

(c) Operation YELLOWSTONE. One Military Police platoon (-1) was attached to the 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division. Two squads of the security platoon were attached to the 25th Inf Div, HHC to provide security for Div Hqs at the Division Forward in DAU TIENG.

h. Revolutionary Development Support.

(1) Six additional Revolutionary Development (RD) teams became operational in TAY NINH Province bringing the total operation there to 18. Projected goal in 1968 is to have 25 teams operating in TAY NINH Province. The teams, as they develop an area, are leaving a skeleton 4-5 man rear detachment in each of the villages/hamlets to insure that the area does not deteriorate in the teams absence. Seven teams are now working in HAU NGHIA Province, an increase of one since last quarter. Additionally six civil/military teams have been formed from RF/FF, National Police, Youth and sports personnel, District/Village/Hamlet officials and HOI CHANK. These teams appear to be successful in augmenting the RD program. The one RD team in PHU HOA District of BINH DUONG Province continues to work in the PHU HOA DONG area.

(2) The National Priority area has been enlarged as a part of the 1968 RD plan. The area now includes all populated areas in the TAOI.

i. Civic Action.

(1) For the Division's Dry Season Campaign (DRYSECAP), Civic Action (CA) areas of responsibility were modified. The 1st Bde of the Division moved permanently from CU CHI Base Camp (XT 6515) to TAY NINH West (XT1752). To assure continuity, CA platoons were realigned to permit them to remain in the area in which they had been operating. The 1st Bde was assigned civic action responsibility for PHU KHUONG and PHOC NINH Districts, TAY NINH Province. The 3d Bde continues to work in TRI TAN District, BINH DUONG Province and KHEIM HANH District, TAY NINH Province.

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The 2d Brigade works in HIEU THIEU District, TAY NINH Province and in DUC HUE and DUC HOA Districts in HAU NGHIA Province. Div Arty continues to work in TRANG BANG District, HAU NGHIA Province and DISCOM in CU CHI District, HAU NGHIA Province, and THU HOA District, BINH DUONG Province. A portion of GIA DINH Province was added to the Division's TAOI on 15 December 1967. It included a part of BINH CHAN and TAN BINH Districts and all of HOC MON and CO VAP Districts. The only civic action conducted in this area by the Division in the past has been support of the 25th ARVN Division dependents in HOC MON. Several other units are conducting civic action in this area and Division civic action responsibilities and ~~dependents~~ ~~with the units~~ conducting civic action in the area

pending clarification by II FFORCEV.)

(2) A new high was reached in the number of civic action projects conducted with 431 completed in the last quarter. During the reporting period, many Christmas, New Year and TET activities were conducted with emphasis on winning support for the RVN and good will for US Forces. Over 2,425 pounds of candy and 15,885 toys were distributed to 19,635 children during the Christmas-New Year and Tet holiday seasons. A total of 302,293\$VN from private voluntary contributions, civic action funds, and private association funds was expended in support of these activities.

(3) There were 520 MEDCAPS during the last quarter, the highest number of MEDCAPS ever conducted by the Division and an increase of 256 MEDCAPS over the same period in 1966-1967. During the reporting period MEDCAPS were conducted at 75 different locations throughout the TAOI. Medical treatment on a regularly scheduled basis was provided at 33 different locations. An inoculation program was instituted in association with MEDCAPS and 2400 children and 1900 adults received smallpox and cholera inoculations during the period. These inoculations were combined efforts by Division medical personnel and District medical teams.

(4) MEDCAPS treated 72,000 patients during the reporting period. 27,894 were treated during the month of January. This is the greatest number of patients treated during any single month since the Division has been in RVN.

(5) Division elements captured 600 tons of rice during the quarter. About 200 tons of this rice was evacuated for use in civic action projects. Approximately 100 tons of rice was given to Province Chief, TAY NINH Province. Care in distribution is exercised to avoid disruption of the local rice market. A total of 10 tons of this rice was donated to orphanages in SAIGON by Division units.

