TOUR 365 is a magazine for you the soldiers who have served with the United States Army in the Republic of Vietnam. As soldiers all of you have had many different but necessary jobs.

Pointman...Rifleman...Squad Leader...Pathfinder.
Fire Direction Plotter...Gunner...Ammo Handler...Forward Observer
Truck Driver...Mechanic...Motor Officer...Dispatcher
Cook...Baker...Ration Breakdown Man...Mess Sergeant.
Door Gunner...Pilot...Crew Chief...Helicopter Mechanic
Medic...Lab Technician...Pharmacist...Nurse...Surgeon.
Forklift Operator...Parts Clerk...Supply Clerk...Warehouseman.
Tank Driver...Loader...Tank Commander.
Crane Operator...Combat Engineer...Dozer Operator...Tugboat Operator.
Company Clerk...Admin Specialist...Finance Clerk.
Radar Repairman...Electronics Technician...Computer Programmer.
Chaplain's Assistant...Combat Photographer...MP...Armorer.
Radio Operator...Lineman...Switchboard Operator...Rigger.

All of you are part of this magazine. All of you have contributed to the history written on its pages.

TOUR 365 is also dedicated to those men of the United States Army who have made the supreme sacrifice—the sacrifice of their lives.

The contribution made by this exclusive brotherhood of men, as well as your own, are reflected in the physical security and general stability now evident throughout the Republic of Vietnam.

I appreciate sincerely what you have accomplished, and I thank you for your important effort.

CREIGHTON W. ABRAMS
General, United States Army
Commanding
For Soldiers Going Home

Tour 365

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United States Army, Vietnam as we know it was created on July 20, 1965. U.S. involvement in Vietnam, however, goes back to the late 1950s with the establishment of the Military Assistance Advisory Group, Indochina.

After committing itself to the defense of Southeast Asia under the Geneva Agreements and the Southeast Asia Defense Treaty, the U.S. set up a Military Assistance Advisory Group in Vietnam to provide economic, technical and military assistance. Military aid and advice were forthcoming until late 1961. Then the Republic of Vietnam declared a state of national emergency on October 18, 1961, and asked the United States for combat troops.

The first complete combat units of American forces arrived in December, together with a support team, the 9th Logistical Command on Okinawa. This small team formed the nucleus from which USARV evolved. As the Army units in country increased, the U.S. Army Ryukyu Support Group, Provisional, took over logistics control of U.S. units in Vietnam. Further increases in U.S. troops necessitated that the support command be changed to U.S. Army Support Group, Vietnam.

During 1965 the increase of U.S. forces was rapid, and with the arrival of the additional combat units, the U.S. Army Support Command, Vietnam, was redesignated United States Army, Vietnam. Increased roles in combat operations spurred the creation of 3 subordinate commands: I Field Force, Vietnam, II Field Force, Vietnam and later XXIV Corps.

Under President Nixon's program of continuing Vietnamization, USARV's units are currently undergoing a period of reduction in strength and redeployment back to the U.S.

The United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV) was established on February 8, 1962 as a unified command subordinate to the commander-in-chief, Pacific. Headquartered in Saigon, MACV controls all of the United States Armed Forces in Vietnam. It has the mission of providing assistance to the constitutional Government of the Republic of Vietnam in building a free society capable of defending itself against subversion, insurgency and external aggression.
XXIV CORPS

XXIV Corps was activated at Fort Shafter, Hawaii, on April 8, 1944. On September 11 of the same year, it embarked on combat operations near Dulag on Leyte in the Philippine Islands. At that time, the 7th Infantry Division and the 96th Infantry Division were the major command elements of the Corps, later to be joined by the 77th Infantry Division. From the Philippines, XXIV Corps moved to Okinawa, and in September 1945 moved to Korea, where it remained until deactivated in January 1949.

On August 15, 1968, XXIV Corps was reactivated at Phu Bai, Republic of Vietnam. It was placed under operational control of III Marine Amphibious Force (III MAF) - its brother-in-arms 24 years before in the South Pacific.

