

DECLASSIFIED

HEADQUARTERS
4th Marines (-) (Rein), 3d Marine Division (Rein), FMF
o/o FPO, San Francisco, 96601

3/EWB/jwd
3480

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From: Commanding Officer
To: Commanding General, 3d Marine Division (Rein), FMF

**4TH MARINES (REIN),
S&C FILES**

COPY 1 OF 6 COPIES

Subj: Command Chronology for January 1966

Ref: (a) DivO 5750.1

Encl: (1) Command Chronology, 4th Marines (-) (Rein)

1. In accordance with reference (a), enclosure (1) is submitted.
2. The Command Chronologies for the 1st Bn, 4th Marines and the 2nd Bn, 4th Marines will be submitted by the 1st Marines.

D. W. Sherman
D. W. SHERMAN

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Jan 66

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HEADQUARTERS
4th Marines (-) (Rein), 3d Marine Division (Rein), FMF
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COMMAND CHRONOLOGY
1 - 31 JANUARY 1966

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I

~~SECRET~~ (1)

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SECTION I

ORGANIZATIONAL DATA
 4th Marines (-) (Rein)
 CHU LAI, VIETNAM
 COMMAND POST (BT 533089)

COMMANDING OFFICER

COLONEL JAMES F. MC CLANAHAN

1 - 24 JAN 66

COLONEL D. W. SHERMAN 24 - 31 JAN 66

LT COLONEL NOBLE L. BECK

LIEUTENANT M. P. BLATCHFORD

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

S-1/ADJUTANT

S-2 OFFICER

S-3 OFFICER

S-4 OFFICER

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER

ARTILLERY LIAISON OFFICER

AIR LIAISON OFFICER

NAVAL GUNFIRE LIAISON OFFICER

REGIMENTAL SURGEON

CO, HQ CO, 4TH MARINES

CO, 1ST BATTALION, 4TH MARINES

CO, 2ND BATTALION, 4TH MARINES

CO, CO A (-) (REIN),

1ST ANTRAC BATTALION, FMF

CO, CO B (-) (REIN),

3D ENGR BATTALION

CO, CO C (-) (REIN),

3D TANK BATTALION, FMF

CO, CO B (-) (REIN),

3D AT BATTALION

MAJOR C. N. WARNER

MAJOR A. W. WALLACH

MAJOR J. HASKINS

MAJOR W. E. HOUSE

MAJOR G. J. SLACK

MAJOR T. L. GRIFFIN

LT(jg) T. R. RYDMAN USN

LT J. T. MALONE USN(MC)

CAPT P. W. FUETTERER

LT COLONEL R. E. SULLIVAN

LT COLONEL R. L. TREVINO

MAJOR P. M. HELSHER

CAPT P. E. WESTPHAL

CAPT E. D. ERICKSON

1ST LIEUTENANT M. H. CHANG

THE AVERAGE MONTHLY STRENGTH FOR THE 4TH MARINE REGIMENT WAS:

1 - 20 JANUARY 1966

USMC	
OFFICERS	ENLISTED
94	2204

USN	
OFFICERS	ENLISTED
7	113

TOTAL	
OFFICERS	ENLISTED
101	2317

20 - 31 JANUARY 1966

USMC	
OFFICERS	ENLISTED
34	441

USN	
OFFICERS	ENLISTED
2	6

TOTAL	
OFFICERS	ENLISTED
36	447

COMMAND CHRONOLOGY

1 - 31 January 1966

SECTION II

PERSONNEL - ADMINISTRATION

1. Personnel

a. Average monthly strength:

	USMC		USN	
	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL
1 - 20 Jan 66	94	2204	7	113
20 - 31 Jan 66	34	441	2	6

b. Battle and Non-Battle Casualties:

BATTLE			NON-BATTLE		
KIA	DOW	WIA	SERIOUS	DEATH	TOTAL
1	0	11	0	1	13

c. Rotation During Month:

OFF	ENL	TOTAL
3	62	65

d. Replacements Received:	OFF	ENL	TOTAL
	0	122	122

e. Personnel Summary:

(1) Serious shortages of personnel exists in E1 and E2 (OF - 03).

2. Staff studies and estimates: None
3. Local Newspapers: None
4. Photographs: None
5. Journal: See enclosures (1) and (2).
6. Discipline, Courts-martial and Office Hours:
 - a. Courts-martial:
 - (1) General: None

 ENCLOSURE (1)

(2) Special: Five

(3) Summary: Three

(4) Office Hours: 39

7. Morale, PX, Postal Affairs, Liberty and R&R

a. Morale is considered to remain high. Senators from the states of Iowa and New York visited and met personnel from their respective states.

