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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Headquarters
2nd Battalion, 5th Marines
1st Marine Division (Rein), FMF
FPO San Francisco, California, 96602

3/JWN/jds
5750
5 October 1967

From: Commanding Officer
To: Commanding Officer, 5th Marine Regiment
Subj: Command Chronology for period 1 September 1967 to 30 September 1967.
Ref: (a) DivO 5750.2B
Encl: (1) 2nd Battalion, 5th Marines Command Chronology
1. In accordance with the provisions of reference (a), enclosure (1) is submitted.

G. E. McNaughton
G. E. McNAUGHTON

S/e

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COMMAND CHRONOLOGY

1 September 1967 to 30 September 1967

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~~UNCLASSIFIED~~COMMAND CHRONOLOGY, 2ND BATTALION, 5TH MARINES, SEPTEMBER 1967I. ORGANIZATIONAL DATA

A. Location: 1-30 September 1967, An Hoa RVN

B. Commanding Officer, Staff Officers, and Company Commanders:

Commanding Officer	LtCol G. C. McNAUGHTON	1-30 Sep67
Executive Officer	Major A. T. FISHER	1-30 Sep67
S-1	1stLt L. D. ORLANDO	1-30 Sep67
S-2	2ndLt E. G. MEINERS	1-30 Sep67
S-3	Major F. R. CAREW, Jr.	1-30 Sep67
	Capt R. W. LAYER	1-30 Sep67
	Capt J. H. COWMAN	1-26 Sep67
	1stLt J. W. NEWTON	1-30 Sep67
S-4	2ndLt G. R. HOFFMANN, Jr.	1-30 Sep67
S-5	2ndLt W. F. NIXON	1-30 Sep67
	2ndLt K. I. LEE	1-30 Sep67
CommO	Capt D. J. POWERS	1-30 Sep67
SupplyO	1stLt T. D. LEE	1-30 Sep67
CO H&SCo.	Capt G. F. DICICCO	1-30 Sep67
CO CoE	Capt J. D. KINDER	1-30 Sep67
	1stLt M. B. TUTTLE	30 Sep67
CO CoF	Capt F. J. LENNARTZ	1-30 Sep67
CO CoG	1stLt M. B. TUTTLE	1-2 Sep67
	Capt E. G. DYER	3-30 Sep67
CO CoH	Capt G. W. BOWERS	1-30 Sep67

C. Supporting and Attached Units:

Det Hq Co 5th Mar (Radio Relay)
 2nd Plt CoB, 1st Engr Bn
 Det Rad Rel and Const Co, 7th Comm Bn
 Det Comm Co Hq Bn 1stMarDiv
 2nd Plt CoA, 1st Tank Bn
 2nd Plt CoB, 1st AT Bn
 Det ARVN Liason Team
 5th AA Plt, 29th CA Co USA
 Btry E, 2nd Bn, 11th Mar
 Det W Btry, 2nd Bn, 11th Mar
 Det 11th MT Bn
 Det 1st Dental Co
 LSU 1st FSR FLC
 Const Bn Maint Unit 301 FW NSA
 Det Serv Co Hq Bn, 1stMarDiv (Exchange)
 Det Hq Co Hq Bn, 1stMarDiv (Post Office)
 Det 15th Aerial Port Squadron USAF
 Det 1st Radio Bn FMF
 1st Plt 3rd 8" HOW Btry
 Det 7th Engr Bn

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D. Average Monthly Strength

<u>USMC</u>		<u>USN</u>		<u>OTHER</u>		
<u>OFF</u>	<u>ENL</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>ENL</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>ENL</u>	
36	1025	3	53	15	371	USMC
				2	48	USN
				2	6	USA
					4	USAF

II. NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Second Battalion, Fifth Marines committed 3 Bold Eagle Companies during the month, and all performed admirably. Company H was chopped to Op Con of 5th Marines for participation in Operation Swift on 12 Sept. On several occasions Company H engaged in close combat with crack NVA forces and inflicted maximum enemy casualties demonstrating the highest professionalism. On 15 Sept, Company H was chopped to Op Con of 1st Marines to participate in Operation Ballistic Charge. The fighting spirit and high quality professionalism earned Company H a "well done" from the controlling unit commander. On 26 September, Company H was deployed east of the Phu Lac (6) platoon outpost to provide a blocking force in conjunction with Operation Shelbyville conducted by the 1st Marines.

On 24-25 September, the 2/5 Command Group, with Company G and Company H, went to the field. Company G moved off Phu Lac (6) Outpost and established blocking positions, while Company H and the Command Group with Company H&S security Platoon, drove northeast from the An Hoa Combat Base. The target area for the exercise was that area east of the Liberty Road, south of the Song Thu Son, north of the Railroad tracks vic (AT9450) and west of the Alligator Lake: the mission was search and destroy. The 2/5 Marines pushed deep into known VC territory but the elusive enemy fled from the advancing units rather than fight. Although contact was light, the operation was successful in that it afforded the new Command Group the opportunity to get out and maneuver. (See Part IV number 1).

Company F spent the entire month at the Hong Son Company Combat Base, where great improvement was made on existing positions and significant advances were made toward the completion of the rebuilding of the upper position which was partially destroyed by enemy action on 3-4 July.

III. SEQUENTIAL LISTING OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

A. Personnel and Administration

1. Casualties

		<u>BATTLE</u>			<u>NON-BATTLE</u>		
<u>MIA</u>	<u>WIA</u>	<u>DOW</u>	<u>MIA</u>	<u>SERIOUS</u>	<u>NON-SERIOUS</u>	<u>DEATH</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
12	31	0	0	6	30	0	81

2. Joined during September

<u>USMC</u>		<u>USN</u>	
<u>OFF</u>	<u>ENL</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>ENL</u>
0	106	0	3

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3 Transferred during September

USMC	
OFF	ENL
3	90

USN	
OFF	ENL
0	3

4. Narrative Summary: Chargeable strength dropped below 90% of the manning level during the beginning of September and at present this organization stands at 88.3% of the manning level. Critical shortages in the enlisted ranks are 1 1stSgt 9999, 1 GySgt 3381, 4 SSgt 0369 and 100 Enlisted O3. Present critical officer shortages are 1 Capt 0402, 1 Capt 0202, 1 WO 0130, and 6 Lt's 0302.

5. Problem Areas

(a) Administrative supplies remain in short supply. The Battalion presently has a limited supply of fitness reports, VA insurance forms for SGLI, A. B. DICK Stencils, Man-o-War Correction Compound.

(b) Office machines, especially typewriters are in poor condition and the time required to repair these machines is excessive.