On March 9, 1970, the Corps headquarters moved from Phu Bai to Camp Horn in Da Nang to become the senior U.S. military headquarters in Military Region 1 (MR1), replacing III MAF. The commanding general of XXIV Corps is the senior advisor to the Army of the Republic of Vietnam I Corps commander. He also is responsible for coordinating the activities of all U.S. units in the region and exercises direct operational control over them. Currently, under XXIV Corps control are the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) and the 96th Infantry Brigade.

1ST AVIATION BRIGADE

The frontless war in Vietnam has created a demand for mobility that was unmet in previous conflicts. In meeting this demand, the helicopter has become the symbol of Army combat in Vietnam. The more than 1,500 rotary and fixed-wing aircraft of the 1st Aviation Brigade give ground commanders an "extra edge". Never before in military history has the ground commander had such capability to find the enemy, conduct route and area reconnaissance, deploy troops, deliver supplies and sustained fire support, control the ground battle from the air, adjust artillery and air strikes and evacuate the wounded.

Since its establishment in May 1966, the 1st Aviation Brigade has consistently allowed ground commanders to keep pressure on the enemy, maintain contact in fluid situations, cut off the enemy's withdrawal and complete the destruction or capture of his forces. Flying in support of U.S. and Allied forces, the brigade has flown all types of missions, including tactical combat assaults, direct fire support, aerial reconnaissance, medevac, troop lift, cargo hauling, evacuation of South Vietnamese from battle areas and operations in support of the rural development program.

With the war winding down, requirements for aviation support have decreased. However, even with this reduction in their mission, units of the brigade in the first nine months of 1971 carried more than 200 thousand tons of cargo and nearly 2.5 million U.S. and Allied troops, flying more than 800 thousand hours to accomplish their mission.

1ST SIGNAL BRIGADE

From a satellite in orbit 18,000 miles above the Pacific Ocean to a courier on a dusty Vietnamese road, the 1st Signal Brigade passes the word into, out of and within Southeast Asia.

With more than 9,000 men scattered among approximately 140 sites in the Republic of Vietnam and Thailand, the STRATCOM brigade is the largest combat signal unit ever formed and controls the most comprehensive military communications-electronics systems in the history of warfare. Its mission is very simply put: communications.

Since its organization on April 1, 1966, the Brigade has fulfilled this mission by planning, engineering, installing, operating and maintaining both the Southeast Asian portion of the Army's world wide strategic communications system and extensive area communications systems in South Vietnam and Thailand.

All communications entering or leaving South Vietnam must pass through facilities operated by the Brigade, which consists of three subordinate signal groups (two in the Republic of Vietnam and one in Thailand) and two major support battalions. In the more than five years of its existence, the 1st Signal Team has proven itself in communications on a scale never before achieved in a combat zone. The primary mission has been to "keep the shooters talking."

However, the rundown of units began in 1970 and increased in 1971 has led to extensive training of ARVN allies to enable them to operate the communications systems. The Brigade's "Buddies Together" Vietnitzation program, coupled with the increased operational take-over of sites by civilian contractors, has resulted in a smooth transition of responsibility for the highly sophisticated communications equipment in South Vietnam.
18TH MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE

Established on May 20, 1966 and sent to Vietnam on September 25, 1966, the 18th Military Police Brigade controls six MP battalions, a criminal investigation group, a Military Police customs unit and all non-Divisional MPs throughout the Republic of Vietnam.

During the 1968 Tet Offensive, the Brigade was heavily involved in the street fighting that erupted in Saigon. One of its battalions, the 716th, was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation for its role in the defense of the U.S. Embassy.

The Brigade participated in the Cambodian offensive of 1970 as it escorted convoys of the 4th and 25th Infantry Divisions across the border. Similarly, in 1971, the Brigade participated in Lam Son 719, the RVNAF Laotian drive. In addition to escorting convoys, it maintained traffic control on QL9 from Quang Tri and Phu Bai to Khe Sanh.

Later in 1971, as the war continued to wind down, duties for the Brigade increased in the area of customs surveillance and drug control, as abuse in these areas rose to menacing levels.