Visits by CMC, MGen FIELDS, BGen JONES and Adm. JOHNSON.

b. PX: Merchandise with a retail value of approximately \$68,000.00 is on hand at the present time. Sales for the month of January amounted to \$61,425.35.

c. Postal: Services provided by the 4th Marines Post Office for the month of January were as follows:

Money Orders Issued:	3,361
Amount of Money Orders Issued:	\$193,283.62
Registered (Sent Out):	109
Registered (Received):	190
Stamps Sold:	\$5,965.00
Amount of Money Orders Cashed:	\$6,797.70

(1) There are five Marines assigned to the Postal Section, to handle approximately 1,000 pounds of outgoing and 2,000 pounds of incoming mail daily.

d. Liberty: Liberty for 10% of the members of this organization is granted each Sunday.

e. R&R: During the month of January, approximately 243 personnel on R&R to Taipei, Manila, Saigon, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Tokyo and Okinawa.

8. Chaplain Support, Religious Services:

a. Regular scheduled worship services were conducted during the month. The chaplains hold daily services for all personnel, which include services to platoons on perimeter defense.

SECTION III
INTELLIGENCE
TERRAIN AND WEATHER

A. TERRAIN. The TAOR of the 4th Marines is divided into 3 separate sectors. The Northern most sector is dominated by KY HOA Island in the North, KY XUAN Island in the Southern part of the sector and a promontory in the East. The Western border of the sector runs along the mainland coastline. The most dominant piece of terrain in the area is located on the promontory, Hill 51 vicinity (BT 528109). However, KY HOA Island dominates the main routes of ingress and egress to the inland waterways of the TRUONG GIANG and SONG BEN VAN Rivers in this sector. The islands are lowlands consisting of rice paddies, fishing teirs and villages. The central sector is dominated by Hill 69 vicinity (BT 469069), Route #1 and Hill 120 vicinity (BT 425067) to the extreme West of the Central sector. The dominating terrain in the Southern most sector is located in the Western most portion of that sector. Road improvements continue Westward in the Southern sector and on the islands in the Northern sector. Most areas in the central sector are presently accessible by road.

B. WEATHER. During the month of January there was a total of 1.77 inches of rain with 6 days of measurable rain and 4 days with a trace of precipitation. The maximum temperature was 88°, minimum temperature 65° and the mean temperature 74°. The mean relative humidity was 83.0%. The airfield was under IFR conditions with ceilings less than 1,000 feet and/or visibility less than three miles 1.51% of the month.

CAPTURED EQUIPMENT

1. WEAPONS. A total of four (4) weapons were captured during the reporting period.

A. On 1 January 1966 one (1) Chi Com 7.62mm Mossin-Nagant Carbine Model 53 Serial Number F 3046, one (1) MAS-36 7.5mm Rifle Serial Number 41445 were captured by Co F, 2nd Bn, 4th Marines in the vicinity of (BT 447055).

B. On 5 January 1966 one (1) MAS-36 7.5mm Rifle Serial Number P 47403, one (1) Chi Com 7.62mm Mossin-Nagant Carbine Model 53 were captured by Headquarters Co, 3rd Bn, 12th Marines in the vicinity of (BT 396152).

2. OTHER EQUIPMENT. A varied assortment of other equipment was captured or found. These include:

- A. Metal punji stakes
- B. Bamboo helmet
- C. Terminal box from EE-8, broken off set
- D. BA-30's, Eagle Brand
- E. Case of homemade cigarettes
- F. 20mm Booby traps
- G. Hand grenade booby traps
- H. Pick Mattock
- I. Bicycle
- J. Ammo pouch
- K. Packs
- L. Documents
- M. AP Mines

N. Various types of ammunition

O. Items of clothing

P. Medical supplies

3. DISPOSITION. All captured equipment is logged and processed through intelligence channels in an effort to extract all possible information of value. After processing for information the item may be returned to the individual who captured it, to be retained as a souvenir. This, only after strict compliance with appropriate directives.

VCS SCREENED AND VC CASUALTIES

A. VCS SCREENED. The total number of individuals processed through the Collection Point by the 4th Marines was 83 for the month of January. 3 of these individuals after interrogation were sent to 3rd Marine Division for further processing. 64 of these people were sent to LY TIN District Headquarters for further disposition. The remaining 16 were sent to 12th DTA, Quang Ngai for further processing.

B. VC CASUALTIES. During the reporting period a total of 13 Viet Cong were killed. This figure confirmed by body count.

S-3 Journal 01-20 Jan 66

12-13 Jan 66 - NIF

S-3 Straps 01-20 Jan 66

20 Jan 66 - NIF

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SECTION IVOperations and Training1. Mission

a. From 1 January to 20 January, the 4th Marines' assigned mission was to:

Occupy and defend the Northern Sector of the CHU LAI TAOR to protect and defend the CHU LAI vital areas in sector; conduct unilateral search and destroy operations within assigned sector of the CHU LAI TAOR; be prepared to provide one (1) mobile reserve company for deployment as directed; conduct patrols and ambushes throughout assigned sector of the CHU LAI TAOR; be prepared to conduct unilateral and/or coordinated operations with GVN Armed Forces within and beyond the periphery of the CHU LAI TAOR; be prepared to conduct counterattacks to restore the integrity of the assigned sector of the CHU LAI TAOR; provide external security to the LAM Battery located on KY HQ Island (BF 5115).