B. Discipline, Law and Order

1. Courts-Martial Tried 7 Pending 1
2. Non Judicial Punishment 11
 - (1) By Battalion Commander 8
 - (2) By Company Commander 3

C. Morale, PX and Postal Services:

1. Morale is considered excellent.
2. The Marine Corps Exchange located at An Hoa provides excellent service, with it's weekly mobile run to Nong Son and Phu Lac. The Marine Corps Exchange is resupplied weekly with the arrival of the convoy from the Danang Combat Base. All necessities are available and a sufficient stock is always maintained.
3. Chaplains Activities: Catholic and Protestant services were held during the month. Protestant Sunday services totaled 8 with an attendance of 251. Catholic Sunday masses totaled 6 with an attendance of 231. The Battalion Chaplain held a memorial service with an attendance of 435. 2 visits were made to companies in the field. The Chaplain made 38 hospital visits; 10 visits were made to 1st Medical Battalion, 18 visits were made to Naval Support Activity Hospital and 10 hospital visits were made to the USS REPOSE and USS SANCTUARY. 17 professional counseling interviews were held during the month of September.

D. Intelligence

1. General. Routine intelligence processing during September was accomplished by processing intelligence from 1st Marine Division (G-2), 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st CIT, 13th IIT, and An Hoa and Nong Son Industrial Complex Security Force.

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- a. Continued careful study of Past Recon by Patrol Reports enabled 2/5 to adjust its nightly M&I fires on apparent enemy troops.
- b. Dissemination of intelligence information was accomplished thru spot reports, daily intsums and daily briefs. Information of immediate concern to field commanders was relayed via radio or personal contact.
- c. The S-2 Section conducted a total of 10 hours indoctrination instruction. The classes covered such topics as terrain and weather, enemy situation, his capabilities and limitations; handling of PW's and detainees; Kit Carson and S-2 Scouts, and the functioning of common VC weapons. The S-2 Scouts were given separate classes on varied military subjects including the care and cleaning of the M-16 rifle, map reading and foreign weapons.
- d. Contact was maintained with Duc Duc District, An Hoa and Nong Son Industrial Complex Security and Special Forces Project Delta by frequent liaison visits. These visits were especially rewarding where Vietnamese were concerned as they tend to build close friendships and better working relationships.
- e. S-2 Scouts were utilized in intelligence gathering roles with companies in the field. In conjunction with the Kit Carson Scouts, they advised the Company Commanders, to whom they were attached, on areas which would yield profitable results.
- f. The Kit Carson Scouts were employed an average of about 20 days in the field. The Scouts, in conjunction with the S-2 personnel, developed one ambush site that yielded 1 VC KIA and 1 P.W.; and in addition the ambush gained valuable information. The Kit Carson's so cleverly camouflaged the ambush that they were able to lay within a few yards of a VC Hamlet chief as he questioned people on Marine positions. His questions brought to light the fact that the VC knew Marines were in the area because they left boot marks. The next two S-2 patrols went out wearing HO CHI MINH sandals into the ambush positions and then changed to boots. This method allowed the Marines to lay concealed without arousing the VC suspicions.
- g. 2/5 has constructed a small hut in the C.P. area. This hut is to be used primarily for patrol briefing and debriefing. It will serve a secondary purpose as standby quarters for the Battalion's Reaction Force C.P. The building itself is equipped with 1:25,000 and 1:50,000 maps of 2/5's area of interest. It also has facilities for drawing detailed plans if a patrol leader so desires. Also the S-2 has made available, to all interested parties, photo coverage of areas that our patrols operate in. The S-2 will endeavor to create a backlog of information, gained through defriefing, of the TAOR. This information will obviously be valuable to future patrol and operational planning and will be a boon to new commanders and/or units.

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h. The Battalion Reward Fund Program had significant results during the month of September, the major VC activity in our TAOR has been the mining of Liberty Road. On 26 Sep 67 a Vietnamese national came to the Marines with information on the location of two 25 pound box mines. The man was treated very cordially and handsomely rewarded. This is the first time that 2/5 has ever received this type of information, every effort is being made to keep this channel of information open and to increase its flow. We are extensively publicizing the Reward Fund Program in areas where favorable results are gained, but not at the expense of other areas.

i. On 28 Sep 67 2/5 began receiving information on the possibility of a multi-battalion size force located in our TAOR. Upon further receipt of information in the same vein, from both G-2, G-3, and National Police agent reports, The S-2 section requested nighttime aerial photo coverage of the area in conjunction with Side Looking Radar. The 2/5 company in the area was asked to be especially alert to the presence of this force. Near by Recon outposts were also instructed to report any evidence of increased enemy activity in the area of concern. Due to higher priorities, 2/5 was able to obtain only photo coverage. As of yet, there has been no substantial contact with the suspected force.

2. Briefings, conducted by the Intelligence Officer or the Intelligence Chief, were held daily on the current intelligence situation. In addition, special briefings were given on specific topics as appropriate.

3. Spot reports, Daily Intsums, Kit Carson reports (daily and monthly) and the Reward Fund Report were submitted.

4. Statistics

CASUALTIES AND GEAR

KIA'S (CONF)	24
KIA'S (PROB)	101
MINES/BOOBY TRAPS	17
CARTRIDGE BELTS	2
CHICOM GRENADES	3
CARBINE MAGAZINE (LOADED)	1
VC SHELTERS	18 DESTROYED
VC SHELTERS	15 DAMAGED
TRENCHES	100 METERS DESTROYED
BUNKERS	10 DESTROYED

CAVES

BOATS

BLASTING CAP W/FUZE

2 DESTROYED

1

E. Training

1. During the month of September, the S-3 training section organized and conducted several battalion level schools. The purpose of these schools was to provide company commanders with Marines adequately trained to properly maintain and employ available combat equipment. These schools were similiar to the well received "Starlight Scope" course of instruction conducted in August. It is worthy of mention that the Starlight Scopes are being extensively employed and a recent scope inspection conducted by S-3 personnel indicates that the trained operators are properly caring for the scopes assigned to them.

On 15 September, the Seismic Intrusion Detector (SID) was the subject of a battalion level school. The SID is a lightweight, portable device, designed to detect and locate personnel or vehicles during the hours of darkness. The S-3 training section organized the period of instruction, while the Battalion Communications Platoon provided an excellent, qualified instructor. The class emphasized the proper installation, calibration and techniques involved in utilization of the SID device. Each student was given the opportunity to install the system under field conditions, check it out, actually listen to the various sounds created by different situations, and remove and repack the components in it's carrying case. Special emphasis was directed to proper care and cleaning, preventative maintenance and proper storage techniques.

Seismic Intrusion Detectors were issued to all rifle companies after the period of instruction. H&S Company and each rifle Company drew four SID's. The school trained Marines, two per company, were instructed to return to their units and ensure that at least one individual per squad is capable of utilizing the detector.

A portion of the class concerned the proper use of the SID device in different situations. Utilization of the SID with the Starlight Scope or Infrared Weaponsight was encouraged.

