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HEADQUARTERS
2d Combined Action Group
III Marine Amphibious Force
FPO San Francisco, California 96602

3/MD/jma
5750
9 January 1969

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From: Commanding Officer
To: Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code A03D)
Via: (1) Commanding General, III Marine Amphibious Force
(2) Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific

Subj: Command Chronology for period 1 October 1968 to 30 November 1968

Ref: (a) MCO 5750.1A
(b) FMFPacO 5750.8A

Encl: (1) 2d Combined Action Group Command Chronology

1. In accordance with the provisions of references (a) and (b), enclosure (1) is submitted.

2. This is the initial command chronology for this organization and to provide as much background as possible it covers a period of two months. Statistics for two months are presented as a basis for comparison. In all cases, these statistics have been separated by month to facilitate cross reference extraction of pertinent data from the document. Future submissions will cover a one month period as per references (a) and (b).

3. This command chronology also contains additional background information to set the scene or to explain events or items subsequently mentioned in the various sections of the chronology.

4. Enclosure (1) is downgraded at 3 year intervals. Declassified after 12 years. DOD Directive 5200.10.


E. L. LEWIS

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HEADQUARTERS
2d Combined Action Group
1st Marine Amphibious Force
APO San Francisco, California 96002

COMMAND CHRONOLOGY

1 October 1968 to 30 November 1968

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PART 1

ORGANIZATIONAL DATA

<u>1. DESIGNATION</u>	<u>COMMANDER</u>	<u>DATE</u>
2d Combined Action Group	LtCol R. D. JONES	1 Aug 68
		5 Nov 68
	LtCol E. L. LEWIS	6 Nov 68
		30 Nov 68

SUBORDINATE UNITS

1st Combined Action Company	Capt. P. G. MITCHELL	26 Sep 68
		30 Nov 68
2nd Combined Action Company	1stLt. O. S. MATTHEWS	1 Sep 68
		30 Nov 68
3rd Combined Action Company	1stLt. J. E. PECK	1 Jun 68
		30 Nov 68
4th Combined Action Company	1stLt. R. A. CRONIN	1 Jun 68
		30 Nov 68
5th Combined Action Company	Major R. F. CHRISTIE	2 Aug 68
		30 Nov 68
7th Combined Action Company	1stLt K. R. CRANSTON	9 Sep 68
		5 Nov 68
	GySgt J. L. COUCH	6 Nov 68
		30 Nov 68
8th Combined Action Company	1stLt. J. P. MURCHINSON	1 Oct 68
		5 Nov 68
	GySgt D. H. WILSON	6 Nov 68
		30 Nov 68
9th Combined Action Company	SSgt W. H. GARDEN	1 Oct 68
		15 Oct 68
	1stLt. R. C. HANE	16 Oct 68
		30 Nov 68

ATTACHED UNITS

Detachment, Scout Dog Platoon, 3rd M. P. Battalion
 Detachment, Kit Carson Scouts, 1stMarDiv G-2 (C.I.)
 Detachment, ARVN Interpreters/Translators, III MAF
 Detachment, Medical Section, Hq III MAF

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2. LOCATION.

1 October 1968 to 30 November 1968

Hq 2d CAG	District III, Danang Special Sector, RVN
CACO 2-1	Hieu Duc District, Quang Nam Province, RVN
CACO 2-2	Dai Loc District, Quang Nam Province, RVN
CACO 2-3	Dien Ban District, Quang Nam Province, RVN
CACO 2-4	Hieu Nhon District, Quang Nam Province, RVN
CACO 2-5	Hoa Vang District, Quang Nam Province, RVN
CACO 2-7	Hoa Vang District, Quang Nam Province, RVN
CACO 2-8	Hoa Vang District, Quang Nam Province, RVN
CACO 2-9	Duc Duc District, Quang Nam Province, RVN

3. STAFF OFFICERS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER	Major W. P. BARCLAY	16Jul68 - 5Nov68
	Major R. O. BROAD JR.	6Nov68 - 30Nov68
S-1 Officer	WO-2 R. D. BORGENS	18Apr68 - 30Nov68
S-2/S-3 Officer	Major M. J. DUBE	26Sep68 - 30Nov68
S-4 Officer	1stLt R. L. BURTON	26Jul68 - 30Nov68

4. Average Strengths. The average total strength for the 2d CAG including individuals attached for duty such as TAD Corpsmen was 723. The average effective USMC strength for the period was 643. The average Corpsmen effective strength was 57 during the same period.

a. Subordinate units average effective strength is shown below.

CACO	# of CAP Assigned	USMC		USN	
		OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL
Hq	0	5	60	0	8
2-1	6	1	80	0	7

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CACO	# of CAP's Assigned	USMC		USN	
		OFF	Enl	OFF	Enl
2-2	4	1	70	0	6
2-3	6	1	95	0	6
*2-4	6	1	85	0	6
*2-5	7	1	100	0	10
2-7	4	1	55	0	5
2-8	4	1	60	0	5
2-9	2	1	25	0	4
Totals	39	13	630	0	57

* CAP 2-4-6 and CAP 2-5-10 are cadre CAP's

PART II

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

1. Personnel Administration.

a. Joined and transferred. During the months of October and November 1968, the 2d Combined Action Group joined and transferred the following number of personnel listed in the four categories below:

(1) Joined.

	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>
Oct	1	143
Nov	3	19
Total	4	162

(2) Rotated to CONUS.

	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>
Oct	1	56
Nov	1	76
Total	2	132

(3) Transfer within WestPac command

	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>
Oct	0	4
Nov	2	11
Total	2	15

(4) Transfer by SR's w/sick (MedEvac).

	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>
Oct	0	9
Nov	0	21
Total	0	30

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b. Awards.

(1) Award recommendations submitted to FMFPac for approval during October and November are listed below:

	<u>SSM</u>	<u>BSM</u>	<u>NCM</u>	<u>NAM</u>
October	0	2	1	11
November	1	6	2	23
Total	1	8	3	34

(2) Awards returned approved from FMFPac included the following:

	<u>SSM</u>	<u>BSM</u>	<u>NCM</u>	<u>NAM</u>
October	2	0	0	0
November	0	4	2	0
Total	2	4	2	0

(a) Miscellaneous awards returned approved are listed below:

	<u>PHM</u>	<u>Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry w/Bronze Star</u>
October	35	2
November	42	2
Total	77	4

c. Casualties. Casualties during the months of October and November are listed below:

	USMC						
	<u>KIA</u>	<u>DAI</u>	<u>WIA</u>	<u>WIANE</u>	<u>NBC</u>	<u>NBCNE</u>	<u>WIA Ret to du</u>
October	1	1	5	7	3	0	21
November	3	0	20	16	2	0	9
Total	4	1	25	23	5	0	30

	USN						
	<u>KIA</u>	<u>DAI</u>	<u>WIA</u>	<u>WIANE</u>	<u>NBC</u>	<u>NBCNE</u>	<u>WIA Ret to du</u>
October	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
November	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	2	0	0	0

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d. Congressional Interest cases. During the month of October three new cases were received and three were completed. During the month of November three were received and three completed.

e. Welfare Reports. The following number of Welfare reports were received and submitted satisfactorily by this organization.

Welfare Reports

	<u>Received</u>	<u>Submitted</u>
October	1	1
November	2	2
Total	3	3

(1) There were no Humanitarian transfers effected during the reporting period.

f. Administrative Assistance.

