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SECRET (Unclassified upon removal of the basic letter)

FIRST ENDORSEMENT on CG, III MAF ltr 3K/jld over 5750 Ser:
00120169 dtd 20 October 1969

From: Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific
To: Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code A03D)

Subj: Command Chronology for period 1-31 August 1969

III
MAF

1. The subject chronology has been reviewed for completeness and is forwarded herewith.

R. D. WHITE
By direction

Copy to:
CG, III MAF

PERMANENT RETENTION
Report Destruction to [unclear] Files Sect. (Code AB2)

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Aug 1969

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
HEADQUARTERS
III MARINE AMPHIBIOUS FORCE
MILITARY ASSISTANCE COMMAND, VIETNAM
FPO, SAN FRANCISCO 96602

SECRET

IN REPLY REFER TO:

3K/jld

5750

Serial **00120169**
20 OCT 1969

SECRET (Unclassified upon removal of enclosure (1))

From: Commanding General
To: Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code A03D)
Via: Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific

Subj: Command Chronology (U)

Ref: (a) MGO P5750.1A
(b) FMFPacO 5750.8A

Encl: (1) III MAF Command Chronology, August 1969

1. In accordance with references (a) and (b), enclosure (1) is submitted herewith.

R. L. REED
BY DIRECTION

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HEADQUARTERS
III Marine Amphibious Force
Military Assistance Command, Vietnam
APO San Francisco 96602

COMMAND CHRONOLOGY

1 August 1969 - 31 August 1969

INDEX

PART I	-	ORGANIZATIONAL DATA
PART II	-	NARRATIVE SUMMARY
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~~SECRET~~PART IORGANIZATIONAL DATA1. DESIGNATIONCOMMANDER

III Marine Amphibious Force

Lieutenant General Herman
NICKERSON Jr., U. S. Marine Corps
1-31Aug69DEPUTY COMMANDERMajor General George S. BOWMAN Jr.,
U. S. Marine Corps
1-31Aug69SUBORDINATE UNITS

XXIV Corps

Lieutenant General Melvin ZAIS,
U. S. Army
1-31Aug69

3d Marine Division

Major General William K. JONES,
U. S. Marine Corps
1-31Aug69101st Airborne Division
(Airmobile)Major General John M. WRIGHT,
U. S. Army
1-31Aug69

1st Marine Division

Major General Ormond R. SIMPSON,
U. S. Marine Corps
1-31Aug69

1st Marine Aircraft Wing

Major General William G. THRASH,
U. S. Marine Corps
1-31Aug69

Amercical Division

Major General Lloyd B. RAMSEY,
U. S. Army
1-31Aug69

Force Logistic Command

Brigadier General James A. FEELEY,
U. S. Marine Corps
1-31Aug69

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Headquarters and Service Company
III Marine Amphibious Force
Headquarters Commandant

Colonel Don D. EZELL,
U. S. Marine Corps
1-24 Aug 69

Lieutenant Colonel Robert M.
WINTER, U. S. Marine Corps
25-31 Aug 69

ATTACHED UNITS

1st Radio Battalion

Lieutenant Colonel Delos M.
HOPKINS, U. S. Marine Corps
1-31 Aug 69

29th Civil Affairs Company

Lieutenant Colonel Robert R.
RAFFERTY, U. S. Army
1-31 Aug 69

7th Psychological Operations
Battalion

Major Michael FORTINI,
U. S. Army
1-31 Aug 69

2. LOCATION

1-31 August 1969, East Danang, Quang Nam Province, Republic of Vietnam.

3. STAFF OFFICERS

Deputy Commanding General, Air

Major General George S. BOWMAN Jr.,
U. S. Marine Corps
1-31 Aug 69

Chief of Staff

Brigadier General George E. DOOLEY,
U. S. Marine Corps
1-31 Aug 69

Deputy Chief of Staff

Colonel Lewis G. POGGEMEYER,
U. S. Marine Corps
1-31 Aug 69

Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans

Brigadier General William A.
BURKE, U. S. Army
1-31 Aug 69

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1

Colonel George W. CALLEN,
U. S. Marine Corps
1-31 Aug 69

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Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2	Colonel John S. CANTON, U. S. Marine Corps 1-31Aug69
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3	Brigadier General Leo J. DULACKI, U. S. Marine Corps 1-31Aug69
Deputy G-3	Colonel Roy L. REED, U. S. Marine Corps 1-31Aug69
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4	Colonel Oliver R. DAVIS, U. S. Marine Corps 1-31Aug69
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5	Colonel Theodore E. METZGER, U. S. Marine Corps 1-31Aug69
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-6	Colonel Bill E. HORNER, U. S. Marine Corps 1-31Aug69
Force Psychological Operations Officer	Colonel William E. BARBER, U. S. Marine Corps 1-31Aug69
Force Supply Officer	Colonel Alfred C. TAVES, U. S. Marine Corps 1-2Aug69
	Colonel John C. BOULWARE, U. S. Marine Corps 3-31Aug69
Force Staff Judge Advocate	Colonel Marion G. TRUESDALE, U. S. Marine Corps 1-31Aug69
Force Engineer Officer	Colonel Thomas C. SHANAHAN, U. S. Marine Corps 1-31Aug69
Force Adjutant	Major James H. LYLES, U. S. Marine Corps 1-13Aug69
	Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. CAMPBELL, U. S. Marine Corps 14-31Aug69

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Assistant Chief of Staff, Comptroller	Major Thomas F. DEACHER, U. S. Marine Corps 1-9Aug69
	Lieutenant Colonel Joseph M. VOSMIK, U. S. Marine Corps 10-31Aug69
Force Informational Services Officer	Colonel Charles B. REDMAN, U. S. Marine Corps 1-31Aug69
Officer in Charge, Combat Operations Center	Lieutenant Colonel John S. KYLE, U. S. Marine Corps 1-31Aug69
Force Food Service Officer	Lieutenant Colonel Leslie P. DAY, U. S. Marine Corps 1-31Aug69
Force Chaplain	Captain Robert W. RADCLIFFE, U. S. Navy 1-31Aug69
Force Surgeon	Captain Charles E. KEE, U. S. Navy 1-31Aug69
Force Dental Officer	Captain John G. CHUDZINSKI, U. S. Navy 1-31Aug69
Force Motor Transport Officer	Lieutenant Colonel Morris S. SHIMANOFF, U. S. Marine Corps 1-31Aug69
Staff Secretary	Lieutenant Colonel James W. STEMPLE, U. S. Marine Corps 1-2Aug69
	Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. COOPER, U. S. Marine Corps 3-31Aug69
Protocol Officer	Lieutenant Colonel Paul F. MAGINNIS, U. S. Marine Corps 1-31Aug69

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Force Special Services Officer	Colonel William BIEHL Jr., U. S. Marine Corps 1-16Aug69
	Colonel George W. CALLEN, U. S. Marine Corps 17-31Aug69
Force Ordnance Officer	Colonel Robert E. PARROTT, U. S. Marine Corps 1-31Aug69
Director, Transportation Control Center	Lieutenant Colonel William H. TARRANT, U. S. Army 1-31Aug69
Force Inspector	Colonel David H. SIMMONS, U. S. Marine Corps 1-31Aug69
USMC Liaison Officer, ROKMC	Lieutenant Colonel John E. POINDEXTER, U. S. Marine Corps 1Aug69
	Lieutenant Colonel Thomas E. BULGER, U. S. Marine Corps 2-31Aug69
USMC Liaison Officer, MACV USMC Liaison Officer, 7th AF	Colonel Jack L. REED, U. S. Marine Corps 1-25Aug69
	Colonel Richard H. RAINFORTH, U. S. Marine Corps 26-31Aug69

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4. AVERAGE MONTHLY STRENGTH

a. III MARINE AMPHIBIOUS FORCE HEADQUARTERS

	<u>OFFICERS</u>				<u>ENLISTED</u>			
	USMC	USN	USA	USAF	USMC	USN	USA	USAF
H&SCO, III MAF	14	2	0	0	357	7	0	0
HQ STAFF, III MAF	217	9	24	0	502	11	10	2
1ST RAD BN	24	0	0	0	343	13	0	0
CAG'S	44	0	0	0	1896	107	0	0
29TH CA CO (ATT)	0	0	36	0	0	0	81	0
7TH PSYOPS CO (SUP)	0	0	32	0	0	0	164	0
	299	11			3098	127		

b. III MARINE AMPHIBIOUS FORCE

	<u>OFFICERS</u>				<u>ENLISTED</u>			
	USMC	USN	USA	USAF	USMC	USN	USA	USAF
	5115	410	5581	21	70186	2672	57029	25
								78383

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PART IINARRATIVE SUMMARY1. INTRODUCTION

a. GENERAL. During August 1969, III Marine Amphibious Force Headquarters was located in East Banang, Republic of Vietnam. The average personnel strength was 141,039; a decrease of 3,048 under the previous month.

b. ACTIVITIES. III Marine Amphibious Force continued to be guided by COMUSMACV Directive 10-11 dated 1 November 1968 in pursuit of its objectives for August 1969.

2. OVERALL EVALUATION

a. GENERAL. After a month of subdued action communist forces resumed a normal tempo of activity. Significant engagements were spread throughout I Corps with heavy contacts made frequently in the southern Danang TAOR and the Americal Division area of operation. For the period enemy casualties were up 1,043 over June 1969. This increase was partially attributed to the increased efforts of the 7th Marine Regiment in Quang Nam Province. On 12 August elements of the 7th Marines encountered a heavy concentration of enemy personnel in a 2½ mile flatland surrounded on three sides by the Vu Gia river about 27 Kms east of Hoi An. Significant and heavy contact was made and lost repeatedly throughout the next two weeks as the enemy kept constantly on the move in the general Liberty Bridge vicinity. Not far south of this enemy concentration, Operation FREDERICK HILL, conducted by the 196th Light Infantry Brigade, Americal Division, in Quang Nam Province was experiencing the month's heaviest opposition and accounted for 941 enemy KIA. Meanwhile, farther south the 11th Light Infantry Brigade, Americal Division, on 1 August, Operation IRON MOUNTAIN in Quang Ngai Province had 360 enemy KIA. In the DMZ the 3rd Marine Regiment continued successful operations in Quang Tri Province on Operation IDAHO CANYON with 350 enemy KIA.

On major operations the Marine Corps received 1,000 enemy KIA and 392 WIA while accounting for 421 enemy KIA. Marine Corps small unit operations had 112 friendly KIA and 1,600 enemy KIA and 786 enemy KIA. The U.S. Army had 177 KIA and 1,100 WIA while inflicting 1,715 KIA on the enemy on major operations. The U.S. Army did not conduct small unit operations.

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On the 5th of August 1966 at 9 AM, 10 of
 A Luf, received RPG and small arms fire with satchel charges
 from an estimated 10 NVA probing force. Return fire included
 artillery and gunships resulting in 4 NVA KIA and 1 IWC with
 1 USA KIA and 4 WIA. A few hours later C/1/506 Inf engaged
 and killed 2 NVA 1200 meters to the SE. At the same time
 B/2/506 Inf was reengaged and received 4 WIA from an estimated
 enemy squad. Two hours later B Company began receiving RPG
 fire and C Company small arms fire from enemy troops in fight-
 ing positions. Results were 6 NVA KIA, 3 IWC, 2 USA KIA and
 18 USA WIA.

On the 7th of August LZ Nancy, 16 KMs SE of Quang Tri City, had
 a fire near an ammo pit resulting in several secondary explo-
 sions causing 1 USN SeaBee KIA and 4 WIA with 7 USA WIA. Later
 in the morning B/2/506 Inf, 8½ KMs SW of A Luoi, made contact
 with an unknown number of enemy resulting in 2 NVA KIA, 1 IWC,
 and 1 CSWC with 1 USA KIA and 16 WIA. About 0845H F/2/3 en-
 gaged 2 NVA companies dug in a hill 8½ KMs NNE of the Rockpile.
 Ten hours of contact with artillery and air strikes prepping
 for an assault resulted in 21 NVA KIA with 4 USMC KIA and 10
 WIA. About noon D/1/11 Inf, 1stBde, 5thMech Inf Div, engaged
 an unknown number of enemy 11 KMs NW of Cam Lo resulting in 56
 NVA KIA, 23 IWC, and 3 CSWC with 1 USA KIA and 16 WIA.