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(6) Commodities continue to be supplied by CRS, USAID, and CARE. The CA AIK fund is increasing in importance.

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Commodities brought to RVN as a part of the Helping Hand Project are nearly exhausted and there are no provisions for replenishment. There will be increased reliance on the CA AIK Fund for CA supplies and commodities in the future.

(7) Assistance was provided to VN civilians and military dependents immediately following the VC attack on BAO TRAI, HAU NGHIA Province on 7 and 9 January 1968. Approximately 700 people were homeless as a result of the attack. Quick reaction by Civil Affairs personnel helped to meet the immediate needs of the people. 211 Family and individual refugee kits containing sleeping mats, pots and pans, chop sticks, rice, and soup base were provided by the Division. Additionally, 4 tons of rice and 26 boxes of clothing were supplied.

j. Psychological Operations (PSYOPS).

(1) PSYOP activities were primarily in support of combat operations in HAU NGHIA, TAY NINH, and BINH DUONG Provinces.

(2) A total of 65,260,100 leaflets were airdropped and hand disseminated throughout the Division's TAOI. 37 leaflets were originated by G5 PSYOPS and S5's of the Division brigades. The leaflets were produced locally or by the 6th PSYOP Battalion.

(3) Aerial loudspeaker broadcasts conducted during the quarter totalled 280 hours of broadcast time and ground loudspeaker time totalled 72 hours. Three 1,000 watt loudspeaker sets and 3 tape recorders were received by the Division in December. Each 1,000 watt set consists of:

- (a) 4 horns
- (b) 4 amplifiers (250 watts)
- (c) 4 control boxes
- (d) 4 microphones
- (e) power cables

A 500 watt loudspeaker set was issued to each brigade and the Division Cavalry squadron for aerial and ground loudspeaker operations. One tape recorder was issued to the 1st Bde and one to the 3d Bde. These sets are designed to be mounted on vehicles or the H-23 aircraft. G5 has a 1,000 watt set which can be mounted on UH-1D/H.

(4) During the month of November 1967 an HE (Audio Visual) team (US) from the 6th PSYOP Bn was placed in support of the 25th Infantry Division. This team consists of one officer, one NCO, and a Jeepster equipped with a movie projector. They conduct PSYOPS by aerial and hand dissemination of leaflets, aerial and ground loudspeaker broadcasts, and showing of educational and

30

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propaganda films. The team is presently supporting the 2d Brigade's Operation SARATOGA.

(5) During the quarter the 246th PSYOP Co, supporting the III Corps area and the primary source of PSYOP support for the Division, was redesignated as the 6th PSYOP Bn. It's parent unit, which was the 6th PSYOP Bn has been redesignated as the 4th PSYOP Group. More PSYOP field teams from the 6th PSYOP Bn are expected to be made available to support this Division within 4-6 months as a result of the reorganization.

(6) CHIEU HOI program: During the months of November and December, the Division concentrated its effort on hard core VC and NVA units in War Zone "C". During the quarter 119 HOI CHANH rallied in the Division's TAOI. A drop in the number of returnees is occurring throughout the III Corps area.

ITEM: Testing of Projected Charge Demolition Kits M2A1, Demolition Snake and MI "Line Charge".

① The 65th Engr Bn received sufficient parts to assemble a 100 feet section of the Demolition Snake. It was decided to test its possible applications under counter-insurgency conditions.

DISCUSSION: The "Snake" comes in a kit consisting of a metal casing, explosive, assembly for attachment to a tank, a nose piece to assist in pushing the snake through entanglements, and various nuts and bolts and [REDACTED] AL

Operational Reparts: After Action Reparts ³⁴ "Yellowstone"

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firing devices. It is designed to be assembled near an antitank minefield, hooked to a tank, pushed directly forward and detonated. The explosion opens a lane through the minefield.

To date, no antitank minefields have been encountered in the 25th Division's TAOI. Thus the available Demolition Kit was tested mainly as a device for hedgerow, jungle and booby trap clearing.

