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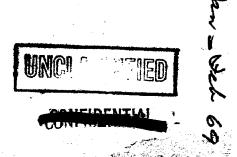
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Beclassified by the Director of Marine Corps Mistory and Museums in accordance with the provisions of CNO lir Op-9420328 Joy. Sera 10770 7040 of the Act No.

10770 P942 of 12 October 197

Signature/date

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS; DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS DOD DIR 5200.10







CONFIDENTIAL

28/klj 5750 01728 MAR 1 0 1969

CONFIDENTIAL (Unclassified upon removal of the basic correspondence)

SECOND ENDORSEMENT on CO, 4th CAG ltr 1/JCW/rjl 5700 Ser: 01D037 dated 6Feb69

From: Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific

To: Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code A03D)

Subj: Command Chronology for period 1 January 1969 to 31

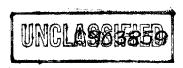
January 1969 (U)

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

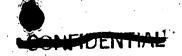
W. È. DEEDS
By direction

Copy to: CO, 4th CAG









3K/Jla5750/1 Ser: 024569

691859

sified upon removal of the basic corre-

FIRST ENDORSEMENT on CO, 4th CAG ltr 1/JCW/rjl 5700 Ser: 01D037 of 6 Feb 1969

Commanding General, III Marine Amphibious Force Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code AO3D) From:

To:

Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific Via:

Subj: Command Chronology for period 1 January 1969 to 31 January 1969 (U)

Forwarded.

MARION C. DALBY BY DIRECTION

Copy to: CO, 4th CAG

> CAMP H. M. SMITH FORCE S & C FILE

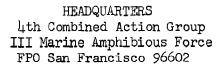
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COMMAND CHRONOLOGY

1 January 1969 - 31 January 1969

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HEADQUARTERS 4th Combined Action Group III Marine Amphibious Force FPO San Francisco 96602

1/JCW/rj1 5700 6 Feb 1969

COPY / OF 4 COPIES

From: Commanding Officer

To: Commandant of the Marine Corps

Via: Commanding General, III Marine Amphibious Force

Subj: Command Chronology for period 1 Jan 1969 to 31 Jan 1969

Ref: (a) MCO 5750.2

(b) FMFPacO 5750.8

Encl: (1) 4th Combined Action Group Command Chronology

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

2. Downgraded at 3-year intervals Declassified after 12 years DOD Dir 5200.10

J. E. GREENWOOD





PART I

ORGANIZATIONAL DATA

1. Designation

Commander

Headquarters
4th Combined Action Group
III Marine Amphibious Force
FPO San Francisco 96602

LtCol J. E. GREENWOOD 1 - 31 Jan69

Subordinate Units

CACO 4-1	Capt F. BRADLEY	1-31 Jan69
CACO 4-2	Capt W. C. BLAHA	1-31 Jan69
CACO 4-3	lstLt J. P. MURCHISON	1-31 Jan69

2. Location

Headquarters	1-31 Jan69	Quang Tri Combat Base
CACO 4-1	1-31 Jan69	Dong Ha District
CACO 4-2	1-31 Jan69	Mai Linh District
CACO 4-3	1-31 Jan69	Trieu Phong District

3. Staff Officers

Group Executive Officer	Maj R. M. COOPER	1 - 31 Jan69
S-1/Admin0	lstagt a. MORLET	1-11 Jan69
	CWO-2 R. E. FAUST JR.	12-31 Jan69
<i>5</i> −3	Maj D. R. DICKEY	1-22 Jan69
	Maj J. C. WILSON	23-31 Jan69
S-4	CWO-2 R. A. GREER	1 - 31 Jan69



NARRATIVE SUMMARY

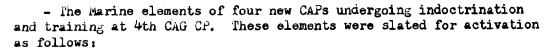
COMMAND, OPERATIONS, AND TRAINING

During January, major developments occurred in the expansion of 4th CAG. As a result of continued negotiations with CG ICTZ, CG III MAF obtained concurrence to a plan calling for deactivation of three CAPs in 2d CAG, reduction of Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) to a total of five, and activation of three new CAPs in Quang Tri. Inter-CAG adjustments of personnel followed immediately. The Assistant Chief of Staff, Combined Action Program, was able to raise the programed strength for 4th CAG to 292 enlisted, a figure sufficient to support 1 CAG Headquarters, 3 CACO Headquarters, 16 CAPs, and 1 MTT. Thus, at mid-month, it appeared that 4th CAG would get sufficient personnel for 4 of the 12 new CAPs authorized in December but that further expansion would be delayed until after TET.

It was possible to organize the Marine element of one new CAP (4-2-7) from personnel returning from CAP school at the end of December. Although formed and designated 4-2-7, this unit was retained for work on the 4-1-4 compound, as explained below, and not activated until 21 Jan 1969. Individual replacements and the deactivation of one MTT in mid-month permitted forming the Marine elements of two more CAPs. One of these, CAP 4-3-5, was retained for construction work at CAP 4-1-7 site until 31 Jan 1969. The other was linked with its PF platoon and designated as CAP 4-1-7 but. as explained below, will not be officially activated until its new compound is operational. Assignment of 31 new men on 11 Jan 1969 provided the Marine elements for two more CAPs upon their return from Danang on 28 Jan 1969. At the end of the month unexpected orders were received transferring 30 additional men from 2d CAG to 4th CAG as the III MAF adjutant moved to align units with their long range programed strengths sconer than originally anticipated. The 30 additional men reported on 29 Jan 1969 and formed the Marine elements of still two more CAPs.

In summary, personnel inputs enabled 4th CAG to form the Marine elements of seven new CAPs during January. Although one of these was drawn from personnel who should have been assigned as individual replacements, the other six reflected a true increase in strength. 4th CAG ended the month in the following posture:

- Thirteen CaPs and 1 MTT operational
- Marine element slated for CAP 4-3-5 assigned to construction of the 4-1-7 compound scheduled for activation on 1 Feb 1969.
- CAP 4-1-7 formed, but engaged in compound construction and not operational. Expected activation date is 8 Feb 1969.



CAP	HAMLET	DISTRICT	PF PLT	DATE
4-1-8 4-2-8 4-3-7	An Binh Mai Dang Bo Bang	Dong Ha Hai Lang Trieu Phong	77 18 26	2 Feb 3 Feb 3 Feb
4 - 3-8	Tuong Van Ap	Trieu Phong	52	5 Feb

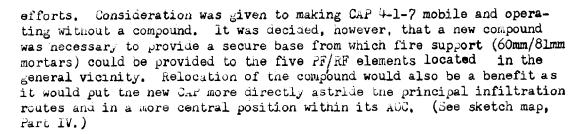
- CAP 4-2-2 operational but slated for deactivation on or about 8 Feb 69.

4th CAG now has on hand the resources necessary to support 18 CAPs and one MTT. Further expansion to the authorized level of 24 CAPs is not contemplated at least until completion of TET.

During the month, considerable progress was made in the construction of the two compounds within 4th CAG. CAP 4-1-4 began work on its position in late October, but progress was slow due to the operational commitments and the efforts devoted to PSYOPS and civic action matters. From 3 - 10 January, however, the personnel slated for the new CAP 4-2-7 were assigned temporarily to CACO 4-1 to work on the 4-1-4 compound. A crash program was instituted and all pending projects completed in the seven day period. The work accomplished included:

- 1. Removal of PF/USMC living "hooches"
- 2. Erection of a strong-back tent
- 3. Installation of three fighting bunkers
- 4. Reconstruction of all individual fighting holes
- 5. Restoration and repair of the dirt berm
- 6. Improvement of the searchlight position
- 7. Reorganization of the SEA hut to permit better use of space
- 8. Hauling of fill gravel
- Numerous lesser improvements.

On 20 Jan 1969, work began on a compound for CAP 4-1-7. When activated, this CAP will replace CAP 4-2-2 and will occupy an area of coordination that contains much of the present 4-2-2 AOC. Need for changes in the 4-2-2 area had long been recognized by 4th CAG and the Trieu Phong District. CAP 4-2-2 was formed in February 1967. It is the oldest CAP in 4th CAG and has become relatively stagnant. Its compound is old and in need of extensive rebuilding. PF platoon #32 is capable of functioning without Marine assistance and is benefiting little from current training



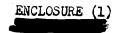
In order to accomplish the construction work without suspending tactical activities in the 4-2-2 area, the following decisions were made:

- To delay activation of CAP 4-3-5 until compound construction was well in hand and utilize the Marines intended for that CAP as a work force.
- To postpone assigning some 13 other Marines as individual replacements, and to organize them, along with PF platoon #31, into CAP 4-1-7. This CAP, nowever, would not be officially activated but would begin work on its future compound, leaving tactical responsibilities to the adjacent CAP 4-2-2.
- Deactivate CAP 4-2-2 when CAP 4-1-7's compound is ready and reassign the Marines from it as individual replacements.

The net effect of these decisions was to provide a work force to construct the 4-1-7 compound at the expense of delaying the activation of 4-3-5 by 10 days and delaying the assignment of several individual replacements for a somewhat longer period.

Plans for the CAP 4-1-7 site differ considerably from those used at 4-1-4. The latter position adhered closely to the "French Fort" concept -- a small triangular shaped compound surrounded by wire, a moat, and a berm, with little attempt at concealment or depth of defense. At the CAP 4-1-7 site a larger area was chosen. The moat and berm were omitted. Trees and heagrows were thinned but not removed. They will provide some screen for activities within the compound. Defensive positions were chosen along inner and outer lines permitting development of flexible defensive plans. (See Part IV for diagrams and photographs of these compounds.) By the end of the month, work on the wire was completed. fighting holes had been dug, a sea nut erected and bunker materials were being prepared by 3d Engineer Battalion. CAP 4-3-5 was withdrawn from the project on 31 Jan 1969 and is scheduled for activation in its own ACC on 1 Feb 1969. It is expected that the 4-1-7 compound will be far enough along for that CAP to be activated and 4-2-2 closed by 8 Feb 1969.

Efforts devoted to the construction of these compounds raised a question concerning their relative worth. Generally speaking, 4th CAG does not favor CAP compounds. The principal disadvantages of them appear to be these:

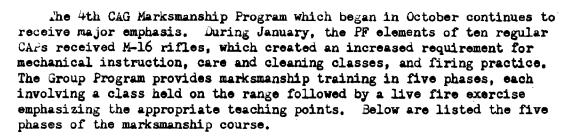


(1) High construction cost in terms of manpower and material; (2) high maintenance cost in terms of manpower; (3) manpower to defend them is diverted from its primary mission of hamlet security; (4) they present the enemy with an obvious, set-piece target; (5) they tend to create a false sense of security; and (6) they impose a considerable housekeeping burden on occupants.

On the other hand, there are advantages that on occasion can compel their use. They provide a fire support base at which 81mm/60mm mortars can be located. They are a symbol of GVN authority and presence. They give a degree of confidence to the people and to the PFs associated with them. 4th CAG felt that such considerations were overriding in the cases of 4-1-4 and 4-1-7 and, therefore, agreed to accept a compound concept in both of these areas. No other compounds remain in 4th CAG, however, and none are contemplated at the present time. Unless conditions in quang Tri Province should undergo a major change, it is expected that such compounds will remain the exception rather than the rule in this area.

Training continued to be an important facet of this command's activities during the month. A complete re-evaluation of general military subjects training for both the Marine and PF was conducted in an attempt to devise more effective instruction at the grass roots level. As an outgrowth of this study, several new techniques have been applied within 4th CAG which appear to be meeting with some success.

One of these techniques is designed to provide the CAP leader with capsules of instruction which can be taught in most any environment, are easily communicated to the PF, require few training aids, and can be presented without seriously disrupting the operational activities of the CAP. By devoting fifteen to twenty minutes on several days during a week, tactical fundamentals are brought into focus for both the Marines and the PFs. whenever possible, these fundamentals relate to a specific incident or contact occurring in one of the CAPs of 4th CAG. This type of short "after-action report" motivates the CAPs to avoid the pitfalls experienced by others. The name "On-the-Job Training Tip" has been coined for these capsule instruction periods. Increased emphasis on on-the-job training, however, has not eliminated the need for formal instruction. In so far as possible, however, 4th CAG hopes to utilize teams of special instructors for these classes. Personnel from the 4th CAG S-3 section and MTTs will be utilized as will experts from outside commands. 4th CAG continues to draw upon the resources of the 3d Marine Division in the form of Division Contact Teams. These contact teams, escorted by an individual from 4th CAG, conduct training at the District Headquarters or at CAP locations. The quality of this instruction is excellent and reception of the material by the PF has been good. The interpreters which accompany the teams are knowledgeable in the subjects being taught, which promotes more effective instruction. Currently, these teams are available to provide instruction in the M-oO machine gun, claymore mines, intelligence, fire support and observation procedures, field fortifications, demolitions, mines and booby traps, compass and map reading, POW handling, Starlight scope operation and employment of scout dogs.



PHASE	COURSE	SUBJECT
1	Individual Marksmanship	Target detection, firing positions, sight adjustment, trigger squeeze, zero of weapon, battle sights. (TO weapons are used.)
2	Quick Fire	Five positions and techniques of field firing
3	Application of Fire	Competetive firing at ranges of 100, 200, and 300 maters by individuals.
4	Fire and Maneuver	Base of fire, individual and unit maneuver, fire distribution and control, fire commands.
5	Night and Ambush Firing	Night firing techniques, fire control and distribution of fire at night, sectors of fire in the ambush.

Although it is not intended that these exercises be tactical problems, each phase involves enough tactical instruction and application to make the firing phase realistic and challenging. This review of tactical principles and techniques is a valuable adjunct to the marksmanship effort. In all phases targets are scored where possible to lend a competetive atmosphere to the training.

Part IV contains a copy of the new 4th CAG directive on training and copies of thirteen of the On-the-Job Training Tips recently distributed.

CACO 4-2 has centralized its formal training with classes being conducted at the District Headquarters on the basis of one day of instruction for each CAP every week. The advantages to this system are that the District Chief becomes involved in supervising PF attendance, i.e., it's a Vietnamese order to attend as opposed to advice from the CAP leader. The Vietnamese District staff is able to observe some of the training and becomes more interested and involved in upgrading the PF, and the quality

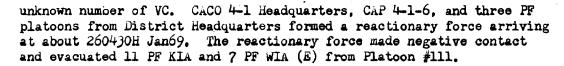
of instruction is normally higher. The one drawback is that the individual involved with daytime activity from a CAP is absent from training with his platoon, although a makeup class is attended on another day with another CAP.

The CAP school under the supervision of the III MAF, Assistant Chief of Staff, Combined Action Program, continues to provide excellent praparation for future CAP members. To supplement this training, a local indoctrination program is used to familiarize individuals with the operations of the 4th CAG, ensure individual weapons are zeroed, and to acquaint incoming personnel with pertinent administrative matters. The syllabus provides for two and one-half days of instruction for all joinees following completion of CAP school. This instruction consists of formalized classes given by the 4th CAG staff, range firing, and the planning and execution of a daytime patrol. Arrangements were made with the Quang Tri Base Coordinator whereby the patrol routes are within the Combat Base Area of Operations, but outside the base facility. These patrols are accompanied by Staff NCOs from the Base Defense and 4th CAG who provide objective observations for the critique. Upon completion of the daytime patrol, individuals designated as individual replacements are sent to their CACOs for assignment. Those individuals designated to form the Marine element of a new CAP remain at the Group Headquarters for an additional twenty-four hours. During this period an inspection of the new CAP is held by the CACO commander and a night activity is planned and executed in an existing CAP ACC. This activity is also monitored by a 4th CAG Staff NCO to provide a performance evaluation critique. A copy of the most recent orientation training schedule is contained in Part IV.