Before noon on 8 August an AO from the 196th LIB, Americal Div,
 observed an estimated 26 VC about 11½ KMs WSW of Thang Binh
 and called for a fire mission from 3/82nd Arty killing 15 VC.
 That evening D/4/3 Inf, 6 KMs WNW of Duc Pho, received RPG and
 heavy automatic weapons fire; organic weapons fire was returned
 until the enemy withdrew. Casualties were 2 VC KIA and 1 IWC
 with 2 USA KIA and 9 USA WIA.

On 9 August E/2/3 engaged a large enemy force estimated from 2
 companies to battalion strength 8 KMs NNW of the Rockpile
 during the early evening hours. Contact was sustained until the
 early dawn hours of 10 August. Ground attacks were launched
 on E/2/3 with heavy small arms fire, grenades, and satchel
 charges. Air strikes and artillery fire missions were returned
 resulting in 36 NVA KIA with 19 USMC KIA and 75 USMC WIA. In
 mid-afternoon on the 10th, C/1/327 Inf engaged an unknown number
 of enemy 10 KMs SW of A Luoi resulting in 11 NVA KIA and 3 USA
 WIA. About the same time M/3/1 near Liberty Bridge used
 artillery and mortars on 20 enemy killing 11 VC. Later, B/1/327
 Inf was engaged 8 KMs SW of A Luoi and return fire resulted in
 1 NVA KIA and 1 IWC with 5 USA KIA and 6 WIA.

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night of 1/5 and 1/7 mines sweeping 6 1/2 KMs SW of Liberty Bridge came under heavy mortar fire and received small arms and automatic weapons fire from an estimated 100 NVA. Contact extended into the early hours of evening and resulted in 44 NVA KIA, 2 NVA DET, 7 IWC, and 1 CSWC with 5 USMC KIA and 70 WIA.

On 14 August Headquarters 1/7 8 KMs WNW of Liberty Bridge received mortars, RPG, hand grenades, and small arms fire; returned artillery and Spooky resulting inf 13 NVA KIA and 9 IWC with 2 USMC WIA in a predawn attack.

During the afternoon of 15 August B and C/4/3 Inf engaged an unknown number of enemy 6 KMs E of Ba To. During the contact a helicopter was shot down by .50 cal fire. Results of the engagement were 5 NVA KIA, 2 NVA/PW, 3 IWC, and 1 CSWC with 10 USA KIA and 1 WIA. Later in the day A and C/3/1 Inf and B/1/1 Cav were moving through an area when 2X250 pound bombs were command detonated killing 3 USA and wounding 13.

On 17 August D/4/31 Inf engaged an NVA Company 12 KMs NW of Tien Phuoc resulting in 5 NVA KIA, 1 USA KIA, 5 USA WIA and 1 USA MIA. About the same time B/1/3 called artillery on 30-40 enemy 4 KMs NNE of the Rockpile killing 11 NVA.

About noon on 18 August D/4/31 Inf received small arms fire from an unknown number of enemy. Contact lasted 8 hours and gunships and Spooky were called in resulting in 52 NVA KIA with 4 USA KIA, 21 WIA, and 1 MIA. Two hours later B/4/31 Inf engaged an unknown number of enemy in a contact lasting over 7 hours. Gunships and Spooky were called in resulting in 91 NVA KIA and 2 IWC with 9 USA KIA and 27 USA WIA. H&S CO/3/1 3 KMs SW of Hill 55 had 11 WIA when a 2 1/2 ton truck detonated a mine. Later, in the afternoon, L/3/1 4 KMs N of Hill 55 ran into a mine field and detonated 6 mines, 5 in a daisy chain, resulting in 1 USMC KIA and 10 WIA. B/1/3 engaged 15 NVA 5 KMs N of the Rockpile and with Spooky killed 10 NVA with 1 USMC WIA.

During the predawn hours of the 19th An Hoa Combat Base received mortars, small arms fire, and sappers; returned organic weapons fire and Gunships resulting in 6 NVA KIA, and 2 IWC with 1 USMC KIA and 10 WIA. E/2/7 3 KMs NW of Que Son observed 45 NVA during the morning and called in artillery and air strikes killing 36 NVA.

On 20 August H/2/4 received a morning attack resulting in 2 USMC KIA and 8 USMC WIA. About the same time A and B/3/21 Inf 12 KMs SE of Hiep Duc received heavy fire from an unknown

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number of enemy. Artillery and air strikes were called in 3½ hour battle resulting in 20 NVA KIA with 6 USA KIA and 18 WIA. D/4/31 Inf found an additional 45 KIA from their contact of the 18th. C/4/31 Inf 2 KMs NE of Hiep Duc engaged an unknown number of enemy. The contact lasted about 9 hours with 103 NVA KIA with 2 USA KIA, 22 WIA, and 2 MIA. In the early evening H&S Co/2/7 1 KM S of Que Son received 30-35 rounds of 82mm mortars killing 1 USMC and wounding 13 USMC.

In the predawn hours of 22 August Danang Air Base received 11 rockets resulting in 1 USMC WIA, 1 USAF KIA, 41 USAF WIA.

In the early afternoon B/3/21 Inf engaged enemy forces in a bunker complex 11 KMs NW of Tien Phuoc resulting in 8 NVA KIA and 2 USA WIA. About the same time C/2/1 Inf received heavy fire 9½ KMs ESE of Hiep Duc killing 1 USA and wounding 12 USA. Two hours later a road sweep team from D/1/19 Engr was ambushed 2 KMs SSE of Duc Pho resulting in 10 NVA KIA, 2 PW/NVA and 5 IWC with 2 USA KIA and 9 USA WIA. In the early evening L/3/3 made contact 8 KMs NW of the Rockpile and called in Gunships resulting in 8 NVA KIA with 6 USMC KIA and 11 USMC WIA.

On 22 August D/1/46 Inf engaged an estimated NVA platoon 2½ KMs NE of Hiep Duc resulting in 11 NVA KIA and 2 USA WIA. In the early hours of darkness a 1st Recon Bn team spotted two large enemy forces of 150 and 200 men. Artillery missions and Spooky were called in accounting for 32 confirmed NVA KIA.

In the predawn hours of 24 August B/1/506 Inf and 3rd Bde/101 Abn Div at FSB Berchtesgarden received mortars and RPG with an attack from an estimated NVA Company size force. Resulting in 28 NVA KIA, 6 IWC, and 8 CSWC with 3 USA KIA and 8 USA WIA. A/4/12 Cav found 15 NVA KIA in the early evening.

Mid-morning of 25 August B/2/1 Inf was engaged by an unknown number of enemy and was reinforced by B/1/46 4½ KMs ENE of Hiep Duc resulting in 12 NVA KIA and 7 USA WIA. About the same time C/2/1 found 15 NVA KIA 10 KMs ESE of Hiep Duc. In the afternoon H&S CO, G and H/2/7 received intense small arms fire killing 11 USMC and wounding 41. B/2/1 Inf found 21 NVA KIA in the vicinity of their morning contact. B/1/46 in the same area contacted a large

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force and called in gunships and artillery resulting in 74 NVA KIA and 10 IWC with 1 USA KIA and 49 USA WIA.

In the predawn hours of 26 August 2/7th Marines 6 KMs NE of Hiep Duc received 24 mortar rounds resulting in 4 USMC KIA, 26 USMC WIA, and 2 USA WIA. C/4/31 killed 5 NVA and had 6 USA KIA and 10 USA WIA in a mid-morning contact 4 KMs NE of Hiep Duc. In the afternoon Vandegrift Combat Base received 4 rockets wounding 17 USMC. G/2/7 received small arms fire 6 KMs NE of Hiep Duc and returned artillery missions, mortars, and organic weapons resulting in 1 NVA KIA with 1 USMC KIA and 24 USMC WIA. About the same time C/1/5 4KMs SW of Liberty Bridge called an air strike on 15-20 enemy resulting in 10 KIA.

On 28 August B/1/3 received a predawn attack 8 KMs NNE of the Rockpile resulting in 3 NVA KIA with 3 USMC KIA and 9 USMC WIA. 3/7 Marines engaged a large enemy force 5 KMs NE of Hiep Duc in a day long battle resulting in 18 NVA KIA, 15 IWC, and 2 CSWC with 13 USMC WIA. B/4/31 Inf not far away made contact in the afternoon and exchanged sporadic fire until dark resulting in 5 NVA KIA, 1 IWC and 1 CSWC with 1 USA KIA, 3 USA WIA and 4 USA MIA. In the early evening 1st Recon Bn team detected 50-60 enemy 8 KMs SE of Liberty Bridge and called air strikes killing 48 NVA.

In the predawn hours of 29 August A/1/1 Cav and D/3/4 Inf 6 KMs SSE of Duc Pho received RPG and mortars wounding 27 USA.

In the early evening of 30 August C/3/82 Arty 1½ KMs SW of Hiep Duc received mortars wounding 10 USA.

Late in the morning on 31 August M/3/1 engaged 20-30 enemy near Liberty Bridge with an artillery mission killing 20 NVA. Early in the afternoon C/1/1 Cav found 20 NVA KIA 8 KMs SSE of Duc Pho. In the early evening hours a 1st Recon Bn team directed artillery on 120 enemy 6 KMs NNW of An Hoa resulting in 30 NVA KIA. A/1/5 5½ KMs SSW of Liberty Bridge received RPG and small arms fire resulting in 4 USMC KIA and 7 USMC WIA. Near midnight Quang Tri Combat Base received 31 rockets killing 3 USMC and wounding 26 USMC.

2. CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY. See page 25 .

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3. FRIENDLY CASUALTIES SUSTAINED

a. III MAF CASUALTIES

(1) Battle

<u>KIA</u>			<u>WIA</u>			<u>DOW</u>			<u>MIA</u>		
USMC	USN	USA									
166	5	134	1499	67	892	19	1	25	5	0	37

(2) Non-Battle

<u>DEATHS</u>			<u>INJ/ILL</u>		
USMC	USN	USA	USMC	USN	USA
25	2	13	2301	259	2733

b. NUMBER OF COURTS-MARTIAL TRIED:

Summary	136
Special	117
General	22

c. SHORT TONS OF MAIL SENT AND RECEIVED BY III MAF:

Sent:	344	Received	587
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4. Personnel

a. Special Services Activities

(1) Freedom Hill Recreation Complex

(a) LIBRARY: The library is fully operational with reclassifying and indexing of books nearing completion.

(b) THEATER: During August the theater was operational 29 days. It was closed two days due to MPC conversion and repairs.

(c) CAFETERIA: The cafeteria is still under construction with a project opening date in early October 1969.

(d) BOWLING ALLEY: The Bowling Center remains closed until roof repairs are completed and the lane renovation work is accomplished.

(e) BATTING CAGES: All three Batting Cages are operational with all machines mounted on concrete foundations.

(f) GROUNDS: Landscaping and filling continues utilizing Vietnamese labor.

(g) MAJOR ACTIVITIES

1 Tuesday, 12 August, at 1000 the Grand Opening of the main exchange took place. Free coffee and doughnuts were available to patrons. Drawings were held throughout the day for door prizes.

2 Tuesday, 19 August, at 1400 the "Miss America USO Show" took place in the Freedom Hill Amphitheater. Approximately 3,000 people attended.

3 Thursday, 28 August, at 1400 the Roy Acuff USO Show, "Grand Ole Opry" took place in the Freedom Hill Amphitheater. Approximately 2,000 people attended.

(2) R&R Activities (Out-of-Country)

(a) Of 6,243 seats allocated to III MAF, 5,287 were filled for 84.6% utilization. Of 7,594 seats allocated to III MAF (including Naval Forces in I Corps) 6,594 were filled for 86.8% utilization. Total allocations for Danang R&R Center consisted of 12,114 of which 11,677 were filled for utilization percentage of 96.4%.

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(b) The following are the August statistics for III MAF and I Corps R&R usage for each out-of-country site.

<u>SITE</u>	<u>III MAF</u>	<u>I CORPS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Sydney	1,220	886	2,106
Tokyo	452	335	787
Singapore	343	299	642
Hawaii	1,822	1,605	3,427
Hong Kong	632	500	1,132
Taipei	811	501	1,312
Bangkok	1,065	709	1,774
Manila	216	72	288
Okinawa	163	46	209
TOTALS	6,724	4,953	11,677

(3) R&R Activities (In-Country)

(a) Quotas allocated were utilized by 1,229 personnel. This does not include daily users. Daily users for the month of August totaled approximately 13,000 personnel.