On 20 September, a battalion level school was conducted covering the Infrared Weaponsight. Once again, use of the weaponsight in conjunction with the SID device was encouraged. The Infrared Weaponsight is a complete, self-contained, near infrared optical system, designed to operate up to 300 yards.

The class, conducted by S-3 training personnel, included an inventory of all weaponsights issued to the companies. All noted shortages were placed on order. Proper care and cleaning, preventative maintenance, storage, operation and optical adjustments were covered in the course of instruction. Actual daylight zeroing was conducted at a range of 150 meters, to ensure personnel were familiar with the equipment and that the equipment was properly zeroed prior to operational use.

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Battalion level schools on the Starlight Scope, Weaponsight and SID will be conducted on a quarterly basis. Prerequisites for Marines to be trained include at least 6 months to do in country. These requirements will ensure a continuous rotation of school trained personnel in rifle companies.

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In response to division requirements that the Personal Response Program receive special emphasis to Division units, the S-3/training section scheduled the Division Personal Response Instruction Team to visit this unit on September 18, 19, 20 and 21st. The personal response program is designed to help our personnel understand and appreciate the value systems, customs and religious mores of the people of Vietnam and to set the pattern of behavior that is expected of our Marines in their relationship with the Vietnamese People. Two periods of instruction per day enabled companies to arrange for maximum attendance.

In an effort to assist company commanders in the implementation of their Moral Leadership and Character Guidance Programs, the S-3 training section, in conjunction with the Battalion Surgeon and Battalion Chaplain, organized and scheduled a series of four lectures. The program was instituted on 15 Sept when the Battalion Surgeon spoke on the evils of dope in a lecture titled "Is the Marine Corps going to "Pot". Classes scheduled include "SEX", "Who pilfered my Playboy" and "Firewater, Moonshine and Mountain Dew". The "SEX" class is rather self-explanatory, while the class titled "Who pilfered my Playboy" deals with the aspects of community/group living. "Firewater, Moonshine and Mountain Dew" delves into the evils of drink. The Moral Leadership Program was well received. It is intended to conduct such a program, with various lectures, quarterly.

The troop indoctrination course continued to expand with the inclusion of new subject material as required by directives from higher authority. As appropriate, sections now include the effect of the monsoons on specific equipment, and measures necessary to prevent equipment failure caused by excessive moisture. A total of 62 new personnel completed the troop indoctrination course during September.

During September, the S-3 training section, working with the Seabees, completed construction on a 1000 inch/25 meter battlesight zero and familiarization firing range. This new range is centrally located so that Marines can zero or fam-fire and return to their Company areas for other assignments in less than an hours time. The range provides an excellent area for applying the 250 meter battlesight to M-14 and M-16 Rifles. The S-3 training section supervised the battlesight zeroing of over 400 M-16 rifles during the latter part of August and September. Of more importance was the training of selected Marines from each company concerning the proper zeroing techniques so that each company is now capable of independently zeroing of its own weapons.

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The 1000 inch/25 meter range improvement plans call for installation of an elevated firing position with better drainage, installation of lateral limits indicator posts and the crection of a range safety flag. A battalion order covering specific range regulations is being completed and is soon to be published.

Future plans for the range include the use of crew-served weapons for zeroing and crew drill utilizing the procedures as outlined in FM 23-67.

Extensive improvement of the battalion class room/briefing room are in the planning stages. A work order has been submitted to the Seabees and as soon as sufficient materials are available construction and modifications will begin. Improvement plans call for an elevated stage, speaker's rostrum, several lighted map boards, and display boards for each section. Permanent seats with an appropriate table for the CO and his staff are also included.

Formal schools included quotas to the land Mine Warfare Booby Trap School conducted by 7th Engr Battalion in Danang. During September a total of 28 Marines attended this course in an attempt to meet the Division requirement as stipulated by Division Order 1500.28D. Additional quotas have been requested for October.

Quotas were obtained and personnel from Battalion Communications Section attended a Communications Water Proofing School. Motor transport personnel attended a similiar school concerning water-proofing vehicles. Other normal quotas filled included VN Language School, NCO leadership and embarkation schools.

2. Company Training Reports

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>NO. MEN</u>	<u>HOURS</u>
a. <u>Company E</u>		
Care and Cleaning of M-16 Rifle	158	15
M-16 Rifle Inspection	158	30
Personal Response Program	149	1
Sex	149	1
Is the Marine Corps Going to "Pot"	149	1
Who Pilfered My Playboy	149	1
Fam Firing of M-16 Rifle	134	2
Immersion Foot	72	1
Radio & Voice Procedure	7	1
FO Procedure	14	2
Supply and Economy	26	3
782 Gear Inspection	43	2
b. <u>Company F</u>		
Care and Cleaning of M-16 Rifle	125	60
Fam Fire M-16 Rifle	125	25
Field Fortifications	125	100
Scouting & Patrolling	75	50
Arty FO Procedures & Instruction on Fire Request	20	10

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<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>NO. MEN</u>	<u>HOURS</u>
Adjusting Observed Fire	20	10
Grenades and Pyrotechnics	125	10
Rifle Co in Defensive Combat	30	2
VC/NVA Mines & Booby Traps	125	2
Is the Marine Corps going to "Pot"	125	1
Sex	125	1
Who Pilfered My Playboy	125	1
Personal Response Program	125	1
c. <u>Company G</u>		
60MM Nomenclature & Gun Drill	9	5
60MM Range Cards	9	5
60MM Sight & Field Firing	9	12
60MM Plotting Concentrations	9	1
M-60 Fam Firing	102	1
782 Gear Inspection	174	2
LAAW	59	2
Care & Cleaning of M-16 Rifle	123	3
Leadership Principles	14	3
Personal Response Program	82	1
Radio Procedures & Maintenance	9	1
Night Movement	43	1
Fam Fire M-16 Rifle	174	3
Is the Marine Corps going to "Pot"	135	1
Sex	140	1
Who Pilfered my Playboy	123	1
d. <u>Company H</u>		
Fam Fire & Zero M-16 Rifle	140	3
Care & Cleaning of M-16 Rifle	160	2
Gas Chamber & M-17 Mask	180	1
Map Reading	120	2
Who Pilfered My Playboy	140	1
Sex	171	1
Is the Marine Corps going to "Pot"	137	1
Personal Response Program	137	1
e. <u>Company H&S</u>		
(1) <u>Headquarters Section</u>		
Care & Cleaning of M-14 & M-16 Rifle	6	3
Is the Marine Corps Going to "Pot"	7	1
Personal Response Program	5	1
Sex	7	1
Fam Fire M-14 & M-16 Rifle	4	3
Rifle Inspection	8	15
Personnel Acct System	8	2
Who Pilfered My Playboy	6	1