CACO 4-1 continued improvements of its Headquarters area by erecting two SEA huts and one strong-backed tent with a concrete deck. This construction improved the operational environment as well as the living facilities for the Headquarters. A galley operated by the CACO Headquarters and the District Advisory Staff provides one hot meal every other day to all CAPs. CAP 4-2-2, although in Trieu Phòng District, continued under the supervisory control of CACO 4-1 due to the proximity of the 4-1 Headquarters to the 4-2-2 area of coordination. This arrangement is expected to continue with CAP 4-1-7 once it is activated.

Major operations or contacts for CACO 4-1 during the month included:

- 1. 122330H Jan69. While in night CP location at YD 274613, CAP 4-1-6 fired small arms at eight VC approaching their position from a range of under 15 meters. Two VC bodies, two PPS-43 assault rifles, 40 pounds of rice, and assorted documents were recovered. Negative friendly casualties.
 - 2. 252230H Jan69. At YD 265612 PF platoon #111 was attacked by an



Following the 25 Jan 1969 action CG 3d Marine Division placed one rifle squad from Company "G", 2d Battalion, 3d Marines and one rifle squad from Company "H", 2d Battalion, 3d Marines under the operational control of 4th CAG to assist in restoring PF confidence and to augment the military forces in the area.

The "G" Company squad was integrated with PF platoon #80, designated as CAP 4-1-1, and assigned an area north of the Cua Viet River immediately east of Highway #1. The "H" Company squad linked up with the remnants of PF platoon #111 in its original area east of Dong Ha. See Part IV for map of AOCs and copy of message passing OPCON to 4th CAG.

CACO 4-2 continued activities in Mai Linh District. A significant increase in enemy activity in CAP 4-2-6 was noted. An enemy mortar squad moves in and out of the southern end of the CAP 4-2-3 AOC with some regularity to fire on Province Headquarters and Mai Linh District Headquarters. During the month, some difficulty was experienced in CAP 4-2-6 with the integration of PF and Marines. On 19 January, an unplanned PF patrol from the CAP was successfully ambushed by the VC in Nhu Le hamlet. This action has significantly demoralized the PFs of Platoon #62. An After Action Investigation was conducted and the report is appended in Part IV. On the day following this contact, the CG, 3d Marine Division placed one rifle squad from Company "F", 2d Battalion, 3d Marines under the operational control of 4th CAG to reinforce the friendly forces astride this critical avenue of approach to Quang Tri City from the Ba Long Valley. This squad initially was integrated with PF platoon #59 operating in CAP 4-2-6 AOC. At the end of the month, however, the CAP Marines, the remainder of the augmentation squad (6 men), and PF platoons #59 and #62 were operating as one CAP unit.

Major operations and contacts for CACO 4-2 during the month included:

- 1. 131915H Jan69. CAP 4-2-6 at YD 309478, while on patrol, made contact with five VC carrying automatic weapons. After laying a base of fire, the CAP swept the area and apprehended two VCS who were turned over to District Headquarters. One PF was WIA (E).
- 2. 192135H Jan69. At YD 314485 a PF element of CAP 4-2-6 was ambushed while returning from a night activity. A reactionary force from the remainder of the CAP swept the scene killing one VC. Artillery was fired on probable escape routes. Ten PFs KIA, and 6 PFs WIA (E). (See Part IV)
- 3. 281030H Jan69. CAP 4-2-7 at YD 400517 located ten large bunkers constructed of concrete, sand and logs, which showed signs of recent occupation. Army engineers destroyed the bunkers with demolitions on 28 and 29 January.

CACO 4-3 continued activities in Trieu Phong District. Major planning and liaison were completed to prepare for the activation of the three new CAPs in early February. Pacification efforts and improved rapport with the villagers resulted in an increase in intelligence received directly from the people concerning VC activities. Operations with the National Police accounted for the successful contact of 21 Jan 1969 described below. The recovery of enemy and friendly ordnance items, capturing of VC documents and the destruction of several VC bunkers were all the result of information provided by villagers.

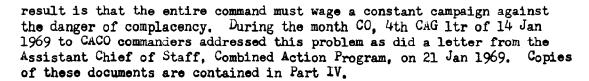
Major operations and contacts for CACO 4-3 during the month included:

- 1. 122000H Jan69. While in a night CP at YD 360595, CAP 4-3-2 was approached by one Vietnamese who stated he was an NVA lieutenant from K-8 NVA Battalion and desired to Chieu Hoi. He was armed with a 9mm Chinese pistol. The Chieu Hoi was turned over to District Headquarters.
- 2. 122230H Jan69. CAP 4-3-2 responded to a request to assist PF platoon #40 located at 361590 following contact by the PF with an unknown number of VC. CAP 4-3-2 had negative contact but assisted in the MEDEVAC of two PF KIA and nine WIA (E).
- 3. 211230H Jan69. At YD 367577, using intelligence from the National Police, CAP 4-3-3 located a bunker. After receiving three rounds of incoming small arms fire, one VC male was flushed from the bunker. The bunker was grenaded and assaulted. One wounded VC female, National Liberation Front recruiting documents, and one AK-47 were found in the bunker. The VC female died of wounds prior to evacuation. The male VC led the CAP to another bunker which was empty, where he attempted to escape and was shot and killed. The bunkers were destroyed by hand,

Although contact with the enemy was light in early January, by the middle of the month there had been a significant increase. Total operational effort for the month was:

Day Patrols	Night Patrols	<u>Ambushes</u>	<u>LPs</u>
377	460	460	160

Complacency constitutes a continuing problem within 4th CAG. When units go for some time without contact or evidence of VC incursions into their areas, it is extremely difficult for them to maintain the level of professionalism required. Personnel, both PF and Marines, unconsciously stumble into the pitfall of believing the enemy will not come. Planning procedures, briefings, alertness, the entire spectrum of activities, can deteriorate quickly and seriously under these conditions. Other factors aggravate the problem. PSYOPS, civic action, intelligence collection, training, and people-to-people efforts compete for time and energy. Bad weather also detracts from the desired tactical performance. The net



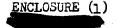
Psychological operations were conducted during the month in accordance with 4th CAG PSYOPS operation order 3-68, which is contained in Part IV. Effective leaflet distribution techniques were employed during the month to get the Vietnamese, military and government officials, more involved. PSYOPS patrols consisting of Marines, PF village officials or hamlet chiefs were conducted. By approaching the villagers in their homes, the Vietnamese with the combined patrol were able to explain the leaflet themes and answers questions. The employment of armed propaganda teams continued to be successful in our campaign to get the Vietnamese more involved and to increase the face-to-face contact between representatives of the government and the people in contested hamlets. The Chieu Hoi theme dominated the PSYOPS effort during the month. Preparation for the TET, PSYOPS Campaign was well under way by the end of January. Arrangements were made with the Quang Tri Chieu Hoi center to host the families of known VC or VCI prior to TET. The District Chief, village officials and hamlet chiefs have become involved in assisting the CACO commanders and CAP leaders in identifying and organizing the target audience. At the Chieu Hoi Center, the families will be entertained, fed the noon meal, and conducted through the center. An opportunity to speak with Chieu Hois will be presented and a tour will be conducted through the Vocational Training Center in downtown Quang Tri. The TET PSYOPS Order is also contained in Part IV.

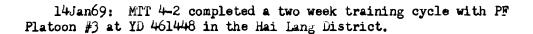
To assist the Marines in understanding the social and religious significance of TET, a descriptive brochure was distributed. This brochure listed the basic do's and don'ts on each day during the holiday season and described the background of each custom. The results of the January program are as follows:

Posters Displayed		3,125
Leaflets Distributed		5,650
Armed Propaganda Team	Broadcast Hours	8
Ordnance Items Turned	In:	89
Voluntary Information	Funds Expended	2500 VN\$

The operational methods of the Mobile Training Teams remained the same. Training commitments were all in Hai Lang District. Although a CACO Headquarters is not located in Hai Lang District, no difficulties were experienced. The CACO commander of 4-2 located at Mai Linh District Headquarters coordinated logistics and fire support requirements. Mobile Training Team 4-2 was deactivated on 15 January in response to directives from III MAF as discussed above. Training activities during the month were:

11Jan69: MTT 4-1 completed a two week training cycle with PF Platoon #18 at YD 385470 in Hai Lang District.





20Jan69: MTT 4-1 completed training of PF Platoon #8 at YD 425490 in the Hai Lang District.

One significant find was made by MTT during the month. At YD 437495 MTT-1 located twenty-five bunkers with supporting fighting holes on 25 Jan 1969. Fifteen of the bunkers were reinforced with green bamboo and showed signs of recent use. These were destroyed with demolitions. Ten were villager's incoming bunkers and were not destroyed. Villagers filled in the fighting holes. Total training and operational accomplishments of MTTs for January were:

Day Patrols	35
Night Patrols	46
Ambushes	52
Live Range Firing	6 days
Formal Instruction Hours	50
MEDCAPS	26



PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

<u>PERSONNEL</u>. There continues to be a shortage of 3041/3051 sergeants/below. In addition, there is a critical billet vacancy for a SSgt 3516 essential to the operation of this organization's Motor Pool.

<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>. The service records of each individual have been changed to identify him to his respective Combined Action Company, by organizational entry on page 3. The purpose is to provide a means of accounting for personnel and records by unit.

PROMOTIONS.	The	following	promotions	were	effected	. :
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To	LCpl	14
То	Cpl	15

OFFICERS JOINED

RANK	MOS
Мај	0302
Cw0-2	0130

OFFICERS DROPPED

RANK	MOS	REASON	
Мај	1802	PCS	

ENLISTED JOINED

MOS	<u>E-8</u>	<u>E-7</u>	<u>E-6</u>	<u>E-5</u>	E-4	<u>E-3</u>	<u>t-2/1</u>	TOTAL
0141 0311 1121 1371 2511 3051 3531			1	6	4 1 1	1 25 2 1	53	2 88 1 1 3 1
							-	_

ENLISTED DROPPED ROTATION

0311	9	5	5 .	19
2511	ĺ			í

TRANSFERRED TO CAMP BUTLER

0311	1	2	. 3
0331 3041	1	1	2
3041	1		1

DECLASSIFIED



USN JOINED

- 1 HM1
- 1 HM2
- 3 HM3
- 1 HN

USN DROPPED

- 1 HMC
- 1 HM2
- 1 HM3

AVERAGE STRENGTH FOR JANUARY

USMC OFF	USMC ENL	<u>usn</u>
8	305	20

AVERAGE NON-EFFECTIVES FOR JANUARY

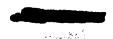
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<u>CASUALTIES</u>. The following casualties were received:

KIA	1
WIAE	0
WIANE	0
NBCE	3
NBCNE	Ō

LEGAL

	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Pending</u>
SCM	0	0
Office Hours	6	0
Investigations	2	1



MEDICAL

The 21 Naval corpsmen conducted an active MEDCAP Program throughout the month treating a total of 7,161 patients. PF corpsmen were trained on a daily basis in conjunction with the MEDCAP Program and daily sick call.

All of 4th CAG was placed on the daily malaria prophylaxis during the month. The daily consumption of Dapsone to counter vivax malaria and the continued weekly chloroquine trimaquine should reduce the probability of a significant malaria problem in further months. All corpsmen have been directed to supervise this daily and weekly routine.

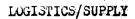
Medical support beyond the CAG level was provided by the 3d Medical Battalion, 3d Marine Division. Dental services were provided by Head-quarters Battalion Dental Clinic, 3d Marine Division, Quang Tri Combat Base.

During late January, 4th CAG inaugerated a DENTCAP Program in the hamlets located within CAP areas of coordination. Four pilot DENTCAPs were held in Cam Xuan (YD 231631), Thuong Xa (YD 374494), Tram Ly (YD 360537) and Phouc My (YD 278577) hamlets. The reception of this program appeared excellent. By working through hamlet and village officials, it is planned to sponsor two DENTCAPs per week during February. In conjunction with the DENTCAPs, the planning was completed for a project to teach school children contemporary oral hygiene habits. The plan calls for regular presentations to be conducted in the classroom of the public grade schools. These presentations involve the use of a lecture, charts, mock-ups and application techniques. At the conclusion of each session, the children are given toothorushes and toothpaste.

A general classification breakdown of the disorders of military patients treated this month is as follows:

Upper respiratory infection	49
skin diseases	56
Diarrhea and dysentery	27
Fever of undetermined origin	21
Injuries (Non-combat)	5
Injuries (Combat)	0
Veneral diseases	5
Total	312





This command continues to experience a critical shortage of 25 AN/PRC-25 radios. There are presently 15 AN/PRC-25 radios on loan from FMFPac allowance Pool. Four M107 water trailers are on order and are urgently needed by this command. Also there is a shortage of type-writers, cleaning rods for the M-16, chamber brushes for the M60 and bore brushes for the M-79.

The Supply Section has continued to maintain strict control and accountability over the personal effects and baggage section. All personal effects of MEDEVAC personnel are processed within 72 hours after receipt of transfer orders.

The regular monthly meeting of all CAP and CACO Supply NCO's was held 13 January 1969. Topics of discussion included supply procedures, accountability and supply economy and the importance of maintaining proper supply support to using units.

All new personnel joining the 4th Combined Action Group are given a complete lecture on the use of organizational clothing and equipment and supply economy.

All weekly PMs were accomplished on schedule in addition a quarterly PM was pulled on each vehicle monthly. A total of 8,863 miles were driven during the month of January. It is also to be noted that only two vehicles were deadlined. Three drivers from the Motor Transport Section attended the three-day Multi-fuel Instruction Course held at FLSG-BRAVO at Dong Ha.

Shortage of supply personnel continues to exist within the S-4/Supply Section. A breakdown of personnel shortages is as follows: 2-sergeant MOS 3041; 1-corporal MOS 3051; and 2-lance corporal MOS 3041.

CIVIC ACTION

puring the month of January all CAPs and the Mobile Training Team participated in civic action projects including over 7,000 medical treatments, over 100 dental treatments and the distribution of 720 pounds of foodstuffs, 199 pounds of clothing, 142 pounds of soap, 7 physical education kits, and 501 school kits. Clothing and a few of the school supplies continue to be received from individual donors in CONUS. In addition, 20 health workers were trained.

The following construction projects were completed:

An dung Bich La Long Thuong Aa Nnu Le Nhu Le Nhu Le Van Van Lap Thach Thuong Xa An dung	Yu 2754 y7 Yu 366578	Clean-up of village Clean-up of village Bridge repair Fence construction House repair Garden restoration Clean-up of village Stairway into river Bridge construction Clean-up of village
		. •

Progress continued to be made throughout the month in the general clean-up of the villages and in clearing hedgerows and filling in spider holes that are possible VC havens. On the other hand the Popular Force soldiers and Marines of CaP 4-2-6 restored garden plots in Nhu Le (YD 314482) that were damaged by tracked vehicles operating in the area.