(4) Entertainment

Irena Wiley (USO)	1-7 Aug	Handshake Tour
Soul Patrol (CMTS)	2-9 Aug	Musical
The New Folk Singers (USO)	9-14 Aug	Musical Variety
Chanin Hale With Two Far Out (USO)	12-15 Aug	Musical Variety
George Gobel (USO)	13-16 Aug	Handshake Tour
South Market Street Jazz Band (USO)	15-19 Aug	Musical Variety
Miss America (USO)	19-22 Aug	Musical Variety
Bunker Brigade (CMTS)	19-25 Aug	Musical
The Fred Thompson Show (USO)	21-27 Aug	Musical Variety
Roy Acuff and Grand Ole Opry (USO)	27-29 Aug	Musical Variety

(5) MARS Activities (18 Stations in I Corps)

(a) Messages sent	13,058
(b) Messages received	10,080
(c) Phone patches sent and received	14,673
(d) Hospital calls	605

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(6) Tape Facility

(a) 8,899 prerecorded musical tapes were produced during this reporting period.

(b) 7,797 prerecorded musical tapes were sold during this reporting period.

(7) Film Library

(a) 90 16MM films were received from AAFMPS, Saigon and put into the circuit in I Corps area.

(b) 110 16MM films were repaired by this facility.

(8) Stars and Stripes Distribution

(a) 40,437 Stars and Stripes free issue newspapers were distributed in the I Corps area on a daily basis.

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b. Force Chaplain

1 August. Force Chaplain attended opening day ceremony of Tan Lap Buddhist School.

2 August. Force Chaplain assisted in opening ceremony of the Vinh Minh Village school.

3 August. The guest preacher at III Marine Amphibious Force Protestant worship was Dr. W. Robert SMITH, Head of the Department of Philosophy at Bethel College, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Force Chaplain conducted worship service at CAG School.

5 August. Force Chaplain served as escort officer for Dr. Norman Vincent PEALE, eminent clergyman and author as he visited USNH, Danang, MAG-16, Chapel of Flags at Army Support Command, Danang, the Hoa Khanh Childrens' Hospital at Camp Brooks, III Marine Amphibious Force, the 7th Marines on Hill 55, CAP 2-5-2 and the 366th Tactical Fighter Squadron.

7 August. Force Chaplain visited with Division Chaplain, First Marine Division and Wing Chaplain, First Marine Air Wing to discuss chaplain distribution and strength problems.

9 August. Force Chaplain discussed potential seminary scholarship program with the Reverend Le-Van-Tu, pastor of the An Hai Church.

10 August. Force Chaplain was guest preacher at the Korean Christian Church.

10 August-15 August. Force Chaplain on leave in Taipei.

16 August. Force Chaplain hosted dinner for the new NAVFORV(Saigon) Chaplain.

17 August. Force Chaplain escorted NAVFORV Chaplain on indoctrination tour to the First Marine Division, 7th Marines and Force Logistic Command.

18 August. Force Chaplain discussed with representatives of the Christian Science faith the forthcoming Christian Science Conference.

20 August. The Force Chaplain served as escort for Miss Virginia BOTKIN, Professor of Music at North Texas State University as she offered concerts at the First Medical Battalion, CAG School, Camp Horn Theater, USS R:POSE, First Marine Air Wing and the "O" Club, III Marine Amphibious Force.

22 August. Force Chaplain delivered Health and Comfort Pacs for ARVN wounded to 5th ARVN Regiment. Visited First Marine Air Wing to discuss matters related to forthcoming Supervisory Chaplains Conference.

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24 August. Force Chaplain was guest preacher at CAG School and Protestant Rally at USNH, Danang.

26 August. Force Chaplain held a conference of Supervisory Chaplains to perform Team assignment connected with the Chief of Chaplains Supervisory Conference in Washington. In attendance were the First and Third Marine Division Chaplains, the Wing Chaplain of the First Marine Air Wing, the Command Chaplain of Force Logistics Command, and the Force and Assistant Force Chaplain, III Marine Amphibious Force.

27 August. Force Chaplain visited the Venerable Thich Nhu Buu, Senior Buddhist Chaplain in I Corps to discuss problems related to school construction project.

28 August. Force Chaplain taught for the last time his High School English class.

31 August. Force Chaplain preached at two worship services at Force Logistic Command. Force Chaplain attended meeting of the Association for the Encouragement of Learning to discuss the III Marine Amphibious Force Educational Program scholarship funding for the 1969--1970 school year. A minimum of 110 high school scholarships were promised for youth in Danang, Hoi An and Quang Tin province.

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5. Intelligence

a. General Enemy Situation. The tempo and intensity of enemy initiated activity in the ICTZ during the month of August increased over the previous month as the enemy launched their much heralded "Summer-Autumn" Offensive. This increase was reflected in the increased totals of enemy initiated ground incidents, incoming and enemy killed in action. The number of enemy initiated ground incidents rose from 1,187 to 1,652. The number of enemy incoming rounds also rose from 2,540 to 4,706 which is only slightly above the monthly average for the year of 4,345. The number of enemy killed in action increased from 3,364 to 4,517 which is slightly below the monthly average of the year of 4,961. Counterintelligence related activities also increased in most categories. There was an increased program of selective assassination of low level GVN administrators and local force personnel as well as increases in sabotage and terrorism in the form of hamlet harassment directed against refugee centers. The number of propaganda incidents also increased as the enemy intensified his efforts to discredit the GVN.

The increased enemy activity was focused in the central portion of the DMZ, the A SHAU Valley area of western THUA THIEN (P), the DANANG City area and the southern DANANG TAOR, and the QUANG TIN-QUANG NAM border in the vicinity of HIEP DJC. The enemy initiated activity in the central sector of the DMZ occurred during the early part of the month when a new unit, the 9th Regiment of the 304th NVA Division, was identified in sharp contacts in the central DMZ while attacks by fire were launched against friendly base camps and unit headquarters in the eastern sector. The A SHAU Valley vicinity was the scene of several contacts during the month as well as the site of several indirect fire attacks against friendly fire support bases. The DANANG City area and the southern DANANG TAOR were the areas of intensified enemy operations during the early morning hours of the 12th. This activity took the form of numerous attacks by fire and/or limited sapper probes against friendly installations and unit CP locations. Toward the end of the month, the most active area in the ICTZ was the QUANG TIN-QUANG NAM border area in the vicinity of HIEP DJC. In a series of sharp contacts with the 1st VC and the 3rd NVA Regiments, elements of the Americal Division killed in excess of 800 NVA. As the month drew to a close, the type and intensity of contacts in this area indicated that the enemy effort in the HIEP DJC vicinity was on the wane.

From an Order of Battle point of view, the enemy offensive posture along the central DMZ appeared to be slightly improved with documentary evidence pointing toward the presence of all or part of the 9th Regiment of the 304th NVA Division. Adding further credence to an improved posture in the central DMZ were the heavy infra-red returns centered about 12 kilometers north of the Rockpile and sensor readings which indicated a southward movement of personnel. Especially large numbers of sensor

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readings were obtained from a location 16 kilometers southwest of CON THIEN. Also in this sector of the DMZ, prisoners were taken from the 49th and 45th Battalions of the QUANG BINH Provincial Unit. Although members of this and similar units have been used as replacements in this area in the past, this is the first time that one has been encountered operating as an entity south of the DMZ. In the northwestern quadrant of QUANG TRI, Project Delta forces observed the movement of groups of enemy personnel, the nature of which indicated the presence of a major enemy unit, most probably the 246th NVA Regiment. To the south in the MHTH area, a PW from the K.10 Battalion, 5th NVA Regiment confirmed the most recently held locations of this battalion which is 11 kilometers to the southeast of HUE. However, the remainder of the 5th Regiment continues to be held in the far southwestern portion of THUA THIEN. Also of interest, the HUE/DANANG railroad was mined for the 19th and 20th times this year. Documents indicated that the unit responsible for the recent mining incidents along this railroad was the C.14 Engineer Company of the 4th NVA Regiment. In QUANG NAM Province prisoners were captured from all major units in the DANANG TAOR. A review of the information elicited from these PW's plus reconnaissance sightings indicated the forward deployment of enemy units into the QUANG NAM lowlands north of DIEN BAN. In addition, there were a number of sightings south of NONG SON in the QUE SON Mountains perhaps indicating the return of enemy forces to their old base camps with the cessation of Operation DURHAM PEAK. Southwest of QUE SON, there are indications that the 1st VC Regiment may have moved north across the QUANG NAM-QUANG TIN border into the southwestern reaches of these QUE SON Mountains. This appears to have occurred after 1st VC received heavy casualties in the hard fighting around HIEP DUC. In QUANG TIN Province, a PW was taken from the 70th Main Force Battalion. His place of capture, four kilometers east of THANG BINH confirms the previously held location of this battalion. This was the first PW or Hoi Chanh from this unit since 25 June. In the southern reaches of QUANG NGAI Province, a PW was captured from the 2nd VC Regiment southeast of DUC PHO. This is the first identified contact with this unit since mid June and confirmed indications that this was the enemy unit continually confronting Americal Forces in this area. The closing of the month brought numerous intelligence indicators of enemy intentions to renew hostilities in yet another phase of the "Summer-Autumn" Offensive. Principal targets were to be the DANANG environs, population areas along the coastal lowlands and refugee resettlement camps.

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b. Enemy Action Statistics. Facts pertaining to enemy activities in Allied operating areas, including combat bases, for the month of August are as follows:

Enemy Initiated Activity

	<u>III MAF</u>	<u>ARVN</u>	<u>CAP</u>	<u>ROKMC</u>	<u>CIDG</u>
Attacks	32	17	3	0	3
Ambushes	3	0	1	0	4
Assaults by Fire	33	20	4	1	3
Harassing Fire	646	158	111	19	25
Mines/Booby Traps	256	46	21	16	1
AA Fire	659	11	0	0	0

Total Acts of Terrorism for ICTZ - 229

c. Enemy Order of Battle. Confirmed forces operating in ICTZ on 31 August 1969.

(1) QUANG TRI (P). Confirmed units in QUANG TRI (P) include only those considered to be operating south of the DMZ. Major units were the 7th Front Headquarters; the 6th, K.8 and K.14 Infantry, and 10th Sapper Battalions subordinate to the 7th Front; the 246th NVA Regiment; and the 2d Battalion, 84th NVA Artillery Regiment. Additionally, one independent company and two companies of the 31st NVA Group operated in the province. The total confirmed strength in QUANG TRI Province was 3,480.

(2) THUA THIEN (P). The K4B and K4C Battalions of the 4th NVA Regiment; K4 and K10 Infantry and Chi Thua I and Chi Thua II Sapper Battalions of the 5th NVA Regiment; 806th Infantry and K.12 Sapper Battalions of the 6th NVA Regiment; K.32 NVA Artillery Battalion, MRTTH; and five independent companies were located within the province. The total confirmed strength in THUA THIEN Province was 4,145.

(3) QUANG NAM (P). Enemy forces in QUANG NAM (P) consisted of: Front 4 Headquarters and support units; the 102d and 103d Battalions of the 31st NVA Regiment; the 36th, 90th, and 141st NVA Regiments; 368B NVA Artillery Regiment, six independent battalions and six independent companies. The independent battalions are the 577th NVA Rocket Battalion; the R.20 LF, V.25 LF, and D.7 NVA Infantry Battalions; and the 3d NVA and T.89 MF Sapper Battalions. The total confirmed strength for the province was 7,360.

(4) QUANG TIN (P). The 2d NVA Division Headquarters and support units; the 1st MF and 3d NVA (AKA 31st) Regiments of the 2d NVA Division; five independent battalions; which include the 70th MF and 72d LF Infantry Battalions, the 74th LF Heavy Weapons Battalion, the 78th MF Artillery Battalion, and the 409th Sapper Battalion; and four independent companies were located in the province. The total confirmed strength in QUANG TIN Province was 4,325.

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(5) QUANG NGAI (P). The 3d NVA Division Headquarters and support units; the 2d VC and 22d NVA Regiments of the 3d NVA Division; the 21st NVA Regiment of the 2d NVA Division; five independent battalions which include the 38th LF, 48th LF, and 120th MF Infantry Battalions, the 406th Sapper Battalion and the 107th NVA Artillery Battalion; and 15 independent companies were located in the province. The total confirmed strength in QUANG NGAI Province was 6,805.

d. Counterintelligence

(1) Counterintelligence Monthly Overview. This past month saw a general increase in counterintelligence related VC/VCI activity. Based on previous indications, as derived from agent reports and captured documents, the upsurge followed the pattern outlined with increases in propaganda and political activity, and a marked increase in terrorism. The apparent goal of these activities is to further the "people's struggle for liberation" by disruption of the pacification effort, undermining and discrediting the GVN administration, breaking the GVN's control of the population, discrediting the initiative and intentions of the U. S. military in RVN, and "neutralization" of attitudes of persons aligned against the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG).