At 201600H this mission passed to the 1st Marines in lieu of the 4th Marines and, at the same time, the following units were transferred to the 1st Marines: 1st Battalion, 4th Marines; 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines; Co A (-) (Rein), 1st Amphib Battalion, FMF; and Co B (-) (Rein), 3d Anti Tank Battalion.

b. Units remaining were: Headquarters Company, 4th Marines (-) (Rein); Headquarters, Co C (-) (Rein), 3d Tank Battalion; and Headquarters, Co B (-) (Rein), 3d Engineer Battalion. During the period 24 to 31 January, their mission was to form the nucleus of the Task Force Delta staff for planning and operating and to provide essential functions to operate the 4th Marines Regimental CP.

2. Training

a. Training other than OJT was greatly reduced because of planning and preparing for "Operation DOUBLE EAGLE". However, OJT in all MOS's was accomplished during offensive and defensive operations conducted during the period 1 January through 20 January. Principal application was in conducting ambushes, scouting and patrolling, and night movement.

b. Communications Security School, operated by Detachment J, 1st Radio Battalion, held its first class on 3 January and instructed 120 Marines prior to 20 January, when control passed to the 1st Marines. Its mission was to promote more strict communications security by teaching unit leaders as well as communications personnel how breaches of security can affect operations and cause casualties.

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c. The Regimental Mine Warfare School, conducted by Co B, 3d Engineer Battalion, was attended by 204 Marines prior to 20 January. The instructors continually incorporate new intelligence information on Viet Cong booby traps found in the area. Demonstration area trails and small dwellings are well stocked with booby traps of many variations, and students are instructed on where and how to look for traps and signs used to warn natives of danger areas.

d. The Vietnamese Language School, conducted by Detachment J, 1st Radio Battalion, ceased operating due to rotation of one instructor and transfer of three Vietnamese linguists to other areas. Average attendance had been seven Marines.

e. All personnel are briefed on the Command Information Program upon joining and leaving the Regiment.

f. The Small Arms Range, operated by the 1st Battalion, 4th Marines, was utilized almost daily for familiarization firing of small arms and machineguns.

g. Training of the Popular Forces was continued, consisting mainly of OJT while conducting joint PF/USMC patrols and ambushes. However, classes consisting of lectures and demonstrations were also held in marksmanship, patrol formations and signals, and techniques of ambushing. This training has increased the proficiency of the individual PF soldier, as well as helped to overcome the deficiency in leadership, the PF's greatest weakness.

3. Operations

a. During the period 1 January through 20 January, the 4th Marines (-) (Rein) carried out the previously assigned mission of occupying and defending the Northern Sector of the CHU LAI TAOR, etc. Operations were conducted in support of this mission to include battalion (-) in size. Both battalions conducted company-sized and smaller operations frequently during the period, although the 2nd Battalion was preparing to embark for "Operation Double Eagle" and the 1st Battalion was planning to take over assigned missions in both battalion TAOR's.

b. Construction of a continuous band of 5 rows of concertina wire to enclose FLSU #1; MAG-36; 1st Battalion, 4th Marines CP; and the 4th Marines CP was 70% completed, which increased the defensive strength of these vital installations and inhibited infiltration by small groups of VC.

c. Removal of civilian houses blocking fields of fire and further fortification greatly increased the defensive posture around AN TAN Bridge, which had been attacked on 26 December 1965 and which was still considered a primary VC target, according to intelligence reports.

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d. While numerous contacts or suspected contacts with small VC elements were made during this period, no major or particularly noteworthy action occurred.

e. While conducting operations near AN TAN Bridge, three Marines swam to the rescue of three children, whose boat had capsized. On another occasion, Marines from the 2nd Bn, 4th Marines helped to extinguish a fire which threatened to destroy AN TAN Hamlet.

f. The 1st Bn, 4th Marines assumed operational control of Popular Forces in its TAOR, in accordance with the verbal order of the Assistant G-3 on 5 January. Both battalions continued to train the PF's and to conduct joint PF/USMC patrols and ambushes in their respective TAOR's. The PF's acted as liaison means between the Marines and the Vietnamese people as well as providing security and conducting independent patrols and ambushes.

g. During the period 1 January through 20 January, elements of the 4th Marines (-) (Rein) conducted 1581 small unit operations of platoon size and down, including 717 patrols. Concurrently, 864 ambushes and listening posts were established to detect and halt enemy movement within the TAOR. In addition to the above, two battalion (-) and three company search and destroy operations were conducted.

h. During these operations, the 4th Marines (-) (Rein) suffered 1 KIA, 11 WIA, and 1 non-battle casualty, while inflicting 13 KIA (confirmed) and capturing 83 VCS.

i. Concurrent with the above operations, the majority of the 4th Marines' Headquarters was deeply involved in planning "Operation Double Eagle" and formed part of the Headquarters of Task Force Delta. Task Force Delta embarked aboard ship on 25 January. During the remainder of the month, Headquarters Company (-) (Rein) continued to provide security and other essential services to operate the Regimental CP.

j. General Wallace M. GREENE, Commandant, United States Marine Corps, attended religious services at the 1st Bn, 4th Marines chapel and visited the Regimental CP from 091230H to 091315H. Other visitors during the month were Senator JAVITS (D, New York) and Senator MILLER (R, Iowa).