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<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>NO. MEN</u>	<u>HOURS</u>
(2) <u>Flame Section</u>		
Rifle Inspection	11	30
Fam Fire PFT	10	6
Personal Response Program	11	1
Is the Marine Corps Going to "Pot"	11	1
Sex	11	1
Who Pilfered My Playboy	11	1
Care & Cleaning of M-16 Rifle	10	15
Fam Fire of M-16 Rifle	8	2
(3) <u>106 Platoon</u>		
M-16 Rifle Inspection	6	15
Care & Cleaning of 106	6	15
Care & Cleaning of M-16 Rifle	4	15
PM of Vehicle	5	12
Is the Marine Corps Going to "Pot"	6	1
Who Pilfered My Playboy	4	1
Sex	6	1
Personal Response Program	6	1
106 Inspection	6	6
Fam Fire of M-16 Rifle	4	2
(4) <u>81 Platoon</u>		
Care & Cleaning of M-16 Rifle	35	15
M-16 Rifle Inspection	33	15
Personal Response Program	27	1
Is the Marine Corps Going to "Pot"	27	1
Sex	27	1
Who Pilfered My Playboy	27	1
81MM Mortar Gun Drill	30	9
Fam Fire M-16 Rifle	30	9
FO Procedures	30	4
Cleaning 81's	30	6
Ammo	23	3
M-2 Aiming Circle	25	4
M-10 Plotting Board	30	4
Comm	30	1
(5) <u>Communications</u>		
M-16 Rifle Inspection	55	15
Care & Cleaning of M-16 Rifle	55	15
Fam Fire M-16 Rifle	55	8

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	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>NO. MEN</u>	<u>HOURS</u>
	Is the Marine Corps Going to "Pot"	41	1
	Sex	39	1
	Who Pilfered My Playboy	47	1
	PM Comm Equipment	51	5
	Personal Response Program	55	1
	PM of Vehicle	36	8
	Driver's School	8	14
	Fam Fire of M-16	55	3
(6)	<u>Motor Transport</u>		
	Care & Cleaning of Rifle	19	15
	Rifle Inspection	19	15
	Care & Cleaning of Tools	5	2
	Safe Driving	7	1
	Personal Response Program	14	1
	Performing Q&A and PM's	19	6
	Who Pilfered My Playboy	11	1
	Is the Marine Corps Going to "Pot"	11	1
	Sex	4	1
	Fam Fire of M-16	14	2
(7)	<u>S-1</u>		
	M-14 & M-16 Rifle Inspection	12	15
	Care & Cleaning of M-16 & M-14 Rifle	12	1
	Perimeter Defense	12	1
	Care of Individual Equipment	12	1
	Individual Protective Measures	12	1
	Civic Action	10	1
	Personal Response Program	10	1
	Is the Marine Corps Going to "Pot"	9	1
	Who Pilfered My Playboy	10	1
	Sex	11	1
	Fam Fire of M-14 & M-16 Rifle	11	2
(8)	<u>S-2</u>		
	Is the Marine Corps Going to "Pot"	9	1
	Sex	7	1
	Who Pilfered My Playboy	8	1
	Personal Response Program	7	1
	Care & Cleaning of M-16 Rifle	9	15
	M-16 Rifle Inspection	9	15
	Handling POW's & Detainees	6	2
	Orientation of 2/5 TAOR	9	1
	VC Weapons & Tactics	9	1
	Fam Fire of M-16 Rifle	9	1

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SUBJECTNO. MENHOUR(9) S-3

Care & Cleaning of M-16 Rifle	5	15
M-16 Rifle Inspection	5	15
Fam Fire of M-16 Rifle	6	1
Personal Response Program	9	1
Perimeter Defense	13	48
Personnel & Equipment Inspection	5	1
Is the Marine Corps Going to "Pot"	3	1
Who Pilfered My Playboy	4	1
Sex	5	1

(10) S-4

Fam Fire M-14, M-16 Rifle	9	8
Code of Conduct	6	1
Care & Cleaning of M-14 and M-16 Rifle	5	1
Rifle Inspection	9	15
Is the Marine Corps Going to "Pot"	8	1
Sex	8	1
Who Pilfered My Playboy	8	1
Personal Response Program	9	1

(11) S-5

Is the Marine Corps Going to "Pot"	1	1
Personal Response Program	1	1
Civil Affairs/Civic Action	1	2
Care & Cleaning of M-16 Rifle	1	15
M-16 Rifle Inspection	1	15
Who Pilfered My Playboy	3	1
Sex	3	1
Fam Fire of M-16 Rifle	3	2

F. Special Operations

1. Reinforced squad and fire team patrols were conducted continually around the Nong Son Outpost (AT814383), effecting a maximum security screen. Daily squad size patrols were directed toward the saturation of all the area immediately adjacent to the combat base. Outposts were positioned to afford maximum and continual surveillance of the Song Thu Bon. Further and effective surveillance of the Song Thu Bon was maintained from the upper Nong Son position.

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2. The Company Outpost concept was disregarded in the approach to the Phu Lac (6) position and it was redesignated a platoon outpost. With only one platoon committed to the defense of Phu Lac (6) and the southern approach to Liberty Bridge, an effective operating unit has been broken free to work with emphasis on the areas between An Hoa and Phu Lac (6). Platoon patrol bases/patrols operate in these known VC areas 24 hours a day hindering enemy movement and driving him out.
3. A series of selected outposts were manned daily on an alternate basis with emphasis along the Liberty Road between An Hoa (AT875475) and Phu Lac (6). In addition, squad and platoon sized units conducted vigorous patrols around the An Hoa area effecting a maximum security/recon screen.
4. Combat patrols, listening posts and platoon patrol bases/ambushes were employed on a continual basis adjacent to the An Hoa and Nong Son Combat bases. Nighttime activities were planned to afford maximum surveillance of water routes within the TAOR.
5. Engineer sweep teams, working in conjunction with platoon combat/security units, swept the Liberty Road between Nong Son and Phu Lac (6) on days when convoys moved through the 2/5 TAOR.
6. Fire team and squad sized "body snatch" ambushes, made up of S-2 scouts and Kit Carson Scouts, were employed during the month utilizing highly refined techniques of camouflage, including some learned through the study of VC. The ambushes have been highly effective.
7. On 3 September, 2/5 units planned activities so to provide maximum security for polling places at Phu Da (1), Khuong Trung (2) (AT855396) and Ninh Binh (3) (AT825374).
8. Company H conducted a 1 day Search and Destroy Operation in the valley system running through the foothills of Base Area 116 on 6 September.
9. Company G conducted a 1 day Search and Destroy Operation in the vicinity La Thap (1) (AT944516) on 14 September.
10. Company H conducted a 2 day Search and Destroy Operation in the area south of the Song Thu Bon and west of the Liberty Road on 22-23 September.
11. Company G and Company H with 2/5 Command Group and Company H&S Security Platoon, conducted a 2 day Search and Destroy Operation in the vicinity of La Thap (1) and the Cu Buns (AT9552) on 24-25 September. Company G provided the initial blocking force while Company H swept northeast from An Hoa. On the 2nd day, both Company G and Company H swept west to the Phu Lac (6) position.