(2) Propaganda and Subversion. VC cadre were directed to push forward the "people's struggle for liberation" and the policies and propaganda of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG). Plans to incite people to conduct demonstrations utilizing slogans and demands for abolishment of the draft, a peaceful settlement of the war, and formation of a coalition government with the PRG failed to materialize and may have been abandoned in favor of promoting "legal struggles". "Legal struggles" are thought to basically take the form of demands of redress for "crimes" and damages against the people and their property. Utilizing this method, the Viet Cong seek to impress the people with concern for their welfare, demonstrate that concerted effort can bring results, stir up grievances against the GVN, and make demands that cannot reasonably be met by the GVN, which can consequently be exploited. This type of activity is less likely to be reported and difficult to attribute to the Viet Cong. Propaganda leaflets emphasizing the NLF's "Ten Points for Peace" and attempts to discredit the initiative and intentions of U. S. forces in RVN have been directed at the GVN forces in an attempt to neutralize attitudes regarding the PRG.

(3) Terrorism. Terrorism in the form of assassinations of GVN officials and civilians, kidnappings, attacks on refugee and resettlement areas, and burning of homes continued at a high level. The general failure of the VC to persuade people to return to VC controlled areas resulted in more emphasis on the use of coercion and terror to force these people out of GVN controlled areas. Recent reports, captured documents and PW's indicate a recent upgrading in the use of sappers to carry out military tasks in support of political objectives. It appears that VC reconnaissance

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sapper units, special action units and city sapper cells are being given greater emphasis in the overall strategy for "victory". Intensified targeting of U. S. materiel, installations, and personnel was noted.

(4) Sabotage. Sabotage generally remained at a low level during August. Primary emphasis continued to be directed against lines of communication, specifically culverts and bridges. Two successful attempts were made against trains on the HUE-DANANG Railway.

(5) Espionage. Reported VC/VCI intelligence gathering activities during August failed to reflect any definable pattern or trends of either an increased or significant VCI intelligence collection effort. This should not be construed as indicating any reduced effort. Captured documents continually reflect past success in the collection efforts of both military reconnaissance units and VCI elements throughout ICTZ. Several documents captured during August provided some insight into the ability of the VC to collect intelligence on friendly positions, dispositions, unit identifications, personalities, activities, patterns of activities, and intents derived from these patterns. Sources, as indicated in the documents and by the nature of the intelligence gained, are myriad and, as in the past, many may well continue undetected. Other documents and agent reports reflected increased concern by the Viet Cong for improvement of collection and subversive capabilities through penetration of GVN agencies and ARVN/US/PWMAF.

e. Enemy Losses. Enemy losses during the month of August were as follows:

	<u>III MAF</u>	<u>ARVN</u>	<u>ROKMC</u>	<u>CIDG</u>	<u>CAP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
KIA's	3,004	1,184	127	133	69	4,517
Detainees	1,105	253	12	3	100	1,473
PW's/NVA	52	0	0	3	4	59
PW's/VC	17	113	8	0	4	142
Returnees/NVA	11	0	0	0	0	11
Returnees/VC	37	102	6	1	8	154
Civil Defendants	189	0	0	0	0	189
Innocent Civilians	350	0	0	0	0	350
Individual Weapons	673	566	73	49	51	1,412
Crew-served Weapons	110	128	2	12	5	257

f. Kit Carson Scout Program. Significant accomplishments of Kit Carson Scouts employed by Marine Divisions for the period 1-31 August were as follows:

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	<u>1st Mar Div</u>	<u>3d Mar Div</u>	<u>FIC</u>
Patrols	936	853	25
Classes Conducted	6	56	0
Psyops Broadcasts	20	13	1
Enemy killed	8	5	0
Enemy Captured/Suspects Apprehended	8/5	2	3
Weapons Recovered	3	1	0
Returnees	1	0	0
Caves/Tunnels/Caches Detected	3	4	1 tunnel
Mines/Booby Traps Detected	36	12	4

31 August 1969. The status of Kit Carson Scouts was as follows:

	<u>No. KCS Employed</u>	<u>No. KCS Recruited</u>	<u>KIA-WIA-MIA-DES</u>			
1st Marine Division	115	9	0	4	0	1
3rd Marine Division	105	0	0	4	0	0
Americal Division	114	15	1	7	0	0
101st Abn Division (AM)	103	5	0	1	0	1
1st Brigade, 5th Infantry Division	43	6	0	0	0	0
Force Logistics Command	2	2	0	0	0	0
Total	512	37	1	16	0	2

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6. LOGISTICS

a. General. The logistic posture in ICTZ remained excellent during the month of August. Continuing good weather and the resultant dry roads, relatively calm sea state, and favorable flying conditions contributed greatly to this condition. Enemy interdiction of LOC, which was sporadic and without pattern, consisted of isolated attacks by small arms and mining incidents (see paragraph 6.c. and 6.d.) At no time were logistic operations affected by enemy action.

(1) The final phases of Operation KEYSTONE EAGLE were completed during the latter part of August as 3/9, HMM-165, 1st LAAM Battalion and VMFA-334 embarked for redeployment.

(2) On 18 August, HMM-362 was decommissioned at Phu Bai. This squadron, which lifted approximately 55,000 combat troops and carried 4000 medical evacuees last year, was the first Marine squadron to serve in Vietnam (1962) and the last to operate the UH-34D helicopter.

(3) In Northern ICTZ, five operations (GEORGIA TAR, IDAHO CANYON, ARLINGTON CANYON, IROQUOIS GROVE, and LOUISIANA LEE) were active during August. Except for LOUISIANA LEE, a 101st Airborne Division sweep in the A Shau Valley, which began on the 11th of August, all other operations began prior to the reporting period.

GEORGIA TAR is a 4th Marines follow-on to HERKIMER MT. in the mountainous jungle area north-west of Vandergrift Combat Base (VCB). Also north-west of VCB, the 3d Battalion, 4th Marines is conducting Operation ARLINGTON CANYON. Both search and clear operations are also meeting light contact.

IDAHO CANYON, like its predecessor, VIRGINIA RIDGE, is a 3d Marines sweep, north of the Rockpile. Designed to both search out invading NVA units and break up impending attacks on FSB, it has met with only light contact.

IROQUOIS GROVE is a continuing 1st Brigade, 5th Infantry Division (Mech) sweep along the coastal area of NICTZ.

Deep logistic support for forward-operating units relied on helicopters conducting resupply missions from prepositioned lifts of cargo staged at Fire Support and Forward Operating Bases (FSB and FOB). This technique, developed during the winter and spring of 1968 for use by Marine Corps units, will become essential when the approaching marginal flying weather often secures larger bases.

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(a) Air. Airlift operations during August proceeded in a routine manner in ICTZ. The number of unit moves decreased from July with the completion of Keystone Eagle and the movement of the 1st Brigade of 101st Airborne Division. A decrease was also noted in the amount of cargo and pax moved by Common Service Air System. Cargo fell off by 8,513 S/T and pax by 12,084.

The C7A cargo lift increased substantially due to movement of airfield construction material for the stocking of airfields for the oncoming rainy season.

(b) Surface. During the month enemy activity had no effect on the movement of cargo by surface means in ICTZ. Input into Northern ICTZ totaled 51,668 S/T, a decrease of 16,276 S/T from July. Input into Chu Lai was 36,758 S/T while Sa Huynh received 4,002 S/T. Danang received a total of 232,152 S/T at all ramp and pier facilities. This represents a 10,669 S/T increase over July receipts. Total cargo input in ICTZ by surface means was 324,580 S/T, a decrease of 16,663 S/T over July.

Keystone Eagle redeployment was completed on 28 August with the airlift of VMFA-334 from Chu Lai to Iwakuni, Japan. Typhoons had little effect on embarkation of units but caused some of the ships to steer diversion courses and caused delays in shipping reaching POD'S on time. A total of 8,414 USMC and 252 USN personnel, 233,571 square feet of vehicles, and 15,117 S/T of cargo and equipment were redeployed from ICTZ to Okinawa and Japan.

(c) Land. During the month of August there were 103 resupply convoys carrying a total of 17,166 S/T and 31 retrograde convoy movements during the month.

(2) Air Operations Summary

	<u>USAF</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Pax</u>	90,883.0	38,972.0	129,855
<u>Cargo</u>	15,763.8	8,657.2	24,421

Special Missions Flown

<u>Type</u>	<u>Request Acft.</u>	<u>Cargo S/T</u>	<u>Pax</u>
ER	(4) C7/C130	12.5	0
CE	(16) C7/C123/C130	227.1	354

(3) Surface Operations Summary. The following type vessels embarked/debarked at Danang:

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52 Deep Draft
 42 MSTs LST's
 7 USN LST's
 331 YFU/LCU
 94 Barges

(4) Monthly Port Performance Summary (S/T)

<u>Port</u>	<u>Offload</u>	<u>Daily Avg</u>	<u>Throughput</u>	<u>Daily Avg</u>
Danang	232,152	7,489	347,657	11,215
Dong Ha/ Cua Viet	26,314	849	32,677	1,054
Hue/Tan My	25,354	818	28,940	933
Chu Lai/ Sa Huynh	<u>40,760</u>	<u>1,321</u>	<u>54,878</u>	<u>1,770</u>
Totals	324,580	10,477	464,152	14,972

(5) Highway Operations SummaryResupply Missions (103 Convoys)

Danang - North	4,309
ARVN - North	1,999
Danang - An Hoa	5,257
Other	5,601
	<u>17,166 S/T</u>

Retrograde Missions (31 Convoys)

Total - 2,913 S/T

(6) Chronological Listing of Significant Events

- 1 Aug - 200 passengers airlifted from Danang and Quang Tri to MCAS Futema (2/9 and HMM-165 Advance Parties)
- 10 Aug - 1st Brigade of the 101st Airborne moved north to Hue from Tam Ky: 1,446 passengers and 158.9 S/T of cargo. These figures include movements on the 10th, 11th, and 14th.
- 12 Aug - Chu Lai Combat Base was attacked at 0200H by mortars and at 0543 by rockets. There was no damage to NSAD facilities or personnel.

- The last increment of Keystone Eagle

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began movement to Danang from Quang Tri for further embarkation; 1,407 passengers and 33.6 S/T of cargo.

- 14 Aug - In Danang, the LSD-26 and LKA-112 loaded elements of the 1st LAAM Battalion.
 - In Chu Lai, VMFA-334 elements boarded LST-839 and LST-1167.
 - LST-1073 loaded elements of F Battery, 2/12 and L Battery, 4/12 at Cua Viet.
- 15 Aug - LST-1077 embarked A Co (Rein), 9th MT Battalion.
- 30 Aug - 553 passengers (portion of the Delta Force) were moved south from Dong Ha to Nha Trang to rehabilitate.

d. Engineer

(1) Major construction projects completed:

- (a) Tien Phuoc Special Forces Airfield repair
- (b) Ba To Special Forces Airfield repair
- (c) FLSG Bravo covered storage (102,000 sqft) at Quang Tri
- (d) MAG-39 helo facilities (revetments and parking apron) at Quang Tri
- (e) Five UH-1 hangars at Camp Evans

(2) The following MILCON Projects were cancelled during August as a result of current construction program reviews. In addition, several minor non-MILCON Projects were also cancelled.

- (a) C505 Admin Building, Danang
- (b) C302A Open Storage, Floodlighting, Danang
- (c) C309A Helicopter Pad and Lighting, Danang
- (d) C671 Communication Building, Phu Bai
- (e) C072 Water Treatment Plant, Quang Tri
- (f) C569 Photo Building, Chu Lai
Electrical Distribution, Chu Lai
Sanitary Sewers, Chu Lai
Water Distribution, Chu Lai
- (g) C601B Open Storage, Danang

(3) Road and Bridge Resume

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Enemy LOC interdictions continued at a relatively low level. Throughout ICTZ, four bridges were destroyed; all on QL-1.

The Seabees completely restored a 242 foot pile, bent timber bridge north of Hue in 8 days after its destruction by the enemy. The Seabees also completed restoration of the 1,330-foot Hue highway Bridge in 30 days. This project included removal of a 230 foot, single lane, Eiffel span and the construction of two steel H-Pile piers and four new 55-foot spans. The bridge was reopened to traffic on 1 September.

Two major highway bridge construction projects are in progress: The Lang Co highway bridge (65% complete) and the Dong Ha highway bridge (28% complete).