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER COMMAND, VIETNAM

February 1, 1970 marked the origin of the United States Army Engineer Command, Vietnam (USAENGRCOMDV). This came about with the merger of Engineer Troops Vietnam, the United States Army Engineer Construction Agency, Vietnam (USAECAV) and the staff of the Engineer Section Headquarters, United States Army, Vietnam (USARV).

With an authorized strength in 1970 of over 26,000 men, the United States Army Engineer Command, Vietnam (USAENGRCOMDV) was the largest major subordinate command of United States Army, Vietnam (USARV). Its principal subordinate units were the 18th and 20th Engineer Brigades and three Engineer Districts—Northern, Central and Southern.

The Engineer Command "Lines of Communication" (LOC) program, begun in 1967, is progressing rapidly, with both US and Vietnamese engineers involved in the road-building effort. When construction is completed, enough surface will have been paved to stretch a two-lane highway from New York City to Las Vegas.

Vietnamization, receiving increased emphasis during 1971, centered principally around the training and support of ARVN engineer units. These include two land-clearing companies and several construction battalions.

1ST CAVALRY DIVISION (AIRMOBILE)

From its activation at Fort Bliss, Texas, on September 13, 1921, through World War II and Korea, until today, the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) has recorded a series of firsts.

During World War II, the Cav was the first into Manila and first into Tokyo. Then in Korea, it was the first unit to move into Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea. On July 1, 1965, at Fort Benning, Georgia, the unit became the U.S. Army's first Airmobile division.

Arriving in the Republic of Vietnam on September 14, 1965, the Cav became the first American division to serve in all four tactical zones. The division won a Presidential Unit Citation by routing heavy North Vietnamese concentrations around the Ia Drang Valley, west of Pleiku, during its first year of operation. The 1st Cav is the only division to receive a second Republic of Vietnam Cross with Palm.

During May and June of 1970, Skytroopers again proved that the airborne concept works as they crossed the border into Cambodia. Along with units under its operational control, it destroyed enemy storage sanctuaries and captured large quantities of Communist supplies and killed 2,500 enemy soldiers.

In 1971, the division began to stand down and plans were made to reorganize the 3rd Brigade as a separate command. By April 1, standdown was nearly complete and the 3rd Brigade prepared to assume its enlarged area of operations.

Since the formation of the 3rd Brigade, Garry Owen troopers have continued the mission of interdicting enemy supply and infiltration routes. Great emphasis is placed on assisting Vietnamization in every way possible. Actions such as these assure the men of the 3rd Brigade (Separate) that they are continuing in the proud tradition of the 7th Cavalry's motto, "Garry Owen."
11TH ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT

From its birth as a horse cavalry regiment at Fort Meyers, Virginia in 1901 to its present status as a light armored, completely mobile reconnaissance force, the 11th Cav has continuously added to its proud tradition.

Soon after it was formed, the regiment won its spurs in the Philippines and it was in these trying first years that the Blackhorse earned its motto, "Allons" (Let's Go). Since then, the regiment has served along the Mexican border in 1916, in World War II and in the Vietnam conflict.

The regiment arrived in the Republic of Vietnam in September 1966. A variety of missions, from clearing roads to dislodging enemy forces from almost inaccessible jungle areas, took the regiment from southeast Long Kinh Province to An Loc in northern Binh Long Province.

The 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment played a major role in disrupting the infiltration routes which spread from the Cambodian border through the provinces of South Vietnam. After that, the Blackhorse relocated to the Saigon area of Military Region 3 and launched Vietnamization and community defense and local development programs.

On March 6, 1971, the 1st and 3rd Squadrons redeployed to Fort Lewis, Washington. The 2nd Squadron remains in Vietnam.

101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION (AIRMOBILE)

The 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) was activated on August 16, 1942 at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. After months of arduous training, drills and practice jumps, two parachute infantry regiments and two glider regiments landed in England in the fall of 1943. The division made history on D-Day, June 6, 1944 when it jumped, 14,000 strong, into occupied France.

The division's fortunes fluctuated after World War II and it was inactivated and reactivated as a training division three times in 11 years. On July 29, 1965, the 1st Brigade and support troops arrived at Cam Ranh Bay to begin the next chapter of the Screaming Eagle's combat history.

