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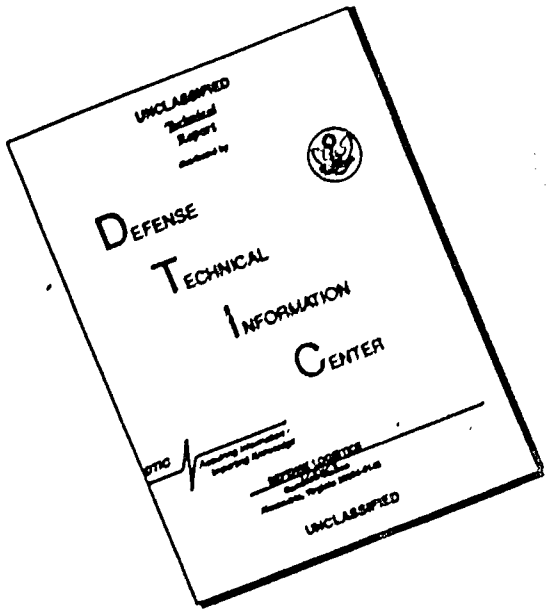

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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IN REPLY REFER TO

AGDA (M) (23 Apr 70) FOR OT UT 701009 24 April 1970

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, 588th Engineer Battalion, Period Ending 31 January 1970

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2. Information contained in this report is provided to insure appropriate benefits in the future from lessons learned during current operations and may be adapted for use in developing training material.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

Kenneth G. Wickham

KENNETH G. WICKHAM
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General

1 Incl
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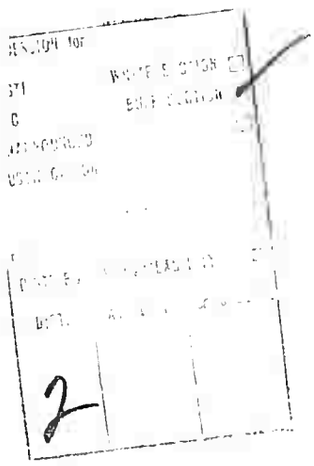
588th Engineer Battalion



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS 588TH ENGINEER BATTALION
APO San Francisco 96216

EGEE-3

15 February 1970

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned (588th Engineer Battalion) for the Quarterly Period Ending 31 January 1970. (RCS-CSFOR-65)

THRU: Commanding Officer
79th Engineer Group
APO San Francisco 96491

Commanding General
20th Engineer Brigade
APO San Francisco 96491

Commanding General
United States Army, Viet Nam
ATTN: [illegible]
[illegible] Francisco [illegible]

[illegible] Chief
United States Army, Pacific
[illegible]
APO San Francisco [illegible]

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development
Department of the Army (ACSFOR-DA)
Washington, D. C. 20310

Section I, Operations: Significant Activities

1. General:

a. The 588th Engineer Battalion (Combat Army) is organized under TO&E 5-35G. The Battalion has a Headquarters and Headquarters Company and four line lettered companies. The 362d Engineer Company (Light Equipment) is attached for all purposes and is organized under TO&E 5-58G.

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(PARA. 13, AR 340-16)

b. The Battalion is assigned to the 79th Engineer Group, which is located at Long Binh, RVN.

c. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Company B, Company D, and the 362d Engineer Company are located at Tay Ninh Base Camp, RVN (XT143518). Companies A and C are located at Cu Chi Base Camp, RVN (XT659152).

d. From the beginning of this reporting period to the 15th of November 1969, the 544th Engineer Company (Construction Support) was attached to the Battalion. The Company was organized under TO&E 5-114D, and was located at Nui Ba Den Rock Quarry (XT268565). The 544th Engineer Company (CS) was transferred to the 159th Engineer Group on 15 November 1969.

e. Throughout the quarter, the Battalion conducted combat and operational support missions for the 25th Infantry Division. The most significant project completed during the period was the upgrade of Helicopter Refuel Area Tay Ninh West. This project consisted of raising the elevation and providing drainage of the hardstand (15,700 sy), and constructing twelve 16' x 16' concrete pads, two 20' x 40' concrete pads, one 30' x 40' concrete pad, and one 23' x 30' concrete pump station pad. This project included a total of 17,300 sy of stabilized hardstand and a 6,000 sy hover area. Other projects worked on during this reporting period were the restoration of QL-1 and QL-22, electrical distribution of Nui Ba Den, Aircraft Maintenance Ramps at Cu Chi, Hospital Revetments at Tay Ninh, combat support missions at FSB St Barbara and Bu Dop Special Forces Camp, Fire Station at Cu Chi Base Camp, and several minimum essential requirement for the relocation of units of the 1st Brigade, 1st Air Cav Division and the 25th Infantry Division. On 6 January 1970 the Battalion initiated its part in the II Field Forces Secondary Road Program.