Plans were completed for a dental program to be conducted in all CAP areas of coordination and the program initiated with DENTCAPs conducted in the hamlets of Cam Xuan (YD 231631), Thuong Xa (YD 374494), Tram Ly (YD 360537) and Phouse My (YD 278577). In addition a dental hygiene pilot project was initiated for a selected class of 40 school children in the hamlet of Vin Lai (YD 327657) in frieu Phong District.

AIK funds in the amount of 75,000 \$VN were received from the 3d Marine Division for purchase of civic action materials. These funds were used to purchase tin roofing and school supplies to support existing projects and the six month project plan. School supplies and tin roofing continued to be two of the items in greatest demand.

The 3d Marine Division Band conducted a concert in Cam Auan (YD 231631), Lang Tay (YD 235615), the city of Dong Ha, and Thuong Ka (YD 374494) during this period. During the performance in the hamlet of Lang Tay PSYCPS material was distributed by Popular Force soldiers and Marines and surplus



Rapport with the Vietnamese people in all areas continued to be excellent. The following were considered prime examples: Construction of a new compound CAP site was commenced in the vicinity of Phouc My (YD 285573) and the village chief and village cadre were on hand with approximately 150 local civilians to assist in the clearing of hedge rows for fields of fire and to assist in carrying materials for constructing the tactical wire on the perimeter. Mobile Training Team 4-1 was welcomed by 75 village elders and officials at a meal and ceremony in Cu Hoan, Hai Lang District, on the first day of operation with Popular Force Platoon #8. Excellent relations continued throughout the entire training cycle.

PART III

SEQUENTIAL LISTING OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

081800H Jan69 - A PF element of CAP 4-2-6 fired upon an unknown number of VC who were sighted from a night CP location at YD 308478 at a range of 100 meters. The area was swept with negative results.

10Jan69 - The Commandant of the Marine Corps visited CAP 4-1-4. He was received by the CO 4th CAG and oriefed on the 4th CAG program. After the briefing, he met with all 4th CAG CAP leaders, local village officials and hamlet elders, and toured the CAP 4-1-4 compound.

11Jan69 - MTT 4-1 completed a two week training cycle with PF platoon #18 at YD 385470 in Hai Lang District.

11Jan69 - 31 men were assigned to 4th CAG to form two new CAPs upon completion of CAP school on 28 Jan 1969.

100230H Jan69 - CAP 4-2-3 received five mortar rounds impacting 400 meters from their night CP location at YD 318523. A counter-battery mission was fired on the suspected enemy location. At 0305 several more rounds impacted 200 meters from the CP and counter-battery was again fired with unknown results.

122000H Jan69 - While in a night CP at YD 360595, 4-3-2 was approached by one Vietnamese who stated he was an NVA lieutenant from K-8 NVA Battalion and desired to Chieu Hoi. He was armed with a 9mm Chinese pistol.

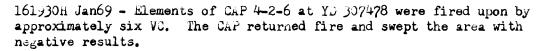
122330H Jan69 - while in night CP location at YD 274613 CAP 4-1-6 fired small arms at eight VC approaching the position apparently without know-ledge of its presence. Two VC bodies, two PP-43 assault rifles, 40 pounds of rice, and assorted documents were recovered. Negative friendly casualties.

122230H Jan69 - CAP 4-3-2 responded to a request to assist PF platoon #40 located at YD 361590 following contact by Platoon #40 with an unknown number of VC. The CAP had negative contact but assisted in the MEDEVAC of 2 PF KIA and 9 wiA (E).

131915H Jan69 - CAP 4-2-6 at YB 309478, while on patrol, made contact with five VC carrying automatic weapons. After laying a base of fire the CAP swept the area and apprenended two VCS. One PF was WIA (E).

132240H Jan69 - CAP 4-1-4, at YD 232631, fired upon one VC seen in a searchlight beam outside the compound wire. The CAP swept the area of sighting with negative results.

14Jan69 - MTT 4-2 completed a two week training cycle with PF platoon #3 at YD 461448 in the Hai Lang District.



171845H Jan69 - At YD 545617, a resupply motor boat from CACO 4-3 Head-quarters received approximately thirty rounds of incoming automatic small arms. One USMC passenger was killed. The boat driver was not hit. No fire was returned.

1921)5H Jan69 - At YD 314485 a PF element of CAP 4-2-6 was ambushed while returning from a night activity. A reaction force from the remainder of the CAP swept the scene killing one VC. Artillery was fired on escape routes. Ten PFs KIA and six WIA(E). The After Action Report is contained in the supporting documents.

20Jan69 - Final selection was made of a site for the CAP 4-1-7 compound and construction began.

200800H Jan69 - At YU 275574 CAP 4-2-2 apprehended twenty-six Vietnamese women carrying moderate amounts of foodstuffs. This area is known to harbor VC and had been placed off-limits by the District Chief. All personnel were turned over to District Headquarters.

201645H Jan69 - Local villagers reported an enemy platoon moving in grid YD 3264. CAP 4-3-6 moved to intercept the enemy and spotted two Vietnamese at YD 323642 who fled when challenged. The CAP fired small arms and swept the area with negative results.

200930H Jan69 - CAP 4-3-3, upon receipt of intelligence from the National Police, located and search a bunker at YD 307581. The patrol found a spool of demolition cord, ten Chi Comm grenades, and documents.

20Jan69 - MTT 4-1 commenced training of PF Platoon #8 at YD 425490 in Hai Lang District.

211230H Jan69 - CAP 4-3-3, upon receipt of intelligence from the National Police, located a bunker at YD 367577. After receiving three rounds of incoming small arms, one VC male was flushed from the bunker. The bunker was grenaded and assaulted. One wounded female VC, recruiting documents, and one AK-47 were found in the bunker. The female VC died of wounds prior to evacuation. The male VC led the CAP to another bunker which was empty, where he attempted to escape, was shot and killed. The bunkers were destroyed by hand.

21Jan69 - CAP 4-2-7 activated. CAP is working with PF Platoon #10 and #21 in the hamlet of Tra Loc located at YD 390535 in Mai Linh District.

22Jan69 - One USMC squad from G/2/3 was placed under operational control of 4th CAG for employment with PF Platoon #59 in the southern portion of Nhu Le village, YD 310478 Mai Linh District.



2422334 Jan59 - At YD 324522 the CP of CAP 4-2+3 fired upon three VC who returned fire and broke contact. Artillery illumination was fired and the area swept immediately and again at first light with negative results.

251100n Jan69 - at YD 437455, MTI-1 located twenty-five bunkers with supporting fighting holes. Fifteen of the ounkers were reinforced with green pamboo and showed signs of recent use. These were destroyed with demolitions. Ten were villagers incoming ounkers and were not destroyed. Villagers filled in the fighting holes.

252230H Jan69 - At YD 265612 PF Platoon #111 was attacked by an unknown number of VC. CAP 4-1-6 and three PF platoons from District Headquarters under the direction of CACO 4-1 company commander formed a reaction force arriving at about 260400H Jan. The reaction force made negative contact and evacuated 11 PF KIA and 7 PF KIA (8) from Platoon #111.

260945h Jan69 - At YD 216629 CAP 4-1-4 located nine tons of rice in 100 pound bags and an unusual amount of medical supplies in two village houses. The rice, nine injection syrettes, and eight oottles of medicinal tablets were evacuated to District headquarters. 7 VCS were apprehensed for questioning.

262330m Jan69. CAP 4-2-6 while in a night CP location at YD 307478 received ten to twelve incoming mortar rounds which appeared to come from a north-eastern direction. Seven marines WIA (E) and five PF WIA (E). Subsequent investigation revealed that the 31 mortar rounds were fired from LZ SHARON (YD 339490) by the U. S. Army.

270930H Jan69 - A local villager informed CAP 4-2-1 that two surprise firing devices were located at YD 384504 and YD 384498. A patrol located one M-26 grenade and one Shi Comm grenade, both rigged with trip sires. The devices were destroyed and 1200 pVN VIP funds were paid.

27Jan69 - One UDMC squad from F/2/3 was placed OPCON to 4th CAG for employment with PF Platoon #80 working near Dong Lai (YD 246627) and was designated as CAP 4-1-1. A second squad from H/2/3 was placed OPCON to 4th CAG for employment with PF Platoon #111 working in Phu Le Hamlet (YD 264612) and was designated as CAP 4-1-3.

271400H Janóy - CAP 4-2-3 at YD 322515 found 30 National Liberation Front propaganda leaflets of seven types spread along a trail. The patrol policed up the leaflets and forwarded sples.

28Jan69 - CAP 4-2-2 commenced dismantling the 4-2-2 compound. The materials from this compound were used to help in the building of the new 4-1-7 compound.

280800H Jan69 - CAP +-1-4, at YD 228617, found 200 National Liberation Front propaganda leaflets of two types spread along a road. The patrol policed up the leaflets and forwarded samples.

29Jan69 - 30 men were received from 2d Car to be used to form the four new Cars scheduled to be activated in early repruary.

291300H Jan69 - A Vietnamese civilian, at To 387575, turned in thirty 105mm artillery fuzes of U. S. make. VIP funds of 600 \$VN were paid.

291600H Jan69 - A village chief reported to CaP 4-2-4 that one unarmed VC was soliciting information on marine and dF activities. A patrol was dispatched to the hamlet of fram Ly (YD 365532) with negative results.

291700H Jan69 - CAP 4-1-7 apprenenced one female VC at YD 285566. The VCS was moving in the direction of known harbor sites. She was turned in to District Headquarters for interrogation.

302330H Jan69 - A patrol from CAP 4-2-2 sighted two persons running in Phuoc My Hamlet at YD 283574. One unarmed Vietnamese was apprehended. Further search of the area and several houses produced negative results.

302330H Jan69 - CAP 4-2-2 reported sighting five individuals armed with three rifles about 75 meters south of their compound at YD 276576. An element was dispatched to pursue but could make no contact.

311830H Jan69 - A PF security patrol from rF Platoon #59 at YE 306477 working CaP 4-2-6 acc, sighted 10 VC carrying E-16 rifles and carbines, and wearing American style uniforms. The PF patrol fired approximately 50 rounds of small arms at the enemy patrol and received no return fire. The enemy patrol fled to the south. CAP 4-2-6 responded as a reaction force but made negative contact with the enemy.

HMADQUARTERS
4th Combined Action Group
III Marine Amphibious Force
FPO San Francisco 96602

3/DRD/r**jl** 1500 9 Jan 1969

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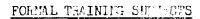
GROUP BULLETIN 1500

From: Commanding Officer

Subj: Training Policy, greater emphasis to be directed toward On-the-Job Training

Encl: (1) List of Formalized Subjects

- 1. Purpose. To publish information concerning the training policy to be initiated in this command.
- 2. Background. A basic mission of the Combined action Program is to train the Popular Forces to assume the responsibility for the security of their village/hamlet areas. A detailed review of our training program has been completed recently in an attempt to evaluate how successfully we are accomplishing this important mission. Two tentative conclusions stand out. First, we have placed inadequate emphasis on our on-the-job training, and, second, the quality of much of our formal training has dropped off; we have assigned topics to personnel who lack qualification, time and resources to repare and present good instruction. The purpose of this directive is to redirect our training efforts and overcome these basic weaknesses.
- 3. On-the-Job Training. This type of training lends itself to the majority of activities that are conducted in the Combined Action Program. This training method can be used to provide initial training of individuals or small groups or to maintain proficiency in specialised fields. Essentially on-the-job training as referred to here consists of teaching by example and continually reinforcing the example with a series of short discussions to explain how things should be done and why. To short discussions to explain how things should be done and why. To day-to-day job in a proficient, efficient manner. They must clearly understand the full spectrum of hamlet security and work at all parts of it—terrain study, enemy tactics, intelligence collection, reconnected and unit tactics, civic action, PSYOTS, and winning support of the people. Each aspect of the job must be done thoroughly, by the book, correctly. But it is not enough simply to do it correctly; each step must be explained and discussed so that the PF fully understands how things are being done and why the techniques are important. The effectiveness of on-the-job training depends primarily on proper planning and close supervision of the training effort. It requires all



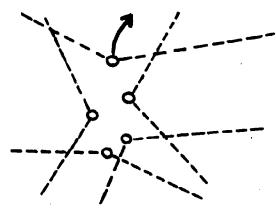
The following formal training will be presented in the 4th Combined Action Group:

Course/Subject	Time	Instructor
Marksmanship		
Phase (1) * Zeroing-Fam Firing Marksmanship	4 hours	S-3
Phase (2) * Quick Fire Phase (3) * Competition Firing Phase (4) * Firing and Maneuver Phase (5) * Fire Distribution and Control on Patrol/Ambushes	4 hours 4 hours 4 hours 4 hours	S-3 S-3 S-3 S-3
Hand Grenades	1 hour	S- 3
M-60 Machine Gun (*Include Live Firing)	3 hours	Contact Team 3d MarDiv
Claymore Mine (*Includes Firing Demonstration)	1 hour	Contact Team 3d MarDiv
Communication (Care, Cleaning, Maintenance and Operation PRC-25)	1 hour	Comm Chief
M-79 Grenade Launcher	hour	S-3
Medical		
Sanitation and Field Hygiene	hour	Medical Chief
Buddy Aid and Three Life Saving Steps	hour	Medical Chief
Intelligence, Collection and Security	1 hour	Contact Team 3d MarDiv
Fire Support and F.O. Procedures	1 hour	Contact Team 3d MarDiv
Field Fortification/Demolitions	1 hour	Contact Team 3d MarDiv
Mines and Booby Traps	1 hour	Contact Team 3d MarDiv
Compass, Use and Care	hour 1	Contact Team 3d MarDiv
1		ENCLOSURE (1)

ON-TIME-108 TRAINING TIP #1

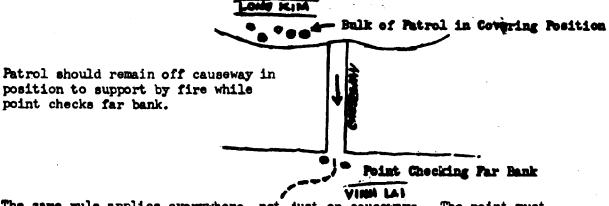
- 1. Teaching Point: Detailed planning and briefing on tactical activities.
- 2. <u>Discussion</u>: Small units should always plan their activities in detail and everyone should know exactly what he is supposed to do before the activity begins. On an ambush, for example, everyone should know such things as:
 - a. His assigned position
 - b. Position of other members
 - c. Location of killing some
 - d. Positioning of claymores
 - e. How far enemy should be allowed to advance before ambush is sprung
 - f. Who should spring it
 - g. Who will fire illumination and when
 - h. Composition of search element
- i. When search element should move through killing some and where it should set up.
 - j. Plans for reaction force
- 3. On-the-Job Training Technique: If CAP Marines make a large sketch of the area of their activities most of these points can be explained easily. Personnel will then soon develop the habit of planning activities in greater detail.

- 1. Teaching Point: Sectors of observation for patrol members
- 2. <u>Discussion</u>: Everybody on a patrol should have a assigned sector of observation. Unless specific assignments are made, some areas may be unprotected and the patrol will have poor security. Sectors apply on the move and also when patrol is held up to listen, or while point crosses open area or checks out suspected locations.