The remainder of the division was in-country by December 13, 1967 and a year later, more than 10,000 enemy had died at the hands of the 101st. The division's mission has carried it into all four of the Republic of Vietnam's military regions. It has successfully defended the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, the Bien Hoa Air Base and the coastal city of Phan Rang.

In 1968, the division distinguished itself in spearheading a series of operations, during the NVA out of the infamous A Shau Valley. During the Cambodian offensive in May and June of 1970, Task Force 3/306 drove into NVA and VC sanctuaries near Pech Drang. The Communists were caught by surprise and overrun by the Screaming Eagles, who destroyed what had taken the NVA four years to build.

Late in 1971, one brigade of the 101st began to stand down. The remainder of the division continued to hold the Piedmont in Thua Thien Province while supporting the 1st ARVN Division in its drives against enemy strongholds in Military Region 1.

196TH INfanTRY BRIGADE

Organized in 1921 as part of the 98th Infantry Division, the 196th Infantry Brigade traces its lineage from Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 196th Infantry. During World War II the company served in the Pacific Theatre and as an occupation force in Japan. After the war, it was deactivated at Osaka, Japan. It returned to a reserve status in 1947 and was redesignated the 98th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop. It was not until 1965 that it became the 196th Infantry Brigade and was designated a Regular Army unit.

The "Charger" Brigade arrived in the Republic of Vietnam in July 1966 and established its main camp near Tay Ninh City, on the edge of Communist War Zone C. During its time in Military Region 3, the Brigade scored impressive victories in Operations Cedar Falls, Gadsden and Lancaster.

During 1967, the Brigade joined the newly-formed Task Force Oregon in Military Region 1. While carrying out its primary mission of securing Chu Lai airfield complex, the Brigade conducted Operation Benton in August and September of 1967. Later in September, the 196th became organic to the 23rd Infantry Division (American), formed out of Task Force Oregon.

In the years following, the Brigade performed well in Operations Frederick Hill, Fayette Canyon and Elk Canyon I and II. In 1971, during the RVNAF offensive into Laos, parts of the Brigade were responsible for the area of operations just south of the demilitarized zone and the coordination and defense of Khe Sanh.

By the end of 1971, the 196th was one of the last fully operational combat units remaining in the Republic of Vietnam. Headquartered in Da Nang, its mission is to coordinate the internal defense of that city. In addition, it works with soldiers of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam in the Vietnamization program and with both soldiers and civilians on civic action projects.
I FIELD FORCE, VIETNAM

I Field Force, Vietnam, was organized and commenced operations in August 1965 as Task Force Alpha; its mission was to control all U.S. Army Forces in the Republic of Vietnam. Shortly afterward, the mission was changed to control only forces in Military Region 2. In November 1965, Task Force Alpha officially became Field Force, Vietnam, and in March 1966, when another field force was organized in Military Region 3, the command became I Field Force, Vietnam.

In the following years, I Field Force directed operations utilizing all or parts of the 4th Infantry Division, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile), 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), and numerous separate combat and combat support battalions and units. In addition to renowned victories at Dak To, Ben Het, Bu Prang-Duc Lap, Cambodia, Dak Seang-Dai Dien, and Plei Djeran, combat elements of the force defeated the NVA and VC in thousands of engagements in all 12 provinces of Military Region 2, and initiated one of the first comprehensive U.S. Army-conducted pacification programs in RVN.

I Field Force was redesignated Second Regional Assistance Group on May 16, 1971 and became a MACV asset, still headquartered in Nha Trang. SRAG is continuing the mission of supervising the advisory effort with Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces, the CORDS Program, and increasing the effectiveness of Vietnamization and community defense and local development. A milestone was reached on November 3, 1971 when SRAG headquarters moved to Pleiku and assumed a wholly advisory role, the ground portion of its mission having come to a close.

