



**1 THE BIG RED ONE MAP OF BATTLES IN VIETNAM 1**  
 1st INFANTRY DIVISION / DI AN, VIETNAM

- |  |  |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AP BAI BANG I 12 NOVEMBER 1965</li> <li>TRUNG LOI 20 NOVEMBER 1965</li> <li>AP KHA MAT 5 DECEMBER 1965</li> <li>TAN BINH 24 FEBRUARY 1966</li> <li>CLO KE 25 MARCH</li> <li>XA CAM MY 11 APRIL 1966</li> <li>LO GO 30 APRIL 1966</li> <li>AP TAU O 8 JUNE 1966</li> <li>LOC NINH PLANTATION 11 JUNE 1966</li> <li>BROCK DOWNS 30 JUNE 1966</li> <li>HO KHAMMOU 2 JULY 1966</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MINH THANH ROAD 9 JULY 1966</li> <li>SONG TRANG 25 AUGUST 1966</li> <li>CAM KE 28-29 OCTOBER 1966</li> <li>RUNG SAT (OPER. LEXINGTON) 21 MAY-9 JUNE 1966</li> <li>RUNG SAT (OPER. BATOR ROUTE) 4 SEP-8 OCT 1966</li> <li>AP CHA DO 8 NOVEMBER 1966</li> <li>HOA NHUT 15-18 NOVEMBER 1966</li> <li>PRE KLOK I 20 FEBRUARY 1967</li> <li>PRE KLOK II 10 MARCH 1967</li> <li>BAU BANG II 20 MARCH 1967</li> <li>AP GO 31 MARCH-1 APRIL 1967</li> </ul> |
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**THATUO**  
 DIVISION INFORMATION OFFICE (DIO)  
 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION, APO SF 76345

