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HEADQUARTERS
2d BATTALION 4th MARINES (Rein)

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HEADQUARTERS
2d Battalion, 4th Marines
3d Marine Division (Rein) FMF
APO San Francisco, 96602

0199A-67
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2d Bn, 4th Mar
3/WEB/del
1 July 1967
SerNo: 03A18267

From: Commanding Officer
To: Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code A03D)
Via: (1) Commanding General, 3d Marine Division
(2) Commanding General, III Marine Amphibious Force
(3) Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific

Subj: Command Chronology for period 1-30 June 1967

Ref: (a) MCO 5750.2
(b) FMFAGO 5750.8
(c) 3d MarDivO 5750.1A

Encl: (1) Command Chronology for 1-30 June 1967.

1. In accordance with reference(a) through (c), enclosure (1) is submitted.

A. E. Bench
A. E. BENCH

DISTRIBUTION: SPECIAL

2ND BN/4TH MARINES
CMD CHRON

311 831

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JUNE 1967

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COMMAND CHRONOLOGY

2d Battalion, 4th Marines

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SECTION I
ORGANIZATION DATA, INCLUDING ATTACHMENTS

1. Designation/Location. This report covers the period 1-30 June 1967. From 1 June to 30 June 1967, 2d Battalion, 4th Marines was committed to Operation CHOCTAW. Operation CHOCTAW continues.

From 2 June until 5 June 1967, elements of the 2d Battalion, 4th Marines participated as a blocking force for the 1st Battalion, 3d Marines Operation BEARBITE.

Since the beginning of Operation CHOCTAW, 2d Battalion, 4th Marines has been conducting search and destroy activities, to deny the enemy routes of communications and access to the heavily populated food producing areas of Thua Thien Province and to destroy NVA/VC insurgent forces.

On 22 June at 1600 2d Battalion, 4th Marines assumed the defense of the 4th Marines CP, LSA, and Hill 51. The 4th Marines CP was designated Camp EVANS on 23 June 1967. On 23 June at 1600, 2d Battalion, 4th Marines was designated as 3d Marine Division Reserve and assigned the additional missions of defending Hill 674 and the radio re-transmission site located there and the prevention of mining of Route #1 from Phong Dien to the AP AN LO Bridge on the Song Bo River.

During this period the following units were in direct support: "H" Btry 3/12, 1st Plt Co B 1st Tank Bn, Section 2, 3d Plt, Co B 3d Tank Bn and 1st Plt Co A 3d Tank Bn, Btry "D" 44th Arty (USA).

2. Name/Rank of Commanding Officer, Staff and Principal Subordinate T/O Billet assignments:

Commanding Officer	Lt Col A. E. BENCH	
Executive Officer	Maj. T. F. QUALLS	to 15 Jun 67
	Maj. W. FIELD	fr 16 Jun 67
S-1	1stLt J. R. PIPPEN	to 13 Jun 67
	WO J. W. PARRISH	fr 14 Jun 67
S-2	1stLt G. GYLLENHOFF	
S-3	Maj. W. FIELD	to 14 Jun 67
	Capt W. E. BOEMER	fr 15 Jun 67
S-4	Capt. D. W. SCHRADER	
Supply	2dLt J. W. HAMILTON	
Communications Officer	Capt K. N. ZIKE	to 25 Jun 67
	MSGT F. J. OLEJNIK Jr.	fr 26 Jun 67
Motor Transport Officer	2dLt J. H. BURT	
Medical Officer	Lt (MC) H. P. TUTT USN	
Chaplain	Ltjg(CG) R. O. SWIFT USN	

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Company Commanders.

H&S Co

Capt R. C. HULIT. to 14 Jun 67

Capt J. J. BEAKEY. fr 15 Jun 67

E Co

Capt R. A. JOHNSON.