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COMMAND CHRONOLOGY

1-31 JANUARY 1966

SECTION V

LOGISTICS

I. Summary of Logistics Operations.

1. CG 3dMarDiv 021309Z Jan and CG 3dMarDiv 050702Z Jan provided tracing procedures for priority 02 and 05 requisitions.

2. CG 3dMarDiv 021551Z Jan advised that the cover, canteen, clip type fastener has been approved for issue to certain FMFPac units on a phase-in basis as the old covers require replacement. Items have not been received to date.

3. CG 3dMarDiv 030042Z Jan allocated forty fighting hole covers to 4th Marines with a request to submit comments on size, durability, color, camouflage capability and user acceptability. CG 3dMarDiv 091259Z Jan as modified by CO FLSG, III MAF 130255Z Jan allocated an additional fourteen fighting hole covers. To date these items have not been received.

4. CO 4th Marines ltr 4:JH:jab, 5213/3 of 4 January 1966 submitted Logistics Summary #10 to CG 3dMarDiv for period ending 2 January 1966. Significant portions included:

a. Shortage of six M-422; thirteen M-274; one M-37; three mortars, 60mm, M19; and three PU-348 generators.

b. The continued inadequacy of fortification material (concertina, barbed wire, metal stakes, sandbags) to support front-line positions.

c. A report that 104 Comm-Elect, 18 engineer, 42 motor transport and 18 ordnance combat essential major items were on deadline, largely as a result of lack of repair parts to perform the required repairs.

5. CO 4th Marines ltr 4:JH:jab, 8000 of 14 January 1966 submitted report on evaluation of the miniature hand held signals and launcher. These signals were found to be unsatisfactory for general use, due mainly to its inadequate signalling potential. The smoke signal lasted between 5-10 seconds; and the flares lasted between 20-30 seconds which generally is an inadequate period for marking positions for helicopters or high performance aircraft. The signals do have limited usage at the squad/platoon level.

6. CO 4th Marines ltr 4:JH:jab, 5213/3 of 18 January 1966 submitted Logistics Summary #11 to CG 3dMarDiv for period ending 17 January 1966. Significant portions included:

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a. Shortage of three M-422; ten M-274; one M-37; three mortars, 60mm, M19; and three PU-348 generators.

b. Continued shortage of fortification material.

c. Continued shortage of repair parts to accomplish required maintenance and repair.

7. Operational control of 1st and 2dBn, 4th Marines and certain attached companies was assigned to Headquarters, 1st Marines on 20 January 1966. 4th Marines (-) (Rein) presently consist of:

HqCo (-) (Rein), 4th Marines

Co. B (-), 3d EngrBn

Co. C (-), 3d TankBn

8. An Embarkation readiness inspection of all regimental units was conducted during the period 3-7 January.

II. Supply.

1. Status of requisitions submitted since 7 May 1965.

<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>SUBMITTED</u>	<u>RECEIVED</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
02	687	418	61%
05	2316	1621	70%
12	11110	4513	41%
17	<u>2910</u>	<u>1105</u>	<u>38%</u>
TOTAL	17023	7663	45%

2. Significant Receipts.

a. A partial shipment of eight 100-Cubic-foot refrigerators was received. These items were ordered on a priority 05 requisition on 1 July 1965. Utilization of these items depends upon receipt of the ME-10 refrigeration units which were also requisitioned on 1 July 1965.

b. A replenishment of a special lightweight rust preventative, commercially known as WD-40, was received by all units.

c. The range and depth of In-Kind clothing support continues to improve. Over 75% of the clothing requirements for this month were provided.

3. Significant Shortages.

a. Mess Hall liquid detergent continues to be in short supply. The powdered laundry soap being used is an unacceptable substitute due to its inability to properly clean mess utensils.

b. A shortage of 782 gear continues to exist in all units. Specific shortages include mess pans and covers, mess knives, forks and spoons, ponchos, shelterhalves, M14 magazines and M14 magazine pouches. These items have been placed on requisition however an inordinately long lead time has been experienced and receipts have been insufficient to meet demands.

c. Communications wire assets have been depleted, with no receipts during January.

d. General purpose tents, which for the most part have been in use for eight months have deteriorated to the point where approximately 75% are unserviceable but are still being utilized due to non-availability of replacement. No general purpose tents were received during January.

e. Thirty typewriters are on order by units of this command. To date only two typewriters have been received since arriving in Vietnam in May 1965.

f. During January notification was received by Headquarters Company, 4th Marines from Force Logistics Support Group that the requisition for sandbags submitted by RUC 13150 on 15 June 1965 had been cancelled. It further advised that, if the requirement still existed, to resubmit a requisition citing a new job order number (JON) and draft document date (DDD). The subject requisitions contained the requirements for all units comprising 4th Marines (Reinforced). There has been a continuing and urgent requirement for this item which has been reported to higher headquarters in Periodic Logistics Reports and other correspondence. It is further noted that of the 900,000 sandbags requisitioned, only 12,000 have been received to date. Climatic conditions continue to deteriorate positions which were constructed in the early summer of 1965.