(1) During October approximately 300 hours were spent assisting subordinate units and conducting over 100 Service Record Book audits with individuals.

(2) During November over 311 hours were spent auditing 125 Service Record Books with individuals at Company positions. Administrative problems were resolved at the site of the Combined Action Companies.

(3) 31 Unit Diaries were submitted during October and 30 during November with a total of 692 entries. Diary error rate for this period was 0.0%.

g. Career Counselling. During this period there was no established Career Counselling program in this organization. A Career advisory NCO is not authorized on T.O.. The following is a breakdown of Reenlistment and Extensions for the period covered.

	<u>Reenlistments</u>	<u>Extensions</u>
October	0	2
November	1 (First)	0

(1) Overseas Tour Extensions. During the month of October 18 Marines extended their overseas tours for six months and 1 Marine extended his for three months. During November 19 Marines extended for six months and 1 Marine for three months.

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(2) Rest and Recuperation (R&R). During October this organization was allocated 58 Out-of-Country quotas and filled 56. During November 56 quotas were allocated and 53 filled.

(a) 28 In-Country R&R quotas were allocated for October and 10 were filled. During November 28 quotas were allocated for November and 12 filled.

h. Legal. A breakdown of legal activities for October and November are given below:

	<u>Investigations</u>	<u>NJP's</u>	<u>SCM's</u>	<u>SPCM's</u>	<u>GCM's</u>
October	4	18	8	0	0
November	7	21	7	0	0
Total	11	39	15	0	0

i. Mail. Daily average bags of mail were processed as follows:

Packages

	<u>Incoming</u>	<u>Outgoing</u>
October	20 bags	3 bags
November	30 bags	5 bags

Letters

	<u>Incoming</u>	<u>Outgoing</u>
October	1 bag	$\frac{1}{2}$ bag
November	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bags	1 bag

NOTE: One bag of letters represents approximately 2,000 letters.

j. Promotions. A total of 126 promotions were effected during this period as follows:

	October		November	
	<u>Regular</u>	<u>Meritorious</u>	<u>Regular</u>	<u>Meritorious</u>
E-2	3	0	3	0
E-3	1	4	12	3
E-4	55	1	37	3
E-5	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{1}{53}$	$\frac{2}{8}$
TOTAL	60	5	53	8

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k. Hospital Visits. Weekly hospital visits were made to an average of 25 patients during October and November. No major problems of morale or welfare were uncovered.

1. Informational Services. During October 386 Hometown News Release forms were mailed out. During the month of November 383 Hometown News Release forms were mailed out. These releases covered promotions, awards, and joining information on individuals in 2d CAG.

2. Civic Action.

a. During the months of October and November Marine Civic Action NCOs from 2d Combined Action Group were instructed to act as a liaison between village, hamlet and District officials in civic action matters. The increased coordination between all levels of government is directed towards acquisition of more materials and technical assistance through GVN sources operating in conjunction with CORDS, with corresponding reduction from U. S. sources.

b. Effective coordination between the Combined Action Companies and the S-5's of supporting FWMAF units was established during the month of November. Each CACO of 2d Combined Action Group assigned a civic action NCO to work from CACO Headquarters in promoting effective civic action within the company. The CACO Civic Action NCO from each CACO is directly responsible to the Company Commander for the initiation and progress of civic action within the CACO.

(1) Duties. The CACO Civic Action NCO's duties include initiating any coordination necessary to effect civic action by the Company and assisting, directing and inspecting the civic action by the Combined Action Platoons within the CACO. It is the responsibility of the CACO Civic Action NCO to keep the Company Commander up to date on all civic action efforts undertaken by the company. Each Combined Action Platoon reports its Weekly Civic Action Activities to Headquarters, 2d CAG on Friday of each week via the CACO Civic Action NCO.

c. During the month of October, Civic Action personnel of each Combined Action Platoon compiled information pertaining to the hamlets and villages within their tactical areas of coordination. The information obtained included the names of hamlets and villages within the CAP's TAOC, the names of local officials, population figures, predominant religions, consumer goods produced within the CAP's tactical area of coordination, number of schools, and number of Vietnamese children attending school within the CAP's TAOC.

d. Commodities distributed during the months of October through November were as follows: Soap 4,943 lbs; clothing 2,381 lbs; food 2,657 lbs; school kits 300; midwife kits 10; barber kits 7; carpenter kits 8; blackboards 27; boxes of chalk 46; physical education kits 2; water pumps 7; agricultural hand tool kits 10.

(1) Ten rice threshing machines were distributed by CACO 2-3 at Dien Ban District through the District Headquarters S-5. The rice threshing

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machines were issued to hamlet and village chiefs to speed the progress of the rice harvest and allow the GVN greater control of the rice produced in Dien Ban District.

(2) In coordination with CORDS and MACV and Dien Ban District Headquarters, CACO 2-3 distributed a total of 10 truck loads of dunnage lumber to assist refugees.

(3) The majority of the commodities distributed were obtained through G-5, III Marine Amphibious Force. In addition to the materials obtained through military channels, quantities of soap and clothing were also received from church organizations and individuals in CONUS who are interested in the Civic Action efforts of 2d Combined Action Group. In all such cases a letter of appreciation was forwarded to the donor from the Commanding Officer, 2d Combined Action Group.

e. During the months of October and November, personnel assigned to 2d Combined Action Group assisted Vietnamese civilians in completing construction of the following projects: bridges 9; churches, temples and pagodas 9; culverts 13; dispensaries 4; family dwellings 113; fences 8; market places 3; playgrounds 3; roads (in statute miles) 1.45; schools/classrooms 6/9; public showers 1; public heads 4; wells 95; dams/dikes 8; village offices 1.

f. The Mid-Autumn Festival celebrated 5 - 7 October resulted in the distribution of approximately 3000 toys, favors and candy by 2d Combined Action Groups CACO's and CAP's.

g. Medical Assistance in Support of Civic Action. MedCaps held for the months of October and November were as follows: For the month of October there were 20,445 Vietnamese treated and for the month of November 35,894 Vietnamese people were treated in an ever expanding successful program.

(1) Dental reports received indicate that 181 cases were treated for the month of October and 265 for the month of November.

(2) Corpsmen have been active in recruiting and training MedCap nurses and midwives to meet the medical needs of local Vietnamese civilians.

(3) Reports received during the last week of November indicated that 41 Vietnamese civilians were assisting with MedCaps while another 12 were undergoing medical assistance training.

h. Psychological Operations activities employed by 2d Combined Action Group during the month of October and November included the use of leaflet drops by aircraft, armed propaganda teams, taped broadcasts from aircraft and hand dissemination of leaflets and newspapers.

(1) Armed propaganda teams were used once at Dai Loc District by CACO 2-2 and once at Hieu Nhon District by CACO 2-4 during October.

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(2) CACO 2-2 at Dai Loc District employed aircraft to drop leaflets in the vicinity of CAPs 2-2-1 and 2-2-4 on 2 and 30 October. No Chieu Hoi rallied in response.

(3) CACO 2-3 at Dien Ban District received 3 aircraft leaflet drops during October and November. The first two drops took place on 10 October and 3 October in the vicinity of CAPs 2-3-1 and 2-3-2. One NVA rallied shortly thereafter. Information of good intelligence value was obtained from the Chieu Hoi.