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12. Company H was deployed in blocking position, vicinity (AT9653), in conjunction with Operation Shelbyville 26-29 September.

13. Company E and Company G participated in Golden Fleece Operations in the Phu Da (1) area vicinity (AT8749) on 30 September. While protecting the Vietnamese farmers, squad sized units conducted extensive "hole finding" operations.

G. Nuclear, Biological, Chemical Warfare and Defense

1. CS Grenades, M-7A2 and CS-1 Grenades, M25A2 were utilized to clear tunnels, caves and bunkers during Battalion, Company, Platoon and Squad sized operations and activities conducted during the month.

2. The CS family grenades were also useful in contaminating enemy fortifications and thus limiting re-entry and further usage by the enemy.

3. The M-17 mask was issued to all Marines and Corpsmen in the Battalion.

4. The Battalion Command Group with two companies went on a two day operation utilizing the M-17 mask and CS grenades.

5. CAP N-1 and Nong Son defensive positions were given the E8 Launcher, 35MM cartridge, 16 tube. The E8 is to be utilized as a defensive weapon system only.

6. This Battalion has placed on order 20 more E8 Launchers for use in Operations and as a defensive weapon at the Battalion CP.

H. Command and Control - LtCol G. C. McNAUGHTON commanded the battalion during the month of September. Second Battalion, Fifth Marines remained under the administrative control of the 5th Marine Regiment and the operational control of the 1st Marine Division.

I. Close Combat

1. Continuous Combat patrolling adjacent to the 2/5 Combat Bases frequently yielded close combat with the enemy. The 2/5 Marine's ability to skillfully maneuver into the enemy resulted in significant VC contact.

a. On 2 September, a Company H platoon sized combat patrol observed 10-15 VC on the western bank of the Song Thu Bon, vicinity (AT865500). It was observed that the VC, who were running across an open paddy, were carrying shiny, unknown objects. Maintaining surveillance on the VC, the Marine patrol observed the VC hide on the approach of friendly aircraft. The platoon quickly moved into concealed positions and waited for the VC to reappear. Shortly after entering the tree line, the VC moved back out into the open vicinity (AT866505). The platoon brought an effective volume of machine gun and M-16

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fire onto the unsuspecting enemy. A total of 6 VC were observed to fall in the initial burst of fire as the others fled.

b. During the night of 2 September, CAP N-2 located in the hamlet of Mau Chanh (2) (AT888475) received 4-5 rounds small arms fire from an unknown number of VC vicinity (AT886475) and (AT890480). The combined unit returned fire and almost immediately were taken under fire from an unknown number of VC vicinity (AT890480). The CAP unit returned M-79's, LAAW's and small arms fire silencing the enemy weapons. A search at first light, however, yielded negative results as the illusive VC had skillfully covered all signs of their having been there.

c. Mines and Booby traps remained a problem within the TAOR. On 3 September, a Company G Marine participating in a platoon combat patrol, tripped an M-26 frag grenade rigged with a trip wire in the vicinity (AT938521). The wounded Marine was med-evaced. Several hours later, the same patrol discovered two M-16 Bouncing Betty mines in the vicinity (AT935519). The mines were blown in place.

d. On the afternoon of 3 September, CAP N-3, positioned in Phu Da (1) (AT865493), observed 10 VC on the western bank of the Song Thu Bon enter a house vicinity (AT859496). The combined unit called and adjusted an 18 round 105 artillery mission with good coverage. The action resulted in 2 VC KIA probable.

e. On 4 September, a Seabee tractor towing a pan detonated a box mine in the vicinity (AT930529) causing minor damage. The vehicle was towed into the Phu Lac (6) outpost.

f. On 5 September, a Company G squad patrol operating in the vicinity (AT913523), maneuvered in on and surprised 3 VC in a hut. The VC attempted escape, but were quickly taken under fire by the alert Marines. The action resulted in 1 VC KIA and 1 VC WIA. Captured equipment included Blasting cap with fuse, medical gear, 2 ChiCom grenades and 1 full carbine magazine.

g. On the night of 5 September, CAP N-3 observed 2 boats moving down the Song Thu Bon in the vicinity (AT862488). Illumination was requested and the boats were taken under fire. Although the CAP unit was unable to determine the number of VC in the boats, both boats were observed to sink.

h. On 6 September, Company H launched a Company sized Search and Destroy Operation in the valley system running through the foothills of Base Area 116. Moving into one of the valleys, Company H Marines located 40 head of seemingly unattended cattle, vicinity (AT920450), with a herd of 80-100 water buffalo grazing nearby. As the company moved toward the cattle, 3 VC were observed fleeing their advance. The VC, suspected cattle

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guards, were taken under fire by the attached sniper team, with negative results. Company H quickly established a patrol base and saturated the area with squad size patrols in an attempt to regain contact with the elusive enemy. These attempts were never satisfied. Duc Duc District was summoned, and the Army Advisors, with one PF platoon moved into Company H's area to help round up the cattle. The cattle were easily corralled and driven out of the valley by Marines and PF's. The PF's attempted to round up the water Buffalo's, but they proved too wild to be controlled. The action resulted in the confiscation of 30 VC cattle.

i. On 9 September, a GAP N-2 patrol operating in the vicinity (AT882490) was taken under fire by a VC force of unknown size. Although 200 rounds of automatic/semi-automatic weapons fired, the tenacious Marines and PF's returned an overwhelming volume of fire, including a 36 round 105 artillery fire mission, forcing the VC force to break contact. Although results of the engagement were unknown, 4 women found in the area were apprehended and detained.

j. On 12 September, a Company F fire team combat patrol operating out of the Nong Son Combat Base, vicinity (AT810386), received one incoming explosive device (estimated to be a hand grenade), and observed one VC with weapon running out of the area. The Marines reacted quickly returning fire and although three were wounded, giving pursuit to the fleeing VC. Despite their efforts, however, the elusive enemy was soon lost in the dense foliage. The action resulted in 3 USMC WIANE.

k. On 13 September, a maneuver element participating in a Company G Search and Destroy Operation received approximately 50 rounds small arms fire from an unknown number of VC in the vicinity (AT944516). Under the cover of 60MM mortar fire, the Marine unit assaulted the suspected enemy position. As the Marines closed, 12 VC were observed running from the area. The Marines pursued the fleeing VC taking them under accurate fire. Three VC fell in the initial burst of fire but the others escaped into the treeline. A sweep of the area yielded 3 VC KIA (conf) and 9 detainees. Continuing the sweep, a Company G unit located a 81MM round with tail fins attached to a bamboo strip lying in the trail. Marines blew the device in place and observed 1 secondary explosion.

l. On the afternoon of 13 September, the watchful Marines of GAP N-3 observed 3 platoons of VC with weapons on the western bank of the Song Thu Bon, vicinity (AT875518-868500). The GAP Marines called in and adjusted a 120 round 105 artillery mission and observed 5 secondary explosions. The action resulted in 23 VC KIA probable.