III. Problems and Solutions regarding:

1. Maintenance.

a. The problem of deadlined combat essential equipment for an inordinately long period of time continues to exist but to a lesser degree than previously experienced. The problem is particularly prevalent in communications-electronics equipment and encompasses 2d and 3d echelon level maintenance.

b. The qualified technicians and mechanics are available and the necessary repairs can be readily accomplished upon receipt of the required repair parts.

2. Construction and fortification material.

a. Construction under the cantonment program has ceased with approximately 46% of the required general purpose strongbacks required for

administrative and billeting space having been completed. A shortage of general purpose tents exists. The majority of the tents presently erected have been in use for almost eight months and deterioration and damage from the elements has rendered many of them unserviceable with the remainder being only marginally serviceable; the latter can be expected to become unserviceable in event of displacement.

b. A critical shortage of fortification material for normal maintenance and development of positions continues to exist. Priority has been assigned to the construction of a barrier on the Ky Ha Peninsula with all material being earmarked for that purpose.

3. Sanitation.

a. Vector control problem is increasing due to the lack of insecticides and rodenticides.

b. Receipt of insecticides and rodenticides in sufficient quantities would permit a vigorous vector control program to control the problem.

IV. Deadlined Equipment by Type.

a. Comm-Elect.

- 1 - AN/MRC-87
- 2 - AN/PRC-10
- 3 - AN/PRC-6
- 6 - AN/TRC-27
- 1 - TGC-6
- 1 - PU-454
- 1 - PU-587
- 1 - PU-181
- 1 - PU-482
- 11 - PU-278
- 1 - AN/FRS-4
- 2 - AN/FRS-3

b. Motor Transport.

- 3 - M-422
- 1 - M-35
- 3 - M-51
- 1 - M-37
- 1 - M-54

c. Engineer

- 4 - TD-18
- 1 - TD-15
- 1 - Grader, Mod 550
- 7 - Pumps 55 GPM
- 4 - Purification units

d. Ordnance

- 1 - Tank M48A3

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SECTION VICOMMUNICATIONS - ELECTRONICS

1. Status of Communication Equipment. The status of communication equipment is good with the exception of generators for the Radio Relay AN/TRC-27, which have leaky head gaskets. Replacements have been unobtainable for several months.
2. Description and Amount of Communication Equipment Inoperative or Unserviceable. See Section V.
3. Security Violations. There were 8 reported security violations by this Headquarters.
4. Amount of Message Traffic Sent and Received. Incoming messages - 863; outgoing - 295; total - 1,158.
5. Personnel. See Section II.
6. Training. One hour of formal instruction was conducted during January.
7. Operations, Problems, and Lessons Learned. No unusual problems were encountered.
8. On 25 January, a large number of communicators and much equipment was attached to Task Force Delta on "Operation Double Eagle".

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SECTION VIIFIRE SUPPORT COORDINATION AND NAVAL GUNFIRE

1. Significant Events and New Developments. The 4th Marines' FSCC continued to operate as the CHU LAI Enclave Fire Support Coordination Center as well as for the 4th Marines until 201600H, when the 1st Marines FSCC took over all its functions. After 201600H, 4th Marines FSCC personnel were assigned to Task Force Delta for "Operation Double Eagle".

2. Problem areas. None

3. Number of Missions Fired in support of the 4th Marines.

a. Artillery Battalion Group - 764

b. Naval Gunfire Units - 7

4. Types of Missions

a.. Artillery Unobserved Missions

(1) Preparation Fires - 1

(2) Harrassment and Interdiction - 988

(3) Fires for Effect - 10

b. Artillery Observed Missions

(1) Targets of Opportunity - 114

(2) Registrations - 46

(3) Defensive Concentrations - 35

5. Total Number of Rounds Fired, by Caliber

a. Artillery

(1) 105mm - 7,078

(2) 107mm - 1,379

(3) 155mm How - 1,509

(4) 155mm Gun - 470

(5) 8" How - 75

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b. Naval Gunfire

(1) 5" 38 -

156

6. Surveillance of Missions. The nature of the majority of the missions fired (H&I) precluded accurate target surveillance; however, all observed missions received a surveillance report of "good" or "excellent" coverage of the target. No accurate count of enemy casualties due to artillery fire is available. Nevertheless, it is believed that a significant number of enemy casualties were caused by the effective employment of this supporting arm.

7. Shell, Bomb, and Mortar Report. None

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SECTION VIIIAir Support and Defense

1. Air Support Requirements. The air support requirements of the Regiment for the period 1 - 20 January were as listed below:

a. Helicopter Requirements

<u>Units</u>	<u>Number and Type of Requirements</u>		
	<u>Tactical</u>	<u>Med Evac</u>	<u>Resupply</u>
(1) 1st Bn, 4th Marines	2	8	140
(2) 2d Bn, 4th Marines	121	34	114
(3) Hq, 4th Marines	51	2	24
Total	<u>174</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>278</u>

b. Fixed Wing Transport.