SCALE 1:250,000

ROADS: ALL WEATHER, ALL-WEATHER, SECONDARY, INTERNATIONAL

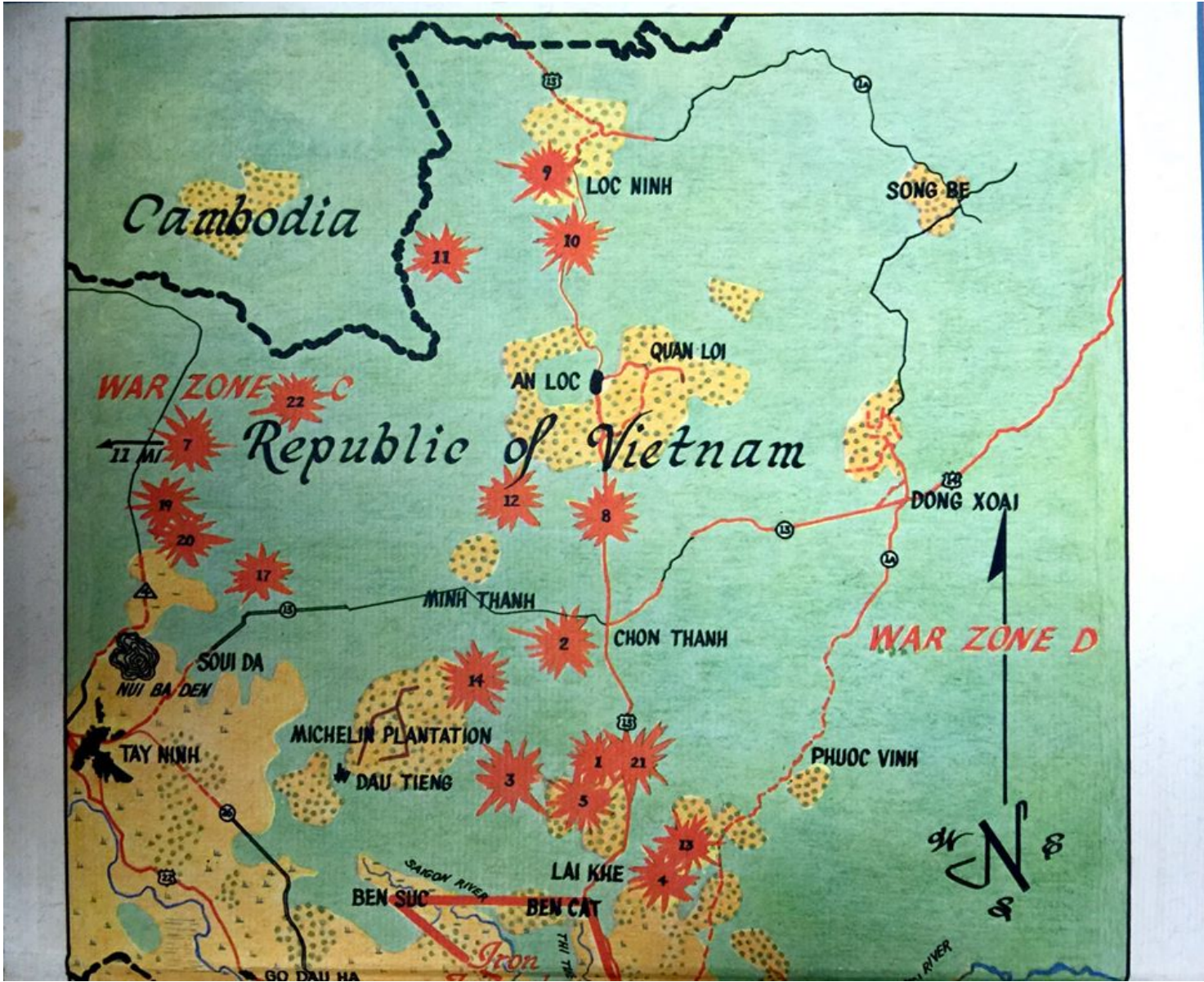
RAILS: ALL WEATHER, SECONDARY, INTERNATIONAL

WATER: ALL WEATHER, SECONDARY, INTERNATIONAL

UNDEVELOPED SURFACE

TIME









**1 THE BIG RED ONE**  
**MAP OF BATTLES IN VIETNAM**  
 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION / DI AN, VIETNAM

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 AP BAI BANG I<br>12 NOVEMBER 1965   | 12 MINH THANH ROAD<br>9 JULY 1966                   |
| 2 TRUNG LOI<br>20 NOVEMBER 1965       | 13 BONG TRANG<br>25 AUGUST 1966                     |
| 3 AP NHA MAT<br>5 DECEMBER 1965       | 14 CAM XE<br>28-29 OCTOBER 1966                     |
| 4 TAN BINH<br>24 FEBRUARY 1966        | 15 RUNG SAT (OPER. LEXINGTON)<br>21 MAY-9 JUNE 1966 |
| 5 LO KE<br>25 MARCH                   | 16 RUNG SAT (OPER. BATON ROUGE)<br>4 SEP-8 OCT 1966 |
| 6 XA CAM MY<br>11 APRIL 1966          | 17 AP CHA DO<br>8 NOVEMBER 1966                     |
| 7 LO GO<br>30 APRIL 1966              | 18 HOA NHUT<br>15-16 NOVEMBER 1966                  |
| 8 AP TAU O<br>8 JUNE 1966             | 19 PRE KLOK I<br>29 FEBRUARY 1967                   |
| 9 LOC NINH PLANTATION<br>11 JUNE 1966 | 20 PRE KLOK II<br>10 MARCH 1967                     |
| 10 BOK DONG<br>30 JUNE 1966           | 21 BAI BANG II<br>20 MARCH 1967                     |
| 11 HO KRIGNOU<br>2 JULY 1966          | 22 AP QU<br>31 MARCH-1 APRIL 1967                   |



**The Big Red One**  
**1ST INFANTRY DIVISION**  
 DIVISION INFORMATION OFFICE (PIO)  
 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION, APO SF 96345  
 SCALE 1:250,000

10 STATUTE MILES  
 5 NAUTICAL MILES

ROADS NATIONAL SECONDARY INTERNATIONAL

ALL WEATHER  
 HARD SURFACE  
 LOOSE OR LIGHT SURFACE  
 FAIR OR DRY WEATHER

BOUNDARY (International)  
 WOODLAND RUBBER TREES RICE PADDY SWAMP, MARSH

AERODROMES (Mil or Civ)



## DIVISION HISTORY IN VIETNAM



Elements of the 1st Infantry Division came under hostile fire at 0017 hours on July 17, 1965, near Bien Hoa, Vietnam, for the first time since the Second World War. On the following night, the same unit, the 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry, was mortared by the VC and suffered the first man killed in action.