(4) On 6 November a third propaganda leaflet drop was made in the vicinity of CAP 2-3-2 with no enemy personnel rallying to the GVN.

(5) All CAPs attached to 2d Combined Action Group distributed leaflets, newspapers, and magazines to Vietnamese civilians living within their TAOC's on a weekly basis during the months of October and November 1968.

3. Intelligence

a. General. Combined Action Group S-3 additionally assumes the duties of the Group S-2. No enlisted personnel are assigned under T.O. in intelligence billets.

b. Intelligence Information Chains. The gathering and evaluation of intelligence information is coordinated, due to the scattered nature of the CAPs, through local Government of Vietnam (GVN) and Free World Military Armed Forces (FWMAF) units. CAPs in Quang Nam Province continue to be the best source of accurate, timely information because of their extremely close relationship in working and living with the people. This intelligence information is passed through appropriate GVN and FWMAF channels. The CAPs also work closely with local Interrogator/Translator teams and Counter Intelligence Teams as well as the supporting units' S-3's.

(1) Intelligence summaries from all sources are disseminated throughout 2d CAG as appropriate.

c. Counter Intelligence. The 5th CIT conducted a school for all officers and NCO's of 2d CAG. These classes were given at 2d CAG Headquarters and provided information on the local and national level enemy infrastructure. This included background information on the conduct of CAP operations as they relate to the enemy infrastructure in hamlets and villages. Additionally, instruction covering general and specific missions assigned to Counter-Intelligence teams was given.

d. Interrogator-Translators. During October and November 1968 all detainees were either processed through the Vietnamese ITT's or were forwarded to the 1st Marine Division units in adjacent TAOR's for processing by their attached teams.

e. Interpreters. 2d CAG has seven interpreters on their roll during October and November. Four of these interpreters are used at CAG level.

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to assist in the instruction presented by the two Mobile Training Teams. Two are assigned each MTT. One works in the S-2/S-3 office, translating captured enemy documents, and assisting in translating letters or other documents forwarded to or received from the District Chiefs or the Province Chief. The other two interpreters are located one each at Hieu Nhon and Dai Loc District Headquarters where they support the Combined Action Company Commanders in the execution of their daily duties and in maintaining liaison with Vietnamese personnel at the District and CAP level.

(1) It is anticipated that in mid January 1969 we will have adequate interpreter personnel to assign one to each Company Headquarters.

f. Equipment.

(1) Starlight Scopes. Each CAP was issued at least one starlight scope during the month of November. We have requested that the T.E. be increased to three scopes per CAP.

g. Enemy Statistics

	<u>KIA</u>	<u>POW</u>	<u>DETAINEES</u>	<u>POI CHANH</u>
October	36	83	479	1
November	60	39	219	1
Total	96	*122	698	4

* High POW count due to confirmed VC's/NVA's from screening of detainees at district or CAO level by ARVN and USMC ITT's.

4. OPERATIONS.

a. Background. A brief summary of 2d Combined Action Group (CAG), operational procedures is provided to facilitate the understanding of changes and modifications presented in this and subsequent reports and provide an orientation for personnel unfamiliar with CAP operations.

(1) General. The 2d Combined Action Group is responsible for the Combined Action Platoons in Quang Nam Province. The Group is composed of a Headquarters and, currently, eight Combined Action Companies (CAOs). The CAO Headquarters are generally located at the various Vietnamese District Headquarters and are responsible for controlling the USMC element of the Combined Action Platoons (CAPs) assigned to them. A Combined Action Platoon consists of a Vietnamese Popular Forces Platoon (PFs) and a USMC squad; reinforced by an assistant squad leader and a U. S. Navy Corpsman. Normally CAPs are located and operate within a village political boundary. To achieve the degree of pacification required to restore a firmly implanted civil government, a systematic destruction of enemy forces and VC infrastructure must be accomplished village by village. PF Units, employed

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near their own homes and land and guided by the skill and example of the U. S. Marines, are well suited to this task. As the PF develops the necessary confidence and combat skills, the responsibilities previously shared with the Marine element of the CAP are assumed by the PFs alone, freeing Marines for employment in other villages in this ever expanding program. Through constant association with PF personnel and the local villagers, Marines become thoroughly acquainted with local customs, the local government and VC activities in the area. The presence of Marines instills confidence in the people and provides a means of establishing mutual understanding and respect. The combat experience and military skills of the Marines are imparted to the PFs first hand through training, operations, and close association.

b. Missions and Functioning.

(1) Combined Action Group (CAG) Headquarters. The mission of the 2d CAG Headquarters is to support the operations of the eight Combined Action Companies (CACOs) in the execution of their mission and guide and coordinate the overall efforts of the CACO's in accomplishing that mission.

(2) Combined Action Company (CACO).

(a) Mission. The CACO Headquarters has the following mission.

(1) Coordinate all CAP activities with ARVN and PMAF units in the operating areas.

(2) Arrange for reaction forces, fire support, Med-Evac, and all logistical support, less class II, type I and class IV items, with the proximate battalion.

(3) Command and administer the USMC element of the CAPs.

(4) Conduct daily inspections of CAP positions and maintain detailed records of the results of each inspection.

(5) Where a CAT (Combined Action Team) is established, the CACO Commander will be the senior Marine and exercise command over the USMC elements of the CAT.

(6) Maintain a very close liaison with the Senior District Advisors, and the District Chief on all matters pertaining to CAP activities.

(b) Coordination of the Combined Action Team (CAT).

(1) The CAT is part of the CACO Headquarters and is located at District Headquarters and serves as the operations center for the District Chief in the employment of the CAPs and such other forces as may be available to him.

(2) The CAT is composed of one USMC Officer (the CACO Commander) and enlisted Marines; at least one ARVN Officer and his enlisted

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assistants. Additionally, liaison personnel from FWMAF units, revolutionary development teams, etc., are assigned to the CAT to assist in the coordination effort as required.

(3) The CAT recommends employment of available forces to the District Chief. Upon his approval of proposed activities, the Vietnamese and USMC elements of the CAT inform the appropriate CAPs. The CACO Commander is in command of the USMC CAT personnel and coordinates all CAP activities with the appropriate FWMAF and ARVN units. Additionally, he coordinates the necessary fire support, reaction forces, med-evacs, and logistical support, ensuring a high level of cooperation between the CAPs and the units providing this vital support. Difficulties in procuring adequate support from any source are reported to the CAG by the CACO Commander, in order to facilitate obtaining the required support.

(3) Combined Action Platoons (CAPs).

(a) Mission.

(1) Provide security within the platoon area of responsibility, called a CAP tactical area of coordination (TAOC), to include but not limited to the following tasks.

(a) Destroy the Viet Cong infrastructure.

(b) Protect the friendly political/social structure.

(c) Conduct patrols and ambushes in their assigned areas to protect bases and lines of communications.

(d) Conduct vigorous Civic Action and PsyOps programs to obtain the trust and confidence of the local populace and to benefit from any military intelligence which may result.

(e) Participate in combined operations with the ARVN and/or other FWMAF within assigned areas as requested.

(2) Support the Revolutionary Development (RD) Program. The success of the RD activities make this program a prize target for the Viet Cong. The RD Teams are an excellent source of local intelligence. CAPs having RD Teams in their operating areas provide support by:

(a) Providing security for RD Teams by means of the tasks listed in paragraph (3) (a) (1) above.