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m. On 14 September, elements of the Company G Search and Destroy mission observed two VC, one carrying a weapon, enter a cave in the vicinity (AT903521). All attempts to talk the VC out of the cave proved futile. CS gas grenades were employed in an attempt to flush the VC from the cave with negative results. Marine engineers attached to the company destroyed the cave with ~~C-4~~, resulting in two VC KIA probable.

n. On 14 September a Company G fire team combat patrol operating in the vicinity (AT905522) observed one VC attempting to flee from the village that was being searched. Warning shots were fired and the VC hailed but he continued to run. The Marines fired 2 rounds bringing the VC down. A search of the area revealed 1 VC KIA and documents indicating that he was, in fact, a VC.

o. On 17 September, a Company F listening post at the Nong Son Combat Base heard movement in the vicinity (AT817382). A Marine sniper, employing the newly issued starlight scope, observed two VC moving on the slopes of the mountain. The sniper fired 2 rounds and observed one VC fall.

p. On the morning of 18 September, an S-2 ambush, made up of S-2 and Kit Carson Scouts observed and listened to 2 Vietnamese working in a field. As other Vietnamese passed by, the two in the field questioned them as to the whereabouts of Marines. After several hours of observation, a Kit Carson Scout stepped out of the ambush site and challenged the two Vietnamese. The Vietnamese attempted escape, ~~warning shots were fired~~, and the fleeing VC were taken under fire. In the ~~ensuing action~~, the male VC was killed and female captured. Questioning by the 2/5 S-2 revealed that the male was a VC hamlet chief and that she was a VC squad leader.

q. On 22 September CAP N-3 moved a combined outpost to vicinity (AT871502) to maintain surveillance on the Song Thu Bon and its western bank. Shortly after moving into position, a VC supply column consisting of approximately 65 VC including ~~armed security force~~ ^{armed security force} ~~of 15 men~~ ^{armed security force} was observed. The outpost kept the column under observation, waiting until they moved their entirety into an open paddy. As the last of the column moved into the open, the CAP N-3 Marines fired and adjusted a 60 round 105 artillery mission with outstanding coverage. As the artillery impacted, the Marines observed VC bodies being blown into the air. At least 15 bodies were seen scattered in the area when the artillery mission lifted. An hour later, four more VC were observed removing bodies from the area of the first strike. Since the first mission had been skillfully registered by the CAP unit, immediate artillery fires were brought down on the unsuspecting VC. When the strike lifted 3 more bodies were observed. The action accounted for 18 VC KIA confirmed and 25 VC KIA probable.

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r. On 26 September, Company H was ordered by CO 2/5 to move to the vicinity of grid squares (AT9653) and (AT9652) to participate in Operation Shelbyville as a blocking force. While moving into position, vicinity (AT953525), the Company received an estimated 200 rounds of automatic fire from an unknown number of VC, vicinity (AT957522) and (AT957526). While maneuvering toward the enemy, two booby traps of estimated 105mm size, were tripped. Forced to curtail their movement, the company pursued the enemy by fire while med-evacs were being called in. While awaiting the completion of the med-evacs, the enemy broke contact. The action resulted in 2 USMC KIA, 7 USMC WIA (EVAC) and 2 VC KIA probable.

s. The improved Vietnamese/2/5 relations were indicated on 26 September when one Vietnamese male stopped a Marine security patrol and pointed out the positions of two box mines planted by VC on the previous night vicinity (AT858437). The mines were in an area that had just been swept by Marine engineers. Additional engineers were sent to investigate the report and were guided to the two mines by the Vietnamese. The mines were located and blown in place.

t. On 26 September, CAP N-2 with 40 PF's provided a blocking force in the vicinity (AT882488) while the 369th RF Company swept from the west. While in position, the CAP unit received over 40 rounds small arms fire wounding one Marine. Fire was returned and an LZ secured. While the evacuation was being completed, the VC broke contact.

u. On 30 September, an amtrac with Company G security aboard, detonated a pressure type box mine of estimated 40 pounds size vicinity (AT918512). The disabled vehicle was towed to An Hoa. The action resulted in 3 USMC WIA.

2. Through out the month, enemy units of battalion and company size were reported moving through the TAOR. In response to these reports, as they were decided valid by S-2, artillery missions were fired and when available, aerial observers were requested. In addition, H&I fires and TPQ-10 strikes were plotted on the basis of the information.

J. Fire Support

1. Btry E, 2nd Bn, 11th Marines in direct support of the 2nd Bn, 5th Marines located at An Hoa Combat Base, supported units in the field during the month of September.

2. 1st Platoon, 3rd 8" Howitzer Btry and 1st Platoon, 3rd 155 Gun Btry both of the 11th Marines also provided artillery support.

3. A detachment (two 4.2" mortars) from W Btry, 3rd Bn, 11th Marines, located at Nong Son Company Outpost (AT814383) supported company operations in that area.

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4. The following is a summation of the artillery support during the month of September.

a. Missions

	<u>H&I</u>	<u>OBS</u>	<u>UNOBS</u>
4.2"	497	12	5
105	818	138	60
155H	45	36	21
155G	2	16	9
8"	135	19	33
81MM	383	260	0

b. Rounds

	<u>HE</u>	<u>WP</u>	<u>SMK</u>	<u>ILL</u>
4.2"	2673	84		312
105	6454	275	29	98
155H	1055	66		57
155G	89	16		42
8"	938	0		0
81MM	7653	332		2168

c. TPQ-10

- (1) Missions - 32
- (2) Tons dropped - 63½

5. Significant Fire Support Events

a. On 22 September, CAP N-3 (AT866487) requested artillery fire on 65 VC with more suspected, located at (AT875515). The coverage was excellent with 18 enemy KIA confirmed. The mission was fired by E Btry, 2nd Bn, 11th Marines.

b. The threat of rockets striking Danang has necessitated a counter-rocket plan to be worked up at a range of 8000-11,000 meters northwest to northeast of the An Hoa Complex.

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K. Air Support

1. Close Air Support and Direct Air Support - Three air strikes (six sorties) were provided by 1st MAW aircraft in support of Company F during September. Company E, while OpCon to 1st Bn, 1st Marines, utilized nine air strikes (eighteen sorties) from 1st MAW aircraft.
2. TAC (A), Observation, Logistics and Administrative Support - One TAC (A) was utilized to control fixed wing aircraft and two observation flights were provided for 2/5 units. A total of twenty (20) Logistic-Admin missions were flown during the month.
3. Med-Evacs - Eleven emergency, seventeen priority and eighteen routine missions flown by 1st MAW helicopters.
4. TPQ-10 Missions - 32 missions of 63½ tons of ordinance.