F Co

Capt T. R. BETZ. to 24 Jun 67

G Co

Capt K. N. ZIKE. fr 25 Jun 67

H Co

Capt D. T. WINTER

Capt W. E. BOOMER. to 15 Jun 67

Capt D. BARNHILL fr 16 Jun 67

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2/4 (Jun 67)

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SECTION II
PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Personnel

a. Officer strength averaged 75% of manning level during this period. The enlisted strength averaged 90% of manning level with 12% non-effective.

b. Critical MOSs have been closely monitored and replacements requested as needed.

c. The following numbers of personnel were joined during this period:

	USMC	USN
Officers	2	1
Enlisted	96	12

d. The following numbers of personnel were transferred during this period:

	USMC	USN
Officers	2	0
Enlisted	54	11

e. Battle and Non-battle casualties

	OFF	ENL
KIA	0	12
DOW	0	2
MIA	0	0
WIA	0	80
WIANE	2	6
DISEASE	0	144
INJURY	0	0
DOI	0	0
OTHER	0	0

f. Discipline and Law

Number of offenses with NJP awarded	0
Number of Courts Martials	3
Number of Investigations	3

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SECTION IIIINTELLIGENCE

i. During the reporting period intelligence continued at a satisfactory level

Considerable difficulty is expected to be encountered with the rotation of all intelligence personnel during the month of July and no trained intelligence personnel to replace them.

2. Enemy Casualties:

a. 4th Marines TACR

	<u>KIA Conf</u>	<u>KIA Prob</u>	<u>PW</u>	<u>Detainees</u>	<u>Ralliers</u>
H&S Co	8	0	0	0	0
Co E	3	1	1	4	0
Co F	23	36	28	30	0
Co G	51	58	2	3	0
Co H	14	39	1	2	0
Total	97	134	32	39	0

b. Operation CHOCTAW. Commenced on 22 May and continues on 30 June. No data is being submitted for Operation CHOCTAW.

c. Total for Month of June

VC KIA Conf	91
VC KIA Prob	134
PW	32
Detainees	39
Ralliers	0

d. Total KIA since 5 May 1965: 1386

3. Captured and Destroyed Equipment:

a. 4th Marines TLOR

(1) Weapons: 7 AK-47, 1 K-50, 1 PPS, 1 SES, 6 K-44, 1 FFSH, 3 M-1 Carbines, 1 CHICOM Type 54 pistol.

(2) Equipment: 20 uniforms, 3 tons rice, 1 VC Corporal medical kit, 15 CHICOM grenades, 14 punji pits, 8 packs.

b. Total weapons captured for the month of June: 21

c. Total weapons captured since 5 May 1965: 318

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SECTION IVOPERATIONS AND TRAINING1. Special Operations.

A. Operation CHOCTAW, which began 220001 May 1967 and continued through 30 June 1967, has been characterized as a search and destroy operation. The Second Battalion 4th Marines' primary mission was to deny the enemy routes of communication and access to the populated, rice growing areas within its area of operation.

Through extensive daylight patrolling and night ambushes, during the period 1-30 June 1967, the battalion is accredited with 91 VC KIA (Conf) and 134 VC KIA (Prob).

The continuous daylight patrols and night ambushes by all units of the battalion in the field, proved to be most important in the accomplishment of the overall mission of the battalion.

B. On 1-2 June 1 NCO attended personal response School at 3d Mar Div CP.

C. On 26 June 1 CIL attended the Vietnamese Language School, III MAF for a period of 30 days.

D. During this period 1-30 June Companies E, F, G, and H FAM fired the M-16 rifle. H&S Co FAM fired a total of 98 replacements reporting into the battalion. Periodic FAM firing was also conducted for all companies throughout the month.

E. Due to operational commitments, and the small number of replacements reporting into the battalion, indoctrination was conducted on a company level.

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SECTION V

LOGISTICS

1. Overall resupply and other logistics support during this reporting period was good. Comments on specific items are listed below.

A. Clothing stocks have been adequate. It is hoped that a continuing supply will be available as this has been a problem area in the past.

B. Cleaning rods, bore and chamber brushes for the M16A1 rifle have arrived at the end of this period, but not in the quantities desired. Until they become available in large quantities (1000 of each type brush monthly) this will continue to be a problem area.

2. Shortages

A. The MARK-83 reported short on the last report has been received.

B. Due to maintenance problems both ME-10 refrigerating units of the battalion are in the Engineer Maintenance Shop 1st FSR; leaving this unit without any organic refrigerating equipment.