(b) When requested, they supplement the security elements of the RD Team to permit their more effective use in purely RD tasks.

(c) Providing material and/or technical assistance as available and as requested.

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(d) Coordinate all activities with proximate KD units and assist in training them while training their own PF's.

(b) Function of the USMC elements of CAP's.

(1) The USMC squad assigned to a CAP is integrated into the platoon on the basis of one fire team per Vietnamese squad. Any activities conducted by the platoon or elements of the platoon retain their essentially Vietnamese composition. Thus, a squad size patrol or ambush usually consists of a squad of PF's and a USMC fire team. This squad/fire team integrity is maintained whenever possible.

(2) The primary function of the USMC element of a CAP is to train PF's. This is accomplished by conducting classes, by individual assistance and by mutual participation in CAP activities. The ultimate objective of this training is to bring the PF platoon to such a state of readiness that it is self-sufficient, thus permitting the USMC element to move to another village and PF platoon to again begin the training cycle.

(3) Marine members of a CAP endeavor to instill into the PF soldier a sense of pride and confidence in himself, his unit, his community, and his country. The opinions and suggestions of the PF are sought and valued. As the state of training of the PF improves, more of the control of the CAP activities is turned over to them. Marines are constantly reminded that they are member of a Vietnamese platoon and function primarily as advisors and teachers, rather than commanders. Operational control of the CAP rest with the Vietnamese District Chief in whose district it is located. He has in effect command and control of the Vietnamese element while the CAG CO has command and control of all Marine elements. All operations are jointly planned and coordinated.

(c) Concepts of Operations. There are two separate concepts of Operations in effect at 2d CAG. These are the Static and the Mobile CAP concepts.

(1) Static CAP. This concept has the Combined Action Platoon operating from a fixed installation called a CAP compound. These heavily fortified compounds' average size are approximately 100 meters square and generally contain living quarters for both PF's and Marines, fighting bunkers, fighting positions, ammunition bunkers, a command bunker and a small sick bay. The entire position is interlaced with revetted trench lines connecting all major facilities. Most compounds have a 50 to 65 foot high tower located within the confines, used for observation and as a firing platform for machine guns. The entire compound is ringed by wire of all types, augmented by claymores, trip flares and booby traps.

(a) Concept. The PF and Marine elements defend their compound twenty four hours a day. Each CAP is assigned an operating area within a PWMAF Unit TAOR. This operating area, called a Tactical Area of Coordination (TAOC), is assigned to each CAP in order to properly identify its responsible area and to assist in overall coordination. All patrols, ambushes or other operations within this TAOC are coordinated with the

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Commander in whose TAOR the CAP is located. All of these activities are also coordinated with adjacent Vietnamese units as well as local defense units such as Youth Defense Groups and Revolutionary Development Teams.

(1) During the hours of reduced visibility two-thirds of the PF's and Marines are outside their fixed compound and operate in their assigned TAOC either on patrols, ambushes, listening posts or road check points. The remaining one-third guards the compound. If the compound is attacked the CAP Commander has a sizeable force outside the wire defenses available to maneuver against the attacking force. In the event additional reinforcements are required, they are available in the form of a standby reaction force at the CACO Headquarters, a force from an adjacent CAP or from pre-designated FVMAF units nearby. In addition to the CACO's organic supporting weapons such as 60mm mortars and 81mm mortars, the CAP Commander has at his disposal a veritable arsenal comparable to an infantry battalion's fire support. Clearances for fire are provided at the CACO which is co-located with the District Chief. CAP members are trained to control and normally call for on any given day, any fire support available to the TAOR Commander.

(2) During the day, a designated number of PF's remain inside the compound to assist in repairing fixed facilities, to provide internal security as well as to provide men for daylight patrols. The remaining PF's spend part of the day with their families, working in their fields, working on designated civic action projects with the Marine element in providing personnel to assist in the MedCaps. Whenever formal training is scheduled the PF's and Marines gather to conduct the instruction as designated.

(2) Mobile CAP. The mobile CAPs have the identical mission assigned the fixed CAP's. They, however, are not burdened by a fixed facility and do not have to provide continuous security to and continuously repair and maintain a compound. This additional mobility and flexibility increases the CAP's capabilities to accomplish its mission and to assist the PF's in obtaining their goals. Mobile CAP Marines travel light and only carry one change of clothing and necessities in their packs. They carry an increased allotment of ammunition and are dependent on daily resupply by the CACO Headquarters. Emergency resupplies are provided by reaction teams or by air drops and emergency stocks are kept for the mobile CAPs by adjacent fixed CAP units in their compounds. All extra personal belongings and gear are stored in a secured area at the CACO Headquarters. A system of bringing one or two individuals assigned to mobile CAPs in to the CACO headquarters periodically for showers rest and hot food assists greatly in maintaining high morale and effectiveness.

(a) Concept. These Mobile CAPs like the fixed CAPs, are also assigned TAOC's within a FVMAF TAOR. They, however, instead of operating from a fixed compound, operate in the daytime from a Day Site and at night from an entirely different Night Site. The entire concept calls for the CAP to operate in different hamlets within its TAOC on a staggered basis, never setting defined patterns in locations on a day to day basis. A CAP operates in one hamlet during the day conducting activities as described

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for the fixed CAP. Their selected Day Site is in effect their base of operations. This is usually composed of several different houses to enable the CAP Commander to disperse his troops. Part of the PF element remains at the day site for purposes as described in the section on fixed compound. Here both PF's and Marines rest, conduct local MedCaps, work on civic action projects, get resupplied by CAO on a daily basis if required, conduct instruction, plan their night activities, effect necessary coordination with adjacent units and generally operate much the same as the static CAPs. After dark, they move to a preselected Night Site which will be their night base of operations. This site could well be at the opposite end of their TAOC from where they spent the day. The important point being that no pattern is established. Whenever the CAP returns to the same general area to establish a day or night site after 20-25 days or so has passed different homes or buildings are selected for the C.P. or rest areas. Upon arrival at the night site the area is secured, and normal operations are conducted throughout the night. At the crack of dawn the CAP moves again to a pre-selected day site - possibly in a different hamlet and the entire cycle commences again.

(b) There are many benefits obtained by having CAPs mobile. It's a proven fact that they are more effective. They cover a larger area more thoroughly than fixed CAPs, they keep the enemy off balance as no patterns are set. The enemy does not know which direction the CAP is moving to next so he can't interdict them as he does when they return to a fixed compound. The troops merge with the local population, get closer to them, provide more security, learn their customs, occasionally eat with them, and develop and earn mutual respect much faster. The added mobility does not allow the local VC to move as freely as before to contact NVA units. The mobile CAPs coordinate closely with RD teams, Regional Forces, and Youth Groups to saturate an area, thereby providing increased security. Some Hamlet Chiefs previously didn't dare stay in their hamlets at night but chose to move to District secured locations. They now feel secure enough to stay in their own hamlets if there is a mobile CAP around the area. There are fewer incidents of minings and attacks on National Police Headquarters in TAOC's assigned mobile CAPs. We are obtaining more information on enemy moves and operations than ever before as the people are not afraid to talk to the PF's and Marines. The civic action capabilities are enhanced because of closer contact with more people over a larger area.