3. On-the-Job Training Technique: (1) Assign sectors to all individuals on every patrol. (2) Stop during retrol and ensure personnel are observing assigned sectors and prepared to engage threat from that direction.

- 1. Teaching Point: Proper use of the point to provide security to the front of a patrol.
- 2. <u>Discussion</u>: In CAP 4-3-6's area there is a long causeway which crosses a wide stream and swampy area. Night patrols from the CAP have frequently crossed this area without sending point men across first to secure the far bank. A single, well positioned enemy could easily have wiped out most of the patrol on each of these occasions.



The same rule applies everywhere, not just on causeways. The point must move far to the front, checking right and left screening the area for the main body. In many CAP areas it would not be uncommon for the point to move 200 - 400 meters ahead to check out a tree line before the entire patrol exposes itself.

3. On-the-Job Training Technique: Work the point men. Put people in position to cover them with fire. Never expose the entire patrol to a likely ambush position without first checking it out.

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- 1. Teaching Point: Controlling the Battlefield
- 2. <u>Discussion:</u> Once the enemy has been engaged in a meeting situation or at an ambush site, the best tactic is usually to remain in the area and dominate the battlefield. Such action permits recovery and treatment of casualties. It enables men to find cover and build up fire superiority, which is a safer course of action than surrendering fire superiority and then trying to flee the area. It allows the activity to capitalize on enemy casualties and inflict more should the enemy try to recover bodies or weapons. CAP units should prepare to hold the ground. They should carry several illumination pop-ups and use them every two or three minutes as necessary until illumination is obtained from an outside source. They should maneuver forward into better firing positions within the killing sone until they control it and can search it thoroughly. If the enemy is strong and remains in the area, it may be necessary to call a reaction force. The presence of the original activity on the ground with information and fire support will greatly assist the reaction element and simplify its job.
- 3. On-the-Job Training Technique: For every activity, plan and discuss what will be done AFTER contact has occurred. Don't leave this a question in anyone's mind! Take adequate illumination and ammunition.

- 1. Teaching Point. Selection of routes for reaction forces
- 2. <u>Discussion</u>. A favorite enemy tactic is the entrapment ambush. VC often plan to open an action with a secondary attack against a minor objective. Their real purpose may be to ambush a reactionary element coming out of a compound or fire base along an obvious route. This enemy tactic can be countered by careful planning. Reconnoiter less obvious routes and use them even though they may be somewhat longer. Be particularly careful at check points, entrance to compounds, stream crossing sites. Make good use of point and flank security. Do not plan to move reinforcement initial to the exact position of the element you are reinforcing, but move to an adjacent area on the flank or in the rear of the enemy from which support can be given.
- 3. On-the-Job Training Technique: Plan for use of reactionary forces carefully. Select less obvious routes. Make initial move to a position 200 500 meters away from the position being reinforced rather than to exact site. Brief all personnel on plans. Explain why moving in the easiest, quickest, or most obvious manner is Number Ten, for it may be playing right into the plans of the VC.

- 1. Teaching Point: Listening posts and local security to counter standard VC tactics.
- 2. Discussion: VC elements favor use of well planned, sudden, surprise attacks to overrun isolated US/GVN units. Through careful reconnaissance and intelligence collection, they learn the location of our forces. At fixed compounds, this is a simple task. Mobile CAPs use many positions and rotate among them, but these also can be located and scouted out without too much difficulty. The enemy then plans to approach the position as closely as possible undetected. Dozens of examples demonstrate that the VC are willing to spend several hours working their way into within a few yards of their target. Guided by noise from radios, talking, rattling equipment, and by occasional lights from flashlights, cigaretts or cooking fires they will creep or crawl for several hundred yards, often right across an open field or other unlikely avenue of approach. On signal, such as the firing of an RPG rocket or a few mortar rounds, they rush forward with satchel charges. Sometimes they have used rifle fire from one direction as a diversion while the assault comes from another. If the approach goes as planned, they are in the position within seconds of the first signal. In 4th CAG night CPs are continually set up and defended without any regard for these common VC tactics. We select a small courtyard, house or pagoda. The defense consists of perimeter positions only a few steps from where off-duty personnel sleep. As few as three or four men are assigned guard. Often the radio is placed on one of the perimeter positions where it detracks from the alertness of the sentry, serves as a beacon for the VC, and will be lost in the first onslaught. The positions are so small that only a few grenades, satchel charges, or RPG fragments will saturate most of the area. The plain truth is we play directly into the enemy hands. We set ourselves up for certain defeat. One of the best answers to this type attack is early warning. Listening posts and sentries must be out 100 or more yards. Trip flares or other early warning devices should be installed. Noise and light discipline are extremely important. Personnel must be at or in their fighting positions with weapon ready not asleep in buildings some distance away.
- 3. On-the-Job Training Technique: Insist on adequate CP positions and an adequate security system for every position. Discuss VC tactics for the attack. Set an example on light and noise discipline. Put additional Marines on duty. Be particularly alert on dark nights.

- 1. Teaching Joint: Eremy prisoners are valuable and worth much more to our cause than enemy KIAs.
- 2. Liscussion: Not long ago CAF 4-3-4 responded to an intelligence tip concerning enemy elements in Dao Dau. While searching through an area around a damaged pagoda, they discovered a well camouflaged hole occupied by VC. A woman was pulled out of it and apprehended. At the same time two VC males ran from the hole to a nearby position and were shot and killed. The woman was questioned and within a few minutes admitted knowing of another hole where other VC were hidden. She led the CAP to the site immediately adjacent to a trail the patrol had traveled over about 45 minutes earlier. The hole was located, and ultimately four more VC were killed and several weapons captured. These actions occurred early in the afternoon. Upon analysis, several conclusions stand out: First, by capturing the woman, we gained immediate information that led to. four additional enemy. Later interrogation produced a great deal of additional information on VC contacts and operations. Second, greater effort should have been exerted to capture the four VC in the second hole. Several hours of daylight remained in which to work. As the hole was initially pointed out, Marines stood over it and dominated it in position to kill any enemy emerging if necessary. It is believed that with greater patience, use of CS grenades or other special equipment, and continued coaxing, the enemy could have been persuaded or forced to surrender. Instead of this, however, the CAP very quickly resorted to using all its available force. Turing the action that followed, three CAF members were wounded and the four enemy killed. Third, we failed to gain intelligence benefits we should have received from the incident. Other VC were known to have been in the area and possibly could have been located through intelligence obtained from the prisoners had they been taken alive.
- 3. On-The-Job Training Technique: CS grenades and a gas mask should be taken on activities when it is suspected that the enemy may try to go to the ground. Fire control should have been stressed. Fatrol leaders should be alert for opportunities of taking prisoners. Irisoner taking should be specific objective of activities, and action should be planned accordingly. CAP Marines should learn and practice Vietnamese phrases like:

English	Vietnamese	<u>Phonetic</u>
Come here!	Lai day!	Lie day
Lon't move!	Lung dung day!	lu ng doon g d ay
Surrender!	Dau hang di!	Dow hang de
Throw down your arms!	Vut sung xuong!	Vutt sung xoong
Raise your hands!	Gio tay len!	Joe tie lan
Lie face down!	Nam mat xuong dat!	Name met xoong dies
Halt!	Dung lai!	Dung lie

DECLASSIFIED



- 1. Teaching Point: 70 underground positions are effective hiding places.
- 2. <u>Discussion</u>: Hiding places used by the VC are almost limitless, although underground locations appear to be the favorite. The means of hiding personnel and equipment underground range from simple "spider traps" holes to elaborate reinforced complexes which may cover large areas. From the surface these underground installations are most difficult to detect. Critical points are entrances, ventilation ports, and emergency exits, which are usually concealed in gardens, animal pens, under piles of straw or dung, in or under structures, and in river banks. Some complexes are constructed in such a manner that they permit long term underground habitation; others serve simply as well camouflaged places in which the enemy can find temporary safety when under pressure. Such hiding places must be discovered and destroyed if we are to rid the area of enemy influence.
- 3. On-the-Job Training Technique: When the enemy appears to have suddenly vanished into thin air, chances are good that he may have gone to the ground. A detailed search is probably in order. Insist that all such areas be searched thoroughly by probing and moving objects which could cover tunnel entrances. Remember that walking slowly through a yard is not searching. Men must be taught to probe and test every square meter in a systematic thorough manner. It is hard and tiring work, but anything less will not do the job. Once a unit finds a few hiding places, the teaching point will be automatically driven home. Use each place discovered as a training aid and have personnel study its construction, location, etc.



- 1. Teaching Point: Repeated use of trails sets a CAP up for easy ambush by the enemy.
- 2. <u>Discussion</u>: Nearly every CAP in 4th CAG makes repeated use of one or two key trails running through their hamlets. The action that occurred on 19 Jan 1969 in CAP 4-2-6 shows what this practice can cost if the enemy decides to take advantage of such habits. Eighteen PF departed on a hastily planned patrol at approximately 1930. They moved south through Nhe Le following the principal trail that parallels the river. At 2130 they returned again planning to follow the main riverside trail for the last several hundred meters into the CP. At a place they had long regarded as "home territory" right in the relatively secure middle portion of Nhu Le the VC had set their ambush. PF security was almost nonexistent as their patrol was nearly over and the area had always been "safe". When the ambush was sprung 10 PF were killed; 6 were wounded. Seven M-16 rifles were lost.
- 3. On-the-Job Training Technique: Send out daylight activities to reconnoiter routes off the trails. Carry machetes or Vietnamese knives to cut openings in hedge rows so alternate paths can be prepared for later use. Study backyards and gardens so that movement through them can be rapid. Preach to PFs that "Trails are Number 10".

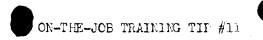
ON-THE-JOB TRAINING TIP #10

- 1. Teaching Point: VC have fallen into habit of moving in late afternoon and evening. We should take advantage of this.
- 2. <u>Dicussion</u>: A recent analysis of VC activity in Quang Tri Provence and a study of CAP contacts both show that VC strongly favor early evening activities. They move out in the late afternoon and plan to reach their objective hamlets at dark or shortly after. They have fallen into this habit for several reasons:
 - a) Movement is easiest if some daylight remains to choose good footing.
 - b) Dusk provides concealment from long range observation.
 - c) US activities usually slack off during this period as troops are eating evening meals, getting set in night position, etc.
 - d) By starting early, VC can accomplish objective and have ample darkness to cover their withdrawal and avoid pursuit.

GVN/US are not taking advantage of this habit. Night activities are starting at 1900 - 2000, after VC are in position. Contacts frequently occurring with VC in ambush positions and GVN/US forces on the move. Large portions of hamlets are left unguarded during most critical periods.

- 3. On-the-Job training Techniques:
 - a. Point out repeatedly to PF that the most critical period runs from 1700 - 2000.
 - b. Stress advantages of being on ground first before VC arrive.
 - c. Insist on making maximum effort with 100% participation during critical periods.
 - d. Ensure that activities during critical periods cover most likely avenue of approach into hamlet.

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- 1. <u>Teaching I oint</u>: Hamlet security is the most important mission being performed by te CAPs.
- 2. <u>Piscussion</u>: In every contested hamlet the majority of the population is "on the fence". In other words they are compelled to obey whoever happens to occupy the hamlet at a given moment. When the enemy enters the hamlet, the people must help them by providing rice and money to the tax collectors. They must attend political discussions by the cadre and allow an infrastructure to be maintained in the hamlet. They accept all of this because they want to stay alive. Furthermore they will not often report these activities because of their fear of possible reprisals. Our main task then is to stop these VC from entering the villages. We must protect the people by denying the VC access to them. Pacification is possible only where adequate security is provided. Progress can be made only when the VC are kept out.
- 3. On-the-Job Training Technique: Ilan your activities with the intent of protecting the villagers. Evaluate the logical avenues of approach and work these areas with determination. Locate night and day CF positions where they will be effective in providing security for the whole hamlet. It is not enough that the FF platoons and CAFs protect themselves. They must protect the people. Ensure that this is the goal, that every activity contributes to the security of the people.

ON-THE-JCE TRAINING TIP #12

- 1. Teaching Point: Proper employment of claymores.
- 2. Discussion: The Viet Cong and NVA make effective use of claymore mines in ambushes and defensive positions. This type of mine offers several tactical advantages.

(a) It does not reveal the location of the person detonating the weapon.

(b) Several can be rigged so as to detonate simultaneously, effectively saturating a large killing zone with shrapnel.

- (c) Followup claymores can be emplaced to fire as the enemy moves in to police the battlefield.
- 3. On-the-Job Training Technique: Use claymores in all ambush locations to cover the planned killing zone and any likely avenues of approach to your position. Assign specific USMC and FF to carry and emplace claymores. Plan for their employment and set them in position during a short rehearsal of the ambush. Liscuss who will fire the claymores and when. Plan on using hand-held illumination and small arms as a followup after the mines have done their job.

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING TIP #13

- 1. Teaching Foint: Defense of a night rosition requires detailed planning.
- 2. <u>Discussion</u>: On 25 Jan 1969, PF Platoon #111 in Thu Le Hamlet, east of Dong Ha, was attacked by a VC force. The platoon was located in a small defensive position around a blockhouse. Individual fighting holes were not particularly well chosen or carefully prepared. Feeple did not clearly understand how they were going to conduct the defense. Fields of fire, principal directions of fire, final protective fires, illumination plans, and support plans were neglected. Individuals did not have specific, clear instructions as to where they would go and what they must do in the event of an attack. When the sudden attack came, the defense fell apart. Word was not passed to higher headquarters although the radio remained operative for several minutes. When it was felt that ammunition was running short panic set in and personnel began withdrawing toward Dong Ha. Many were slaughtered a short distance from the defensive positions by an ambush the enemy had set up with such a possibility in mind.
- 3. Teaching Technique: Make an issue out of local defense plans each night as the CP is being established. All hands should occupy assigned positions and observe where other persons are located. Inspections should then be made by both FF and Marine leaders. Adjustments should be made to insure good dispersion and that there is depth in the defense. Every man must understand he has but one place to go in event of attack. Do not let anything cause you to neglect these preparations and precautions. Even though you move after dark, some villagers will know where you are and the enemy can find out. It is imperative that you be ready to defend your position against a determined attack.