<u>Units</u>	<u>Number of Sorties and Types</u>
	<u>Tactical</u>
(1) 2d Bn, 4th Marines	3

c. Number of Air Strikes Requested and Type of Control

<u>Type of Control</u>	<u>Number Requested</u>
TPQ 10	585
TAC (A)	6
FAC	10
Total	<u>601</u>

2. Target Analysis. The 4th Marines Air Liaison Officer acting as the CHU LAI Enclave Air Liaison Officer planned and scheduled all targets and strikes which were for the defense of the TAOR. No major problems were encountered.

3. Number and Type of Air Missions Completed

a. Tactical lift requirements were 88.8% completed. Evacuation and resupply lift requirements were 100% and 95.9% completed, respectively. The tactical lift completion rate is down 8.9%, and the resupply lift rate is up 27.9% from the previous month.

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b. Air Strikes. Of the 601 air strikes requested, 411 were completed for a completion rate of 68.4%. This rate is up 6.6% from the previous month.

4. Air Employment Problems and Solutions

a. Communications. Shortages of DB 451 batteries for the PRC 41 and PRC 47 radios remains critical for prolonged operations.

5. Air Defense. Air defense capabilities remain dependent upon the Regiment's proximity to Air Wing elements and their inherent capabilities. Dunker material has arrived and all units are constructing bunkers for command and control centers.

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COMMAND CHRONOLOGY
1-31 January 1966
Section IX
Medical & Dental Affairs

1 February 1966

The average daily number of patients seen during the period 1 January through 31 January 1966 was Sixteen. The number of referrals to "B" Company, 3rd Medical Battalion was twenty-two. There were also a number of routine medical complaints consisting of eight ear infections & twenty-three common colds which were treated symptomatically with good results.

There were eighteen cases of "Emergency Nature" consisting of minor lacerations & thermal burns.

Two-hundred-ninety-three immunizations were given & the number of referrals to Dental was twenty-one.

The Vector problem within the Regimental C.P. is increasing due to the lack of Insecticides & Rodenticides.

J. T. Malone
J. T. MALONE
LT MC USNR

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SECTION XICivic Action1. Significant events

a. On the first day of the month, Marine helicopters transported the Province Chief to Ky Hoa where 185 bombed out families and 89 refugee families from the hamlets of Hoa My and Hoa Long received GVN payments of 3,500 piasters per family. These payments, which had been held in abeyance for over four months, were the result of special civic action arrangements made the previous month.

b. On 4 January, the CAO escorted the Quang Tin Chiefs of Agriculture and Education to the Villages of Ky Xuan, Ky Hoa and Ky Lien. The purpose of the visit was to generate Province support in those departments for the Ly Tin District.

c. Marines guarding the bridge at An Tan rescued three drowning children from the Song An Tan River on 5 January. This resulted in quite favorable public support.

d. The PF's of Ly Tin District held a luncheon in remembrance of fallen comrades, which was attended by the CAO's of 4th Marines.

e. Mr. JOSLIN of Aid In Kind was familiarized with the labor needs and problems in the CHU LAI Enclave on 11 January. He expressed the hope that his organization would be supporting this Enclave within six months.

f. The Village officials of Ky Ha invited the Battalion Commander of the 1st Bn, 4th Marines to a special pre-Tet luncheon on 13 January. The mutual needs of the Vietnamese and Marines were discussed at this luncheon.

g. On 15 January, Quang Tin Province officials made additional land payments in the amount of eight million piasters for the use of Ky Ha by the Marines.

h. A Marine illumination flare burned four houses without injuring anyone on the morning of 16 January. Immediate restitution in the form of canned goods and 2,000 dollars VN from the District Sub-sector's Fund reduced public disapproval.

i. On 17 January, a "Tet" party was held for 600 children from the Villages of Ky Khuong, Ky Lion, and Ky Sanh at Ly Tin District Headquarters. "Operation Handclasp" toys and 1st Marine Division Association candy was passed out by Vietnamese officials.

j. The CAO attended change of command ceremonies at Ly Tin Headquarters on 19 January when Capt GIOI relieved Capt TICH as District Chief.

k. On 20 January, the responsibility for Civil Affairs passed to the 1st Marines, however, the 4th Marines CAO indoctrinated the 1st Marines CAO during the remainder of the month.

SECRET.
ENCLOSURE (1)

SECRET

1. The first day of "Tet", 21 January, all C.O.'s of 1st Marines attended Vietnamese flag raising ceremonies in their respective CAOR's and subsequently took part in the opening of the "Tet" festival.

m. On 23 January, the CAO escorted the FMFPac CAO to view civic action throughout Ly Tin District. A trip was also made to Tam Ky to familiarize both the new 1st Marines CAO and the FMFPac CAO with the Province Headquarters and its functioning.

n. The Province and District Chiefs attended the 4th Marines Change of Command Ceremony on 24 January.

o. A minor political eruption occurred in the Ky Ha Hamlet of Thanh Long on 28 January. As a result the Hamlet Chief was voted out by secret ballot of the Village Council and the PF Commander elected as Chief.