The story of the 1st Infantry Division's participation in the Vietnam War had begun months before at the Division's home at Fort Riley, Kansas. On Easter Sunday morning, April 18, Colonel James E. Simmons, the 2d Brigade Commander, received notification that his unit would be the first US Army unit deployed directly from the United States to the Republic of Vietnam.

The following months were spent in preparation—training, maintenance of equipment, packing and planning. On June 25, the USNS Gordon sailed beneath the Golden Gate Bridge. The 2d Brigade was on the way. On July 12, the 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry with one battery attached from the 1st Battalion, 7th Artillery came ashore at Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam. The rest of the 2d Brigade sailed south to Vung Tau. From there, they moved to the vicinity of Bien Hoa and began clearing the dense jungle to make a new home.

Meanwhile, the rest of the Division continued to prepare for its deployment.

B Company, 2d Battalion, 16th Infantry conducted the first combat operation on July 22. The 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry was deployed to the north in the Central Highlands and operated with the 173d Airborne Brigade. The 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry conducted Operation BARRACUDA 12 miles west of Nha Trang and killed 25 Viet Cong.

While the main body of the Division was enroute to Vietnam, the 2d Battalion, 16th Infantry on September 8 in the Long Thanh District commenced the first battalion size search and destroy operation. The operation revealed extensive insurgent activity in the area.

As the major subordinate commands of the

Division began arriving, they deployed immediately to the base camp areas and began building and operating. The staging area for the Division near Bien Hoa was secured by the 2d Brigade. The personnel arrived at Vung Tau and moved mostly by plane to Bien Hoa, then by truck to the staging area. The equipment for the unit came into the Saigon port and was trucked directly to the staging area.

The Division was separated into five areas: Division Headquarters and the Support Command were at Di An; the 1st Brigade, at Phuoc Vinh; the 2d Brigade, at Bien Hoa; the 3d Brigade, at Lai Khe; and Division Artillery, at Phu Loi.

Initial combat operations were devoted to securing the immediate area of these base camps and establishing the 1st Infantry Division's area of influence. Limited search and destroy operations insured that the main job of getting settled and building base camps could be done without excessive interruption. Accomplishing this mission first enabled the soldiers of the BIG RED ONE to go on extended field operations later without worrying about administrative and logistical matters.

The Viet Cong were being extremely cautious about the 1st Infantry Division and most of their activity was limited to harassing small arms fire as they tried to test the BIG RED ONE soldiers.

By early November, the Division was ready. MG Jonathan O. Seaman, the Commanding General who had brought the Division from Fort Riley, led elements of the BIG RED ONE into their first major engagement. The Division troops defeated a large, hard-core Viet Cong force on November 12 in the BATTLE OF BAU BANG. Again, on November 20, the Division defeated another large force in the BATTLE OF TRUNG LOI near the Michelin Rubber Plantation.

The City of Birmingham, Alabama evidenced its support of the American soldiers in Vietnam by adopting the Division. Sergeant Major William O. Wooldridge, who later became the

first Sergeant Major of the Army, visited the City to thank them for their support.