HEADQUARTERS
4th Combined Action Group
III Marine Amphibious Force
FFO San Francisco, 96602

6/JEG/rer 3480 23 Jan 1969

From: Commanding Officer

To: Commanding General, III Marine Amphibious Force (Attn: Assistant Chief of Staff, Combibed Action Program)

Subj: After Action Report, CAP4-2-6 Contact of 19 Jan 1969

Ref: (a) ForO 3121.4B

Encl: (1) Activity Overlay

(2) Schematic diagram of contact site

1. At about 191500H January 1969, the CAP leader of 4-2-6 coordinated with the FF platoon commander regarding the specific location for the night CF location and confirmed the planned night activities. The platoon leader then departed stating that he had the night off. The assistant platocn leader notified the CAP leader at about 1615 that he had fresh intelligence that three VC would be active in the hamlet at YD 320489. (See enclosure (1)). The CAP leader concurred in an activity modifisation and notified the CACC of the new ambush and night CP site. At about 1830 the Combined Platoon assembled at the new CP and shortly thereafter, the scheduled ambush departed along with the assistant FF platoon commander. This activity consisted of three Marines and three FF's. Twenty-one FF', and six Marines remained at the night CP. At 1900 the PF radio operator informed the CAP leader that eighteen PF's were going on a short patrol to the south. The CAP leader asked why, but the radio operator responded that the patrol would be back at 2100. The CAP leader asked again but was not given any reason. The PF's have done this on previous occasions, the most notable being 24 Dec 1968 when they successfully ambushed two VC. The patrol departed at 1900 with one radio, leaving three PF's and six Marines at the CF. At 2135, the CAP leader heard a heavy small arms fire, estimated to be AK-47, and explosions to his south. The PF radio operator in the CP tried to get communications with the patrol but could not raise the patrol. The PF's did not use comminications while on patrol unless contact was made. The CAP leader moved the CP group to the ambush site rapidly after requesting artillery illumination. The move took eight to ten minutes and the first round of illumination hit the area just as the reaction force arrived on the scene. Several figures were seen moving to the east, and a high explosive artillery mission was called to block escape routes. An initial estimate of the situation showed most of the FF patrol was wounded or dead. As the CAP leader

6/JEG/rer

Subj: After Action Report, CAF 4-2-6 Contact of 19 Jan 1969

swept through the ambush site posting security, one VC was encountered and killed; another was believed to have been killed but the body was not recovered. In the meantime, the CAP leader had called for the scheduled ambush activity to reinforce his reaction force. The corpsman rendered first aid to the wounded; a landing zone was secured and marked, MEDEVAC aircraft requested, ten wounded moved to the site for evacuation. Six PFs were dead and one was a minor, non MEDEVAC, wounded. One PF received no wounds. Four died of wounds after MEDEVAC, bringing the total to ten dead.

- 2. A sweep of the ambush site at dawn revealed no additional information. A debrief of those involved and a detailed search of the area revealed the following:
- a. Estimated enemy strength: Six to ten VC armed with AK-47s and employing five claymore mines plus other explosive devices, possibly TNF.
 - b. VC moved into the area from, and withdrew to, the east.
 - c. Ambush duration: 4 minutes
 - d. PF KIA: 10 (including four who actually died of wounds)
 - e. PF WIA: 6 MEDEVAC
 1 Non MEDEVAC
 - f. VC KIA: 1
 - g. Weapons lost: 7 M-16 rifles
- A schematic of the ambush site has been appended as enclosure (2).
- 4. Several concluding observations can be made regarding this contact.
- a. Although the Marine CAP leader objected to the patrol, its composition, and the proposed route, the FF platoon sergeant insisted on executing this activity without Americans. Enforced Marine participation may have precluded some of the salient tactical errors, but this is by no means certain.
- b. Movement of the obvious, habitually used route, in this case, the main hamlet throughfare, significantly enhances's unit's vulnerability to ambush

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Subj: After Action Report, CAF 4-2-6 Contact of 19 Jan 1969

- d. This was a well laid ambush, utilizing a minimum of enemy personnel and capitalizing on fire power.
- e. Local security by the FFs was lacking. Complacency was aggrevated by the lack of previous contact in that pertion of the hamlet.
- f. The FF platoon involved in this action has a history of non-cooperation and failure to follow sound planning procedures. A formal recommandation/request was submitted on 6 Jan 1969 asking for the relief of the platoon leader. Action has been taken, but it did not occur until after this incident added additional emphasis to the recommandation.
- g. The Marine squad leader's immediate response with a small reaction force and his subsequent coordination of artillery illumination, the HE mission, MEDEVACS, and his effective maneuvering of the remainder of the CAF was commendable.

J. E. GREENWOOD

30 49 |

CP 3PF, 3USMC

1

十47 33

TROOP DISTRIBUTION SHOWN ARE THOSE AT THE TIME OF CONTACT

CRIGINAL CP, AMBUSH PIAN

CP and Ambush AGREFD UPON AT 1615

UNPLANNED PF PATROL ROUTE

UNPLANNED OF AMBUSH

POINT OF CONTACT

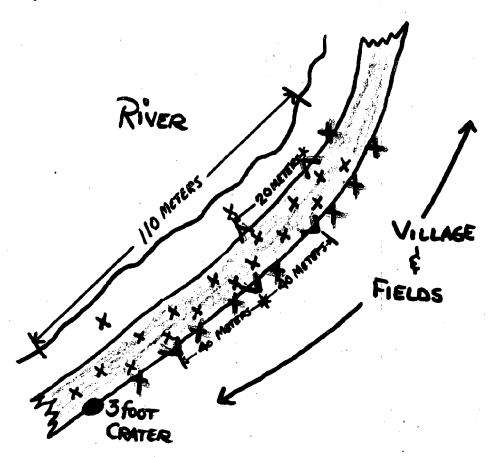
CAP 4-2-6
QUANTETRI FOUNCE
VIETNAM
ACTIVITY OVERLAY
191900H JAN 69
AM L8020
XUAT-BAN LANTHU
1: 25,000

ENCL. (1)

to Table

4th CAG C/Chrow, January

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF CONTACT SITE



CLAYMORE FIRE FAN



X VC POSITIONS

X PF

ENCL (2)
to Tak 4

44 CAG C/Chow Jan 69

HEADQUARTERS
4th Combined Action Group
III Marine Amphibious Force
FPO San Francisco 96602

6/JEG/rjl 3000 14 Jan 1969

From: Commanding Officer
To: CACO Commanders

Subj: Tactical Operations; Policies and Guidance concerning

- 1. Within 4th CAG the problems of CAP tactics and day-to-day operations are considered to be the primary domain of the CACO commander. Our basic organizational concepts resulted primarily from a desire to assist the CAP leaders and CACO commanders and to relieve them of as much of the burden of nontactical matters as possible. It was hoped that they could thus focus their efforts more on the critical areas of operation. Thus CAG level personnel are expected to carry much of the load in PSYOPS, Civic Action, intelligence collection, supply, ammunition, and training while the main thrust of the CACO and CAP leader goes to operations.
- 2. After nearly six months of experience, I see no reason to change this basic approach. The CAG has not as yet developed the dynamic programs needed in the areas alloted it. In the fields of intelligence and training particularly, little has been accomplished, but I feel certain the desired progress can and will be made. Likewise in the field of tactics and operations, I feel our performance is far below the standard desired and am most anxious for prompt and dramatic improvement.

3. Here are several areas that need attention:

- a. Our goal in every hamlet is SUSTAINED SECURITY. We are trying to change the environment; trying to make the people feel safe enough to commit themselves to the CVM effort. Killing VC helps, but sometimes that action serves to only demonstrate that the VC still have access to the hamlets we are trying to defend. The critical idea is to protect the people and keep them separated and safe from the VC. All activities, operations, and night and day positions must be planned and selected with this foremost in mind. It is simply not being done today.
- b. The vast majority of our contacts occur at night. It is clear that the VC move, seek entry into our hamlets, and operate almost exclusively at night. CG III MAF has directed that two-thirds of each CAP remain outside its compound and conduct operations during the hours of darkness. The same principle obviously applies to CAPs without compounds. We are simply not adhering to this unequivocal, and eminently sound, order.
 - c. People cannot function indefinitely without sleep. If we reverse

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our days in order to have maximum activities at night, we must sleep during the day. This may not be desirable, but the multitude of people who work night shifts throughout the world clearly demonstrate that it is possible. Meals, resupply runs, administrative requests, routine chores must be programed around the requirement for sleep. The CACO must ensure that a sound schedule exists for the daily routine within his CAPs. He must ensure that people sleep in order to be fit for duty at night. He must control his own Headquarters and administrative processes so that CAPs can adhere to a program that truly inverts night and day. This is not being done. CAP personnel are harassed and usually couldn't sleep if they tried.

- d. There are a number of chores that must be performed in daylight. Many of them contribute directly to tactical success. PSYOPS, Civic Action, intelligence collection, training, reconnaissance, area observation and control activities must be conducted during daylight. Thus the problem of managing the time of each CAP member is complicated. These things must be programed around the demands for sleep and maximum night time activity. The answers are careful scheduling, attention to detail, and stricter control of personnel. These ingredients are often missing.
- e. The greatest single danger to our program is probably complacency. It is evidenced in countless different ways. Inadequate security measures, neglect of basic rules of patrolling and ambushing, sleeping on watch, reluctance to leave trails and paths, failure to dig in (or even select a covered position to fight from), and a gross indifference toward finding out what goes on in our hamlets are just a few of the signs of spreading complacency that anybody can observe. The enemy need only leave an area alone for two or three weeks and it softens itself through complacency.
- f. Sound tactics are not god-given; they are not inherited or acquired automatically. Not one young corporal or sergeant in a hundred has adequate competence in this field. Their understanding of the proper use of terrain, the control of a point element, all around security, fire and maneuver, fire superiority, fire control and discipline, etc. (to say nothing of the psychological and morale forces involved) leave much to be desired. In six months I have yet to see any CAP leader working to improve his own knowledge or understanding of tactics, nor have I seen any CACO commanders giving them any real assistance in the form of reading material or discussion groups or other teaching aids.
- g. Since 4th CAG was activated we have never encountered an enemy who sought action. He has consistently avoided it and fought only when forced. Despite this, I cannot recall a single action that we pushed aggressively to its logical conclusion. We are consistently timid, and we consistently embolden out enemy because of it. Our operations are

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largely a story of lost opportunities. In an environment like ours, every contact must be exploited to the fullest. The correct response is to pile on, commit adjacent elements, converge forces, pursue relentlessly, maintain pressure until every enemy is killed or captured. For some reason, thinking in these terms has become alien to us, and we suffer for it.

4. Get with it.

J. E. GREKNWOOD



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS HEADQUARTERS III MARINE AMPHIBIOUS FORCE MILITARY ASSISTANCE COMMAND. VIETNAM FPO. SAN FRANCISCO 95602

IN REPLY REFER TO

21 Jan 1969

Lieutenant Colonel, J. E. GREENWOOD, Commanding Officer, 4th Combined Action Group, III Marine Amphibious Force, FPO, San Francisco, California 96602

Dear John:

Recent activities and events in the I Corps Tactical Zone have served to underscore the absolute requirement for continuous, aggressive, saturation patrolling by coordinated small units in order that they might maintain an offensive posture. In three separate contacts within the past three days the Combined Action Program has sufferred 2 USMC KIA, 14 USMC WIA, 1 USN WIA, 11 PFS KIA, and 12 PFS WIA, while inflicting but one casualty on the enemy.

During my recent visits to CAPs I observed no less than 5 CAPs move into a night position, set up in a building or in a concentrated perimeter, post minimum security and then turn in for the night. One Marine told me personally that he had 7 hours sleep while on his activity. This constituted the sole performance for these CAPs and was called an "AMBUSH". In two of the contacts mentioned above, Marine and PF units were not integrated as required by Force Order 3121.4B, nor was there supervision of the PFs present. With practices such as these I am not surprised by our mounting casualities.

I desire that you take <u>immediate action</u> to ensure that proper professional offensive action is undertaken and continued by each of your CAPs. In the recent past some CAPs have fallen into bad habits due to lack of contact. It is now obvious that the enemy will no longer avoid the CAPs so long as the CAPs do not interfere with their operations but will feed upon them. The enemy is aggressively seeking contact with our CAPs and we must meet this threat with renewed vigor through aggressive saturation operations within each CAP's area of coordination.

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Each of our CAP leaders must brief and debrief each activity orginating from his CAP. Only through proper briefing and debriefing can he accomplish his mission. As an example, ambushes must be throughly planned, briefed and rehearsed. Each member of the ambush must know the location of every other member. Likewise patrol orders must be issued in detail. Each activity must be debriefed not only for its intelligence value but also for lessons learned and, perhaps more importantly, as a training vehicle for future activities.

I am sure you know what has to be done - I shall expect you to use that knowledge. Continuous supervision at CACO and CAG level as well as immediate improvement in operations is mandatory.

E. F. DANÓWITZ

TRAINING SCHEDULE FOR NEW PERSONNEL

		•		27Jan69
DATE	TDE	SUBJ	INSTRUCTOR	REMARKS
30Jan	0730-0800	Physical Training	CAP Leaders	
	0800-1200	Range Firing/ Fam Firing/ Zeroing of Weapons	S-3 Operations Chief	
	1300-1400	Patrol/Ambush Orders	GySgt. Williamson	
	1400-1600	Administrative Matters (To include the following as a minimum: R&R program, leave, mail, pay, checking out procedures, awards, request mass procedures, uniform regulations, monetary regulations, illegal use or possession of narcotics, unofficial notification of next of kin, savings program, savings bonds, extension of overseas tours, pro- motions, purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages, black marketing in Vietnam,)		
31Jan	0730-0800	Physical Training	CAP Leaders	
r	0800-0900	Fire Control/Fire Discipline	Sgt. Kidd	,
•	0900-1000	Local Fire Support/Local MEDEVAC Weapons Safety/Spot Reports	GySgt. Williamson	
	1 000-1 330	Patrol Brief, Mecon, Freparation for Patrol	Base Defense	Patrol Leaders
	139 0-1400	Patrol Order	Patrol Leaders	·
	1400-1730	Combat Patrol	S-3 and Ass't instructors	to be conducted in QTCB A(
1Feb	0730-0800	Physical Training	CAP Leaders	

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TRAINING SCHEDULE (con't)

PATE 1 Peb	<u>TIME</u> 0800-0900	SUBJ Leadership	INSTUCTOR GySgt. Williamson	REMARKS
	0900 10 00 °	Critique of Patrols/Lessons Learned	S-3 and Ass*t instuctors	Review Patrols
1	11000-1100	CAP Leaders Recon of Area for Night Activities	CAP Leaders of ACCs	CAP 4-1-7 CAP 4-2-3
	1300-1430	Personnel Prepare for Inspection	Ass't CAP Leader	
	1430-1699	Inspection	CACO Commanders	
	1600-1630	Early Chow	Ass't CAP Leaders	
	1630-1730	Patrol Order	CAP Leader	
	1730-1800	Enroute to ACCs	CAP Leader	
	1800-2400	Night Activities	CAP Leader	
2Feb	0001-0800	Night Activities	CAP Leaders	
	0800-0830	Return to 4th CAG	CAP Leaders	
	0830-1300	Free Time	CAP Leaders	
	1300-	Report to new CACO or assigned to project of completing ecapound	S-3	

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^{*}Individual replacements report to CACOs for duty. Future CAPs 4-1-8, 4-2-8, 4-3-7, and 4-3-8 continue schedule.