L. Logistics

1. General

- a. During the month of September there were no major named operations involving an S-4 representative in the field. An S-4 representative did, however, accompany the battalion command group on a battalion minus operation to the east of Phu Lac (6). The S-4 section pre-loaded two LVT's with Class I, II, and V supplies in preparation for an emergency resupply. The need for these items, however, never presented itself and they were not sent to the field.
- b. Resupply to Nong Son and Phu Lac (6) continued as usual during the month. Helicopters were employed by the S-4 only once for resupply. All other times supplies were carried by trucks and LVT's.
- c. The road between Phu Lac (6) and the battalion combat base was impassable for 5 days during the month due to damage caused by the rains. The An Hoa Industrial Complex engineers repaired the road and installed culvert in some areas to improve the drainage. This effort, however, was not enough to rectify the problem entirely and the road will undoubtedly close again if more work is not done soon.

2. Supply

- a. Battalion Supply lent assistance to Company H while it was involved in Operation Swift. A request for 130 gas masks was received late one evening. Supply was able to quickly fill the request and the gas masks were delivered the next day. To insure proper accountability of the battalion's equipment during Operation Swift, supply sent a man to the collecting and clearing station at the Regimental Command Post on Hill 63.

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He was able to assemble nearly all of the "782" gear and weapons taken from the battalion's WIA's and KIA's and return them to An Hoa.

b. A policy was established to provide the Sparrow Hawk Platoon with the opportunity of drawing and surveying individual equipment. This has proven to be an effective method of keeping up with the "782" gear requirements of the companies.

c. During the month, fourteen "05" priority requisitions and nine "02" priority requisitions were submitted. Although none were completed, eighteen documents that had appeared on the August Logistics Summary Report as Critical Items on Requisition were completed.

d. Supply's armory section initiated a series of classes on the M-16 for officers and staff non-commissioned officers. Emphasis was placed on the proper care and cleaning of the weapon. It is intended that once the officers and senior enlisted men are instructed they in turn will instruct their men.

3. Communications

a. Wire Section. The wire section moved into a new hut during the month of September. Efforts by the platoon were divided between the performance of preventive maintenance on equipment and trouble-shooting lines in the battalion area and the adjacent units. A line was laid to the CAP N-3 unit at Phu Da. The telephone communications requirements at Phu Lac (6) were re-evaluated and four telephones were retrieved and sent to Nong Son where the need was determined to be greater.

b. Radio Section. An AN/PRC-25 radio was completely destroyed when the LVT on which it was being carried struck a mine. The section received eight H-189 handsets for the AN/PRC-25 during the month of September. This handset is purported to be stronger than the H-138 it is replacing. The radio section will keep records on the handset concerning maintenance and repair to determine if it is, in fact, a better handset.

c. Technical Shop. A URM-48, signal generator, was received on temporary loan from the LSA. Although its primary use is to align R-T units, it is also used in making sensitivity checks. The "tech" shop will use this capability to check all of the battalion's radios as they are received from the line companies. A total of 18 radios and 23 other pieces of equipment were repaired during September.

d. Message Center. The battalion message center handled a total of 796 incoming messages and 132 outgoing messages during the month. In preparation for the monsoon season the message center personnel installed tar paper and canvas covering in the message center. The center was also painted on the inside to increase illumination.

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e. Tactical Air Control Party. The TACP participated in three named operations during the month of September. In addition, teams were stationed at the Nong Son and Phu Lac (6) defensive positions. TACP teams called in sixteen air strikes this month with considerable success. Training for the month emphasized the calling in of air strikes with the radio operator talking directly to the pilot.

4. Battalion Aid Station.

a. Significant Events. On 3 September, the Battalion Aid Station was visited by LtGen KRULAK, his staff, and the Commanding General, 1st Marine Division. After a briefing on the aid station's personnel, structure, patient flow, medical evacuation procedures and the medical civilian assistance program, the dignitaries were taken on a tour of the station's physical plant. On 12 September, the Commanding General, 1st Marine Division and a retired French general visited the aid station.

b. New Developments. A new Vietnamese dispensary has been completed and is now operating. Two Vietnamese nurses provide the U.S. personnel with assistance during the sick call hours. A training program which includes English, Sanitation, First Aid, Personal Hygiene Techniques and Minor Surgery has been initiated for the benefit of these nurses. Instruction is held during and after sick call hours.

c. Problem Areas. There has been a significant decrease in malaria cases over the past months. The decrease is attributed to an increase in supervision at the company level in the areas of malaria prophylaxis and mosquito control.

d. U.S. Military Patients. During the month of September the Battalion Aid Station saw 1196 patients for an average of 39 daily. Of these 93 were referred to out patient clinics.

e. Vietnamese Patients. During the month of September 4438 patients were seen by the medical personnel at the Battalion Aid Station for a daily average of 144. Of this number 38 Vietnamese were evacuated.

f. Routine. Medical complaints for the month include:

(1) Diarrhea	27
(2) URI	39
(3) Dermatitis	175
(4) Stomach Disorders	123
(5) Ear Infections	20

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g. The most significant disease this month was dermatitis.

5. Motor Transport.

a. On 6 September, a four man instruction team from Headquarters FMF Pacific visited the motor transport section. The team instructed in the proper care and use of hand tools, the performance of Q and R preventive maintenance, and other motor transport subjects.

b. The speed shop has been reopened with a full time mechanic assigned. Since its reopening, a noticeable increase in driver maintenance has been apparent.

c. A building which once served as a drive through service center is being moved to a new location and will serve as a tire storage and repair shop. It will also house the lube unit and air compressor.

d. Fifteen loads of fill were hauled into the motor pool area during the month. Several more loads are needed to fill in all the low spots.

e. Two men from motor transport attended a two day vehicle water-proofing school at the 1st Marine Division CP.

f. A request has been submitted to have a dispatchers hut and a grease rack/loading ramp built.

g. Three drivers training classes were held for the M-274 series vehicle and one for the M-422 series.

6. 2nd Plat, Co "B", 1st Engr Bn

a. During the past month daily road sweeps were conducted on Liberty Road between An Hoa and Phu Lac (6) (no mines were found). Required road sweeps were conducted from An Hoa to the Nong Son position with similar results.

b. The engineer squad at the Nong Son position completed construction of the 29 bunkers requested and commenced work on a trench line. The squad is also constructing a barbed wire defensive fence.

c. A two man demolition team accompanied Company H on Operation Swift. In addition, two-man demolition teams accompanied the battalion's infantry units when their assistance was requested.

d. An engineer demolitions team lent assistance to the Vietnamese engineers by blasting rock at the new bridge site inside the An Hoa Combat Base. In another joint project, the 1st Engineers and the Vietnamese engineers worked side by side installing culvert to improve the drainage along Liberty Road.

e. Extensive repairs were made to the COC bunker by the 1st Engineers and, with assistance from the Seabees, briefing room atop the COC was constructed.

f. A four man team has cleared approximately 75% of a minefield near the Duc Duc District Headquarters.