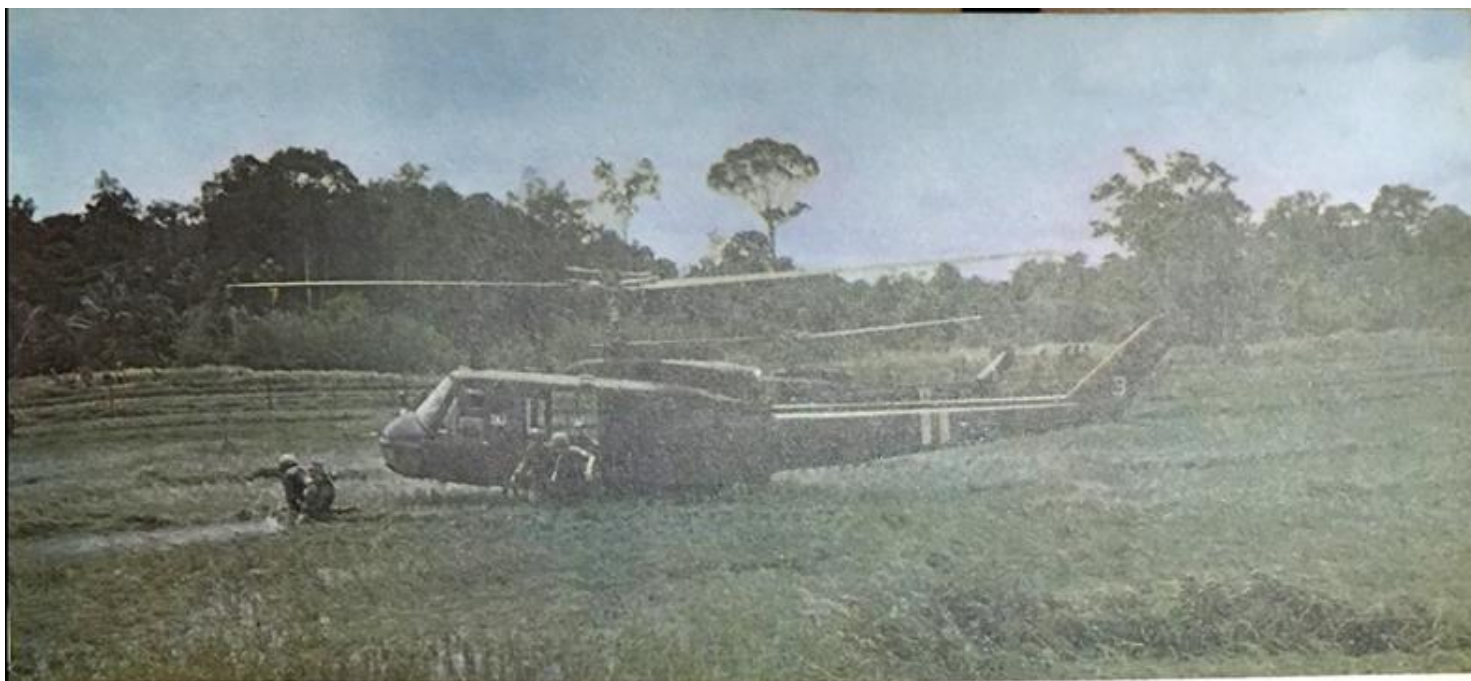
The rest of 1965 and early 1966 was filled with the limited search and destroy operations around the base camps and into some of the VC sanctuaries. In January, the 2d Brigade was ordered to move from its location at Bien Hoa to a place called Bearcat, near Long Thanh along Highway 15.

In March, 1966, MG (then BG) William E. DePuy assumed command of the Division from MG Seaman, who left to take command of II Field Force, Vietnam. MG DePuy had been the Operations Officer for the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam in Saigon. Two innovations that General DePuy brought with him to the Division were to prove extremely valuable as they were tested in battle. He taught a "clover-leaf" method of saturation patrolling which would enable the infantry to search a large area without massing of its troops in any one spot. When contact was made and the infantry had determined the size, strength and location of the enemy, massive artillery shelling and air strikes would be called to destroy the enemy. He also developed the idea of a Revolutionary Development Task Force tailored to coordinate activity of the BIG RED ONE and the Army, Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) units operating in the area.

In late April, the Division moved into the huge VC sanctuary called War Zone C in the Tay Ninh Province, 70 miles northwest of Saigon. This operation, code-named BIRMINGHAM, had only light contact with the enemy forces (119 VC killed), but captured huge amounts of Viet Cong supplies. The Monsoon Season arrived in early May and prevented the Division from searching even deeper into the War Zone.