2. Command: The 588th Engineer Battalion was under the command of LTC Thomas A. Stumm throughout this reporting period. The Battalion Sergeant Major from the beginning of the reporting period to 15 January 1970 was SSM John A. Chubb. CSM Daniel N. Tucker was assigned 8 January 1970 to the present. Other command assignments were as follows:

POSITION	NAME	PERIOD
Bn XO	MAJ Raymond A. Spunzo	1 Nov 69 - 31 Jan 70
CO, HHC	CPT Arthur N. Brown	1 Nov 69 - 9 Dec 70
	1LT David R. Elmore	10 Dec 69 - 31 Jan 70
CO, Co A	CPT James J. Rood	1 Nov 69 - 31 Jan 70
CO, Co B	CPT John L. Motes II	1 Nov 69 - 18 Jan 70
	1LT Raymond L. Wazny	19 Jan 70 - 23 Jan 70
	CPT Andrew M. Perkins	24 Jan 70 - 31 Jan 70

POSITION	NAME	PERIOD
CO, Co C	CPT David W. Pierce	1 Nov 69 - 31 Jan 70
CO, Co D	1LT Rodney C. Kroeplin	1 Nov 69 - 5 Nov 69
	CPT Lynn Partington	6 Nov 69 - 31 Jan 70
CO, 362d	1LT Russel F. Oberlander	1 Nov 69 - 1 Dec 70
	CPT James H. Williams	2 Dec 69 - 31 Jan 70
CO, 544th	CPT Louis Grieco Jr	1 Nov 69 - 15 Nov 69

3. Personnel, Administration, Morale and Discipline

a. During the last month of this reporting period the number of EM replacements significantly increased in comparison to the preceding two months. Approximately 170 EM replacements arrived during January 1970. Most replacements were transported from Headquarters, 79th Engineer Group by truck dispatched from this location on a daily basis for most of the month. The average EM strength for this reporting period was 809. During the next three months 335 EM are scheduled for rotation to CONUS. The end of January found this battalion with four shortages in our commissioned officer strength. Current vacancies exist, one each, in Headquarters Company, A Company, D Company, and the 362d Engineer Company (LE). Six officers will rotate during the next three months. On the 15th of November 1969, the 544th Engineer Company was detached from this battalion and assigned to the 169th Engineer Battalion. All personnel records were transferred to the gaining unit. No significant personnel problems arose during, or as a result of, that action.

During the quarter the following awards were presented:

	Silver Star	1
	Soldier's Medal	0
	Bronze Star w/V device	1
	Bronze Star	50
	ACM w/V device	0
Ar	Army Commendation Medal	153
	Air Medal	0
	Purple Heart	5
	79th Group Certificate	125
	20th Brigade Certificate	125

b. At the end of the reporting period, we were still experiencing difficulty in establishing a continuous flow of distribution with 79th Engineer Group Headquarters. Hopefully, the temporary arrangement made with the 187th Aviation to bring distribution down to their Group Headquarters and also pick up distribution for us will become a permanent operation since the 12th Aviation Group Headquarters is directly opposite 79th Engineer Group Headquarters now that we have a direct land line connection.

c. The battalion now is able to show movies almost every night of the week due to the reopening of the 362nd Engineer Company's Special Services Movie account. The mail deliveries to the Battalion have improved towards the end of the quarter once the huge amount of Christmas mail was dispersed. Company A has closed out its Other Sundry Fund OSF#013 due to its shortage of personnel and, now utilizes Company C's enlisted mens club at Cu Chi. The Battalion continued to make full use of its R & R allocations as a total of 136 men went on R & R during the quarter. Church attendance dropped off from 39% to 31% due mainly to the fact that the Battalion went to a full 7 day work week. Even though we went to a 7 day work week, morale is still very good as is reflected by the 149 individuals who extended during the quarter.

d. There were 0 general, 11 special, and 0 summary courts-martial during the quarter. There were 9 Field Grade and 39 Company Grade Article 15's.