(3) Current Mobility. At the end of the reporting period 2d CAG has six mobile CAPs operating in Quang Nam Province. Eventually 75 percent of all 2d CAG CAPs will operate under the mobile concept. Plans call for an additional six to go mobile in December 1968, nine in January and five more in February 1969.

(4) Coordination Effected. Prior to a CAP changing from a static to a mobile status, liaison is effected with the District Chiefs and approval of its operating area (TAOC) is obtained. TAOC Commanders are kept advised of all plans and coordination is effected throughout the planning phase at the TAOC Commander level. The District Chiefs have a team of Vietnamese go through the area where the CAP will operate and a

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psychological operations campaign is made throughout the TAOC. The Vietnamese representatives tell the people that the Marines and PF's will be living amongst them and the concept is explained to them. At first, the thought of moving a compound, to them a citadel protecting their hamlet, seems to shake their faith in the program. The increased security and benefits, however, soon warm them to the system and the people enthusiastically support the transition.

c. Training.

(1) Training Plans. Training plan information was promulgated by a new CAG Bulletin. The plan calls for the submission, by Combined Action Company Commanders, of a realistic schedule of training to be conducted for the next 30 day period. The plan is submitted in detail covering both the PF and USMC proposed training. CAP Commanders submit proposed level of training and number of hours to be devoted to each subject. The CACO Commanders consolidate these plans into a CACO Training plan which is submitted to CAG Headquarters for approval.

(2) Outside Assistance Training. CAG Headquarters schedules specialist type instruction such as demolition, F.O. procedures, TAC AIR, sniper school etc. This is much like the Mobile Training Team concept in that the instructors assigned by engineers, G-3 Air etc. move from company to company providing specialist instruction on the CACO level.

(3) Mobile Training Teams (MTT's). MTT's move throughout the Province assisting the CAPs in training PF Platoons for eventual take over of the CAP Compounds or areas of coordination. Their instruction capabilities include: Mapping and the use of the compass, First Aid, fire team and squad tactics, scouting and patrolling, ambushes, supporting arms, orientation, calls for fire support, weapons instruction and FAM firing of PF organic weapons.

(a) During this reporting period, 2d CAG Mobile Training Teams have trained a total of eight Popular Forces Platoons. The First Mobile Training Team was tasked with the additional project of constructing a new Combined Action Platoon compound in Duc Duc District. During this period they constructed the CAP Compound as well as trained the PF platoon concurrently.

(b) The Second Mobile Training Team has been doing an outstanding job in Danang III Special Sector. Not only did they train the Popular Forces Platoons in the area, but they also provided security for the sector by constant patrolling and clearing or cordon operations with their trainees. These practical application operations with student PFs have accounted for over 150 Viet Cong Suspects during the period.

d. Special Operations.

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(1) Scout Dogs and Handlers. The introduction of scout dogs and handlers in the CAPs has proven to be a beneficial asset to the 2d CAG

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operations. They not only are valuable on patrols and ambushes but are a great morale booster to the Marines and the PF's. Currently eight scout dogs and handlers are attached from the 3rd Military Police Battalion. Each CACO is assigned a scout dog and handler. Reports from CACO's bring to light the importance of these dogs. They reported dogs alerting to numerous enemy movement previously unseen or unheard by the Marines or PF's. They have alerted on booby trap wires, strung along patrol routes and have warned ambushes of approaching enemy.

(2) Kit Carson Scouts. The employment of Kit Carson Scouts has benefited CAPs operationally as well as in the gathering of intelligence. These scouts are doing a fine job in the CAPs. Because of their past experience as VC around the general area where they are now employed, they are invaluable in tracking down enemy staging areas and ambushes. They warn the CAP activities of any dangers that may be ahead such as possible or likely locations of booby traps or enemy patrol routes or hiding places. Scouts assigned have also held numerous classes for the Marines and PF's on enemy tactics and weapons.

e. Weapons Captured. During October and November, the following weapons and ordnance were captured.

Weapons

M-16	3	Flamethrower	3
AK-47	13	RPG Launcher	2
SKS Rifle	1	Mines	2
M-2 Carbine	3	Claymore	5
BAR	2	38 Cal Pistol	1
AK-54	1	60mm Tube	13

Ordnance

60mm rnd	6	B-40	1
82mm rnd	1	M-26 grenades	30
105mm rnd	2	Chicom grenades	59
155mm rnd	1	Box Mine	1
175mm rnd	1	Satchel Charge	4
RPG rnd	5	Bangalore Torpedo	2

f. Voluntary Information Program. The Voluntary Information Program (VIP) a system by which Vietnamese Nationals are rewarded for turning in ammunition of all descriptions, pointing out booby traps and reporting on enemy troop movements or locations, has been re-emphasized during the reporting period. A new 2d CAG bulletin was promulgated during November 1968 to provide subordinate commanders with clearly defined guidelines in establishing fair rates of payments for information or ordnance. During the month of October 9,000 piasters were paid as compared to 21,000 during the month of November for ordnance varying from small arms ammunition to 155mm shells. The destruction of this ordnance by denying the enemy's use of it or thwarting his attempts at rigging it as booby traps has saved countless lives. Further, emphasis,

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in the form of a psyops general information program coupled with prompt payments for information is being stressed at the close of the reporting period.

g. Artillery Support. During October and November, 2d CAG units adjusted over 3,000 rounds of artillery on suspected or known enemy positions. In addition to the supporting artillery, approximately 5,000 rounds of mixed 60mm and 81mm mortar were expended by CACO's and adjacent units in support of CAP operations.

h. Air.

(1) Fixed Wing. All fixed wing close air support sorties in support of CAP operations were controlled by U. S. Air Force or USMC (Abn) Forward Air Controllers. All missions flown during the period were outside the TAOC's on special operations where CAP units were utilized to sweep the areas for bomb damage assessments.

(2) Flareships and Gunships. Flareships were controlled by CAP units on several occasions during the reporting period. The reaction time for this valuable support averages only 15 minutes from standby strip alert at Danang Airfield. Support was also received from U.S.A. and USMC gunships in the Danang area with an average reaction time of 25 minutes.

(3) Med Evac Helicopters. All CAP units received excellent support on MedEvac missions throughout the period. Missions were flown at all hours of the day and night and in all kinds of weather transporting wounded to medical facilities throughout the Province.

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5. Special Services. During the months of October and November, Special Services has done much in the way of improving the morale of the personnel of 2d CAG.

a. Distribution of sporting goods and games during this period increased. Each CAP received a complete horseshoe set, volleyball set, dartboard set, and bats and balls. Each CAP also received playing cards, monopoly sets, checker sets and other small items.

b. During the past two months, eight Christmas Care Packages were received from the CAP Director's office. These packages consisted of items such as magazines, paper back books, and comic books, large quantities of canned fruit, vegetables, soups, meats of all varieties, canned candies, gum, kool-aid, popcorn and assorted canned peanuts. Large quantities of toilet articles such as soaps, deodorants, combs and powders were also received.

c. Purchases for this period consisted of over 800 cases of Beer and Soda. Of these 800 cases over 750 were issued to the CACO Commanders for distribution to their men. Also during this period a 16mm Movie Projector was obtained thru the Army Supply System for use at outdoor film showings.

d. A change of Custodian planned for December required a complete Special Services inventory during the reporting period.