In late May, the Division initiated Operation EL PASO about 80 miles north of Saigon in the eastern portion of War Zone C. During this operation, the Division, working closely with the ARVN 5th Division and other Government forces in the area, countered a





vc summer offensive. The vc, in an attempt to regain the initiative from the Allied forces, suffered numerous defeats, especially along Highway 13, during June and early July. Five major battles were fought in this area with the 9th vc Division. The result was the death of 825 insurgents and the paralyzing of their unit for another four months. For their action in three of the major engagements, the 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry received the Presidential Unit Citation from President Johnson.

On August 25, a patrol from the 1st Battalion, 2d Infantry became engaged with a sizable vc force. It was soon apparent that the patrol was in the middle of a major camp of the infamous Phu Loi Battalion, a highly proficient and respected enemy battalion that had been operating in the Division's area for many years. The Phu Loi Battalion had long terrorized the Binh Duong Province and had been the main enemy of the Division in its Revolutionary Development mission. The result of the BATTLE of BONG TRANG was the death of 171 vc and the Battalion has not challenged the Division since that time. Operation LAM SON, the Revolutionary Development effort, has been able to bring stability and security to southern Binh Duong Province.

In November, the 9th vc Division reappeared in War Zone C and launched an offensive against the 196th Light Infantry Brigade and the 25th Infantry Division, both of whom were operating in this area. On November 5, the 1st Division assumed control of the operation, called ATTLEBORO (known within the Division as BATTLECREEK), and went to the aid of the battle weary troops. The 2d Brigade rushed the 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry to the aid of the 196th, then engaged with the 271st vc Regiment. The 3d Brigade sent several battalions north of Suoi Dau to relieve some of the Vietnamese forces then in contact. The quick response of the BIG RED ONE caused the 271st vc Regiment to break contact and flee. They were not spotted again during the operation. The other elements of the 9th vc Division,

with the 101st North Vietnamese Army Regiment working with them, were more persistent. The vc attacked on the morning of November 8 the camp of the 1st Battalion, 28th Infantry. The BATTLE of AP CHA DO raged most of the morning with repeated vc "human wave" assaults. When the vc finally broke contact, they left behind 484 of their number dead on the battlefield. The operation continued until almost the end of November, but no more large forces engaged the soldiers of the BIG RED ONE. In the end, however, the Division had topped the material cache of Operation BIRMINGHAM and the body count of Operation EL PASO. Operation ATTLEBORO became the largest operation in Vietnam during 1966.

In early 1967, the Division joined several other major size elements under II Field Force, Vietnam control for Operation CEDAR FALLS. A huge attack would be made on the vc sanctuary and political headquarters within the Iron Triangle. The 2d Brigade led the operation with an air assault on the village of Ben Suc, a small vc village astride the major supply routes from Saigon and the Iron Triangle to the vc Central Office of South Vietnam (COSVN), an important headquarters located deep in War Zone C. The Iron Triangle was a vc headquarters complex laced with underground complexes and tunnels from which terrorist attacks, planning and supplies were controlled for the entire surrounding area. Many of these installations were destroyed; but, more importantly, the massive show of Allied strength caused a record number of vc to defect to the Government of Vietnam under the *Chieu Hoi* Program. The impact of the operation was so great that it led MG DePuy to comment, "This is probably the turning point of the war in this area." Indeed, a captured enemy document revealed that they were having the greatest difficulty operating in this area.

On February 10, MG John H. Hay came to Vietnam to assume command of the Division. MG DePuy was assigned to the Office of

the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, D.C. MG Hay had previously served as the Commanding General of the Berlin Brigade for two years and, briefly, as the Commanding General of the 11th Infantry Brigade in Hawaii.

Operation JUNCTION CITY, the largest operation of the war at that time, began on February 22 and again took the Division deep into War Zone C. This operation was designed to find the headquarters of the Viet Cong Central Office of South Vietnam and disrupt their activities. Numerous base camps, supply depots and other complexes were discovered and destroyed. The vc tried four times to strike back at the Allied forces, but each time they were defeated. The largest battle occurred on April 1 when a large vc force attacked the 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry, 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry and the 2d Brigade Headquarters.