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CHARLIE - (When, DTG INCIDENT OCCURED) 081800H Jan 69	 *
CHARLIE - (When, DTG INCIDENT OCCURED) 081800H Jan 69	
DELTA - (Who, What, How) At above coordinates, a PF element of	CAP
4-2-6 engaged an unknown number of VC. Contact was broken prior	to
the Marines arrival.	
	•
ECHO - (Results) A sweep of the area produced two (2) VC Kla.	
Buno - (Results)	
	
POXTROT - Pr/KIA O GOLF - Pr/WIA O HOTEL- Pr/MIA)
INDIA - En/KIA 2 (C) JULIET - En/Captro 0 KILO - Re/S	0
LIMA - (Weapons Captured) Negative	
MIKE - (Equipment/Documents) Negative	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
NOVEMBER - (Command Action Taken) Establishing a night activi	ty at
this location.	
OSCAR - (Initial, Interim, or Final Report) Final	

	ending report) CACO 4		318523	20222
	IN Quang Tri			
	Couthwest			•
CHARLIE - (When,	, DTG INCIDENT OCCURED)100230H Ja	n 69	*
DELTA - (Who, Wh	car 4-2-3 1	recieved 5 ene	my mortar rour	nds
that larged 400	o meters from their nig	ght CP. Conta	cted Quang Tri	Base
FSCC and reques	sted counter fire miss:	ion. The fire	mission was c	hecked
because the rou	urds were hitting too	close to the C	AT CP. At 030	5 CAP
4-2-3 recieved	more enemy mortar fire	e which landed	200 meters sh	ort of
CAP CP. Quang	Tri Base Defense was	again called f	or counter fir	e mission
ECHO - (Results)	_			
Zono - (mesance)			 	
	·			
POXTROT - PT/KIA	GOLF - Fr/WI	A O HOTE	I_ Fr/MIA)
	O (C) JULIET - 1			
	Captured) Negative			
MIKE - (Equipmen	nt/Documents) Negativ	C		
NOVEMBER - (Com	mand Action Taken)			
	·		-	
OCOAD /7-445-3	Tabada - M-3 P	Final		
COCCET - (TELETE)	l, Interim, or Final Re	port/		

8.5 KM Northeast OF CHARLIE - (When, DTG INCIDENT OCCURED) DELTA - (Who, What, How) While in night CAP 4-3-2 and stated he wanted to Chieu He had (1) Chinese 9mm pistol with 5 rou	Quang T 122000H CP,(1) N Hoi. He	ri City Jan 69 WA Lieutena	nt approached
CHARLIE - (When, DTG INCIDENT OCCURED) BLITA - (Who, What, How) While in night CAP 4-3-2 and stated he wanted to Chieu	122000H CP,(1) N Hoi. He	Jan 69 WA Lieutena	nt approached
CAP 4-3-2 and stated he wanted to Chieu	CP,(1) N	WA Lieutena	nt approached
CAP 4-3-2 and stated he wanted to Chieu	Hoi. He		
		was from K	8 NVA Bn.
He had (1) Chinese 9mm pistol with 5 rou	inds.		
ECHO - (Results)			
<u> </u>			•
0	^		0
POXTROT - Fr/KIA O GOLF - Fr/WIA _			
INDIA - E_n/EIA \bigcirc (C) JULIET - E_n/C			- Ba/Sus
LDM - (Weapons Captured) (1) Chinese 9	mm pisto	1	
III - (Equipment/Documents) Negative			
OVERHER - (Command Action Taken) Turne	d NVA in	to Listrict	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
			
			
			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

ALPHA - (Unit so	ending re	port)CAC	0 4–3		
				361590	COORD,
BRAVO - (Where) 6.5	104	Northeast	OF Quang	Tri City	•
CHARLIE - (When	DTG INC	IDENT OCCURED)122230	H Jan 69	•
UELTA - (Who, Wi was made with	hat, How) unknown r	PF Platoo	n #40 was in Enemy fired	position when claymore or that	rew
grenade,(PFs d	id not kr	now which).			
<u> </u>		······	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
	······································	····			
ECHO - (Results	CAP 4-	3-2 sent react	ionary force	to area, but o	contact
was broken be					
unable to land	because	of weather. (CAP 4-3-2 ass	isted FF unit i	n com-
pleteing MEDEVA	C by boa	t			
FOXTROT - Fr/KI	2 (P.	F) GOLF - Fr/WI	6 (FF) HO	TEL- Fr/MIA	0
INDIA - En/KIA	· (c) juliet - :	En/Captrd	0 MIO - B	/Ses
LIMA - (Weapons					
MIKE - (Equipmen					
NOVEMBER - (Com					\
•					
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
					
OSCAR - (Initial	L, Interi	m, or Pinal R	eport)F	inal	

ALPHA -	· (Unit send	ing report) CACO	4-1		
BRAVO -	(Where) IN	Quang Tri	Province	274613	COORD,
	2	KM East	OF Dong H	la City	•
CHARLIE	- (When, D	TG INCIDENT OCCUR	ED) 122330H	I Jan 69	·•
DELTA -	(Who, What	, How) (8) VC w	ere sighted wa	lking on the t	trail leadin
to CAF	4-1-6 nigh	t position. When	VC were 6 to	8 meters away	the CAP
opened	l fire with	M-16 and M-79 illu	umination. CA	P called for a	artillary
illumi	nation and	recalled CAP patro	ol to standby	as reactionary	y force.
всно -	(Results)	Search of area m	revealed 2 dea	d VC, 2 assau]	t rifles
	pounds of	**			
	····				
	 				
		0	^		
		GOLF - Fr			
		(c) JULIET			De/Sus_0
	-	ptured) 2 PPS-			
MIKE -	(Equipment/	Documents) Rice	and money co.	llection recor	ds
NOVEMBE	R - (Comman	d Action Taken) _	Weapons and co	ollection reco	rds
forward	ded to List	rict.	·		
			-		

ALPHA -	(Unit sendi	ng report)CA	CO 4 - 2	•	
BRAVO -	(Where) IN	Quang Tri	PROVINCE _	309478	COORD,
		Southwest	OF Quang	Tri City	·•
CHARLIE	- (Mhen, DI	G INCIDENT OCCURE	D) 131915H Ja	n 69	·•
DBLTA -	(Who, What,	How) A 4-2-6 CA	P patrol heard	movement and	immediatel
made co	ontact with	(5) VC carrying a	utomatic weapo	ns. Patrol l	aid down
		d VC immediately			
and pic	cked up (2)	vcs			منيومات سيدراد بيدوداد سب
BCHO - ((Results)			·	
ه ه واصف بدوویتی					
BAYERAE	P- /774	O COLE PA	7. 1 (FF) 110F	TOT S. Arts	0
		GOLF - Fr/W			_
		(C) JULIET -	an/captro	= 11110 - 1	SE/568_~
		tured) Negative	•	·	
		ocuments) Negat	14e	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
NOVEMBEE	R - (Command	Action Taken)			
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					····
	·				
OSCAR -	(Initial, L	aterim, or Final	Report) Fina	.1	

ALPHA - (Unit sending	g report) CACO 4-1		-	
BRAVO - (Where) IN _	Quang Tri	_ PROVINCE	232631	COORD
2	North	OFDong	Ha City	·•
CHARLIE - (When, DTG	INCIDENT OCCURED	132240	H Jan 69	·•
DELTA - (Who, What,	How) Searchligh	t team worki	ng with CAF 4	-1-4
spotted (1) VC outs				
on. The VC panicke	d and ran toward t	he Northwest	. The guard	opened
up with an M-16. The	he VC escaped behi	nd a hill.		
ECHO - (Results)	(2) USMC and (3) F	Fs swent the	area of wire	and last
area where the VC w				
ates wifets off AC M	as spouded, negar	TAQ 1.09MTAD	ou oue pweeb.	
		and the same the same who are the same to the same the same the same the same to the same		
			The second section of the sect	
POXTROT - Pr/KIA	GOLF - Pr/WIA	O 807	TEL- PP/MIA	0
INDIA - Bo/KIA O	(c) juliet - 1	in/Captrd	O 1000 - 1	In/Sus_0
LIMA - (Weapons Capt	wood) Negative	9		, -
MIKE - (Equipment/Do				
NOVEMBER - (Command				g and the first (to be seen a published to the shape becomes
and the Control and America and the Control of the America and the Control of the				
		/		
etta en				
and the second				
OSCAR - (Initial, In	terim, or Final Re	port)	Final	

DECLASSIFIED

ALPHA -	· (Unit se	nding report	.) 4-3			
					YD 345617	COORD
	7.0	KM	NW	OF Quang T	ri City	 •
CHARLIE	- (When,	DTG INCIDEN	T OCCURED)	171845H	Jan 69	······································
DELTA -	(Who, Wh	at, How)	Supply bea	t was return	ing from CAP 4-	-3-6
frem	a resupply	v mission.	At 6eerd Y	D 345617. th	e eccupants wer	re fired
en_by	r unknasn	size enemy f	erce with	small arms f	ire. Operator	of the
heat_	mayed from	m the ambush	site as f	ast as pessi	ble.	
		······································			 	
····	·					*
в сно ~	(Results)	_Negative	enemy casu	altics. One	USMC KIA and	ene
dama	ged heat.					
	·					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	,					
					EL- Fr/MIA	
INDIA -	En/KIA _	<u> </u>	Juliet - e	n/Ceptrd	<u> </u>	/Ses_ 0_
						·
		t/Documents)				
NOVEMBE	R - (Comm	and Action T	aken) <u>M</u>	EDEVACED		
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
 -						
			•			·
OSCAR -	(Initial.	. Interim. o	r Final Ra	port) Fi	nal	

ALPHA - (Unit sending report) 4-2-6
BRAVO - (Where) IN Quang Tri PROVINCE YD314485 COORD,
OF
CHARLIE - (When, DTG INCIDENT OCCURED) 192135H
DELTA - (Who, What, How) PF element from CAF-4-2-6 returning from ambush
site was ambushed by approx. 15 to 20 VC. Ambush was sprung with (5) clay
mores, TNT, and heavy volume AWF. PF/USMC CP element reacted to engagemen
as did 4-2-6 ambush activity to provide security for medevac.
ECHO - (Results)
FOXTROT - Fr/KIA 9 GOLF - Fr/WIA 7 HOTEL- Fr/MIA 0
IMDIA - En/KIA 1 (C) JULIET - En/Captrd 0 KILO - En/Sus 0
LIMA - (Weapens XCOPUMEN) (7) M-16 lost by PF element
MIKE - (Equipment/Documents) None
NOVEMBER - (Command Action Taken) After action report being prepared
(NOTE: District officials did not know about this special activity which
was run by PF element only.)
OSCAR - (Initial, Interim, or Final Report) FINAL

ALPHA - (Ur	n it s endi	ing report	caco-1	_1_(CAP_4_	2-2)	
BRAVO - (W	ere) IN	Quang T	ri .	_ PROVINCE	YD275574	COORD
	6	MX	NW	OF Quang	Tri City	•
CHARLIE - ((When, Di	G INCIDE	NT OCCURED	200800H	Jan 69	•
DELTA - (W	no, What,	How) _(:	26) Vietnam	nese women c	arrying moder	ate amounts
foodstuffs	were ap	rehended	in an area	a placed off	-limits by th	e District
Chief.					·	
						
RCHO - (Res	mlte) ī	ICS +mane	nowted to I	District for	interrogatio	n. Were
questioned.	caution	ned and re	eleased.	·		
						
	 .					
						
FOXTROT - F	7/KIA _	O GOI	F - Fr/WIA	_ о но	TEL- Fr/MIA _	0
INDIA - En/	KIA	(c)	Juliet – e	In/Captrd	<u> </u>	Da/Sus 26
LIMA - (Wea	pons Cap	tured) _	N/A			
MIKE - (Equ	ipment/D	ocuments)	N/A			
NOVEMBER -	(Command	Action 1	aken) NO	NE		
			<u> </u>			
						······································
			 .			
						·
			- 			
OSCAR - (In	dtial, I	nterim, e	r Final Re	port)FIN	AL	

ALPHA -	(Unit sendi	ng report)	3		
beavo -	(Where) IN	Quang Tri	PROVINCE _	YD 367581	_ COORD,
	4.0	KM NE «	OF Quang 1	ri City	**************************************
CHARLIE	- (When, DT	G INCIDENT OCCURE	D) 200930H J:	ın 69	°
DELTA =	(Who, What,	How)CAP_4-3-3	shad intelliger	nce of bunker pos	sitiøn_
<u>in use</u>	by VC. At	coord YD 367851.	CAP searched t	thoroughly and fo	ound
_ a spec	l of demoli	tion cord, and 10	hi Comm grena	des. Also found	<u></u>
papers	referring	te the PF Plt. Ld:	. of PF Plt.	24, requesting t	he
peaple	living the	re to obtain phote	graph of him a	and pass it on to) a
suicid	e squad for	his assination.	$T_{ m We}$ (2) squad:	s of PFs assisted	l in
ECHO - (and search. Results)	The demelition	cord is in 4-	3-3's possession.	. The
		ies were blown up			
were_	given to the	National Police	whe assisted :	in imtelligence m	epert.
FOXTROT -	- Fr/KIA	O GOLF - Fr/W	IA O HOT	EL- Fr/MIA O	
		(c) Julier -		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		tured) None	·	· ·	
MIKE - (1	Equipment/D	ocuments) Found	i wanted pester	r and instruction	15.
NOVEMBER	- (Command	Action Taken) I	formed 4th CAC	G(S=3) and 7 th G	IT
OSCAR -	(Intetal, L	eterim, er Pinal	Report) Fins	1	

BRAVO - (Where) IN				
KN				
CHARLIE - (When, DTG I	NCIDENT OCCUR	ED) 201645	H Jan 69	·
DELTA - (Who, What, Hor) Villager	s reported t	o CAI 4-3-6 t	hat approx.
a platoon of VC/NVA we	re headed for	their posit	ion. CAP sen	t out ratrol
to above grid and obse	rved (2) peop	le. Called	to them to ha	It but the (2
ran in opposite direct	ion. CAP fir	ed over thei	r heads with	negative resu
and the people disappe		- -	i	
ative results and retu				
•				
CHO - (Results) n/a		_ 		
POXTROT - Pr/KIA O	GOLF - Fr/	WTA	HOTEL- Fr/MIA	0
INDIA - En/KIA _ O	(c) JULIET	- En/Captrd		
INDIA - En/KIA O	(C) JULIET	- En/Captrd		
INDIA - En/KIA O LIMA - (Weapons Capture EIKE - (Equipment/Document	(C) JULIET ed) MONE ments) MO	- En/Captrd		
INDIA - En/KIA O LIMA - (Weapons Capture EIKE - (Equipment/Document	(C) JULIET ed) MONE ments) MO	- En/Captrd		
INDIA - En/KIA O LIMA - (Weapons Capture IKE - (Equipment/Document	(C) JULIET ed) MONE ments) MO	- En/Captrd		
INDIA - En/KIA O LIMA - (Weapons Capture IKE - (Equipment/Document	(C) JULIET ed) MONE ments) MO	- En/Captrd		
INDIA - En/KIA O LIMA - (Weapons Capture IKE - (Equipment/Document	(C) JULIET ed) MONE ments) MO	- En/Captrd		
FOXTROT - Fr/KIA O INDIA - En/KIA O LIMA - (Weapens Capture MIKE - (Equipment/Document Act	(C) JULIET ed) MONE ments) MO	- En/Captrd		

C	HARLIE - (When, DTG INCIDENT OCCURED) 211230H Jan 69
D	BLTA - (Who, What, How) At about 211000H, CAP 4-3-3 unit received
_	intell from National Police that VCS were in bunker at coord YD 367577
_	CAF responded, received 3 rounds incoming AK-47 fire, and flushed one
	male from bunker with CS.
_	
-	
	CHO - (Results) The bunker was grenaded and entered and one young
_	(about 23) female and 1 AK_A7 were in bunker. Female died of grenade
_	wounds shortly thereafter. Male VC gave location of another bunker
_	at YD 360570. Upon arrival at second bunker, VC ran into brush and
	was killed by patrol. The 2d bunker contained nothing, the 1st contain recruiting documents, photos, leaflets and records which were given to OXTROT - Fr/KIA O GOLF - Fr/WIA O HOTEL Fr/KIA O
	MDIA - Rn/KIA 2 (C) JULIET - Rn/Captrd 0 KILO - Rn/Sus 0
L	DM - (Weapons Captured) one AK-47
K	IKE - (Equipment/Documents) Decuments as described.
H	OVERHEER - (Command Action Taken) Bedies taken to Trieu Phong District

ALPHA -	(Unit se	ending rep	ort)4-	3	-	
BRAVO -					YD 377546	
	5.0	na	SE	OF Quang	Tri City	•
CHARLIE					an 69	
Delta -	(Who, Wh	at, How)	One Vie	tnamese boy, a	ge 14, reported	d to CAP
					at coord YD 37	
-	1941. - 1864 - 194			·	,	

	/a a. \	0 t T:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
ECHO - ((Results)	CAP /	-3-4 checke	d the bunker a	nd found 57 M-7	79 HE
<u>round</u>	s ⊙f ammu	mitien.				
						