30 kilometers of QL-1 were paved during the month. 319 kilometers (80%) of this 400 kilometer route are now paved. On Route QL-9, 3.5 kilometers were paved. This 41 kilometer route is now 73% complete. Route 540, a 36.5 kilometer road essential for access between An Hoa and Danang, is being upgraded to the MACV Class B standard and is now 59% complete.

(4) Vietnamese National Railroad

There were six enemy interdictions on the railroad between Danang and Hue during August, five of which interrupted rail service for longer than one day. The Song Bo Railway Bridge is under construction and is 32% complete, and five kilometers of track have been restored on the Hue - Dong Ha segment of the railroad.

e. Food Service

(1) On 4 August the Force Food Service Officer visited the 2d ANGLICO detachment in the 2d Marine Brigade, ROKFV at Hoi An to discuss the status of the U.S. dining facility under construction in that area.

(2) ForO P10110.5A, the III MAF revised Menu Service was published on 17 August.

(3) On 20 August the III MAF Subsistence Operational Analysis Report for the month of July was submitted to HQMC. Data highlights are:

Value of "A" & "B" Rations issued:

MARINE CORPS MESSES:.....	\$3,557,011.01
U.S. ARMY:.....	575,758.59
ROKFV:.....	85,400.13

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Value of MCI's issued:

MARINE CORPS UNITS:.....	\$1,048,897.50
U.S. ARMY:.....	104,247.50
ROKFV:.....	195,090.00

Average No. fed "A" & "B" Rations daily:

U.S. FORCES:.....	78,257
ROKFV:.....	2,891

Average No. fed MCI's daily:

U.S. FORCES:.....	11,230
ROKFV:.....	4,452

Daily average cost to feed "A" & "B"

U.S. FORCES:.....\$	1.624
ROKFV:.....	.953

Daily average cost to feed "A" & "B" & MCI's

U.S. FORCES:.....\$	1.732
ROKFV:.....	1.232

Pounds of bread manufactured.....	881,702
Pounds of bread recieved from Army.....	57,464
Gal of milk Purchased.....	509,592
Gal of Ice Cream Purchased.....	63,967
Pounds of Ice Purchased.....	4,849,970
Number of meals sold.....	19,375
Total of expenditures for class 1 supplies	
MARINE CORPS MESSES:....\$	4,839,702.49
U.S. ARMY:.....	741,934.81
ROKFV:.....	321,432.60
GRAND TOTAL.....	\$5,903,069.90

(4) On 25 August, Change 2 to ForO 10110.4C (III MAF Food Service Program) was published, setting forth in greater detail the categories of personnel authorized to subsist in government messes, including better identification procedures for civilian personnel.

f. Motor Transport

(1) Motor Transport statistics for August for the five Motor Transport Battalions and Truck Company FLC are:

Mileage:	557,407
Fuel (Tons)	2,479
Cargo Tonnage:	88,301
Passengers:	195,404

(2) On 15 August, a conference of Motor Transport Officers was hosted by the Force MTO.

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g. Ordnance

(1) The Armed Services Explosives Safety Board continues its visit of ICTZ. The board is primarily concerned with those facilities that handle, store, or transport ammunition. To date, they have inspected the NSA Bridge Ramp, the Tien Shaw Ramp, ASP's 1 and 2, and FLC. The board will cover the Chu Lai ASP on 3 September 1969, the Quang Tri ASP and the Tan My Loading Ramp on 4 September.

(2) An Interservice Support Agreement, (ISSA) has been negotiated between the U.S. Army and USMC to cover the loan of 26 guns, 175mm, SP M107, and direct exchange (DX) of 18 each chassis, 8" howitzer SP, M110, to USMC in SEA. This agreement is an extension of the original ISSA (provisional), and continues to 1974.

(3) An inspection of various types of tracked vehicles was conducted during 20-23 August 1969. The inspection covered first and second echelon maintenance procedures of M48A3 tanks, M67A2 flame thrower tanks, and M51 retrievers. Overall results of the inspection were highly satisfactory, with a few minor discrepancies.

h. Supply

(1) A letter was prepared to the Commanding General, FMFPac which recommended the consolidation of the two field purchasing offices currently authorized and in operation with III MAF. This consolidation would maximize utilization of personnel and equipment, reduce competition and inflationary pressures on the local market, improve control over procurement actions with balance of payments implications and reduce shipping and receiving problems.

(2) A message was drafted and subsequently released by the Commanding General which recapitulated discrepancies in WIA personal effects and baggage received at the Third Force Service Regiment during the months of March, April, May and June 1969, and set a goal of reduction in overall discrepancies by 50% prior to 1 October 1969.

(3) A message was released which established more effective inventory procedures for KIA baggage upon receipt at the Naval Support Activity, Danang. KIA baggage will now be inventoried jointly by an NSA representative and the unit representative immediately upon delivery to NSA. Any discrepancies found between the unit's initial inventory and the actual contents of the baggage will be verified by the unit representative. This procedure will assist in identifying the origin of discrepancies and will expedite actions taken to resolve these discrepancies.

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(4) Progress in the receipt and issue of 1969-1970 monsoon requirements has been good. First-increment allocations are now being issued by the Force Logistic Command. Completion of these issues is expected not later than 15 September 1969, leaving only 52,500 lightweight rainsuits and 79,000 yards of nylon plastic sheeting remaining to be allocated and issued. These items are expected to be received by the Force Logistic Command incrementally during the next five weeks.

(5) Based on a request of the 2d ROK Marine Brigade for "go-home" boxes of stronger materials, an intensive study of the problem was conducted during August. As the Brigade agreed to using 1/4" plywood vice the 1/2" plywood they had previously stated was required, it was determined that materials could be issued and the boxes constructed by self-help at a savings to the U.S. Government. It was decided to terminate the present local purchase contract for prefabricated boxes with final delivery on 1 October 1969. This precluded any financial loss that could have accrued had the contract been terminated earlier. Commencing in November, 1/4" plywood, 1 X 4 lumber and nails will be issued to ROK units supported by III MAF.

(6) Actions are now being taken to decrease the assets in the FMFPac Special Allowance Pool for AN/PRC-25 Radios, FRC-61. One-hundred radios will be removed from the pool, leaving 112 radios to satisfy temporary loan requirements of in-country units. Of the 100 radios removed from the pool, 37 will be invoiced to units currently holding radios on temporary loan to fill T/E deficiencies. The remaining 63 radios will be available for issue at the Force Logistic Command as part of the End Items Stockage Allowance. The impact of the overall redistribution will be to reduce T/E deficiencies while providing adequate stocks at the Force Logistic Command to satisfy future requirements.

i. Medical

(1) The average patient load for the two Medical Battalions and 1st Hospital Company was 363 with a total of 2049 admitted and 509 patients evacuated out of country. 3384 pints of whole blood were expended to use.

(2) Information relative to III MAF in-patient treatment facilities is as follows:

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<u>TAOR</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>AUTH BEDS</u>	<u>ACT BEDS</u>	<u>AVG CENSUS</u>	<u>%OCC</u>
Quang Tri	3dMedBn (-) 3dMarDiv	240	208	132	63
CSB Vandergrift	C-Co (-) 3dMedBn		10		
Dong Ha	D-Co 3dMedBn	15	13	9	70
Danang	1stMedBn 1stMarDiv	240	240	148	67
Danang	1stHospCo 1stMarDiv	100	100	74	74

(3) The USS Repose (AH-16) was LogSup III MAF the entire month of August. The USS Sanctuary (AH-17) departed for Subic Bay 20 August 1969. Both ships were on station at the below listed location as the tactical situation required.

- (a) Danang Harbor
- (b) Quang Tri - Dong Ha operating area

(4) III MAF Medical Department strength as of 31 August 1969 is as follows;

	<u>2100</u> <u>Allow/OB</u>	<u>2300</u> <u>Allow/OB</u>	<u>HM's</u> <u>Allow/OB</u>
1st MarDiv	89/66	17/15	1097/1017
3d MarDiv	64/57	13/12	776/ 719
1st MAW	42/31	2/ 3	208/ 169
FLC/1st FSR	8/ 7	6/ 6	156/ 127
III MAF Hq	<u>3/ 3</u>	<u>3/ 3</u>	<u>157/ 167</u>
	206/164	41/39	2395/2199

(5) Figures shown under III MAF Headquarters include 128 Hospital Corpsmen assigned to the Combined Action Program as follows;

CAG	1st CAG	2nd CAG	3d CAG	4th CAG
School (Dng)	(Chu Lai)	(Hoi An)	(Phu Bai)	(Quang Tri)
26	26	33	27	16

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(6) Aerial dispersal of insecticides by helicopter was not conducted during the month of August.

(7) Captain R.E. LUEHRS, FMFPac Force Surgeon arrived 1 August 1969 to conduct an informal inspection of ICTZ medical facilities.

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7. Comptroller

a. Significant Events for August

10th Major DEACHER relieved as Assistant Chief of Staff, Comptroller.

10th LtCol VOSMIK assigned as Assistant Chief of Staff, Comptroller.

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a. Objectives. The basic objectives of the IJT Marine Amphibious Force civil affairs program remain the same.

b. Civic Action Statistics.

(1) Cost of supplies contributed from military resources for CA projects (does not include cost of commodities obtained from USAID, CORDS, CRS, and like organizations): \$VN 8,149,977

(2) Expenditures from US/RFMAF Civic Action PSYWAR Fund: \$VN 1,768,712

(3) Major Civic Action programs

	Man-days (10-hr day)	\$VN
a. Economic Development (includes agriculture, fisheries, markets, cottage industries):	2,191	985,171
b. Education (increase & development of school facilities, classroom or other group instruction; excludes technical training in a, c, and d):	3,086	2,428,812
c. Social Welfare (assistance to hospitals, refugees, orphanages, religious organizations, other institutions, groups & individuals; excludes items in a, b, and d):	4,443	3,844,819
d. Transportation (improved or increased means of transportation, e.g., roads, bridges, waterways):	1,026	1,209,519
e. Refugee Assistance Support (includes refugee assistance reported in a, b, c, and d):	2,385	2,246,658

(4) Number of separate institutions assisted during the reporting period.

a. Schools	<u>214</u>
b. Orphanages	<u>58</u>
c. Hospitals/Dispensaries	<u>111</u>
d. Other	<u>84</u>

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(5) MEDCAP - DENTCAP

a. Treatments

	<u>Number of Patients</u>
Medical	
Resulting from Hostile Action	9,094
Not resulting from Hostile Action	61,238
Immunizations	8,495
Dental	<u>3,476</u>
Total Patients	82,303

b. Number of Vietnamese Health Workers Trained: 191

c. Civic Action Projects. The following are highlights of significant civic action projects conducted during the month of August 1969:

(1) Quang Tri Province.

On 2 August a fire destroyed the homes of 76 families/500 people in Dien Truong Hamlet (YD445464) in Hai Lang District. 3d Marine Division troops moved in immediately providing security, medical help, food, and clothing. Several MEDCAPs were held the following week. Resettlement of the refugees began the same week in the area around My Chanh Hamlet (YD449463). The Division's quick action reduced the amount of suffering and hardship felt by the people.

Approximately 400 acres of a total of 2200 acres of overgrown riceland were plowed by 3d Marine Division during the reporting period in Trieu Phong and Hai Lang Districts. The area is bounded by coordinates YD488502, YD480495, YD519483, and YD510477. This area had not been plowed since Tet 1968.

The number of enemy incidents in villages and hamlets throughout 3d Marine Division's CAAOR has decreased. The illiteracy rate has declined. Also on the decline is the disease rate. The number of refugees is being reduced. Agricultural methods have improved and production has increased. Health standards are improving.

(2) Thua Thien Province.

The 3d Brigade, 101st Airborne Division again has a MEDCAP Program in all three of its assigned districts. It is felt that MEDCAPs are still one of the more outstanding civic action functions carried out by the Brigade. The Brigade has been warmly received in all hamlets visited and all villagers seem to desire the 101st to return as soon as possible.

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Continuing with its reward system for PF units which do outstanding work, the 2d Brigade S-5, 101st Airborne Division, with the assistance of G-5, has supplied over 1500 pounds in food stuffs for presentation by Sector Officials. The S-5 of the 3d ARVN and 54th ARVN Regiments have approached the 2d Brigade S-5 for items which can be placed in gifts to be presented to the wounded of those units. This has been a point of pride for the 2d Brigade and has contributed to the excellent working relationships between U. S. and ARVN in these units, both in the military and the civic action fields.