M. Civil Affairs/Civic Action

1. General: During this reporting period, the Civic Action Program has initiated several new projects, and made great strides towards completing those already in progress. Four new Vietnamese nurses, presently under training at 2/5 BAS, will complete the course next month. It is hoped that a planned extension of the nurses training program, will better equip Vietnamese to take care of other Vietnamese. CAP N-3 was inserted in Phu Da (1) Hamlet (AT864486), Xuyen Thu Village, Duc Duc District, Quang Nam Province, on 23 August 1967. Since their insertion, a marked improvement of Marine/Vietnamese relations in that area has been noted. The Civic Action program is also making more progress in that area as a result of CAP N-3's insertion. The RD Cadre in the Phu Da area, is doing a fine job in helping the Vietnamese Nationals improve their way of living and personal hygiene. Both CAP N-1 and CAP N-2, continued to be valuable assets in the war for the minds and hearts of the Vietnamese. General Walt Scholarship Funds have been awarded to 35 Vietnamese families whose children are attending the An Hoa Complex School. The 35 families, were given 500 \$Vietnamese on 11 September 1967 in compliance with the General Walt Fund agreement to pay each family for a period of four months. S-5 placed a man at Nong Son to teach English to approximately 45 students, a total of 27 hours a week. There is also an English Class being taught at the An Hoa Complex by personnel from S-5 and the 29th Civil Affairs Company. The class meets three times a week for two hours per session. Presently, 16 people are attending the class.

2. Much effort has been put into indoctrinating the Duc Duc District Officials, the school teachers, and other prominent citizens with regard to Psy-Ops. The engineers of the Nong Son Coal Mine and the An Hoa Complex want very much to see the "Help Yourself" program forcefully executed by establishing a program whereby some of the young people assist the corpsman on Med/Dent Caps to learn the techniques of limited applied medicine. They also want to push the "New Life Hamlet" program so the local Vietnamese can acquire a sense of physical security. Such conditions are more conducive to effective Psy-Ops and Civic Action. The An Hoa Complex Director is more than willing to assist the "New Life Hamlet" push by offering his bulldozers to clear some lands strategically located in our TACR, and which offer excellent sites for such hamlets.

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3. S-5 has finally acquired equipment from the First Marine Division, including a new set of 250W ground loudspeakers minus the BB-451/V battery, and a new 60 cycle generator set.

4. S-5 has conducted vigorous ground loudspeaker operations and face-to-face communications assisted by the Armed Propaganda Team. These operations have been aimed at the more populated areas and enemy river crossing sites along the Song Thu Ben.

5. Accomplishment

- (a) Aerial Leaflet Drop: 610,000
- (b) Leaflet Hand Dissemination: 151,000

- (1) Rocket Reward
- (2) Weapon/Ammo Reward
- (3) Health/hygiene
- (4) Other

- (c) TU DO Newspaper hand dissemination: 11,335
- (d) Aerial Broadcast: 19½ hours
- (e) Ground broadcast: 48½ hours
- (f) APT activities: 20 days

6. Enemy Psy-Ops. "USMC go home/ultimate victory rests with the VC"

(a) Broadcasts

- (1) 092300H September 1967 vicinity (AT926522) (in English).
- (2) 110102H September 1967 vicinity (AT861490) (in Vietnamese/broken English). Target Audience: USMC and populace.
- (3) 142300H September 1967 vicinity (AT893484) (in Vietnamese). Target Audience: Farmers and Petty Marketeers.

7. Medical Assistance. The 2/5 BAS has done a fine job in assisting the Civic Action Program at the BAS and on MedCaps this month. The following is a breakdown of the treatment administered:

- (a) Xuyen Thu Village: 222 Female, 394 Males, 646 Children, 1262 Total.
- (b) Xuyen Phu Village: 46 Female, 45 Males, 200 Children, 292 Total.
- (c) Combined Total: 222 Female, 439 Males, 846 Children, 1557 Total.

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8. Personal AssistanceDuc Duc

- (a) 3600 Balloons
- (b) 2500 VN Flags (Paper)
- (c) 160 School Uniforms
- (d) 126 Bags of Corn
- (e) 126 Bags of Bulgar
- (f) 40 Boxes of resettlement kits
- (g) 25 Bags of Cement
- (h) 16 Bags of Gift Packs
- (i) 7 Boxes of clothes

Nong Son

- (a) 2400 Balloons
- (b) 2500 VN Flags (Paper)
- (c) 200 School Uniforms
- (d) 75 Bags of Gift Packs
- (e) 3 Boxes of adult clothing
- (f) 2 Boxes of Childrens Clothing
- (g) 2 Bales of Childrens Clothing

9. Evacuation Assistance

From BAS

- (a) 3 Males
- (b) 6 Females
- (c) 14 Children
- 23 Total

10. Public Improvements. Since our last report on Public Improvements, plans to install blackboards in local classrooms have been launched.

11. National Day FestivalDuc Duc

A Childrens Day Festival was held at Duc Duc District (AT 864476) at 170530H September 1967. RF and PF Units and National Police provided security for the festival. The Duc Duc District Chief and the VIS were on hand during the Childrens Day Festival. The S-5, 5th AA Platoon, and Special Forces Task Force Delta were also present during the festival. The Commanding Officer, 2/5, LtCol G. C. McNAUGHTON spoke briefly to the people. In all 3600 Balloons, 2500 VN Flags (Paper), 160 school uniforms, 16 Bags of Gift Packs, and 7 Boxes of clothes were distributed during the two day festival. Over all the festival was very successful.

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Nong Son

A Childrens Day Festival began at Nong Son (AT825395) at 200800H September 1967. S-5, 2/5, 5th AA Platoon, and the Special Forces Task Force Delta organized and contributed to the festival. Company F, 2/5 and the local PF and RF Units, provided security for the festival. The Duc Duc District Chief and the VIS people were on hand for the entire festival. 2400 Balloons and 2500 VN Flags (Paper) were distributed at the commencement of the festival. Two hundred school uniforms and 15 bags of gift packs were awarded on a prize basis. On the second day of the festival, 3 boxes of adult clothing and 2 Boxes and 2 Bales of children's clothing were distributed. There were approximately 2000 children at the festival, many of whom came from outlying Hamlets in the vicinity of Nong Son. The National Day Festival at Nong Son was considered highly successful.

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