Twenty-five and fifteen-feet sections were assembled and towed to the test site. Assembly time, about 2 feet/hour for a squad, makes on site assembly highly undesirable. At the site the shorter section was placed into, and near the center of (a 15 meter wide hedgerow, consisting predominantly of small trees, up to six inches in diameter. (The blast cleared the hedgerow of all trees, leaving a progression of stumps 18 inches high at the center and 40 inches at the edge. A crater 3 feet deep and 4 feet wide was created. The 25 feet section was placed was placed at the edge of a thickly grown hedgerow, 15 meters wide. The detonation completely cleared the hedgerow of all vegetation.

Another test, with a sixty feet section of snake was conducted to investigate its effectiveness against mines and booby traps. Fifteen pound AT mines were detonated up to 8 meters from the charge. This distance cannot be considered a limit; mines were placed at no greater distance.

OBSERVATION: The effectiveness of the M2A1 Demolition Kit against hedge-rows and mines is impressive. Its two main drawbacks, bulk and assembly time, greatly limits the uses of the "Snake". It is the conclusion of the 65th Engr Bn, that other demolitions, presently on hand, i.e., bangalore torpedoes, can more quickly and efficiently perform the desired demolition requirements.

ITEM: Testing of Projected Charge Demolition Kits M2A1, Demolition Snake and MI "Line Charge".

Another demolition tested was the "Line Charge", MI. Tests were conducted to determine its uses and possible applications in a counter-insurgency situation.

DISCUSSION: The "Line Charge" consists of six major components. At the head is a small "U" shaped rocket, used to propel the line. Attached is 170 feet of nylon covered detonating cable, composed of 19 strands of special detonating cord. There is also a fuse lighter, delay detonator, anchor stake and metal container from which the line is unraveled.

The charge, was tested against AT and AP Mines at various distances, trip, spring and pressure activated booby traps, hedgerows, jungle and concertina wire.

Hedgerow: The line charge will not clear hedgerow or brush. It

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will remove small branches and leaves within one or two meters, greatly improving visibility and ease of travel. The blast will also clear the hedgerow of booby traps, strung below or within the branches.

Concertina: When the line is in direct contact with the concertina, the wire is cut. If the charge is not directly on the wire, the concertina is leveled, commensurate with the distance from the charge. Generally, the charge will facilitate a crossing.

Mines and Booby Traps: The line charge will not detonate the firing mechanism on AT or AP mines, or on trip type booby traps with any consistency. Explosives are detonated by sympathetic detonation up to a distance of 12 inches. Trip wires and command wires are cut if fairly close to the surface.

OBSERVATION: Although a good concept, and possibly useful under certain conditions, it is not recommended for general use. Packed, the item is bulky. It takes several minutes to emplace, fire, and detonate. Its length and destructive capabilities are not sufficient to overcome these disadvantages. There is no practical application for this device in this area of operations.

ITEM: Tunnel Destruction. *Tunnel (w)*

DISCUSSION: During the past quarter, various methods of tunnel destruction have been tested. Of the numerous methods attempted, given sufficient time, personnel and equipment, the following is recommended as an efficient and complete technique for tunnel destruction.

OBSERVATION: Two teams are established, one to go into the tunnel, the other above. Both teams are equipped with radios or telephones, both have a compass man and a "Pacer". Pace is kept by counting knots on a string, or markers placed on a communications wire. The team going into the tunnel has several security personnel, while the team on the surface has a man to unroll engineer tape. Both teams start at the entrance, the compass man in the tunnel dictating the azimuth, the man on top following. At sharp turns new azimuth and distances are called to the surface. At these locations the engineer tape is tacked down to allow turns.

Every 100-150 meters a bull dozer is used to cut a slot perpendicular to the line of the tunnel. This insures that the "Tunnel Rats" need never go too far from an exit, and that mistakes in tracking are quickly noticed, and eventually, aids in the rapid destruction of the tunnel by demolitions.

After the entire length of the tunnel is explored, cratering charges are placed, three per open segment, and blown.

This method, although time consuming, assures that the entire tunnel, including trap doors, and side entrances are discovered and