II FIELD FORCE, VIETNAM

II Field Force, Vietnam traces its lineage to the XXI U.S. Army Corps formed in 1944 in the European Campaign. Inactivated at the end of World War II, it was reactivated at Fort Hood, Texas, with the advent of the Vietnam conflict and renamed II Field Force. II Field Force arrived in the Republic of Vietnam on March 15, 1966, and at its height was one of the largest corps-level commands in the history of the U.S. Army. II FF's area of responsibility, Military Region 3, includes the 11 provinces surrounding Saigon. At various times, it had under its command the following units or elements: 1st, 9th, and 25th Infantry Divisions; 101st and 82nd Airborne Divisions; 173rd Airborne Brigade; 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile); 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment; 12th Combat Aviation Group; 23rd and 54th Artillery Groups; and the 1st Australian Task Force and Royal Thai Army Volunteer Force.

II Field Force units were responsible for the decisive defeat of enemy forces in Military Region 3 during the 1968 Tet Offensive, which threatened particularly the Saigon area. Its greatest moment was the Cambodian incursion of May-June 1970 when the 25th Infantry Division, 1st Cav and 11th Armored Cav fought alongside ARVN troops in one of the war's biggest and most successful operations.

II Field Force, on April 30, 1971, incorporated the USA Advisory Group, III Corps, was redesignated Third Regional Assistance Command, and became a MACV asset. Its expressed mission became that of providing assistance to Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces and supervising civilian operations and rural development programs in Military Region 3, thus increasing the effectiveness of Vietnamization and community defense and local development.
1ST BRIGADE, 5TH INFANTRY DIVISION (MECHANIZED)

The 5th Infantry Division was organized in December 1917 to participate in World War I. It arrived in France in May 1918, where the German enemy gave the men of the division their name, Red Devils. During World War II, the 5th deployed to Iceland, England and Ireland before taking part in the invasion at Normandy.

In July 1968, the 1st Brigade, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized) was deployed for overseas duty in the Republic of Vietnam, while the remainder of the division stayed at Fort Carson, Colorado. The mission of the 1st Brigade was twofold: to conduct major operations against NVA elements and to provide peace and freedom to the residents of the Quang Tri area.

The Brigade divided its time between search and clear, cordon and sweep operations, working with the Army of the Republic of Vietnam. In November 1970, the Red Devils were honored by President Nguyen Van Thieu for their recovery operations following the disastrous floods in Quang Tri Province. Also, in the last months of 1970 and the early part of 1971, the Brigade conducted a massive resettlement program for South Vietnamese.

Elements of the 1st Brigade swept down Route 9 in early February 1971 to join the reoccupation of the abandoned Marine base at Khe Sanh as part of the huge operation to eliminate a North Vietnamese buildup along the Laotian frontier.

President Nixon’s withdrawal program called for redeployment of the Brigade to Fort Carson, Colorado on August 5, 1971 under Increment VIII.

23RD INFANTRY DIVISION (AMERICAL)

The 23rd Infantry Division (Americas) was the largest infantry division operating in South Vietnam with three light infantry brigades and a squadron of armored cavalry. The division got its start in the rugged terrain of Military Region I in mid-April 1967 when it was known as Task Force Oregon. Its mission at that time was to place pressure on Marines operating near the Demilitarized Zone.

Throughout 1970 and early 1971, the men, “under the Southern Cross,” continued to aggressively pursue their mission in Quang Tin and Quang Ngai Provinces. The heavily populated and rice-rich coastal plains were protected from severe enemy threats as North Vietnam regular and Viet Cong forces were interdicted and destroyed in Operations Frederick Hill, Geneva Park and Pennsylvania Square. The Americas also played an integral role during the RVNAF offensive into Laos, supporting the drive from the Marine base at Khe Sanh.

Community defense and local development operations were an integral part of the 23rd's program and reached a high of 350 in December 1970. When typhoons Kate and Joan hit in October and November 1970, the 23rd Division reacted swiftly to bring aid to thousands of refugees. Large quantities of food and building supplies were provided and engineer units cleared roads and rebuilt bridges.

In mid-October 1971, the Americas Division began standdown operations. On November 27, the division colors were moved to Fort Lewis, Washington, where the division was officially deactivated.

25TH INFANTRY DIVISION

Shortly after its inception in October 1941, the 25th Infantry Division was called to defend the shores of Hawaii after the attack on Pearl Harbor. From there, the Tropic Lightning troops were on the offensive throughout the Pacific penetrating Japanese strongholds. They helped occupy Japan after the war until called into Korea for three years, where they earned the Korean Presidential Unit Citation.