4. Intelligence and Counter-intelligence

a. The 588th Engineer Battalion received daily intelligence summaries from 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division at Tay Ninh and the 25th Infantry Division at Cu Chi. Intelligence and operations briefings at 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division are attended daily by the S-2 officer or his representative. Weekly intelligence up date briefings are attended at MACV, Tay Ninh Province by the S-2 officer or his representative. Intelligence summaries, terrain studies, and related materials are received from headquarters, II Field Forces.

b. Engineer reconnaissance of roads, bridges, culverts, airfields and natural construction materials is performed regularly by the Battalion Intelligence Section. Information derived from reconaissance is compiled and forwarded to 79th Engineer Group, the ADE of the 25th Infantry Division and the MACV (Tay Ninh) Province Engineer.

c. Engineer base camps and work sites received small arms fire, 3 x 122 mm rockets, and 4 x 60 mm mortars for a total of 7 hostile rounds received during the period. 5 vehicles hit mines, and 4 mines were located and destroyed by battalion sweep teams.

d. The battalion provides 39 enlisted men and two officers per night for perimeter security at Tay Ninh Base Camp (normal condition) and 24 enlisted personnel at Cu Chi Base Camp. The battalion retained command of the Tay Ninh Base Camp Reaction Force.

5. Plans, Operations and Training:

a. Combat Support: During the quarter the 588th Engineer Battalion was given combat support directives to support [illegible] FSB St Barbara, consisting of [illegible] pads, and road repairs of [illegible] in support of the 25th Infantry Division consisting of 4.5 KM's of all weather laterite capping. These projects were completed [illegible] respectively. Additional support was provided to the 65th Engineer Battalion and the 25th Infantry Division and the 62nd Engineer Battalion (Land Clearing) in their [illegible].

b. Operational Support: The average battalion effort or operational support missions was 32% of the available effort during the quarter. The weekly percent varied from 10% to 42%. These missions consisted of several aircraft revetment type projects, bunker construction projects, and the secondary road construction.

c. Lines of Communications: The 588th Engineer Battalion is involved in the repair of QL-1 & QL-22 from Cu Chi to Tay Ninh. An average of 20% of the available effort was upgraded on this project during the months of November, December and January. The project consists of patch work, overlay and widening of shoulders to MACV standards. The weekly effort varied from 12% to 55% and requires extensive coordination and cooperation within the entire Battalion. LOC effort expanded for maintenance and repair of the roads in the AOR consists of grading and shaping the road surfaces and repairing craters and culverts destroyed by enemy action.

d. Base Construction: Due to a freeze on approvals for Base Construction directives to Battalion effort on base construction varied from 2% to 15% during the quarter. These missions consisted of a 40' x 96' Pascoe type building for a fire station at Cu Chi and an Airfield upgrade project at Tay Ninh Base Camp.

e. Training: Using an extensive program in weapons familiarination has improved our security on the roads as well as our perimeter security. Through extra training in basic weapons each individual can now put more effective fire on enemy personnel encountered during working hours and night security. Special classes are being conducted in various construction management and equipment utilization for senior NCO's and officers. Cross training is being stressed at company levels to improve effectiveness of the units.

6. Civic Action: During this reporting period, the Battalion surgeon held MEDCAPS twice weekly at near by villages and medical assistance was given at the Cao Dai Temple grounds hospital in Tay Ninh. The Battalion Chaplain makes weekly visits to local orphanages.

7. Logistics:

a. All classes of supplies were requisitioned through the 228th Supply and Service Company, which is located at Tay Ninh Base Camp. Medical supplies were requisitioned from the 25th Medical Battalion. Repair parts were requisitioned through the 548th Lt Equipment Maintenance Company except for A and C which are located at Cu Chi and requisition repair parts from the 94th Lt Equipment Maintenance Company.

b. Supplies are picked up on Tay Ninh Base Camp by organic S-4 vehicles. When additional haul capability is needed to haul equipment and materials from the Long Binh area, the units organic l [illegible] and/or low[illegible]s provided by the other 79th Group assets are used. During the reporting period, the 48th Transportation Group haul[illegible] tons of materials to the Battalion.

c. Potable water is supplied to units at Tay Ninh and [illegible] through wells located on the Base Camps. The Battalion and two [illegible]ational water points in the field during this reporting period. They produced a total of 786,000 gallons of potable water.