Intelligence information on the NVA and VC activities continues to be turned in to Division officers by the local populace. The people also seem to accept the U. S. forces more as friends than as a necessity, due to civic action projects.

101st reports that weekly MEDCAPs have been held in a slum area in Phan Thiet Hamlet where the living conditions are extremely poor. Soap is regularly distributed and the children are made to take a bath before visiting the medical aidmen. Clothing has been given to the needy and food is distributed each week. The people are extremely grateful since their income is very low and they are not supported by any of the welfare organizations.

The 101st Airborne Division Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 and the Assistant Civic Action Officer participated in the dedication ceremony of Giang Dong B Primary School (YD893221) on 7 August. The one-room school building in Phu Thu District was repaired with materials furnished by G-5. School commenced immediately after the ceremony, which was conducted by the Phu Thu District Chief.

The small Industries Development Center at number 5, Tran Cao Van Street, Hue, held its dedication and opening ceremony on 15 August. 101st G-5 donated showcases to the Center to assist in the handicraft displays. NCR-32 did much of the construction work on the building.

Three-hundred pounds of canned food were delivered to Vinh Loc District Headquarters. The food will be used as a supplement to rice for a People's Self Defense Force rally to be held in early September. Two thousand individuals are expected to attend the rally.

NMCB-1 reports Phu Loc Market (ZD080005) is 40% complete. Repaired existing market place; sheet metal roofing placed on two existing structures, placed concrete walk-way and steps from road to market area. Huong So Market (YD730023) is 50% complete. Repairs and additions to existing market place; sheet metal roofing placed on existing structure; trusses, purlins, and sheet metal placed on new structure. Loc Ban Dispensary

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(YD926102) is 60% complete. Footings dug, concrete slab formed and placed, concrete blocks made, walls are now complete. Dong Mieu Road and Bridge (YD825273) is 100% complete. 800 meters of road upgraded and 13' bridge replaced.

NMCB-133 reports Vinh Loc Road upgrade (ZD040125) is 30% complete. Road is now open to the laterite mountain at the south end of the island. Bridge at (ZD096093) was reinforced with additional bracing. Vinh Loc Pier Construction (YD961200) (YD993161) (ZD062104) (ZD096092) (ZD019137) is 60% complete. Construction of five timber piers and two concrete piers for the use of the fisherman. Diem Truong Bridge (ZD032145) is 30% complete. A coffer dam was transported to the site to be used in strengthening the existing bridge. Vinh Giang Bridge (ZD064109) is 100% complete. Stringers and decking placed, wing walk and approaches completed. Thuy Phuoc School (YD768203) is 80% complete. Three-room addition to existing school. Floor slabs being placed, inside plastering completed, forming second porch roof. Xa Tac RVN Dependent's School (YD768220) is 45% complete. Construction of three-room school is being conducted jointly with the 1st ARVN Engineer Battalion. Inside plastering completed, rafters and roof purlins installed. CORDS Motor Pool (YD767218) is 70% complete. Vietnamese mechanics are being instructed on how to establish PM schedule for CORDS vehicles. Phu Vang Road upgrade (YD784239 - YD780228) is 45% complete. Construction of four miles of secondary road. An Truyen School (YD839321) is 25% complete. Two-room addition to existing school. Walls and roof complete on one room, and and floor slabs are being placed. Trieu Thuy School (YD808274) is 10% complete. Two-room addition to existing school. Footbridges constructed and site preparation completed. Footing is now being dug.

NMCB-11 reports Phong Dien Water Line (YD528349 - YD530343) is 75% complete. Installation of 2" and 6" distribution lines for refugee water system. Quang Dien Road Improvement (YD691341-686366-655368) is 60% complete. Repaired and replaced culverts from YD686366 to YD655368. Repaired bridge at (YD683365). Delivered 22 loads of fill for road. Graded and compacted fill on bad sections of road. Replaced irrigation culvert at YD625306. Milk Supply Stations (YD546331-YD529399) is 80% complete. Supplied material and quality control to private Vietnamese contractor.

(3) Quang Nam Province.

The increase of the 1st Marine Division area of responsibility has caused the redeployment of battalions throughout Quang Nam Province. The movement of units and increase of CAAOR's has temporarily disrupted civic action programs in Hieu Duc, Dai Loc, Dien Ban, and Que Son Districts. The

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units with new CAAOR's are now in the process of meeting the local Vietnamese and reorganizing their civic action programs.

Logistic requirements for the redeployment have pre-empted most of the 1st Marine Division's motor transport, resulting in a shortage of transportation for civic action materials. The situation is presently improving and should be resolved during September.

The people of Hoa Khuong Hamlet (AT936727) and Phuoc Thuan Hamlet (AT940732) have responded well to 1st Marine Division's weekly MEDCAPs. A bond has been established between the hamlet people and Headquarters Battalion personnel who work on the civic action projects and MEDCAPs. A hamlet girl who has gone to nursing school has had the opportunity to use her training for the first time. The clearing of land for a tea plantation provided a valuable source of wood for the people. As soon as engineering equipment can be made available to level the cleared ground, cultivation of tea will begin. The hamlet of Hoa Khuong was the site of three VIP visits, including the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

1st Marine Division reports living conditions at Xuan Tra Hamlet (BT064676) & Hai An Hamlet (BT058677) have greatly improved in the last few weeks due to hard work by the people. Construction at Tu Cau Hamlet (BT056652) is accelerating as security improves and building materials become available. The people in these hamlets are showing more interest and trust in the GVN.

The prospects for better cooperation, understanding, and coordination appear good in Hoa Vang District as a result of the regular meetings held every two months by 1st Marine Division. The meetings bring the Marine S-5's, the local village chiefs, the district chief, and the MACV advisors together to review the status of village self development and civic action as well as to plan a unified effort for coming months. The most encouraging factor is that the Vietnamese District Chief suggested the continuation of Marine civic action meetings, to include the village chiefs, after viewing the results of the first meeting held at the suggestion of his District Senior Advisor and the 1st Marine Division G-5.

Force Logistics Command reports a lack of confidence exhibited by hamlet leaders in the ability of their government to provide assistance in the building of projects. There have been several incidents lately wherein hamlet chiefs or buddhist priests were told to use their proper chain of command to obtain materials and they openly expressed the sentiment that they knew they would not get assistance and if

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they did it would take many months. These people would rather scrounge around and "make-do" than go through the procedure and then the long wait. FLC has put out the word to its subordinate units to encourage the hamlet leaders to use their proper chain of command, and to inform them of the important effect this can have if successful.

Force Logistics Command reports beneficial results of civic action projects are mainly pride exhibited by the people in the successful accomplishment of a project, and a definite pro-American attitude exhibited in many hamlets. In some hamlets (for example, Tiep Cu Hamlet (AT954787)) people are taking a real interest in the appearance of their hamlet as evidenced by the marked reduction of trash and garbage strewn about.

The construction of a new church in Tiep Cu Hamlet (AT954787) in Force Logistics Command CAAOR is considered particularly effective in that it is a community-type, self-help project. At this construction site, not only are the people putting up the church, but they are also making the bricks that are being used in the construction.

Naval Support Activity reports that the most obvious beneficial results of civic action programs continues to be the cooperation with and trust of civic action personnel by the majority of the people who receive civic action assistance. It should be noted that whenever possible an attempt is made to involve the Vietnamese Government in civic action projects so that a measure of this trust and cooperation can be guided in its direction. This is the ultimate goal, to persuade the Vietnamese citizen that his government recognizes his existence and is attempting to create a better life for him. Because of the close proximity of civic action teams to village and hamlet officials as well as to the people themselves, intelligence information frequently finds its way to civic action personnel. This information is immediately turned over to the proper authorities for evaluation and such reports have often proved quite accurate. This has continued to be so during this reporting period. MWD CAPs also continue to produce favorable results.

The opening of most of the Danang schools begins another year of the English teaching program sponsored by Naval Support Activity. Through this program, U. S. military personnel volunteer their time to teach English to Vietnamese students. There are currently 39 volunteer teachers instructing over 1200 students throughout the city of Danang, and it is anticipated that by October these figures will rise to 50-60 teachers and 2000 students. Two of these volunteers are concentrating on teaching Vietnamese teachers so that they may initiate their own English language programs next year. Present plans call

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for the use of such teaching aids as tapes and flash cards in the near future. The program has been well received by Vietnamese education officials.

Early this month, NAVSUPPACT Civic Action was approached by the Officer in Charge of the NAVSUPPACT Supply Depot who had possession of a large quantity of apples surveyed by the reefer ship USS MARS. The apples were stored in the open air and were in danger of spoiling beyond use. Civic action took possession of approximately 500 cases of the apples and during the next few days distributed them to hospitals, schools, and orphanages in the city of Danang.

As in previous months Naval Support Activity continues to report unavailability of dunnage lumber. Their sources are presently limited to lumber five feet or less in length. Lumber of this size is unsuitable for virtually all of the larger civic action projects and most of the smaller ones; and as a result, progress on many is at a standstill. If the situation continues, the only alternative will be to reduce the number of project requests or reduce the amount of lumber issued for each project. 1st Marine Aircraft Wing reports similar problems.

1st Marine Aircraft Wing reports that beneficial results for this period have been an extension of community pride with some of the results traced directly to construction and daily use of the new hamlet office complex in Hoa An Hamlet (AT987766). One obvious benefit to the defense of the hamlet was realized with the completion of an armory within the office building allowing for better care and closer control of the weapons assigned to the hamlet defense forces.

Also reported by Wing was that the inhabitants of Lo Giang Hamlet (BT025705), Hoa Do Village have been supplying much information on Viet Cong activity in that area. A VC meeting held on 7 August was reported to the civic action team through the village chief enabling them to effectively counter statements made by the Viet Cong through leaflets and handbills. The VC power in the village has been challenged on several occasions with no resulting incidents. The enemy's lack of an alternative to the GVN's solution of local problems has also been brought forth.

A bridge was recently constructed to replace three 36-inch culverts that had been washed away in the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing CAAOR. The culverts were pulled out by MCB-5 equipment, then repaired and replaced by the Vietnamese of Hoa An Hamlet (AT987766). At the same time that the culverts were being replaced and concrete headwalls being constructed at their

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ends, the gap in the road that the bridge would span was defined and cleaned out by hand. At this time the people of the hamlet held a meeting and decided upon the design and the construction of the new bridge. Work on both the bridge and the culvert headwalls was done with a very high degree of community participation with twenty to forty people present daily. The quality of the workmanship was very high with the end result being very sturdy and permanent. Some reasons for the success are listed below:

1. It was a project that had been requested for several years; the people could see the obvious need when the road was damaged by the rains.
2. The impending rainy season provided a sense of urgency.
3. 1st Marine Aircraft Wing was able to provide the necessary materials when needed.
4. The planning, design and actual work was done by the Vietnamese, allowing them to become very involved and committed to the project.

The performance of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing Band at Poi An on 9 September contributed to the highly successful 4-T Festival. The CORDS agriculture advisor requested a band from the 1st Marine Division but it was not available on that date. Upon request from 1st Marine Division, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing provided the band and the helicopters to insure support of the Vietnamese Festival. This was a good example of coordination and cooperation between two large adjacent commands and the CORDS advisors, which resulted in a successful Vietnamese rally. Three hundred Vietnamese boys and girls had an opportunity to hear the band, attend training classes in agriculture and crafts, exhibit their achievements, and enjoy themselves for two days.

(4) Quang Tin Province.

Americal Division reported the 1st Infantry Battalion Periodic Village Council meeting was initiated to plan joint civic action Projects. The village chiefs, hamlet chiefs, village elders, and S-5 personnel were present. This is a very effective method of jointly discussing all problems between U. S. personnel and the Vietnamese.

Building materials and vehicle transportation were furnished to aid in the building of a combination maternity ward and dormitory in Binh Son District (BS601922) by an element of Americal Division. This is to be used by the villagers to care for maternity cases and provide shelter for the resi-

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dential children of the orphanage.

Americal Division reported that a ten year old boy from An Tan Hamlet, (BT498067) was taken to Tam Ky Hospital. From there a corpsman escorted him to NSA Hospital, Danang and to the Hospital Ship "Repose". Doctors who examined him found that he had a hole in his heart. The boy will return to the "Repose" in four months for an operation. He is presently being treated at MAG-13 Dispensary in An Tan Hamlet.

(5) Quang Ngai Province.

MCR-58 reports that the District Chief has taken keen interest in the proposed construction of the High School on Cu Lao Re Island (BS792004) Quang Ngai Province. All officials appear amazed that the material request forms have been approved and materials were issued in sufficient amount to complete one-half of the school as planned.