6. LOGISTICS - General.

a. The 2d Combined Action Group Supply operates as a stock point supply for the most part and in some cases provides unit distribution to the Combined Action Companies. It is responsible for providing Class II, Types 1 and 2, and Class IV materials to all companies. The Combined Action Companies draw Class I, III and V supplies from the nearest U. S. Battalion in whose TAOR they are operating, as set forth in Force Order 3121.4B. In cases where companies are not located in the TAOR of any U. S. Battalion, 2d CAG also provides Class I, III and V supplies.

b. The Motor Transport section of 2d Combined Action Group is organized on the premise that the Combined Action Companies will draw most of their supplies from supporting battalions. With this concept in mind, the Companies are assigned a vehicle to handle this type of resupply. Transportation within the Headquarters is used for replenishing supply stock piles and to provide unit distribution to the companies when necessary. In cases where organic transportation is inadequate, requirements are submitted to Force Motor Transport, III Marine Amphibious Force for land transportation and to G-3 Air, III Marine Amphibious Force for air support. These sections, in turn, lay on requirements to various units in the area to provide the necessary support.

c. The maintenance capability of the 2d Combined Action Group is limited to first and second echelon on all Motor Transport, ordnance, and communication equipment. Third and limited fourth echelon maintenance

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are handled by the 1st Force Service Regiment. For those items checked out to the Combined Action Companies, maintenance is provided by the U. S. Battalion in which's TAOR they are operating, as directed by Force Order 3121.4B. When the supporting U. S. Battalion has no maintenance capability or the company is not located in a U. S. Battalion's TAOR, the maintenance is furnished by the Group Headquarters or 1st FSR.

(1) Significant Events.

(a) 111 MAF Force Supply held an assistance inspection to determine effectiveness of 2d CAG supply records. Results of inspection showed that progress had been made since the last visit, but many improvements in supply records were still needed. Corrective action was initiated and errors are still in the process of being corrected.

(b) A \$100,000.00 increase in operational budget was necessitated by unforeseen high usage of construction materials. This increase was approved during November.

(c) Initiated FORSTAT reporting to 111 MAF. Initial report reflected a C-3 status for both supplies on hand and equipment readiness, which was changed to C-2 in both categories with receipt of T/E equipment in November.

(2) Damage to Weapons Due to Enemy Action. During this period, two (2) M-60 machine guns, two (2) M16E1 rifles, and one (1) 60mm mortar were destroyed by hostile fire. These losses represent a total monetary value of \$2,194.00.

(3) Motor Transport.

(a) The 2d CAG Motor Transport Section, consisting of twenty-nine (29) vehicles, compiled 37,181 miles during this period.

(b) Two (2) vehicles were involved in accidents which necessitated repairs amounting to \$231.60.

(c) M.T. ran a total of seventeen (17) convoys to An Hoa Combat Base and the Hoi An area.

(d) A total of seven (7) vehicles were deadlined during this period for 2d echelon repairs. Average deadline time was 4.2 days.

(e) Eight (8) vehicles were deadlined for third echelon repairs. Average deadline time was 21.5 days.

(4) Air Lift. Supplies lifted by air included 32,280 pounds by fixed wing aircraft and 73,292 pounds by helicopter to companies operating in the Hoi An, Dien Ban and An Hoa areas.

(5) Food Service.

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(a) 2d CAG mess hall served 43,750 meals during this period. "Operation Turkey" was conducted for Thanksgiving. Purpose was to provide every company in the field with hot turkey for Thanksgiving dinner.

(b) CAPs are usually provided with at least one hot meal daily from their supporting battalion. "B" Rations are issued to companies who are operating in the Korean TAOR. These companies are also furnished hot meals upon request to 2d CAG Mess Hall.

(6) Armory.

(a) The 2d CAG performs second echelon maintenance on weapons for those companies not located near a supporting U. S. Battalion. Additionally, the armorer makes periodic inspections on all weapons signed out to companies and makes repairs that can be accomplished on site.

(b) A Class V issue point for small arms ammunition, grenades and pyrotechnics is maintained by the Armory to provide support to companies who are unable to receive adequate amounts of Class V supplies from their supporting battalion.

(c) During this period, the 2d CAG armory repaired or sent to 1st FSR nine (9) M-60 machine guns, ten (10) shotguns, two (2) .50 caliber machine guns, and three (3) pairs of binoculars.

(7) Miscellaneous Service

(a) FLC Laundry Platoon provides adequate service on individual clothing for Mobile CAPs, and on recoverable clothing for Supply.

(b) Adequate sewage, plumbing and electrical repairs for Headquarters compound are arranged through the Maintenance Section of Public Works at China Beach.

(8) Supplies.

(a) During this period, supply was able to obtain the following T/E items:

- (1) 19 M-60 machine guns
- (2) 3 .50 Caliber machine guns
- (3) 5 M-79 Grenade Launchers
- (4) 5 Barber Kits
- (5) 10 60mm Mortars
- (6) 9 Night Vision Scopes
- (7) 2 3/4 ton M37B1 vehicles

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(9) Problem Areas

(a) Communications. The "turn-around" time, approximately two weeks, for direct exchange items such as AN/PRC-25 Radio Sets was excessive and adversely affected the communication capability of the command. This was caused primarily by FSR's attempts at building up direct exchange stocks. This problem has been corrected and direct exchange is now available.

(b) Motor Transport. Vehicles are deadlined at Force Service Regiment for long periods of time due to shortages of repair parts.

(c) T/E Shortages. The most significant problem is the lack of receipt of T/E equipment in a timely manner. Examples of the most significant shortages are as follows:

- (1) 12 .50 Cal machine guns
- (2) 14 60mm mortars
- (3) 3 truck cargo M37B1
- (4) 1 truck utility M151
- (5) 27 Radio Control Group AN/GRA-39
- (6) 32 Night Vision Scopes
- (7) 110 Wrist watches
- (8) 60 binoculars 6X30

7. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

a. General. The mission of CAG medical personnel and all CAP Corpsmen is to provide immediate life saving medical care for the wounded and to conserve the manpower of both Marines and Popular Force soldiers by the prevention of disease and illness while utilizing proper preventive measures. In addition, all CAG Corpsmen train Vietnamese and Marines in the duties of a Hospital Corpsman so that they may act effectively in their absence.

b. Personnel.

- (1) Medical Department Representative: HMC H. L. MITCHELL, USN
- (2) Assistant Medical Department Representative: HML G. S. RISHEL, USN
- (3) Hospital Corpsmen statistics at the end of November 1968:

(a) Detached

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(b) Joined	<u>3</u>
(c) TAD Personnel Attached during period	<u>18</u>
(d) Maximum/Minimum on board strength	<u>57/54</u>
(e) Casualties	
(1) KIA	<u>1</u>
(2) WIA and evacuated out of RVN	<u>1</u>
(3) WIA and not evacuated out of RVN.	<u>1</u>
(4) Twice wounded and evacuated out of RVN.	<u>0</u>

(f) During the month of October 1968 the 2d CAG Group Aid Station treated 387 USMC/USN personnel through routine sick call. During the month of November the number declined to 328.

c. MedCaps.

(1) During the month of October the Combined Action Platoons treated 22,125 Vietnamese civilians through MedCaps and also treated 192 Dental cases.

(2) During the month of November the total number of Vietnamese treated through MedCaps increased to 36,311 a net increase of over 14,000 from October. There were 265 dental patients treated during November, a net increase of 73 over October.