8. Force Development: None

9. Command Management:

a. Projects and missions assigned to the Battalion are supervised by the Battalion Commander, under the staff supervision of the Operations Officer. The Intelligence and Operations Sections operate together to plan and manage projects and missions. Equipment resources of organic and attached companies are allocated daily to insure efficient utilization.

b. Base construction policies are established by a Base Development Planning Board, under the supervision of the Post Commander. This headquarters implements the policy within the framework of Military Construction Army and Operations and Maintenance Army funded project directives. Management of projects in progress which are constructed on a self-help basis is further implemented by strict control of issued materials. All self-help construction is supervised by engineer personnel. When projects are assinged to the Battalion's units, a meeting is held by the S-3 and the constructing unit commander to discuss the project. Before initiation of construction, a preconstruction conference is held by the Battalion Commander with the Operations Officer, Construction Unit Commander, the Platoon Leader assigned to the project, and the using agency. On all major projects, a reprepresentative from the 79th Engineer Group also attends. This briefing is to discuss completely all aspects of the proposed construction and to permit comments to be made prior to the initiation of construction. After construction actually begins, the senior person present at the job site is prepared to brief visitors on construction progress.

c. Daily operations meetings are held to discuss construction for the coming day. Management indicators used in committing effort and controling progress include Daily Troop Disposition Reports, Equipment Deadline Reports, and After Action Reports.

Section II, Commander's Observations, Evaluations and Recommendations:

1. Personnel: Substitution of Personnel:

a. Observation: During the quarter as excessive amount of personnel have been lost because of the large rotation factor experienced in Vietnam.

b. Evaluation: Infusion Programs are not always the best solution and at certain times are not practical. However excessive losses in specific MOS can sometimes be replaced by non-engineer personnel.

c. Recommendation: When there is an excessive loss of personnel in any MOS of a generally lesser skilled category (i.e. Pioneer Engineer) the vacancy can be successfully filled by non-engineer personnel (i.e. Infantry-11B).

2. Intelligence: Information given by Vietnamese Civilians

a. Observation: While conducting reconnaissance throughout the ACR, the S-2 section has found that local civilians are very reliable sources of information.

b. Evaluation: Conditions of roads during all seasons as well as the uses of the road and type of traffic the road has supported can be determined by questioning local residents.

c. Recommendation: While operating in unfamiliar areas the use of bonafide information given by civilians is invaluable.

3. Operations:

a. Erosion Control on Secondary Roads

(1) Observation: When constructing secondary roads an effective pallative must be used to stop pulverization and consequent wind erosion due to vehicular travel.

(2) Evaluation: As much as one inch per day can be lost from the roadway thickness if it is subjected to heavy travel without continual application of a pallative.

(3) Recommendation: The most easily obtained pallative is water which may be applied by any method available. Careful control must be used when using water as local borrow material becomes difficult to compact when the moisture content varies more than 2% from OMC. Peneprime/MC-70 is the best pallative in that it is the longest lasting and most weather-proof. Diesel is an excellent pallative, but like water it is not permanent. A mixture of diesel and RC-800 mixed in equal amounts is found to be long lasting and easily obtainable.

b. Pouring large Concrete Pads

(1) Observation: Recently Alpha Company had a project of constructing concrete turn pads on QL-1. The pad was so large that it had to be poured on two days.

(2) Recommendations: A keeway was needed between the pours.

(3) A fast and easy method used was to drill three holes in a standard 10' long and 8" high steel form and bolt on a 2 x 4. A precaution to be taken to facilitate ease in removing the forms is to taper all the edges of the 2 x 4.

c. Conventional Sway Bracing not adequate

(1) Observation: While constructing a pascoe building (40' x 96') for the Cu Chi Fire Station, it was noted that conventional sway bars for lateral bracing could not be used because the front of the Fire Station was to be left open for the entrance and exit of the fire apparatus.

(2) Evaluation: This situation was remedied by the use of knee braces.

(3) Recommendation: The four sections of angle iron were welded from the col[illegible] to the eaves which gave the lateral support needed while still [illegible]ing the vehicles to pass

d. Reinf[illegible]ent of [illegible] Culverts and Headwalls

(1) Observation: While on a drainage repair mission at a fire support base, it discovered that the ends of culverts were crushed due to the narr[illegible]ess of the road and the wide turning radius of 2½ ton resupply ve[illegible].

(2) Evalua[illegible] We fo[illegible]t neither sandbagged headwalls nor lengthening the [illegible] pr[illegible] the solution.