The BATTLE of AP GU raged from before dawn and into the morning. When the vc, after heavy mortar attacks and "human wave" assaults, finally acknowledged their defeat and broke contact, they left behind 609 dead soldiers.

Operation LAM SON, the Revolutionary Development effort of the 1st Infantry Division and the ARVN forces in the area, proceeded throughout these major operations. Although success of the operation is hard to gauge because there are rarely any big battles, the operation is accomplishing the long-range goals of winning the people's support for the Government of Vietnam and eliminating the vc from this area.

The 1st Infantry Division, in its almost two years of combat in the Republic of Vietnam, has contributed to the goal of freedom and dignity for the people of Vietnam. The vc have met the Division on numerous occasions and have been soundly defeated in each encounter. The Big Red One will continue to search for the enemy and kill him when found and it will continue to help the Vietnamese people win a better life for themselves and freedom for their country.



# MAJOR COMBAT OPERATIONS

NAME OF OPERATION	DATE	ENEMY KILLED	WEAPONS CAPTURED OR DESTROYED
<b>1965</b>			
BARACUDA (2d Bde)	Aug 11-Sep 8	25	
(Unnamed Operation 2d Bde)	Sep 23-26	17	
HOPSCOTCH (2d Bde)	Oct 4-25	12	One Viet Cong ammunition factory destroyed and 622 tons of rice captured.
VIPER (2d Bde)	Nov 1-Dec 8	18	12 small arms and 113 mines
HUM? (1st Inf Div & 173d Abn Bde)	Nov 5-9	414	Assorted small arms, ammo and 2 light machineguns.
BUSHMASTER (3d Bde)	Nov 14-22	245	In excess of one truck load of small arms and ammo.
BUSHMASTER II (3d Bde)	Nov 28-Dec 9	301	A grenade factory with 1000 grenades and 15 weapons.
SMASH I (1st Inf Div & 173d Abn Bde)	Dec 17-22	73	4 rifles, 950 rounds of small arms ammo, 6-60 mm mortar rounds, 12-81 mm mortar rounds and 2 mines.
<b>1966</b>			
MARAUDER (1st Inf Div & 173d Abn Bde)	Jan 1-8	131	
CRIMP (Division)	Jan 7-12	22	
BUCKSKIN (3d Bde)	Jan 12-31	93	60 claymore mines; 2,120 rounds of assorted ammo and 9 rifles.
CRIMP II (Division)	Jan 8-14	129	2-60 mm mortars; 77 small arms; 29 automatic weapons; 26,560 rounds of small arms ammo; 6 mines; 100 lbs TNT and 411 grenades
MALLET & MALLET II (2d Bde)	Jan 28-Feb 15	47	10 rifles.
ROLLING STONE (1st Bde)	Feb 10-Mar 2	149	4 claymore mines, 177 grenades, 8-105 mm rounds, and 2-90 mm rounds.
BREEZEWAY (3d Bde)	Feb 14-16	17	25 mines
MASTIFF (2d & 3d Bde)	Feb 21-27	30	51 grenades, 7-60 mm mortars, 2000 rounds of small arms ammo, 1 claymore factory, 1 small arms and grenade factory, 1 shotgun, 3 bombs 7-20 mm rounds, 25 rifles and 122 tons of rice.
PHOENIX (1st Inf Div & 173d Abn Bde)	Feb 26-Mar 1	35	
COCOA BEACH (3d Bde)	Mar 3-6	199	4-50 cal machineguns, 20-81 mm mortar round, 10-60 mm mortar rounds, 7 claymore mines, 40-M79 rounds and 15 individual weapons.
SILVER CITY II (1st Bde & 173d Abn Bde)	Mar 9-22	326	1-750 lb bomb, 2-500 lb bombs, 49 grenades, 19 claymore mines and 25 CHICOM mines.
HONOLULU (Division)	Mar 14-19	13	7 small arms, 5 AT rockets, 50 grenades, 1 grenade launcher, 3 rocket launchers and assorted small arms ammo.
ABILENE (Division)	Mar 30-Apr 15	81	28 small arm weapons; 2 motors; 1 AW; 1 law
LEXINGTON (2d Bde)	May 21-Jun 9	61	30 small arm weapons
BIRMINGHAM (Division)	Apr 24-May 17	119	500 tons of rice; 100 tons of salt 1,000 gals. of cooking oil; 6 mortars 2-2 50lbs bombs; 150 mines
EL PASO I (3d Bde)	May 19-26	11	20-60 mm mortar rounds charges; 1 rifle grenade; 2 mines.