From 1963, when the Division began providing men for the Viet Nam conflict, until redeployment began on December 15, 1970, back home to Hawaii, the men of the 25th fought many bloody battles to break traditional Viet Cong lines of communications, supply and liaison routes between the Mekong Delta and the North. In addition, division soldiers showed genuine compassion for the problems of the South Vietnamese through their civil action programs. For these efforts, the 25th Infantry Division was awarded the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with palm on January 28, 1969.

The final element of the 25th to redeploy, the 2nd Brigade, left Vietnam on April 29, 1971.
173RD AIRBORNE BRIGADE

The 173rd Airborne Brigade—nicknamed the Sky Soldiers—was formed in May 1963 and became the first major U.S. Army ground combat unit to fight in the Republic of Vietnam, arriving in May 1965.

During 1967, the Sky Soldiers distinguished themselves in the Battle of Dak To, fighting an entrenched North Vietnamese Army regiment on Hill 875. Brigade elements captured the hill on Thanksgiving Day, killing 800 enemy soldiers. For this, the Brigade was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation. It also has the Meritorious Unit Citation for the period May 3, 1965 through May 31, 1967 and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Palm (Gold) for the period May 5, 1965 to September 26, 1970.

Other accomplishments of the Brigade include its contribution to the improvement and modernization of the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces (RVNAF), particularly the Regional and Popular Forces. It also helped to develop the local Rural Cadre and People’s Self-Defense Forces, and to maintain security for portions of Quang Tri Province.

The Brigade ended its historical mission in Vietnam on August 5, 1971 when it redeployed to Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

18TH ENGINEER BRIGADE

The 18th Engineer Brigade was formed on July 29, 1921, as the 247th Engineers (General Service) in the Organized Reserves. It was ordered into active military service on May 6, 1942, at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, and redesignated the 347th Engineer General Service Regiment.

For its service in Normandy, northern France, the Rhineland and Central Europe during World War II, the unit received the Meritorious Unit Commendation. After the war, it was deactivated in Germany. On July 16, 1965, it was activated at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and prepared for deployment to Vietnam. An advance party of the brigade arrived in Vietnam on September 4, 1965, and became operational two weeks later.

Many of the Brigade's projects stand out as exceptional engineering feats. Among them was the construction of the critical Hai Van Pass, a job accomplished by many but accomplished by the 18th Brigade, and a storage area at Cam Ranh Bay, two years in construction and now holding 191,700 square feet.

The Brigade was also actively involved in road building and land clearing, as well as numerous community assistance projects until it stood down on April 18, 1971.

The accomplishments of the 18th Engineer Brigade have not only contributed significantly to the success of combat forces in Military Regions 1 and 2 but have provided valuable assets to the future development and growth of South Vietnam.

20TH ENGINEER BRIGADE

The history of the 20th Engineer Brigade extends back to the Civil War. The unit was constituted on August 3, 1861. Unit designations have been changed many times since then, but the ancestors of the 20th Engineer Brigade participated in campaigns in the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, the Mexican expedition, and World Wars I and II.

The Brigade headquarters was reactivated on May 1, 1967, and arrived in the Republic of Vietnam on August 3, 1967. The 20th Brigade missions were to command assigned and attached units, provide operational support for the U.S. and Free World forces, plan and execute construction, and provide for security of personnel, equipment, facilities and construction sites of assigned or attached units. Many of the Brigade's projects stand out as exceptional engineering achievements. Among these are the restoration of National Highway (QL) 4 between Song Be and Dong Xoai, and the clearing of over a half-million acres of jungle.

As the war's emphasis shifted to Vietnamization, the Brigade developed far-reaching programs of mutual assistance with the ARVN. The ARVN began to take over an increasing amount of work, as evidenced by their restoration project on QL-I and their three trained land clearing companies.

On April 20, 1971, under President Nixon's continuing withdrawal program, the Brigade stood down.

The Brigade has been awarded the Republic of Vietnam Civic Actions Honor Medal, First Class, for assistance rendered to orphanages, schools, and other community defense and local development projects.