POXYROA	- Pratia	0	GOLF - F-/	eta O Ho	TEL- Pr/NIA	0
					O 100 - Be	
				Buy ospora		7 045
		Captured)			UF	
			-	rounds of M-79		
				estreyed the a	mme and paid VI	P funds
•f GV	N \$700 f	or the ini	fermation.			
OSCAD -	(Tp1+4-1	Totania	an Pina?	Report) Fin	~1	
~~~~	A work ATENT	8	AL LIMET	mhote) tru		

ALPHA -	(Unit sendi	ng repo	rt)	4-2		-	
BRAVO -	(Where) IN	Quang	Tri	P	BOVINCE	YD 324522	COORD,
	1.0	KM	E	OF .	Quang	Tri City	•
CHARLIE	- (When, DT	G INCID	ENT OCCU	RED)2	77530H	Ian 69	0
Delta -	(Who, What,	How)_	CAP 1	2_3_snet	ted thre	e VC at coor	1 YD 324522
			-			nder small ar	
						ed for and wh	
•							
Centac	C Was DIGRE	1					<del></del>
			<del> </del>		<del>سون اسیور ایس</del>	<del></del>	
	/a a. \	Canada					
		Search	i team sw	ept the	area ei	centact with	negative_
****	results						
	<del></del>	<del></del>	<del>, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,</del>				
	<u> </u>			<del></del>			
POXTROT	- Pr/KIA	<u> </u>	OLF - Fr	/WIA	0 но	TEL- Pr/MIA _	0
IMDIA -	En/KIAO	(c)	JULIET	- En/C	ptrd	<u> </u>	Ba/Ses_0
LDM - (	Weapons Cap	tured)	None				
mike - (	Equipment/D	ocument	s) No	ne			
	i - (Command						
	(00		· - <del></del>		<del></del>		,
	<del></del>		· · · · · ·				
	<del></del>	<u> </u>	<del></del>			*	
		- <del></del>					
		<del></del>		·			
OSCAR -	(Initial, I	nterim,	or Pina	l Report	.)Fir	nal	

ALPHA -	(Unit sen	ding rep	ort)	4-2	<del> </del>	_		
BRAVO -	(Where) I	V <u>Guang</u>	Tri	F	ROVINCE .	YD	437495	COORD,
	2.0	_ xx	NE	OF	Qu <b>a</b> ng	Tri	City	•
CHARLIE	- (When,	DTG INCI	DENT OC	CURED)	251100H	Jan	69	
DELTA -	(Who, What	t, How)	An l	MTT 4-1 p	atrol lo	cated	25 bunke	ers af coord
YD 43	7495 with	fighting	holes	supportin	g them.	15 o	f the bur	nkers were
belei	ved to be	VC posit	ions.	10 of the	bunkers	were	in home:	ef villager
for	protection	•			,			
***								
ECHO - (	(Results)	Bunkers	were s	earched w	rith negat	tive	results.	Inspection
of th	e bunkers	indicate	d they	were larg	e enough	to h	old 15 pe	eople each.
FOXTROT	- Pr/KIA	0 (	GOLF - 1	Pr/WIA	0 <b>HO</b> 7	rel-	Pr/MIA	0
								Da/Sus_0
	(Weapons Ca							
	(Equipment)							
	,		-					nd destreved
								filled in the
	ting besit							
		Lelio						
	<del></del>							
OSCAP -	(Initial,	Interin	or M.	al Pana-	<b>)</b> 174-	na 1		<del></del>
~~~~	/		, 44 541	wahat	·/	11-1		

ALPHA - (Unit sending report) 4-1		•	
BRAVO - (Where) IN Quang Tri	PROVINCE _	YD 218629	COORD
0.5 M E	P Dong Ha	City	·
CHARLIE - (When, DTG INCIDENT OCCURED)	260945H	Jan 69	
DELTA - (Who, What, How) While on pat	rol. CAP 4-	1-4 lecated ni	ne tons
of rice and an unusual amount of med	ical suppli	es,in two hous	es at
coard MD 218629.			
ECHO - (Results) Seven detainees from	the tue hav	ses were taken	inte
custedy and turned ever to District H	as, fer one	stioning.	
			
		والمراواة الكرواء المراواة والمراواة والمراواة والمراواة والمراواة والمراواة والمراواة والمراواة والمراواة	
POXTROT - Pr/KIA _ O _ GOLF - Pr/WIA	O 1107	EI. Pr/MTA	0
INDIA - Bn/KIA O (C) JULIET - En			
\			•
LIMA - (Weapons Captured) Nanc			
MIKE - (Equipment/Documents) Nine tens			
NOVEMBER - (Command Action Taken) Q-11c	cted the 9	tens of rice.	4 benza-
there pericillin syrettes. 8 bettles	of Isonized	tablets, 5 ca	lcium
gluceheptonate syrettes and turned ev	er to Distr	ict Hqs.	
		-	
OSCAR - (Initial, Interim, or Final Rep		deal	را سمون ساینهای استهاری
mount is freezers to repaired as stuff web	~*~/	1138 L	

ALPHA - (Unit sending report)
BRAVO - (Where) IN Quang Tri PROVINCE YD 307478 COORD,
6.0 KM SW OF Quang Tri City
CHARLIE - (When, DTG INCIDENT OCCURED) 262330H Jan. 69
DRLTA - (Who, What, How) An element from CAP 4-2-6 while in night CP
location received ten to twelve rounds of incoming mortar fire in a
one minute period. Rounds appeared to come from Northeast.
•
ECHO - (Results) Injured Marines and PFs Medevacced to III Med by air.
Evacuation completed at 2330 hours.
7 USMC (E) POXTROT - Fr/KIA O GOLF - Fr/WIA 5 PF (E) HOTEL - Fr/MIA O
INDIA - En/KIA O (C) JULIET - En/Captro O KILO - En/Sus O
LIMA - (Weapens Captured) None
MIKE - (Equipment/Documents) None
NOVEMBER - (Command Action Taken) 1st Bde, 5th Mech Div (USA) notified
Follow up indicates they were friendly rounds from U.S.Army at LZ Sharon.
OSCAR - (Initial, Interim, or Final Report) Final

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ALPHA -	(Unit send	ling repor	t)4-	2	YD 384498	
					YD 384504	
	5.0	104	SE	OF Quang T	ri City	•
CHARLIE	- (When, I	TG INCIDE	ENT OCCURE	270930H	Jan 69	°
Delpa -	(Who, What	, How)	A lecal	villager infor	med CAF 4-2-1 •	f the
locati	ion of two	beoby tra	apped gren	ades at coord	YD 394498 and Y	D 384504.
	<u> </u>					
RCHO - ()	Results)	CAP /1=2	2-1 checke	d the area and	found two book	v trapred
					EL- Fr/MIA MILO - Bn/	
	Equipment/			1		
	-				n V\$1200 fer re	perting
the	informati	ion.				
,			de came for Vet V		,	
OSCAR -	(Initial,	Interim,	or Final	deport)	Final	

ALPHA - (Unit sending report)			
BRAVO - (Where) IN Quang Tri PROVI	ince _	YD 3225	5 COORD,
IDf OF	Ouang J	ri City	•
CHARLIE - (When, DTG INCIDENT OCCURED) 27	1400H .	lan 69	•
DELTA - (Who, What, How)While an patral C.		-	
_30 prepaganda leaflets of 7 types spread ale	ong tra	il. Pe	Liced
up les flets			
ECHO - (Results) N/A			
	·····	·	
			
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
FOXTROT - Pr/KIAO GOLP - Fr/WIAO	HOTE	I- Fr/M	
INDIA - En/KIA O (C) JULIET - En/Captz	<u> </u>	m	- Ba/Sus_0
LDM - (Weapons Captured) None			
MIKE - (Equipment/Documents) 30 leaflets			
NOVEMBER - (Command Action Taken) Samples	deliver	red to D	Istrict and
femended to III MAR under separate cave	77.		
			and the second s
			:
			-

	46 20	4-1 BOOUTNOE	•	COOPIN.
	1.44	PROVINCE	•	
2.5	N N	OF Deng	Ha City	*
CHARLIE - (When, I	TG INCIDENT O	280800H	Jan 69	·•
DELTA - (Who, What	. How) CAP	4-1-4 patrel found	appreximately 2	200 VC
Teatlers scarter	ed along trail	l at coerd YD 2286		
			i	
	-			
ECHO - (Results) _	Feliced up le	eaflets and turned	in to CACO 4-1	Has.
		<u>,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,</u>		
	 			
BOYEDOR B. AVTA	COLD	P. 4574 0 110	and a beta	^
POXTROT - Pr/KIA _				
IMDIA - En/KIA	<u> </u>	IET - En/Captrd	<u> </u>	/Sus
LIMA - (Weapons Ca	ptured) Non	ne		
MIKE - (Equipment/				
NOVEMBER - (Comman	d Action Take:	n) Samples forwar	ded to District	Hqs.
and III MAF under	separate cov	er.		
	•			
			:	
····				
	·			

ALPHA -	(Unit sendi	ng report)	2-7		
BRAVO -	(Where) IN	Quang Tri	PROVINCE _	YD 400517	COORD
	6.0	M East	OF	Tri City	 •
CHARLIE	- (When, Di	G INCIDENT OCCUR	ED) 2810301	1 Jan 69	·•
		How) Patrol lec			
sand a	and legs whi	ch shewed signs e	f recent eccupa	tien. Hai Lang	
	ict Headquar	ters notified.			
					
			·		
					
ECHO -	(Results) _	Negative			
			·		
					
	<u> </u>				
		O GOLF - Fr/			
INDIA -	En/KIAO	(C) JULIET	- En/Captrd	KILO - Ba/	Sus 0
LDM - ((Weapons Cap	tured) Nene			
mike - ((Equipment/D	ocuments) Nene			
novembei	R - (Command	Action Taken) _	Army engineers	destreyed 7 bur	kers.
Retu	urned next d	ay to destey rema	ining 3.		
. 					····
		 			
OSCAR -	(Initial, I	nterim, or Pinel	Report) Fine	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

ALPHA -	(Unit sendi	ng report)4	_1		
BRAVO -	(Where) IN	Quang Tri	PROVINCE _	YD 280575	COORD
	0.5	KM SW	OF Deng l	la City	 •
CHARLIE	- (When, DT	G INCIDENT OCCUR	ED) 29100H Jar	. 69	•
		How) Vietn	•		
					<u> </u>
fuses	to OAI 4-1-	7		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>	
					
	····	······································			
ECHO - (Results)	Negative			
					•
			·······		
					