# MAJOR COMBAT OPERATIONS

NAME OF OPERATION	DATE	ENEMY KILLED	WEAPONS CAPTURED OR DESTROYED
EL PASO II (Division)	Jun 2—Jul 13	825	
CEDAR RAPIDS (Division)	Jul 17-24	11	2 rifles
SPRINGFIELD II (3d Bde)	Jul 27—Aug 1	10	
BATON ROUGE (2d Bde)	Sep 4—Oct 8	59	2 carbines, 9 rifles, 1 mine factory destroyed, 59 sampans destroyed, 50 vc base camps and complexes destroyed and 450 grenades.
BANGOR (1st Bde)	Sep 6-12	19	
LEEDS (3d Bde)	Oct 17—Dec 3	11	5 rifles and 1 Thompson sub-machinegun
SHENANDOAH (1st Bde)	Oct 17—Nov 1	97	6 rifles, 1-50 cal gun carriage
ATTLEBORO (BATTLECREEK) (Division)	Nov 5-25	845	20 machineguns; 1 shotgun; 3 pistols; 2 mortars; 2 rocket launchers; 502 claymore mines; 1 AT mine; 11 water mines; 5 AP mines; 24 mortar rounds; 31 rounds of M79 ammo; 2,232 rounds of small arms ammo; 1,075 lbs explosive; 752 Bangalore torpedos; 25,005 hand/rifle/gas grenades; 800 grenade launchers; 321 machetes; and 1,136 tons of rice.
BISMARCK (1st Bde)	Nov 25—Dec 9	84	22 tons of rice, 1 ton of salt and assorted weapons and ammo.
HEALDSBURG (3d Bde)	Nov 29—Dec 5	113	
CHARLESTON (2d Bde)	Nov 28—Dec 23	12	20 rifles; 4 machineguns; 13,183 rounds of ammo; 100 claymore mines; 404 hand grenades and 3 shotguns.
FAIRFAX (2d Bde)	Dec 1-Jan 12	58	3 rifles, 1 claymore mine, 1 pistol and 1 machinegun.
SANTA CRUZ (3d Bde)	Dec 19-22	13	3 rifles and 1 pistol
<b>1967</b>			
NIAGARA FALLS (Division)	Jan 5-7	12	120 grenades and 1 pistol
CEDAR FALLS (Division)	Jan 8-26	389	3,294 tons of rice; 3,550 lbs of peanuts; 7,622 vc uniforms; 429 small arm weapons; 18 crew-served weapons; 1,087 grenades; and 189 sampans.
(During this Operation 576 Viet Cong soldiers "rallied" through the Republic of Vietnam's "Open Arms" program.)			
TUCSON (1st & 3d Bde)	Feb 14-21	13	1,700 tons of rice; 27 tons of salt; 315 chicom grenades; 33 anti-personnel mines; 13 bombs and 18-81 mm mortar rounds.
JUNCTION CITY I & II (Division)	Feb 22—Apr 15	1,776	250 small arm weapons; 64,000 rounds of small arms ammo; 310 tons of rice; 8 tons of salt; 10 tons of dried fish; 4,019 grenades; 348 mines; 519 rounds of mortar ammo; 56 miles in length of communication wire; 6,650 batteries; 127 bicycles; 8,000 pairs of sandals; 761 uniforms and 1 sewing machine.
MANHATTAN (3d Bde)	Apr 23—May 11	123	624 tons of rice; 23,377 rounds of small ammo; 1,133 mortar rounds and 2,457 grenades. Captured on May 3 in addition to items listed above were: 800 claymore mines; 369 rifles; blasting caps and a record 292,100 rounds of small arms ammo.
(During this Operation a Chieu Hoi "returnee" led the 2/18th Infantry to the largest weapons and ammunition cache found thus far during the Vietnam war.)			
LAM SON (Division)	May 1966-Present	381	52 tons of rice; 510 tons of salt; 6827 rounds of small arms ammo; 326 grenades; and 175 rounds of motor ammunition:



# MAJOR BATTLES

NAME OF BATTLE	DATE	U.S. UNITS	ENEMY KILLED	LOCATION
<b>1965</b>				
AP BAU BANG	Nov 12	A Co, 2/2 Inf; A Trp, 1/4 Cav; C Btry, 2/33 Arty	198	30 Miles North of Saigon
TRUNG LOI	Nov 20	C Co, 2/28 Inf & Command Group; B Btry, 2/33 Arty & Command Group	70	39 Miles North of Saigon
AP NHA MAT	Dec 5	2/2 Inf; 2/28 Inf; A Btry, 2/33 Arty	301	36 Miles Northwest of Saigon near Michelin Rubber Plantation.
<b>1966</b>				
TAN BINH	Feb 24	HHC, 1st Bde; 1/26 Inf; 1/5 Arty; B Trp, 1/4 Cav; B Co, 1/28 Inf	142	35 Miles Northeast of Saigon near Phouc Vinh
LO KE	Mar 5	2/28 Inf, & 1/16 Inf; 2/33 Arty; D Btry, 8/6 Arty	199	29 Miles Northwest of Saigon
XA CAM MY	Apr 11	C Co, 2/16 Inf	41	42 Miles East of Saigon
LO GO	Apr 30	1/2 Inf; 2/16 Inf	54	52 Miles Northwest of Saigon
AP TAU O	Jun 8	A Trp, 1/4 Cav; 2/18 Inf; 2/2 Inf	93	70 Miles North of Saigon on Highway 13
LOC NINH PLANTATION	Jun 11	2/28 Inf CIDG Platoon	98	Rubber plantation Northwest of Loc Ninh
SROK DONG	Jun 30	1/4 Cav; 1st Bde TAC CP; C Co, 2/18 Inf, 8/6 Arty; Elements of ARVN 1st Cav Regt and 1/9 Regt	270	80 Miles North of Saigon on Highway 13
HO KRIGNOU	Jul 2	2/18 Inf; 2/28 Inf Divarty	78	70 Miles Northwest of Saigon
MINH THANH ROAD	Jul 9	1/4 Cav; B Co, 1/2 Inf; 1/18 Inf; 1/28 Inf; 1/16 Inf; 2/2 Inf; 1/5 Arty; 1/7 Arty; 2/33 Arty; ARVN APC Trp	239	An Loc-Minh Thanh Road 2 Miles Northeast of Minh Thanh
BONG TRANG	Aug 25	1/2 Inf; 1/26 Inf; 2/28 Inf; 1/16 Inf; 1/4 Cav; 1/5 Arty	171	4 Miles East of Lai Khe off Highway 16
CAM XE	Oct 28	1/26 Inf; 1/4 Cav Divarty	74	43 Miles Northwest of Saigon near Minh Thanh
AP CHA DO	Nov 8	1/28 Inf; 2/28 Inf Divarty	484	50 Miles Northwest of Saigon in Tay Ninh Province
HOA NHUT	Nov 16	2/2 Inf;	54	20 Miles North of Saigon
<b>1967</b>				
PREK KLOK I	Feb 28	1/16 Inf Divarty	167	18 Miles Northeast of Tay Ninh City
PREK KLOK II	Mar 10-11	2/2 Inf; C Btry, 8/6 Arty; 2/33 Arty	197	20 Miles Northeast of Tay Ninh City
AP BAU BANG II	Mar 20	3/5 Cav (Attached); 7/9 Arty (Attached); Div Comd Group	227	30 Miles North of Saigon
AP GU	Mar 31-Apr 1	1/26 Inf 1/16 Inf Divarty	609	25 Miles Northeast of Tay Ninh City