(3) During the month of October the Headquarters Medical Section treated 91 Vietnamese civilians and during November treated three hundred and ten Vietnamese civilians showing an increase of two hundred and nineteen through daily MedCaps.

d. Training.

(1) During the month of October, Combined Action Platoon Hospital Corpsmen conducted a total of 33 lectures resulting in a total attendance of 339 Vietnamese civilians. The month of November indicated an increase of 318 in attendance at 38 lectures for a total of 657 Vietnamese present at health and sanitation lectures.

(2) During the month of November efforts were initiated to accelerate the training of PF's, RD's and civilians in the duties of a Hospital Corpsman.

(3) Combined Action Platoon Hospital Corpsmen were instructed to train one Marine from each CAP on the contents and use of the unit I.

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It was anticipated that the loss of 18 TAD Hospital Corpsmen without immediate replacement would leave some Combined Action Platoons without a Hospital Corpsman, making it necessary for a Marine to be able to act effectively in his absence and taking over his duties temporarily.

e. Sanitation.

(1) During the month of November a water testing program was initiated to determine the potability of all sources of water in the Combined Action Platoons.

(a) Each Combined Action Platoon is to submit to this activity, on a monthly basis, water specimens of all sources of water utilized. This activity in turn submits the samples to the Preventative Medicine Unit located at Naval Support Activity Station Hospital for testing.

(2) The importance of proper waste disposal has again been strongly stressed to the Hospital Corpsmen.

f. Noteworthy Items:

(1) On 16 October 1968 there were six personnel promoted to HM3, ten personnel promoted to HM2 and one person promoted to HML.

(2) On 27 October 1968 HM2 K. R. FLAUM was awarded the Silver Star and his first and second awards of the Purple Heart.

(3) On 27 October 1968 HM2 G. C. LANIER was presented the Navy Achievement Medal and his first award of the Purple Heart.

(4) During the first week of November this activity received forty-five Physicians' Desk Reference (1967 and 1968 Editions) donated by the Rexall Drug Company, Los Angeles, California for distribution to Combined Action Platoon Corpsmen. The PDR's were distributed to the CAP Corpsmen, it is felt the PDR's will greatly ease the job of CAP Corpsmen and increase their efficiency.

g. Inspections.

(1) LtJG CLOSSON Medical monitor for the Force Surgeon inspected all 2d CAG CAP's during the month of October. LtJG CLOSSON's overall remarks are as follows: Although there were variance in quality of CAP's due to local conditions, some CAP's did stand out based on the efforts and cooperation of the Navy and Marine Corps personnel. All CAP's can use efforts to improve sanitary practices around head and urinal facilities. Due to the varying water supply sources and possible question of purity, a monthly water program has been effected. Overall evaluation of 2d CAG's medical facilities is satisfactory with discrepancies.

(2) HMC MITCHELL inspected with LtJG CLOSSON. During later inspections a marked improvements in head and urinal facilities were noted. There was also a marked increase in the number of MedCaps held and Viet-

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namese personnel treated. The Navy Hospital Corpsmen are doing a remarkable job with medical supplies and equipment. Plans are in progress to obtain medical literature to facilitate Hospital Corpsmen in the performance of their duties, treating of patients and training of Vietnamese personnel.

8. Communications.

a. Internal communication. Radio is the primary means of communications within 2d CAG. Command and control is maintained on the following circuits:

(1) Group Admin (FM) (V). This net is utilized to pass admin traffic, spot, casualty, intelligence and situation reports, and supply requests. Stations on this net are the Group Headquarters and Company Headquarters.

(2) Company Tactical Net (FM) (V). This net provides the CAGO Commander with communications to exercise command and tactical control of subordinate units within the company. This net is guarded by Company Headquarters and all CAP's within the company. Group Headquarters guards this net as the tactical situation requires.

(3) Wire communications. Wire is not used between CAG Headquarters and subordinate units due to wide dispersment of units.

b. External communication. 2d CAG has the capability of radio communications with all Free World Forces dispersed over 1200 square miles in the 2d CAG Tactical Area of Operation. This is accomplished by direct contact or through liaison personnel located at Province or District Headquarters. External radio nets guarded by 2d CAG are:

(1) Danang Area Defense Tactical Net (FM) (V). This net is guarded on an as required basis by the Group Headquarters.

(2) Company Headquarters guards the tactical net assigned to the proximate U. S. Battalion within who's TAOR the CAP's are operating, on a continuing basis. This net is also guarded by CAP's whenever FWMAF units require coordination or whenever they are conducting operation within or adjacent to the CAP's Tactical Area of Coordination (TAOC). The TAOC commanders fire support net is also entered when required by CAGO's.

(3) Wire communication. The Group Headquarters is serviced by two trunk lines into the III MAF switchboard, this provides the Group with the capability of entering the intrograted wire/radio relay communication system within Vietnam.

c. Communications Supply. Supplies for the communications section are procured throught the Group supply office. Small components of end items such as antenna sections, handsets, and stationary supplies are maintained in quantities as determined by past usage.

(1) Requisitions submitted for replacement items and new equipment during October and November are as follows: (Records of these requisitions are held in the Group supply office.

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	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Replacement Items		
Requisitions submitted	12	7
Requisitions completed	3	5
New Items		
Requisitions submitted	3	0
Requisitions completed	2	0

d. Maintenance. All 2d and 3d echelon maintenance is performed by Electronic Maintenance Company, 1st FSR. Maintenance performed by FSR during October and November is as follows: Records to verify this information are kept in Group supply and the Group Communications supply office).

(1) October

- (a) Number of pieces of equipment turned in - 46
- (b) Number of pieces of equipment repaired - 34
- (c) Number of pieces of equipment code H - 10

(2) November

- (a) Number of pieces of equipment turned in - 81
- (b) Number of pieces of equipment repaired - 59
- (c) Number of pieces of equipment code H - 18.

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PART III
SEQUENTIAL LISTING OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

4 Oct	CAP 2-3-2 killed 6 VC at BT053594.
5 Oct	CAP 2-8-3 captured 2 VC at AT897813.
7 Oct	CAP 2-8-1 captured 2 VC at AT924797.
8 Oct	CAP 2-8-4 was redesignated as CAP 2-7-3. CAP 2-7-3 was redesignated as CAP 2-8-4.
21 Oct	CAP 2-3-5 killed 1 VC in a sampan at BT044561.
25 Oct	CAP 2-4-1 called air strikes on VC tunnel complex at BT186586. Results 1 secondary explosion.
26 Oct	CAP 2-2-1 on patrol at AT940557 spotted 10 NVA. Patrol opened fire; swept area. Results: 2 NVA KIA, 1 field telephone (TA312PT) captured.
27 Oct	CAP 2-5-3 trapped VC in pagoda. Results 1 VC KIA.
28 Oct	CAP 2-3-2 Chieu Hoi turned himself in. Brought with him 1 carbine, 3 magazines, grenades, and clothing.
31 Oct	CAP 2-5-1 captured 15 VC at BT076703.
1 Nov	CAP 2-9-2 had 2 VC Chieu Hoi. CAP 2-3-2 while on patrol in BT066606, BT069606, and BT069604 killed 1 VC washing uniform. Patrol continued when they spotted 5 VC in sampan with 60mm mortar. Opened fire. Results 5 VC KIA, 1 60mm mortar sunk with sampan.
3 Nov	MTT-2 swept BT030445 after 2d CAG HQ received SAF from that grid. Results 11 VCS. CAP 2-4-2 engaged VC boat with SAF at BT112565 resulting in 6 POW, rice, and radio transmitter.