MCR-58 also reports that a detachment of the Seabees located on Cu Lao Re Island (BS972004), 18 miles off the Chu Lai Coast, are living in an old school and have a mission of providing technical assistance in the construction of a 4-room, two-story High School. They are well accepted by the people on the island.

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9. Psychological Warfare Operations

a. Chieu Hoi Program:

PROVINCE RECEIVED RALLIER	TOTAL BY PROV.	REC'D BY		CLASSIFICATION				RALLIED WITH WEAPONS
		RVNAF/ GVN	US/ FWMAF	VC	NVA	POL	OTHER	
QUANG TRI	31	13	18	14	3	2	12	4
THUA THIEN	14	12	2	10	0	4	0	9
QUANG NAM	160	137	23	67	3	85	5	24
QUANG TIN	154	148	6	55	1	78	20	13
QUANG NGAI	135	134	1	49	5	34	47	13
TOTAL	494	444	50	195	12	203	84	153

b. Media Production and Dissemination:

- (1) 7th PsyOp Battalion Production
 Total basic (10 1/2" X 15") impressions:
 7,217,610
 Leaflets printed: 14,063,000
 Posters printed: 122,500
 Handbills printed: 796,000
 Newspapers printed: 725,000

- (2) Flight "A" 9th SOS Operations - ICTZ
 Total PsyOp sorties flown: 529
 Total targets scheduled: 5991
 Total leaflet targets flown: 3288
 Total tape targets flown: 1804
 Total leaflets dropped: 200,027,000
 Total tape time: 274:15

- (3) Ground loudspeaker broadcast hours: 1090:35
 (4) Waterborne loudspeaker broadcast hours: 44:40
 (5) Movie showings/hours: 671/612:40
 (6) Cultural Drama Team performances: 21

c. Campaign Support:*

	<u>THEME</u>	<u>LFTS (Air dropped)</u>	<u>AIR BROADCAST HRS</u>
(1)	Chieu Hoi	155,635,168	206:42
(2)	Anti VC/NVA	30,279,332	103:40
(3)	Support GVN	33,820,000	48:26

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<u>THEME</u>	<u>LFTS (Air Dropped)</u>	<u>AIR BROADCAST HRS</u>
(4) VIP	9,095,000	15:54

*NOTE - Includes total support rendered by RVNAF/FWMAF agencies as well as by US military and civil PsyOp as reported to III MAF

d. Tactical PsyOp in Support of Major III MAF Operations:

<u>OPERATION</u>	<u>LFTS DELIVERED</u>	<u>AIR/GND BDST HRS</u>
(1) Kentucky Jumper	17,296,000	128:00/354:00
(2) Richland Square	16,691,500	63:30/160:00
(3) Iron Mountain	16,058,000	92:55/ 65:00
(4) Durham Peak	15,213,000	15:55/ 31:00
(5) Geneva Park	12,595,000	25:15/ 74:45
(6) Iroquois Grove	10,646,000	35:15/ 0
(7) Fredrick Hill	8,982,000	17:55/ 25:30
(8) Nantucket Beach	6,111,000	13:45/ 7:00
(9) Pipestone Canyon	5,643,000	16:40/ 14:00
(10) Idaho Canyon	4,952,000	7:15/ 0
(11) Georgia Tar	3,675,000	4:50/ 0
(12) Arlington Canyon	2,539,000	6:00/ 0
(13) Lamar Plains	768,000	0/ 0
(14) Brave Armada	396,000	1:25/ 0
(15) Bold Mariner	252,000	:15/ 0

e. Narrative Summary

(1) General

(a) Redeployment of US troops from RVN was a significant feature of psychological operations this reporting period. Reporting units continued to prepare for their ultimate replacement by Vietnamese forces, both military and civilian. 3d MAR DIV was the forerunner in these operations. They devoted considerable time to turning over civic action projects to appropriate Vietnamese agencies and promoting the transition. Military replacement was widely reported and the strength and capability of the ARVN was stressed. The people were assured that they were not being abandoned - that all projects and services would be continued by their own qualified people. Several units employed indigenous physicians in Med-Cap operations to promote villagers' faith in their own. In Danang City, the 1st ARVN Division held an air show on 21 August in front of the Mayor of Danang's residence. Approximately 10,000 people stood on the bank of the Danang River to see aircraft of the VNAF fly by in formation. Highlighting the show were 25 parachutists from the 1st ARVN Division, jumping from varying altitudes to land

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aa planned in the river. This show was well received and apparently promoted faith in VN Armed Forces.

(b) Concentrated efforts were made to improve coordination between all PsyOp agencies. Typifying this relation was the combined effort to establish the television translator atop Hill 724 at Hai Van Pass. Here, US military, JUSPAO, and other civilian agencies, worked with Vietnamese military, MOI, and VIS in a coordinated effort to make the facility operationally effective.

(c) The Light Observation Helicopter (LOH) aerial loudspeaker capability has proved effective in experimentation by 101st ABN Div. Additional advantage of LOH over O2-B is night flying capability.

(2) Program Evaluation and Results

(a) Chieu Hoi

1 The 101st ABN Div has been operating extensively in the A Shau Valley. A Chieu Hoi Campaign was conducted identifying rally points by smudge pots; leaflets were prepared for the operation giving maps of rally locations. The LOH supported this operation.

2 First Coastal Zone Advisor reported success with a "Chieu Hoi Hour". Intelligence indicated potential Hoi Chanh were afraid to rally at night for fear the US troops would kill them; they were also afraid to rally during the day for fear of what the VC would do. The hour 0600-0700 was established as amnesty hour as reassurance that the rallier would not be harmed by US forces. Statistics support its effectiveness.

3 Immediate exploitation of ralliers has improved. Early word missions from 9th SOS enables the rallier to speak to his comrades as soon as he is received. 7th PsyOp Bn then prepares quick release leaflets for aerial distribution over the known or suspected location of the rallier's unit. Follow-up leaflets have proved effective in dispelling fear of mistreatment after rally; leaflets with pictures of Hoi Chanh with family or ralliers of some weeks ago receiving more recent ones manifest technique improvement.

4 The 1st Marine Division developed a new technique for Chieu Hoi poster distribution. Posters were first covered with acetate for protection from the weather. Plastic pouches were then attached to the poster. Chieu Hoi information i.e., benefits, safe-conduct passes, were inserted, thus providing a complete weather-proof Chieu Hoi package. The posters were

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hung on trees along known VC trails and displayed in suspected and known VC hamlets.

(b) Anti-VC/NVA

1 Acts of terror were denounced as VC total lack of concern for the welfare of the people. Local inhabitants were urged to report such incidents immediately to authorities.

2 Intelligence contributed significantly to the PsyOp effort by identifying enemy units' number, recent activity, and morale. Leaflets and tapes were then prepared addressing the unit individually. Recent defeats, illness, lack of food and hardships, reported to be prevalent by PW's and Hoi Chanh, were cited. Intelligence also enabled PsyOp units to deliver messages over known or suspected NVA base camps and routes of infiltration. A recent innovation to such tapes was the use of a female narrator.

(c) Pro-GVN

1 Attempts to increase popular support of the legally constituted government predominated in this campaign. The capability and viability of the GVN and its agencies were stressed. Typical of responsibilities reassigned to the Vietnamese was transferring distribution of Mien Trung newspaper to VIS. The US now provides printing support only.

2 First Coastal Zone Advisor explained new fishing boundaries to Hamlet Chief, then let him use Swift boat broadcast system to explain boundaries to villagers. A large crowd gathered on the beach to listen. Cooperation by fishermen during the week indicated the operation was successful.

(d) Voluntary Informant Program

1 This program was hampered by a reduction of available funds - in some cases, 66% cut-backs were reported. As a result, advertised rates of payment for ordnance were suspended. Rewards for individual equipment and non-explosive ordnance were also discontinued.

2 The month of August reflected an increase in the amount of payments for information received; location of booby traps, VC rice supply points, and weapon caches are representative of information received. CAP has had considerable success in this area; now Divisions are reporting an increase in information payments as opposed to the customary ordnance payments.

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(e) Enemy Propaganda

1 There was one report of leaflets disseminated in a village. They were in English and urged American soldiers to refuse to fight in an unjust war.

2 An enemy PsyOp team broadcast to an Americal Division Fire Support Base three times. The main theme was "We have shot Twiggie" and "We have shot down your medevac." Meaning of "Twiggie" is unknown.

3 A recent trend in enemy propaganda attempts are "legal struggles" aimed at disrupting GVN pacification progress. The intelligence input explains this technique.

(3) PsyOp Intelligence

(a) During the month of August, as in past months, enemy political and propaganda activity continued to remain at a relatively high level. Their effort was concentrated in Quang Nam and Thua Thien Provinces during the early part of the month, with scattered activity in the other three provinces of ICTZ. In the early part of the month a marked decrease was noted in the number of political meetings reported. A slight increase followed later in the month and leveled off as the month neared its end. The bulk of propaganda activity consisted of propagandizing the populace and GVN forces.

(b) Predominant topics were for support of the PRG, and for the destruction of GVN rural administration. The enemy urged the people to demonstrate allegiance to the VC cause, by displaying VC flags. This would indicate their strength and acceptance. No demonstrations were reported. Attempts to incite legal struggles were also unsuccessful. Legal struggles were to take the form of demands against the US and GVN for crimes committed against the people and their property. The VC hoped to stir up grievances against GVN, and demonstrate their concern for the people's welfare. Attempts to incite legal struggles were a result of failure to implement their previous, more extreme objectives i.e. to incite political struggles, penetrate GVN agencies, and stage large scale Anti-GVN demonstrations. Despite the enemy's extensive propaganda efforts, there were no discernible indications that the enemy achieved any degree of success among general population.

(c) By resorting to acts of terrorism and coercion, the enemy reflected acknowledgement of failure of his propaganda activities to achieve his desired objectives i.e., destruction of GVN Pacification progress and ultimate destruction of the

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GVN. Other indicators of apparent failure can be found among captured enemy documents and statements of PW/Hoi Chanh which contain comments of enemy propaganda being disdained by the populace. The significant reasons for the failure of enemy propaganda to achieve any degree of success are the growing strength of the GVN and the lack of any recently significant military victory by the enemy.

(d) Noteworthy is the representation of the US troop redeployment as a VC/NVA victory. Enemy exploitation of US troop redeployment faded into the background during mid-month, reappearing at the end of the month to discredit initiative and intentions of US forces in RVN.

(e) Primary emphasis of VCI remained on fomenting political struggles; penetrating GVN agencies and ARVN forces; increasing influence over population; and disrupting GVN military and pacification projects. The VCI efforts were directed at retention and expansion of control over the rural populace. The people were urged to petition the province chief to release them from refugee and resettlement camps so they could return to their native areas. This attempt to disrupt GVN pacification efforts never materialized. There was only insignificant mention of Paris Peace talks during the month.

(f) Prominent Enemy Propaganda Themes during the month of August were:

- 1 Support the PRG.
- 2 US troop redeployment as a NVA/VC victory.
- 3 "Legal struggles" expressing VC concern for people's welfare.
- 4 US is deserting GVN.
- 5 Abolish the GVN draft.
- 6 Peacefully settle the war by forming a coalition government with PRG.

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10. COMMUNICATIONS

a. Message volume through the III MAF Communications Center:

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Incoming	42,275	41,291		984
Outgoing	19,073	21,521	2,448	
Total	61,348	62,812	1,464	

b. Combat Operations Center Communication Center traffic:

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Incoming	7,101	6,697		404
Outgoing	8,877	9,856	979	
Total	15,978	16,553	575	

c. Headquarters, III MAF message traffic originated:

July	4230
August	4285
Increase	55

d. The average daily subscriber initiated call rate through the III MAF AN/PT-28 was 12,555. This figure does not include a daily average of 490 operator processed trunk calls.

e. 7 August the Retcap team from C&E Bn San Diego completed a 2 week survey and evaluation of graduates from C&E Bn technical courses.

f. Mr. W. W. SMITH, Field Engineer with Litcom, a division of Litton Systems arrived III MAF, 9 August 1969.

g. Col. TUMA visited III MAF, enroute to 3rd MARDIV on 12-13 August 1969.

h. Col. R. J. DUNN JR., XXIV Corps Signal Officer visited III MAF and 37th Signal Bn facilities 19 August 1969.

i. LtCol. C. S. DE LONG, conducted an informal working inspection of 5/7 Comm Bns on 18-19 August 1969.

j. LtCol. M. R. DAVIS and Capt. P. A. MYERS inspected 5th Comm Bn Communications Center and 5/7 Comm Bns electronics maintenance shops on 18-19 August 1969.

k. Capt. P. A. MYERS assigned as Electronics Maintenance Officer vice LtCol. M. R. DAVIS, transferred to CONUS on 23 August 1969.