2. Projects initiated and in progress

a. Detailed planning and coordination between hamlet, village and district officials and company, battalion, Regimental & I Corps CAO's for the planning of an Tan Sinh Hoa Long commenced on 6 January. Basic decisions as to size, materials, payment of land, landscaping and target date for completion were reached at a meeting at District Headquarters.

b. A site for the proposed Ly Tin District High School was selected and surveyed on 13 January.

c. Marines provided transportation for people moving to make room for the expansion of the CHU LAI Enclave in Ky Ha on the 16th, 17th and 18th of January.

d. Discussions with the District Chief on 23 January, were made concerning a possible Hog Project supported with Marine garbage for the benefit of, and operated by, the PF Force of Ly Tin.

e. On 24 January, Marines on Ky Hoa Island started turning trash over to Village Officials to help sustain the VN cadre working on that island.

f. On 26 January, the project to obtain junked Diesel engines for the fishermen of Ly Tin was reopened through discussions with officials of Ky Hoa, Ky Ha, and Ky Xuan Villages, the District Chief and the Division and III MAF CAO's. If arrangements can be made to borrow \$8,000 repayable in piasters for six months from the III MAF CARE Fund, twenty engines will be purchased in Japan for use by the fishermen.

3. Projects completed

a. Marines helped 12 families move from the vicinity of the an Tan Bridge for defensive purposes 1 - 4 January. Engineer and MCB-4 equipment was used to build foundations for new homes.

SECRET

b. Having delivered the sand, cement, wood, corrugated steel and rock, and having completed liaison between the people of up Tan Sinh Chu Lai and 2/7, the 4th Marines withdrew from the Chu Lai Hog Project upon construction of the pen. Delivery of American White Hogs and project monitoring will be in the hands of 7th Marines within whose T.O.R the project now exists.

c. A footbridge was completed at Ky Xuan as a joint-work project on 3 January.

d. A shower unit at Ky Hoa for use by the residents was completed on 16 January by the Marines.

4. Miscellaneous

a. In ceremonies at Ky Ha Village on 1 January, the Village Chief presented the 1/4 Battalion Commandor a banner of friendship.

b. Since the first claim submitted during July 1965 was never acknowledged, a second claim was filed for the Assistant Village Chief of Tich Tay whose wife was accidentally killed by Marines blasting positions last July. This was done on 1 January.

c. On 3 January, Marine illumination flares damaged the An Tan School roof. Immediate retribution of 500 dollars VN was made through the Sub-sector Fund.

d. A nine year old boy wounded by a Marine illumination trip-flare was evacuated to the Danang USAID Hospital on 7 January for skin grafts.

e. A civilian man seriously injured by an ARVN convoy was air-evacuated to the Quang Ngai Province Hospital on 9 January.

f. Two civilians from Ky Hoa burned from a kerosene lamp accident were air-evacuated to the Quang Ngai Province Hospital on 12 January.

g. On 19 January, transportation arrangements were made for the relieved District Chief to return to Saigon.

h. On 25 January, an inspection system was devised with the District Chief for control of Vietnamese junks moving in and out of Trung Giang Bay (PT 5012).

i. The 4th Marines Preventive Medicine Team diagnosed as malaria a suspected epidemic in Ky Sanh that killed three children.

j. A 25 year old girl was raped in Ky Lien on the eve of 26 January. The C.O of 1st Marines investigated the circumstances on 27 January, found the assailants to be members of 2/7, and air-evacuated the girl to Quang Ngai for medical treatment. The investigation was turned over to ONI for completion.

SECRET

k. On 30 January a short mortar round landed in Binh An, injuring three persons who were treated at the 1/4 B&S for minor wounds.

l. The C&O journeyed to Danang on 30 January to discuss current projects with the 3d Marine Division and III M.F. C&O's and the USAID I Corps Agricultural Advisor.

5. Supplies Distributed

- a. 1 Jan - 300 lbs "Handclasp" clothing at Hy Hoa.
- b. 2 Jan - 50 lbs clothing and 45 lbs food from private donations at Tich Tay.
- c. 3 Jan - 24 cu meters sand were hauled from Ky Ha to Ky Lien for construction of the Chu Lai Bog Project.
- d. 4 Jan - 250 lbs "Handclasp" clothing & 40 lbs of soap at Ky Xuan. Seventy lbs of seeds from USAID at Ky Ha & Ky Xuan.
- e. 6 Jan - 100 lbs clothing at Long Binh; 7,000 bars of soap at Ky Hoa from "Hands Across the Sea".
- f. 8 Jan - 100 lbs of "Handclasp" clothing at An Tan; 30 lbs toys to 1/5 ARVN Tan Ky; 200 G&S school kits to Ky Ha.
- g. 10 Jan - 200 lbs "Handclasp" clothing at An Tan School.
- h. 14 Jan - 240 sheets of corrugated steel to Ky Xuan; 890 sheets to Hoa Long; and 1060 to Hoa My (from USAID).
- i. 17 Jan - 850 lbs extra messhall canned goods to An Tan; two tons of "Handclasp" toys to 1/5 ARVN orphans at Tan Ky.
- j. 20 Jan - 500 TET packages distributed in Ky Ha, Xuan, and Hoa, consisting of rice, tea and candy.
- k. 21 Jan - 1120 five dong notes at Ky Lien for TET; 2 tons of "Handclasp" toys to 1/5 ARVN.
- l. 26 Jan - 100 lbs clothing and 50 bars of soap at An Tan School.
- m. 31 Jan - 200 bars of soap at Ky Xuan.