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4 Nov

CAP 2-4-2 went mobile on this date.

CAP 2-4-1 spotted VC stopping boats on river, on grid BT186586. Called fire missions and saw 2 secondary explosions.

2-4-3 while setting an ambush at BT182596 received grenades and SAF. Called fire mission and killed 5 VC.

8 Nov

CAP 2-2-1 called in fire mission on grid AT937557. Results 3 VC KIA.

12 Nov

MTT-2 went on sweep with district. Results 15 VCS.

CAP 2-1-4 killed 1 VC at AT938687.

13 Nov

CAP 2-4-2 had VN boy turn in four claymore mines, three hand sets and one test set.

CAP 2-5-2 picked up 1 VC with forged ID card.

14 Nov

MTT-2 accompanied PF sweep which netted 4 VCS, 1 SAW 38 Cal Pistol, and 25 38 Cal special rounds.

15 Nov

CAP 2-3-2 captured 2 VC, 1 AK-54, 3 lbs of C-4 with blasting caps.

16 Nov

MTT-2 accompanying RF unit captured 3 VCS at BT043786.

CAP 2-4-1 apprehended 8 VCS at BT170595.

CAP 2-5-7 picked up 1 VC with info about FLC.

CAP 2-8-3 picked up 3 VCS.

CAP 2-9-1 picked up 1 VCS.

CAP 2-5-8 was deactivated and CAP 2-3-6 was activated. CAP 2-3-6 is old CAP 2-5-8.

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17 Nov

CAP 2-3-6 received fire from the vicinity of BT061592. Patrol returned fire killing 5 VC and capturing 4 RPGs with 2 boosters, 1 B-40 w/booster, 14 chicoms.

CAP 2-1-3 killed 4 NVA, captured 3 NVA, 1 AK-47, w/300 rounds 7.62 soviet ammo, 1 RPG w/launcher, and 5 Chicom grenades.

CAP 2-3-3 killed 5 VC at BT046578.

CAP 2-1-3 killed 1 NVA, captured 1 AK-47.

CAP 2-3-4 killed 1 VC swimming in river at BT084567.

CAP 2-8-4 picked up 4 VCS at AT956776 on intelligence received from village chief.

MTT-2 accompanied sweep from Danang East District III HQ. Captured 1 VC and 3 VCS at BT049758.

CAP 2-9-1 captured 2 VC at AT889469.

CAP 2-9-2 captured 1 VC wounded while setting up booby trap.

18 Nov

CAP 2-1-3 patrol found 5 NVA bodies killed in previous contact.

CAP 2-4-2 captured 2 VC, wounding 1 in boat at BT113559.

CAP 2-9-1 captured 1 VC at AT895474.

MTT-2 accompanied sweep from Danang East, District III. Results 5 VC POW, 26 VCS.

CAP 2-2-4 brought in 1 Chieu Hoi.

19 Nov

CAP 2-3-4 found 4 60mm rounds, 1 82mm round, 1 NVA uniform at BT084567.

20 Nov

CAP 2-3-6 killed 1 VC.

CAP 2-1-4 killed 1 NVA and captured 1 AK-47 at AT940680.

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20 Nov

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CAP 2-8-2 found enemy bangalore torpedo at AT899796.

CAP 2-9-1 captured 2 VC at AT895472.

CAP 2-4-1 wounded and captured 1 VC at BT182594.

CAP 2-1-4 killed 1 NVA, captured 1 AK-47 at AT950677.

21 Nov

CAP 2-1-4 captured 1 VC and enemy ordnance cache at AT950675 containing 1 home made 60mm mortar tube, 1 60mm HE round, 1 175mm dud HE round, 1 105mm dud HE round, 1 chicom grenade, 1 chicom command detonator, 1 NVA ammo can and other miscellaneous items.

CAP 2-2-1 killed 1 VC and captured 1 claymore mine, 2 M-26 grenades, and medical gear at AT914560.

CAP 2-9-1 while on a joint sweep with ARVN and PF units, sniper fire was received at 1310H from the vicinity of AT889494, AT888493 and AT890497. The patrol returned fire and the VC opened up with automatic weapons, small arms, and 50 Cal machine gun. 2-9-1 called in a fire mission receiving 2 rounds WP and 46 rounds of HE. 2-9-1 then proceeded to sweep the area finding 10 VC enemy bodies. Results: 10 VC KIA.

At 2315H CAP 2-9-1 was attacked by an estimated two reinforced companies of NVA. The attack was initially primarily directed against 5th Marines positions, however when the enemy realized that the CAP personnel were adjusting artillery and mortars and directing tank and machine gun fire from the CAP compound they poured a heavy volume of recoilless rifle, mortar, heavy machine gun and rifle grenade fire into the compound. The CAP defended its key position successfully and directed supporting fires throughout the night. Numerous enemy bodies were later found by 5th Marine sweep teams as a result of this

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21 Nov (contd)

mutual effort. CO 5th Marines recommended CAP Commander Cpl B. DRAMAN for a Bronze Star and the CAP 2-9-1 unit for a meritorious unit citation as a result of this engagement.

CAP 2-3-1 killed 1 VC.

22 Nov

CAP 2-5-6 captured 1 VC and 1 satchel charge.

CAP 2-4-3 captured 1 VC with a bandoleer of 5.56mm ammo.

CAP 2-7-5 killed 2 NVA at AT925856.

24 Nov

CAP 2-3-4 killed 4 VC with 60mm mortar fire at BT091570.

CAP 2-5-3 killed 1 VC, captured 2 VC, and 1 AK-47 with satchel charge at BT025703.

CAP 2-7-5 killed 1 VC and captured 4 VC with AK-47, chicom grenades, and individual equipment at AT922855.

25 Nov

CAP 2-1-2 operating with RF on sweep at AT929703 and AT925701 killed 5 NVA and captured 2 AK-47 and 5 chicom grenades.

26 Nov

CAP 2-1-2 operating with RFs on sweep captured 4 NVA, 5 AK-47, 1 large chicom land mine.

CAP 2-5-10 (BT055810) was deactivated at 0900H.

27 Nov

CAP 2-5-4 had VN boy lead them to large enemy ordnance cache at AT982682.

CAP 2-4-1 captured 8 VC wounding 3 of them at BT184592.

28 Nov

CAP 2-3-2 killed 1 VC at BT059597.

CAP 2-8-2 captured 1 VC with carbine at AT901793.

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29 Nov

CAP 2-5-4 was shown enemy cache of 10 lbs of C-4 and 2 electrical blasting caps by VN.

30 Nov

CAP 2-4-5 was activated as a mobile CAP operating in the vicinity of BT1958 and BT2057.

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ENCLOSURE (1)

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PART IV

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

(Input for Entire Report)

1. Operational statistics and information contained in the chronology were derived from Spot Reports, Weekly and Monthly operations reports and Battle and Non Battle Casualty Reports submitted to this headquarters by Combined Action Companies. All of these reports were consolidated, recapitulated and submitted to Commanding General III MAF, Assistant Chief of Staff Combined Action Program. These are too voluminous for reproduction herein. Pertinent excerpts from these documents are contained in the chronology. The original documents are retained on file at 2d CAG headquarters.

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