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l. During the week of 18-23 August LtCol. R. S. BARRY and MSGT R. A. MARSHALL assisted in the installation of the T.V. translator on HILL 724.

m. Maj. E. S. RISLER attended the Automated Data processing course at FLC on 17-23 August 1969.

n. LtCol. BEACH, 3rd Marine Division Assistant CEO visited III MAF, 1st Marine Division, FLC and 1st MAW on 23-24 August 1969.

o. Maj. E. S. RISLER attended the techniques of System Design (IBM) course at Okinawa on 23-31 August 1969.

p. ICTZ Staff Visits

2 Aug	DNG ME Bldg	Maj. RISLER
3 Aug	HILL 724 T.V. Translator site	Maj. RISLER
6 Aug	HILL 724 T.V. Translator site	Maj. RISLER
7 Aug	CAF	Maj. RISLER
8 Aug	AMERICAL DIV and LZ Baldy	Maj. REYNOLDS

q. LIAISON VISITS

4 Aug	AMERICAL DIV	Capt. MORT
11 Aug	FLC	LtCol. DAVIS, Capt MYERS
13 Aug	MaintBn	LtCol. DAVIS, Capt MYERS
15 Aug	SEA ANCHOR	Capt. MYERS
18 Aug	XXIV CORPS	Capt. MORT
24-28 Aug	Philippines, 1st Mobile Comm Group	Capt. MYERS

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a. BACKGROUND. During the month of August, the GIB in coordination with Division, Wing, and FLC IO's provided escorts to accompany newsmen in news gathering assignments covering I Corps ground and air operations, civic action and the CAP program. The MACV Press Center hosted 95 correspondents during the month.

b. MOTOR TRANSPORT. Tactical vehicles on hand include two M-151 jeeps and one M-37 truck. Other vehicles on hand are one 9 passenger Chevrolet 5X10 van, two 1/4 ton Datsun pickup trucks and one Datsun sedan.

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>VEHICLE NO.</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
M-37	312260	Working
S-10	250871	Working
M-151	358467	Working
M-151	353697	Working
Datsun	500X131	Working
Datsun	500X135	Working
Datsun	500X130	Working
M-151	94-69487	Deadline NSA
M-151	94-69171	Deadline NSA

c. PHOTOGRAPHY. The following are the production figures from all Marine photographic sections in I Corps.

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>NEGATIVES</u>	<u>PRINTS</u>	<u>MOPIC (FEET)</u>
I Corps	246	534	
GIB	2,092	18,728	6,500
1stMarDiv	2,660	12,391	1,700
3dMarDiv	4,232	9,007	800
FMIAW	5,483	5,851	2,800
FLC	3,082	9,206	400
TOTAL	17,795	55,717	12,200

(1) All significant events occurring during the month of August within the scope of this unit were covered by photographers of this unit. Significant events included:

(a) Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Leonard F. Chapman Jr., visits I Corps.

(b) A group of distinguished visitors, representing the Citizens Committee for Peace with Freedom in Vietnam (Douglas Committee), visits I Corps.

(c) New Zealand Ambassador, P.K. Edmonds, visits I Corps.

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- I Corps.
- (d) Congressman Lowenstein (D) New York, visits I Corps.
- (e) Reverend Norman Vincent Peale, visits I Corps.
- (f) Undersecretary of the Navy, J.W. Warner, visits I Corps.
- (g) Secretary of the Army, S.R. Resor, visits I Corps.
- (h) Congressmen E.F. Lamdgrebe Jr. (R), E.W. Dennis (R) Indiana and J.S. Wold (R) of Wyoming, visits the I Corps.
- (i) Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral T.H. Moorer, visits I Corps.
- (j) Comedian George Gobel and group visits I Corps.
- (k) Miss America and group visits I Corps.
- (l) Major General C.T. Hagan Jr., USMCR, visits I Corps.
- (m) A total of 65 Photo releases were printed at the CIB for a total print of 4,875.

d. RADIO/TELEVISION. During the month of August the Radio/TV unit edited 66 taped radio news features and dubbed a total of 340 copies for distribution to selected commercial radio/TV outlets in CONUS, to Marine Corps District PAO's, MCIO's in New York and Los Angeles, and major command ISO's Stateside. ISO sections in III MAF commands produced 525 home town radio interviews on individual Marines and forwarded those tapes directly to the Fleet Home Town News Center for processing and distribution. The breakdown of news features and home town tapes is as follows:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>NEWS FEATURES</u>	<u>PHOTO</u>
CIB	26	15
1stMarDiv	14	202
3dMarDiv	20	161
1stMAV	3	47
PLC	3	100
TOTAL	66	525

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e. OPERATIONS/ESCORT. The Operations/Escort Unit continued to provide services to newsmen throughout the month. Escorts were provided and/or arranged to cover major I Corps operations - Pipestone Canyon, Frederick Hill, Iron Mountain, Montgomery Rendezvous and Virginia Ridge as well as many small unit operations and pacification CAP activities located within the I Corps Tactical Zone. In addition, personnel of the Operations/Escort unit accompanied major network and wire-service personnel to the Deep Water Pier, Danang, to cover the embarkation phase of the redeployment of the 3d Battalion 9th Marines as well as its actual departure from Vietnam.

(1) Newsmen Casualties. At approximately 1700 on 19 August, a U.S. Army helicopter carrying AP photographer Oliver E. Noonan Jr., was shot down by enemy ground fire and burned in an area 55 kms northwest of Chu Lai. Although troopers from the 3/21, 196th Infantry Brigade, Americal Division were unable to reach the site of the crash until 24 August, Mr. Noonan's body was recovered and later identified by Dick Pyle of AP.

(2) Notable Newsmen. Notable news media representatives at the Press Center during the month of August included: D.E. Baker, Y. Hirashiku, T. Senzaki, T.D. Suu, ABC; K. Jones, J. B. Parsons, J. Sturdevant, V. Suu, B. Littell, H.T. Nghia, NBC; W.H. Brown, R. Threlkold, A.H. Sargent, D.C. McLeod, CBS; G. Bellorget, H. Van Es, R.D. Ohman, R.H. Pyle, P. Arnett, J. Sharbutt, H. Faas, O. Noonan, AP; D. Lamb, UPI; P.J. Tassot, I.B. Heller, UPI-TN; P.R. Hodierne, B. Elsen, D. Marsh, STARS & STRIPES; I.M. Santorelli, I. Mackenzie, REUTERS; B.M. Clark, J.L. Wilhelm, T.D. Binh, Time-Life; R. Boyle, J. Franklin, D. Hirst, OVERSEAS WEEKLY; J. Sterbe, NEW YORK TIMES; K. Buckley, NEWSWEEK; C. Thompson, A.F.P.; T.H. Son, GERMAN TV & RADIO; E.L. Puett, C.M. Lee, INTERNATIONAL TELE-NEWS; W. Elling, WOOSTER DAILY RECORD (OHIO); A.W. Alexander, SANDUSKY REGISTER (OHIO); J. Hayakawa, H. Maeki, Y. Takagi, FUJI TV; D. Fawcett, HONOLULU ADVERTISER; R. Howard, O. Todd, D. Medus, D. Banks, B. Barron, BRITISH BROADCASTING CO.; G.W. Ashworth, E. Pond, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR; F. Akl, AN NAHAR; M. Thorn, LA MEUSE LA LANTERNE; M.F. Yaco, FOWLerville REVIEW; K. Shimizu, SANKEI SHIMBUN; C. Copple, V.M.H. PUBLISHING CO.; W. Dowell, F.M. Thevenin, E. Zaugg, H. Emmerich, FREELANCE.

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... The following table shows the news data prepared in
 form of news and feature releases from III MAF commands
 for release to civilian and military media. Following is a
 breakdown of the releases:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>NEWS/FEATURE RELEASES</u>
CIB	179
1stMarDiv	59
3dMarDiv	51
1stMAW	30
PLG	78
JULY HOLD OVER	45
TOTAL	442

(1) Two magazine features were prepared by the CIB:

- (a) SHIPMATE -- Alumni magazine of U.S. Naval Academy.
 (b) READER'S DIGEST

(2) A total of 8,980 home town items on individual Marines were forwarded by III MAF commands to the Fleet Home Town News Center for processing and distribution to home town newspapers. The breakdown is as follows:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FIGURE</u>
CIB	277
1stMarDiv	4,213
3dMarDiv	479
1stMAW	2,441
PLG	1,980
TOTAL	8,980

g. COMBAT ART. During the month of August the number of Combat Artists at the Combat Information Bureau was three, SSgt Fairfax, PFC's Williams and Moss.

(1) PFC's Robert L. Williams and Gary W. Moss are new additions to the Combat Art section. PFC Williams reported to the CIB 14 July and PFC Moss on 10 Aug 1969.

(2) SSgt Fairfax reported in off special leave on 21 August 1969.

(3) The Combat Art section shipped a total of 41 works to Headquarters Marine Corps.

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12. CHRONOLGY OF VIP VISITS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK/SERVICE</u>	<u>BILLET</u>
1Aug69	G. CHEADLE	BGen:USAF	(MAC J-6)
2Aug69	J. F. FREUND	MGen:	Special Ass't for Counterin-Surgency and Special Activities, Office of JCS
4Aug69	F. E. JANNEY	RAdm:USN	C/S, For Military Assistance and Logistics CINCPAC
5-6Aug69	N. V. PEARLE	Minister	Marble Collegiate Church, N. Y. City
6-10Aug69	L. F. CHAPMAN Jr.	Gen:USMC	CMC
9Aug69	C. H. BONESTEEL III	Gen:USA	Cmdr/Chief, United Nations Command/Commanding General, 8th U. S. Forces Korea
11-13Aug69	D. M. RUBEL	RAdm:USN	COMPHIBTRAPAC
12Aug69	J. D. LAVELLE	LTGen:USAF	Dir DCPG
13Aug69	PALMER	Gen:USA	Vice C/S, USA
14-21Aug69	C. T. HAGAN	MGen:USMCR	USMCR
14Aug69	L. FREY Jr.	Congressman	(R-Florida)
14Aug69	W. FLOWERS	Congressman	(D-Alabama)
14Aug69	L. J. HOGAN	Congressman	(R-Maryland)
14Aug69	J. F. HASTING	Congressman	(R-New York)
14Aug69	J. R. MANN	Congressman	(D-South Carolina)
17Aug69	M. DOWLING	Mrs.	Red Cross Dir
18-20Aug69	W. C. WALSTROM	Mr:FSR-2	Political/Military Officer American Embassy, Saigon
18-20Aug69	P. K. EDMONDS	HONORABLE:Mr.	New Zealand Ambassador
20-21Aug69	J. W. WARNER	HONORABLE:Mr.	UNSECNAV
24-25Aug69	S. R. RESOR	HONORABLE:Mr.	Secretary of Army.
24Aug69	E. F. LANDGREBE Jr.	HONORABLE:Mr.	Congressman, (R-Indiana)
24Aug69	D. W. DENNIS	HONORABLE:Mr.	Congressman, (R-Indiana)
24Aug69	J. S. WOLD	HONORABLE:Mr.	Congressman, (R-Wyoming)
25-27Aug69	J. V. SIENA	Mr.	Dep UNSEC Army
25Aug69	H. H. ANDERSON	RAdm:USN	COMCRUDESFLT 11

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK/SERVICE</u>	<u>BILLET</u>
26Aug69	W. B. ROSSEN	Gen:USA	DEPCOMUSMACV
27Aug69	C. W. ABRAMS	Gen:USA	COMUSMACV
27-28Aug69	A. K. LOWENSTEIN	Honorable:Mr	Representative, (D-New York)
29Aug69	W. B. ROSSEN	Gen:USA	Dep COMUSMACV
29Aug69	S. P. WEIR	Brigadier:Aust	CMdr-Elect (Designate 1st Aust Task Force)
30-31Aug69	T. H. MOORER	Adm:USN	Chief of Naval Operations (CN0)
30-31Aug69	J. A. MENDENHALL	Mr.	Acting Ass't Administrator for Vietnam (USAID) Washington D. C.

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PART IV

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

- (1) August 1969 Editions, III Marine Amphibious Force Newspaper,
"SEA TIGER." *Removed. Add by 1st Lt. W. S. ...*

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