	·····				
POXTROT	- P7/KIA	O GOLF - Fr/	WIA O HOT	IL Pr/MIA)
INDIA -	Bn/KIA 0	(c) Juliet	- En/Captrd	MI - 180/	Ses_ 0
LIMA - (Weapons Cap	tured) None		<u> </u>	
		ocuments) No			
		Action Taken)			
		•,			
turni	ng in the or	rdinance. Ordina	ince was turned	ever to EOD for	<u> </u>
dispe	sal.				
-,-,-,-,-					
OSCAR -	(Initial. I	aterim, or Final	Report) Final		
~~~	/		h		·

ALPHA - (Unit sendi					
BRAVO - (Where) IN	Cuang Tri	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	rovince _	YD 285566	COORD
0.5	IOMSW	OF	Dong Ha	City	
CHARLIE - (When, DI	G INCIDENT	OCCURED)	291700H J	an 69	· · · · · ·
DELTA - (Who, What,	How)	P from CAP	4-1-7 pic	ked up ane S	uspect
female moving in					
YD 285566.					
10 20))00.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<del> </del>	<del></del>	١	
	<del></del>			<del></del>	
	<del>-,, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -,</del>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<del></del>		
ECHO - (Results)	Negative				
	<del></del>				
POXTROT - Pr/KIA	O GOLF	_ P- ATA	О нот	EI_ P-/MIA	0
INDIA - En/KIA				<u> </u>	NE/ SES
LDM - (Weapons Cap			!		<del></del>
MIKE - (Equipment/D	ocuments)_	None	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
NOVEMBER - (Command	Action Tak	en) Sus	ect turns	ed ever to D	istrict Has.
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			<u></u>
			,		
			•		

ALPHA - (Unit	sending report	.) <u>4-1</u>		- :	
BRAVO - (Where	) IN <u>uang</u>	Tri	PROVINCE .	YD 283574	COORD,
6.	0 <b>IX</b> N	M OF	Guang	Tri City	•
	n, DTG INCIDEN			I .	
	What, How)			•	
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## **DECLASSIFIED**

DRAFTER W	.M. WILLIA	MSON
SECT S-3		

PRIORITY	090531	Z JAN 69
THITOTHE	ひろひろうま	2 U (ALC)

FM: FOURTH CAG TO: CG III MAF

(ATTN: DIRCAP)

UNCLAS E F T O (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

CHANGE OF PF PLT WITH CAP

1. EFFECTIVE 8JAN69 PF PLT #66 WAS ASSIGNED BY MAI LINH DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS TO WORK WITH CAP 4-2-3. REASON FOR CHANGE, PF PLT #57 WAS ASSIGNED A NEW MISSION BY ITS HEADQUARTERS.
BT

CCN	19/9JAN	TIME	r <b>el</b>	RY	
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DRAFTER W. M. WILLIAMSON SECT 3-3 PHONE LTH CAG

PRIORITY	150151	Z JAN69		
FM: FOURTH TO: CG III (ATTN:			:	
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COMPLETION	of MTT 4-1 TRA	LINING	:	
l. ON 11JA WITH PF PLT	N1969 HTT 4-1 #18 AT COORD	COMPLETED A YD 385470 1	L TWO WEEK IN HAI LANG	TRAINING CYCLE DISTRICT.
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CWO T

			DRAFTER W. SECT S-3 CWO	PHONE Lth CAG
PRIORITY _	210127	Z JAN 69		
FM: FOURT				
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MTT TRAIN	ing of PF uni	T AND ACTI	VATION OF NE	CAP.
1. ON 20 #8 AT COOR	JANUARY 1969 RD YD 425490	MTT 4-1 C	OMMENCED TRAI G DISTRICT.	INING PP PLT
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DRAFT	ER	J.C.	WILS	ON
SECT	3-3	PHO	NE 4t	h CAG
CMO _				

ROUTINE	Z JAN 69	
FOR EMPLOYME WORK GRIDS Y PLATOON 114 CONTROL OF C 34 VICE 33 1	MAF  B N T I A L  AP, III MAF  IV CHOPPED TWO USMC  ENT WITH PF PLATOONS  TO 2362,2462 AND 236  TO WORK GRIDS 2561  ACO 4-1. CAP 4-1-6  IN CAP 4-1-6 AOC. O  4TH CAG TO AUGMENT	SQUADS OPCON DONG HA DISTRIC #80 AND 114. PLATOON 80 TO 1,2461 NORTH OF RIVER. AND 2661. BOTH WILL BE UNDE NOW WORKING WITH PF PLATOON NE USMC SQUAD CHOPPED FROM 4-2-6 FOR THIRTY DAYS AT
CCN	TIME	REL BY

# DECLASSIFIED

DRAFTER J.C. WILSON SECT S-3 PHONE 4th CAG CWO_

PRIURI	TY_							ALN	D>								
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4 OF COPIES
4th Combined Action Group
4uang Tri Province, Vietnam
Dec 1968

PSYCFS Operation Order 3-68

Time Zone: H

### 1. SITUATION

### a. Enemy Forces

- (1) VC Cadre of South Vietnamese descent.
- (2) VC Cadre who went to North Vietnam to join the NVA and who have returned to South Vietnam.
  - (3) MVA Cadre

### b. Friendly Forces

- (1) Vietnamese Information Service (VIS)
- (2) DICCC Personnel
- (3) Hamlet/Village Officials
- (4) Police Field Forces
- (5) U.S. and Free World Forces in ACs.
- 2. <u>MISSION</u>. The 4th Combined Action Group will conduct an aggressive psychological warfare campaign to induce the enemy forces and their supporters to rally to the Government of the Republic of Vietnam.

#### 3. EXECUTION

e. Concept of Operation. Commencing on 9 December 1968, CACO/CAP operations will incorporate a variety of 18YO'S measures to ensure maximum dissemination of the specified themes and accomplishment of the FSYCFS mission set forth above.

## b. The 4th CAG FSYOFS Officer will:

- (1) Coordinate all (ACO's operations.
- (2) Distribute posters, leaflets, and other materials to CACOs as necessary to support program.
- (3) Assign Armed Propaganda Teams, as available, to meet the requirements of the plan.
- (4) Arrange for aerial broadcasts throughout the campaign and coordinate such operations with CACCs.



## c. CACOs vill:

- (1) Coordinate all CAP FSYOPS efforts
- (2) Continue to support awards campaign by using VIP funds.
- (3) Employ assigned Armed Propaganda Teams as follows:
  - (a) 9-14 December to announce the Chieu Hoi Program
  - (b) 23-31 December to announce progress of Chieu Hoi Program
- (c) 6-11 January to encourage VC/NVA to rally and be home for TET.
  - (d) 13-18 January to announce the progress of Chieu Hoi Program.

## d. CAPs will execute the following PSYOPS campaign:

- (1) 9-14 December, distribute and post poster #7-357 in key locations and distribute leaflet #2274 (Annex A)
- (2) 16-21 December, distribute and post poster #7-503 and poster #7-548 in key locations (Annex A)
  - (3) 23-28 December, distribute leaflets #2779 and #7=571 (Annex A)
  - (4) 6-11 January, distribute leaflets #7-605 and #7-497 (Annex A)
- (5) 13-18 January, establish daily checkpoints in and off the rath area for ID Card checks.
  - (6) 20-25 January, distribute leaflet #244-339 (Annex A)
- (7) Provide security for Armed Propaganda Teams during periods as outlined in paragraph 3.c.(3) above.

#### e. Coordinating Instructions

- (1) Ensure thorough, systematic coverage of all hamlets in assigned area when making leaflet distribution.
- (2) Hand leaflets to individuals. Urge PFs to mingle with the people and discuss leaflet contents during distribution.

## 4. ADMINISTRATION and LOGISTICS

### a. Administration

- (1) Special material may be requested through the S-3 Officer
- (2) Turn Chieu Hoi ralliers over to respective CACOs immediately.

#### b. Logistics

(1) Supplies will be delivered to CACC CFs.

(2) Any request for special transportation should be submitted to this Headquarters, attention S-4 at least 24 hours in advance.

# 5. COMMAND and COMMUNICATION-ELECTRONICS

a. No change from present procedures.

J. E. GREENWOOD

Lieutemant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps

Commanding

### ANNEX:

▲ - PSYCPS Material

#### ANNEX A

The following list is the themes of materials that were attatched as Annex A.

- 1. GVN appeals to NVA soldiers.
- 2. Chieu Hoi appeals and Rally instructions.
- 3. The Hand of Friendship is extended to you.
- 4. The GVN is waiting with open arms.
- 5. Why die of malaria? Rally now!
- 6. Your leaders deceive you. Rally now!7. Now is the time to Rally.
- 8. The GVN will welcome you.
- 9. Rally and live with the GVN.

ANNEX A to FSYOPS Operation Order 3 - 68

Copy No ofCopiles 4th Combined Action Group Quang Tri Province, Vietnam 1200H 27 Jan 1969 1-69

#### PSYOFS Operation Order 1-69

- Ref: (a) Vietnam Maps; 1;50,000; sheet number 6442I, 6442II, 6442III, 6442**IV** 
  - (b) MACJ3-11, PSYOPS Policy Guidance No. 75 from USMACV dtd 26 Dec 1968
  - (c) CG III MAF Msg R 14090Z Jan 1969

#### Time Zone: H

- 1. SITUATION
  - a. Enemy Forces. Annex A (Intelligence)
  - Friendly Forces.
    - (1) Vietnamese Information Service
    - (2) DIOCC Personal
    - (3) Hamlet/Village Officials
    - (4) Police Field Force
    - (5) Armed Propaganda Teams
    - (6) U. S. and FWF in Quang Tri Province
  - c. Attachments and Detachments
    - (1) APT teams available for specific missions upon request to the Group S-3
- 2. MISSION. To conduct Psychological Operations in assigned areas of coordination to support the nationwide TET 1969 Campaign.

## 3. EXECUTION.

- Concept of Operation. Conduct a three phase operation to underscore the acceptance of the Republic of Vietnam Government by the people, to focus attention on the Chieu Hoi and Dai Doan Kit Programs, and to exploit the traditional TFT season as a means of influencing the people.
- b. Combined Action Companies. Make leaflet distributions; conduct visits to Chieu Hoi Center for known Viet Cong sympathizers; arrange face-to-face meetings between village officials, PF's and the people to emphasize the Awards Frogram, Chieu Hoi program and the support of the Government by the people.
- c. Group FSYOFS Officer. Coordinate and provide logistical support for the TET campaign.
  - d. Coordinating Instructions.
    - Operational Fhases.
      - (a) Fre-TET
      - (b) TET

25Jan69 to 16Feb69

17Feb69 to 19Feb69

(c) Post-TET

20Feb69 to 24Mar69

(2) Schedule for Leaflet Listribution and Poster Lisplay:

1 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	All is it	800K	IFAPIET #	THORE
i−3 Feb	7-516-68		7-500-68 7-630-68	Awards (Mai-Linh only)
-7 Feb	7-548-68	Qua Con	2931, 2930	Chieu Hoi
3-19 Feb	<b>290</b> 5		2944, 2947 2941	TET
0-23 Teb	7 <b>-</b> 506-68 SP-1271		TBA	Support your government

distional leaflet distribution will be covered by frag order.

- (3) Leaflets will be delivered directly to the adults. Maximum use will be made of the PF in the PSYOPS Campaign. They will be encouraged to discuss leaflet contents with the people at the time of delivery.
- (4) APT teams will be dispatched by the PSYOPS officer to work a particular village. Their mission will be assigned and coordinated at the CAG level.
- (5) Visits to the Chieu Hoi center will be conducted on 100900 H Feb for VC families and sympathizers in accordance with the schedule below. CACOs and CAFs will work through village and hamlet officials and encourage them and a representative number of PFs to accompany the villagers to the center.
  - (a) 6Feb69 CAPs: 4-1-4, 4-2-1, 4-3-2
  - (b)10Feb69 CAPs: 4-1-5, 4-2-3, 4-3-3
  - (c)12Feb69 CAIs: 4-1-6, 4-2-6, 4-3-4, 4-1-5
  - (c,14Feb69 CAPs: 4-1-7, 4-2-7, 4-3-5 -2-8
- (6) Emphasize the Volunteer Information Frogram (VIP) employing the rates of payment listed in Annex B. CAP leaders will carry ample Awards Funds to pay on the stot for information or ordnance. Awards may be made to any Vietnamese civilian within the guide lines of Annex B. Turing the period 1-3 Feb, leaflets and posters will be distributed. Advertise these awards.
- (7) Province officials will concuct a Fre-TET celebration at Quang Tri City on 4 Feb 1969.

### 4. ALMINISTRATION and LOGISTICS

- a. Administration.
  - (1) Leaflets and posters will be distributed by this headquarters to the CACOs.
  - (2) Weekly FSYOPS report due by 1600 each Friday using the revised

format listed in Annex C.

(3) Significant observations regarding Pshchological Operations and results of various activities will be sent by spot report or memo to the S-3.

## b LOGISTICS.

- (1) Transportation requests for Chieu Hoi center visits to be submitted 24 hours prior to the transportation need.
- (2) Awards funds distributed to all CAPs by 29 Jan.
- (3) Group S-4 provide food for the Chieu Hoi center visit on 10 Feb. 69.
- (4) Group S-4 provide hand-held loud speakers for each CACO and coordinate food preparation with the center.

# Command and Communications-Electronics

. Current COI and CommSOP.

J. E. GREENWOOD
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps
Commanding

#### ANNEXE.:

- A. Intelligence
- B. Awards
- C. Report Form

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Annex 4. (Intelligence) to PSYOFS Order 1-69

Hef: (a) Vietnam Maps; 1:50,000; sheet numbers 6442I, 6442II, 6442III, 6442IV

#### Zone: H

Summary of Enemy Situation. See current intelligence summaries.

## Essential Elements of Information.

- 2. Which families have relations who are Viet Cong.
- b. Which families are sympathetic to the V. C. cause.
- c. Which incividuals will accept payment to reveal the location
- d. Which individuals will identify V. C. Cadre or infrastructure for payment.
- 3. Intelligence Acquisition Tasks Combined Action Companies
  - Coordinate the collection effort of the platoons. Herort information to the Listrict Chief and this headquarters.
- Measures for Handling Personnel Locuments, and Material
  - a. Frisoners of Var and Chieu Hois. Frisoners of war will be handled in accordance with current SOP. Prisoners will not be maltreated or manhandled. Chieu Hois are instructed to surrender In the day time and that they need not raise their hands above their heads.
  - b. Do ments. It is imperative that documents be labeled with the location and date-time-group of capture and that they be identified with the individual carrying the documents. Any documents which appear to relate to FSYOFS will be duplicated and a copy or sample forwarded to this headquarters by the most expeditious means possible.

J. E. GREENWOOD

Lieutemant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps

Commanding

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4th Combined Action Group
Quang Tri Province, Vietnam
27 1200H Jan 69
1-69

Annex B (Awards) to PSYOPS order 1-69

Ref: (a) Force order 7200.3B

1. The following guide will be utilized within ICTZ for the expenditure of VIP funds: (all sums shown in RVN piasters)

AMMUNITION	MUMIMUM	MAXIMM
Small arms ammo - per rd up to 50 rd Small arms ammo - per lot more then 50 rd Mortar ammo, 60mm/81mm/82mm Artillery ammo Recoilless rifle ammo	5\$VN 50\$VN 500\$VN 500\$VN 500\$VN	10\$VN 500\$VN 1,000\$VN 3,000\$VN
WEAPONS		
Hand grenade or rifle grenade Pistol Rifle, semi auto, or bolt action Rifle, auto Submachine gun M=79 grenade launcher Machine gun, 30 cal or 50 cal Recoilless rifle, 57mm/75mm/82mm Mortar, 60mm/81mm/82mm Artillery piece, less than 100mm Artillery piece, or mortar over 100mm Rockmets, 122mm and 140mm or larger	500\$VN 500\$VN 1,000\$VN 1,500\$VN 2,000\$VN 5,000\$VN 5,000\$VN 15,000\$VN 20,000\$VN	750\$VN 1,000\$VN 1,000\$VN 2,000\$VN 2,000\$VN 4,500\$VW 8,000\$VN 10,000\$VN 10,000\$VN 25,000\$VN 50,000\$VN
MINES OR BOOBYTRAPS		•
Mines or boobytraps If a mine or boobytrap reported is set for exploision.	590\$VN 2,500\$VN	2,000\$VN 10,000\$VN
COMMUNICATIONS OR ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT Communications or electronics equipment in working or repairable condition	5 <b>00\$VN</b>	2,000\$VN
INFORMATION		
Information which results in the killing or capture of VC/NVA troops Less than a squad Squad size unit Platoon size unit	1,000\$VN 1,000\$VN 2,000\$VN	2,000\$VN 2,000\$VN 4,000\$VN
Company size unit Battalion size unit	4,000\$VN 6,000\$VN 8,000\$VN	6,000\$VN 8,000\$VN 10,000\$VN

INFORMATION (continued) Information which leads to the capture of VC infrastructure	WINIMIM	MAXIMUM
Individual members	1,000\$VN	2,000\$VN
Hamlet leaders	2,000\$VN	5,000\$VN
Village leaders	5,000\$VN	8,000\$VN
District leaders	8,000\$VN	10,000\$VN
Information on enemy infiltration activities	2,000\$VN	4,000\$VN
Information on sarper activities	3,000\$VN	5,000\$VN
Information on enemy troop movement	2,000\$VN	4,000\$VN
Information on imminent attack on US RVNAF, or other FWNAF bases	8,000\$VN	10,000\$VN
Information on location of PWs and PW camps	9,000\$VN	10,0 <b>00\$</b> VN

Information which leads to the successful recovery of IWs-special amounts in excess of 10,000\$VN will be paid. Amount will be determined by Commanding General, Ill MAF.

Information of imminent attack by mortar, rocket, or artillery in which the weapons are captured or destroyed in firing position. Amounts up to 100,000\$VN may be authorized by III MAF.

- 2. The above list does not cover each and every type of information for which payment can be made. When the situation does not fall into one of the examples listed above, that example most nearly describing the situation will be used.
- 3. If the material provided by the informant is not in servicable condition, payments below the minimum amounts are authorized and encouraged. Further, if the custodian making a disbursement has insufficient funds to execute the minimum payment for an item listed above, and timely payment is desirable, payments below the minimum are authorized. All questions regarding the appropriateness of any disbursment will be referred to the Group S-3.
- 4. Under no circumstances will any expenditure of VIP funds in excess of 10,000\$VN be made without prior approval of the Commanding General, III MAF.
- 5. Rapid payment is desirable.

J. E. GREENWOOD
Lieut mant Colonel U. S. Marine Corps
Commanding

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