary in Cambodia to remain there and disrupted local force activities through increased use of small unit tactics, combat patrols and snipes. The 3rd Brigade was also tasked with the responsibility for the defense of Cu Chi Case Camp. The most significant contact of the reporting quarter occurred in the first week of April in the Renegade Woods involving elements of two battalions of the 3rd Brigade. Enemy losses in the contact were 101 killed, one captured and two Hoi Chanh received.

(See Enclosure 6)

Operations of 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division accounted for 711 enemy KIA, forced Sub-Region 3 units to operate in dispersed groups to escape Allied detection, disrupted Sub-Region 6 local and main force plans for attacks on Saigon and greatly expanded the pacification program in Long An Province. With United States Naval forces, 3-9 Inf Div units seriously disrupted the enemy's ability to operate along canals and rivers within Long An Province, prevented enemy reinforcements of men and supplies to local guerrilla forces and reduced the effectiveness of the Viet Cong Infrastructure by continuous monitoring of the enemy's routes of movement.

B. (C) Personnel:

(1) During the months of February through April 1970, the aggregate Division personnel strength averaged 18,331 of 17,978 authorized or 101.8%. Enlisted personnel strength averaged for this period 16,844 of 16,678 authorized or 101%, while officer personnel strength for this period averaged 1,374 of 1,300 authorized or 105.7%. Personnel shortages continued to exist in Infantry, Signal Corps and Engineer captains, aviators, overall, and noncommissioned officers in the grades E6 through E8 in the 11B, 11C, 12B, 13E. 17K, 31G, 63C, and 76P MOS series.

(2) During the period 1 February 1970 through 30 April 1970, the Division had 113 KIA's (8 officers and 105 EM), and 1,112 WIA's (64 officers and 1,048 EM), excluding OPCON units. There were 28 nonbattle deaths, 103 nonbattle injuries and 0 missing in action. Officer gains for the period numbered 394 while administrative officer losses were 302. EM gains were 4,401 while administrative EM losses totaled 3,944.

(3) Principal Command and Staff: The identification of the principal Command and staff personnel within the 25th Infantry Division for the reporting period is as follows:

(4) Commanding General Major General Harris W. Hollis
(1 Feb 70 - 1 Apr 70)

General Edward Bautz, Jr. Major

A Assistant Division Commander -
Brigadier General Thomas J. Camp, Jr. (1 Feb 70 - 30 Apr 70)

Brigadier General Michael J.L.
Greene (8 Apr 70 - 30 Apr 70)

B Assistant Division Commander -
Brigadier General Michael J.L. Greene (1 Feb 70 - 7 Apr 70)

III Colonel John R. Thurman
(8 Apr 70 - 30 Apr 70)

Chief of Colonel James M.
Staff Connell (1 Feb 70 - 1 Apr 70)

Hannifen Colonel Thomas J.
(2 Apr 70 - 30 Apr 70)

G1 ACoFS, LTC Thomas E.
Hiley (1 Feb 70 - 30 Apr 70)

G2 ACoFS, LTC Paul A.
Brinkman (1 Feb 70 - 2 Apr 70)

LTC Toshio
Aoyagi (3 Apr 70 - 30 Apr 70)

G3 ACoFS, LTC Robert A.
Kurek (1 Feb 70 - 24 Mar 70)

LTC James E.
Coggins (25 Mar 70 - 30 Apr 70)

G4 Walrath	ACofS, (1 Feb 70 - 30 Apr 70)	LTC Burton J.
G5 Randolph	ACofS, (1 Feb 70 - 16 Mar 70)	LTC John R.
Williams	LTC Davant T. (17 Mar 70 - 30 Apr 70)	
Commanding Officer, 1st Brigade Mueller, Jr. Apr 70)		Colonel Paul J. (1 Feb 70 - 30 Apr 70)
Commanding Officer, 2nd Brigade Whitehead, Jr.		Colonel Ennis C. (1 Feb 70 - 30 Apr 70)
Commanding Officer, 3rd Brigade Smith Apr 70)		Colonel Olin E. (1 Feb 70 - 30 Apr 70)
Commanding Officer, DIVARTY Stedham 70)		Colonel Dan D. (1 Feb 70 - 8 Feb 70)
Colonel Harry A. Buzzett 70)		(9 Feb 70 - 30 Apr 70)
Commanding Officer, DISCOM Hammerquist		Colonel Robert B. (1 Feb 70 - 30 Apr 70)
Commanding Officer, 725th Main Bn Dawson		LTC Wallace H. (1 Feb 70 - 30 Apr 70)
Commanding Officer, 25th S & T Bn Lippard 70)		LTC Delmas V. (1 Feb 70 - 30 Apr 70)
Commanding Officer, 25th Med Bn Dill 7 Feb 70)		LTC James E. (1 Feb 70 - 7 Feb 70)
LTC Bruce F. LaFollette Apr 70)		(8 Feb 70 - 30 Apr 70)
Commanding Officer, 125th Sig Bn Rogers 70)		LTC William R. (1 Feb 70 - 30 Apr 70)

Trayers, Jr.	Commanding Officer, 65th Engr Bn	Colonel James L. (1 Feb 70 - 30 Apr 70)
Gosney 70)	Commanding Officer, 25th Avn Bn	LTC Robert R. (1 Feb 70 - 30 Apr 70)
Rittgers Apr 70)	Commanding Officer, 4th Bn, 9th Inf	LTC Forest S. (1 Feb 70 - 11 Apr 70)
Welsh Apr 70)	LTC Robert W.	(12 Apr 70 - 30 Apr 70)
Crutchley 70)	Commanding Officer, 2nd Bn, 14th Inf	LTC Donald O. (1 Feb 70 - 15 Feb 70)
TC Charles W. Norton Feb 70 - 30 Apr 70)		(16 Feb 70 - 30 Apr 70) L
Coggins	Commanding Officer, 4th Bn (M), 23rd Inf	LTC James E. (1 Feb 70 - 19 Mar 70)
70 - 21 Apr 70)	MAJ Frederick J. Stanley	(20 Mar 70 - 21 Apr 70)
70 - 30 Apr 70)	LTC Edward M. Bradford	(22 Apr 70 - 30 Apr 70)
Whitesel	Commanding Officer, 1st Bn, 27th Inf	LTC Thomas K. (1 Feb 70 - 5 Mar 70)
30 Apr 70)	LTC Marvin M. Rosenstein	(6 Mar 70 - 30 Apr 70)
Custer	Commanding Officer, 2nd Bn, 27th Inf	LTC George A. (1 Feb 70 - 27 Apr 70)
70 - 30 Apr 70)	LTC Albert P. Hodges	(28 Apr 70 - 30 Apr 70)
Westerman	Commanding Officer, 1st Bn (M), 5th Inf	LTC Ted G. (1 Feb 70 - 30 Apr 70)
Phillips	Commanding Officer, 2nd Bn, 12 Inf	LTC Sheppard H. (1 Feb 70 - 30 Apr 70)

MAJ Burnett H. Radosh
70)

(7 Feb 70 - 30 Apr

Provost Marshal
William Gregerson

LTC
(1 Feb 70 -30 Apr 70)

Division Surgeon
LaFollette

LTC Bruce
(1 Feb 70 - 30 Apr 70)

Division Chemical Officer
Knipp

MAJ James D.
(1 Feb 70 - 30 Apr 70)

Headquarters Commandant
Hasstedt

MAJ Wilfred
(1 Feb 70 - 18 Feb 70)

MAJ Harry A. Picken
Apr 70)

(19 Feb 70 - 30