(3) Recommen[illegible] H[illegible] found that lengthening the culvert from 24' to [illegible] and plac[illegible] concrete headwalls using 8' U-Pickets driven into the gr[illegible] rei[illegible] proved strong enough to prevent crushing by the v[illegible]hic[illegible]. [illegible] these reinforced headwalls on the narrow roads w[illegible] found t[illegible] [illegible] held up much better and improved the effectiveness [illegible] the mis[illegible].

e. Bunkers next to Artillery Pieces

(1) Observation: This unit had to construct several fighting-personnel bunkers that were directly under the muzzle blast of 175mm artillery.

(2) Evaluation: The present bunkers on the FSB had been damaged and were unsafe because of the concussion of the artillery pieces. Since our new bunkers would be similarly stressed the usual design of the bunkers had to change to provide satisfactory reinforcement. At every possible joint, vertical and horizontal, two drift pins were used instead of the usual one. The siding was fastened with longer spikes then the 3OM called for to provide extra holding force. The bunkers constructed in this manner have withstood the damaging concussion of the artillery.

(3) Recommendation: Bunkers built close to artillery pieces should be doubly reinforced with drift pins and spikes.

f. Asphalt Patching

(1) Observation: Potholes in asphalt MSR's have been observed to be caused by (1) unstable base course and (2) insufficient depth of original asphalt lift, often 1½ inches or less.

(2) Evaluation: Therefore, the most important considerations should be properly compacted and stabilized base course, preferably 1½ minus rock with a thin layer of sand on the bottom and as well as mixed with the aggregate to seal and fill void space. The best expedient method to compact is with a loaded 5 ton Dump and the best method to seal and compact is a pavement breaker with an [illegible]phant f[illegible] attachment.

(3) Recommendation: Asphalt in patches should be a minimum of four inches in depth and compacted in two equal lifts. If there is an absence of proper compaction equipment, a loaded 5 ton Dump may be used. Roll the patch slowly and from the edges toward the middle. A layer of fine sand can be placed over the finished patch. This prevents traffic from picking up the fine material from the top of the patch and leaving a rough surface. It will also absorb any of the tack coat that bleeds through the patch.

4. Organization: Motor Stables

a. Observation: It was found that during motor stables that only major deficiencies were given attention and that many things that could be done, weren't due to lack of effective use of time allotted.

b. Evaluation: A system was needed to implement command control without actually doing the maintenance for each operator.

c. Recommendation: Each unit conducted motor stables "by the numbers" in platoon size units. Each squad leader will call out the various items to be checked during, before and after the inspection. By strict supervision by the platoon leaders and platoon sergeants, the maintenance period will become very effective and productive.

5. Training: Radio Operations

a. Observation: It was noted that it might become necessary for personnel unfamiliar with the use of radios to call for medical evacuation, artillery and air strikes, or infantry assistance.

b. Evaluation: A scheduled form of instructions is necessary to insure that all personnel be familiar with the use and operation of radios and their nets.

c. Recommendation: Instruction in the use of various radio equipment, correct radio procedure, proper procedure for calling for air or artillery strikes, and procedures for calling medical evacuation helicopters, should be scheduled.

6. Logistics: Weather Deterioration of Construction Materials

a. Observation: Due to the extreme climatic conditions experienced in Viet Nam, a large amount of lumber is wasted because of open storage. Rain and heat combine to cause the lumber to water rot.

b. Evaluation: There is a need for extensive research in this area to find an effective method for protecting materials from weather deterioration.

c. Recommendation: That dunnage between bundles of materials be elevated 1" on one side so that the lumber is stacked at an angle to allow the water to run off freely and to promote immediate drying of the material.

7. Communications: None

8. Material: None

9. Other:

a. Maintenance: It was found that inadequate securing of battery box on 5-ton dump trucks allowed the box to fall out during operation of the vehicle. Thus, proper instruction of operators and supervisors about the need to check periodically all fasteners with increased attention to vital parts was emphasized.

b. Chaplain: None

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EGEE-3 15 February 1970
SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned

c. Medical:

(1) This battalion had a VD rate of 350 cases/1000/annum. The battalion surgeon did coordinate a class in VD, jointly with the battalion chaplain.

(2) There have been several cases of drug abuse in the battalion. The battalion surgeon, the battalion chaplain and legal officer conducted a joint seminar on the danger of drug abuse. Seminars were conducted for each company.

d. Safety: While in convoys, many personnel have thrown candy and food stuff from moving vehicles, endangering civilians. In the ensuing scrambles, many Vietnamese have been injured. A training procedure must be set up to insure that every soldier is aware of the dangers in following practices such as this. Each commander should orient all incoming personnel immediately upon arrival in country. Periodic briefings should be given to all personnel.