6. MEDCAP Progress and Dental

During this reporting period 5,115 Vietnamese were treated for 8,005 disorders by 4th and 1st Marines MEDCAP teams. Dental treatment was held weekly within each village of the T&OR.

SECRET

7. Problem Areas and Lessons Learned

The most critical problem has been the shortage of officers to fill the billet of Battalion CAO. NCO's cannot fill out injury claims and deal in a position of authority with GVN officials.

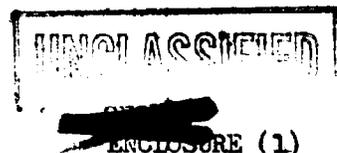
During this reporting period, preparations for "Operation DOUBLE EAGLE", "TET", and the displacement of 2/4 has hindered continuous operation of a civic action program.

Civil affairs materials programmed for a certain area should not be diverted for unexpected operational use, particularly when U. S. Forces do not intend to occupy the objective area. Such materials simply fall into enemy hands and the people suffer from possessing them after U. S. Forces leave the area.

To carry out an effective and continuous civic action program in a geographic area, a single coordinator with policy-making authority is essential.

The payment of noncombat claims is slow and ineffectual. The District Sub-sector Fund is not always available to Marines in a specific emergency. A cash reserve fund immediately available to the Regimental CAO would meet the demand in cases such as when a child is killed and the parents cannot afford a casket or when a member of the family is hospitalized and there is no money immediately available for food.

Storage facilities must be made available to CAO's since all CA materials are perishable, pilferable, and are often distributed at a slow rate.



SECRET

Psychological Warfare Operations

1st Bn, 4th Marines distributed 8000 leaflets (6000 by air 15 minutes prior to landing of first wave by helicopters) during "Operation Quickstep" conducted on HOA XUAN island on 15 January. 1000 leaflets were distributed by the 2nd Bn, 4th Marines in the Hill 22 area.

On 14 January safe conduct passes were distributed to all squads for familiarization.

Mr. GHOTO, the KY SANH Village PF Company Commander, continued to indoctrinate villagers with pro-government lectures. The PAT platoon from LY TIN made speeches and distributed leaflets in the hamlets between LY TIN and ONG BO Bridge.

1st Lt E. A. THOMAS, Jr. participated in "Operation Double Eagle" as the Psychological Warfare Officer.

UNCLASSIFIED

ENCLOSURE (1)

CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION X
HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 4th MARINES (-) (Rein)

1. Personnel. The chargeable strength as of 31 January 1966 was:

<u>USMC</u>		<u>USN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>OFF</u>	<u>ENL</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>ENL</u>	
<u>28</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>315</u>

Of this number, 23 officers (1 USN) and 161 USMC enlisted personnel (184 total) were assigned to Task Force Delta. During the month, 28 Marines were promoted to Corporal and Lance Corporal. One officer and seventeen enlisted Marines reported aboard. There were no reenlistments.

2. Supply. Of 357 requisitions submitted to FLSU #1, 100 were filled for a completion rate of 28%. In-Kind clothing issue remains short of utilities and boots, although some jungle utilities and 782 gear arrived. Consequently, only 60% of the company have jungle boots and jungle utilities. A non-portable telegraph typewriter was received; however, two PU 587 generators and two PU 348/A signal generators are still needed. The supply situation is slowly improving.

3. Motor Transport. The company motor transport traveled 10,173 miles, excluding those vehicles on "Operation Double Eagle". Three M42's were deadlined at FLSU #1 for replacement engines, which did not arrive by 31 January.

4. Taining. With the exception of rifle, personnel, and quarters inspections, no formal training was conducted due to planning and preparation for "Operation Double Eagle" prior to 25 January. OJT in assigned billets continued at a busy pace.

5. Operations. A great amount of time and effort was devoted to planning "Operation Double Eagle" prior to 25 January. On that date, 184 officers and enlisted personnel embarked for the operation. The Security Platoon was attached to A Co, 1st Bn, 4th Marines on 1 and 2 January and provided perimeter security for MAG-36 from 3 to 10 January. It then provided working parties and 13 enlisted Marines to "Operation Double Eagle". The remainder of the platoon provided perimeter security for the 4th Marines CP from 25 to 31 January. No contacts were made with the VC in the 4th Marines CP area during the month.

6. Problem areas. The CP still experienced occasional water shortages. Six CP tents used as living quarters have not been strongbacked and are subject to flooding during heavy rains. The lack of Class IV material to replace deteriorated positions and to build alternate positions lessens the effectiveness of defensive positions and causes further deterioration during heavy rains.

X-1

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Enclosure (1)