Thomas A Stumm

1 Incl
as

THOMAS A. STUMM
Lieutenant Colonel, CE
Commanding

EGE-3 (15 Feb 70) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned (588th Engineer Battalion) for the Quarterly Period Ending 31 January 1970 (RCS-CSFOR-65)

DA, HEADQUARTERS, 79TH ENGINEER GROUP, APO 96491 25 February 1970

TO: Commanding Officer, 20th Engineer Brigade, ATTN: AVBI-OS, APO 96491

1. The Operational Report of the 588th Engineer Battalion has been reviewed and additional comments are as follows:

Reference Section II, 3, f, page 8: The 588th has a maintenance mission on an unacceptably-paved LSR - QL-1. The objective is to retain the highway in fully operational status until next construction season. Therefore, with the shortage of compaction equipment - all the Group's steel - wheel rollers are committed to QL-22 restoration, QL-13 construction, and airfield construction and repair (DBST and pavement and soil cement). The 588th has improved this method as an expedient for compaction of pothole patches. Otherwise, this method would not be considered acceptable.

2. This report is considered to be an adequate summary of the Battalion's operational experience during the report period. The report is submitted in accordance with USARV Reg 525-15, dated 13 April 1968.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

[redacted]
CPT, [redacted]
Adjutant

CF:
CO, 62nd Engr Bn

AVBI-OS (15 Feb 70) 2nd Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report of 588th Engineer Battalion (Combat) for the Period Ending 31 January 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R2)

DA, HEADQUARTERS, 20TH ENGINEER BRIGADE, APO 96491 10 M[illegible] 70

TO: Commanding General, United States Army Vietnam, ATTN: AVHGC-DST, APO 96375

1. Submitted in accordance with USARV Regulation 525-15, dated 13 April 1968.

2. This headquarters concurs with the submitted report with the following comments:

a. Section II, paragraph 1, page 6: Due to the loss of Pioneers, and Combat Engineers, and the limited availability of trained replacements, USARV is filling losses with non-engineer personnel (Infantry-11B), based on manpower fill priority established for this command.

b. Section II, paragraph 5, page 9: The Brigade Commander emphasized the need for this training in a letter to all Group Commanders dated 21 January 1970. Instructors can be provided by units from their own communications sections.

c. Section II, paragraph 9, page 9: Battery boxes must be checked daily in accordance with the technical manual.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Kenneth J. Koehler 1LT CE

For H. V. GOSWEILER III
1LT, CE
Assistant Adjutant

Copies Furnished:
CO, 79th Engr Gp
CO, 588th Engr Bn

AVHGC-DST (15Feb70) 3d Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned (588th Engineer Battalion) for the Quarterly Period Ending 31 January 1970. (RCS-CSFOR-65)

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, VIETNAM, APO San Francisco 96375 23 MAR 1970

TO: Commander in Chief, United States Army, Pacific, ATTN: GPOP-DT, APO 96558

This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report - Lessons Learned for the quarterly period ending 31 January 1970 from Headquarters, 588th Engineer Battalion and concurs with the comments of indorsing headquarters.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

C. E. MICHELS
MAJ, AGC
Assistant Adjutant General

Cy furn:
588th Engr Bn
HQ, 20th Engr Bde

GPOP-DT (15 Feb 70) 4th Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report of HQ, 588th Engineer Battalion for Period Ending 31 January 1970, RCS CSFOR-65

HQ, US Army, Pacific, APO San Francisco 96558 1 APR 70

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C. 20310

1. This headquarters has evaluated subject report and forwarding indorsements and concurs in the report as indorsed.

2. The report was received in this headquarters without Item B26 (Relocation of 100 Tower - 212-6040-0-20). US Army, Vietnam, has been requested to furnish the item which will be forwarded when received.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

D. D. Cline

D. D. CLINE
2LT, AGC
Asst AG

CF:
CG, USARV

ORGANIZATION, HQ, 588th Engineer Battalion (dated 15 February 1970)

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3. REPORT TITLE

Operational Report - Lessons Learned, HQ, 588th Engineer Battalion

4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates)

Experiences of unit engaged in counterinsurgency operations, 1 Nov 69 to 31 Jan 70.

5. AUTHOR(S) (First name, middle initial, last name)

CO, 588th Engineer Battalion

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