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SECTION VICOMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS1. Significant Events.

The battalion spent the month in the CO BI THAN TAN TAOR, mostly on company size operations. On 16 June 1967 the battalion moved into very hilly and heavily vegetated terrain necessitating the use of a relay site on Hill 674. During this phase of operation CHCCTAW no loss of communications was experienced.

2. New Developments.

None

3. Problem Areas.

Critical shortages of antennas AT-892/PRC-25 and AT-271/PRC, and (28) H-138 Handsets.

4. Status of Communications Equipment.

Deadline Report:

(3)	AN/PRC-25	3D ECHELON	
(3)	TA-312/PT	3D ECHELON	
(2)	TH-5	3D ECHELON	
(28)	H-138 Handsets	3D ECHELON	(Code "X" at FLSG)

5. Number of Security Violations.

None Reported

6. Amount of Messages Sent and Received.

Messages Sent:	61
Messages Received:	756

7. Personnel Status.

Shortages

(1)	Sgt	2511
(1)	Sgt	5931
(1)	Cpl	2811
(1)	Cpl	2841
(1)	SSgt	2542
(2)	LCpl	2822

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Overages

(1)	CySgt	2519
(1)	Sgt	2861
(2)	LCpl/PFC	2531

8. Summary of Operational Training.

Message Center Training

Application	720 Hrs
Classes	30 Hrs

Technician Training

Application	150 Hrs
Classes	0

Radio Section Training

Application	720 Hrs
Classes	14 Hrs

Wire Section

Application	720 Hrs
Classes	12 Hrs

9. Summary of Operations Participated in with Problems Encountered and Lessons Learned.

During many of the phases of Operation CHOCTAW, in June, the battalion was operating in rugged hilly country with considerable distance between units.

The RC-292 proved essential throughout the operation. It was broken down and distributed among several men to lighten the load. Utilizing the 292, communications were continuous under adverse conditions.

The weakest link in the new family of radios is the H-130 handset. Twenty - eight handsets have been code X'D in this battalion even after intensive instructions on their care and use.

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SECTION VIII

FIRE SUPPORT COORDINATION

1. Number of Missions Fired.

105	155	8"	90	81	NGF
275	1186			65	

2. Type of Mission:

A. Registrations

105	155H	155G	8"	90	81	NGF
	3					

B. Actual Missions

105	155H	81	
13	72	90	NGF

C. H&I

105	missions	255	rds	494
155	missions	1111	rds	3041
81	missions	45	rds	124

3. Number of Rounds Fired:

105	107	155	8"	90	81	NGF	40mm
762	105	4034			406		3071

4. Surveillance:

15 confirmed KIA
 19 probable KIA
 4 structures destroyed

5. Remarks.

There was an unknown number of H&I missions fired for this unit that were assigned by higher headquarters.

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SECTION VIIIAIR SUPPORT-DEFENSE1. Number and Type of Air MissionsA. Fixed Wing

CAP	22
CAS	20
AO	27
TAC(A)	7
FLARE	6
TPQ	3

B. Helicopters

Troops	17
Logistics	42
MedEvacs	59
Admin	13
Recon	0
Gunship	18
VIP Code	8
TAC(A)	0

2. Number of Air Requirements Completed

- A. Fixed Wing Sorties - 73
 B. Helicopter Sorties - 79

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SECTION IX

MEDICAL AND DENTAL

1. Significant Events - None		
2. New Developments - None		
3. Problem Area - None		
4. Average daily number of patients seen		<u>42</u>
Total number of patients seen for the month		<u>1260</u>
5. Number of referrals to 3d MED, 1st MED, NSA		<u>25</u>
6. Routine medical complaints		<u>186</u>
a. Diarrhea		<u>79</u>
b. URI		<u>21</u>
c. Dermatitis		<u>207</u>
d. ENT		<u>49</u>
e. Venereal Disease		<u>11</u>
7. Significant diseases to the area		
Malaria		<u>23</u>
8. Numbers of emergencies		
Type	Evacuated	Died
a. Burns <u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
b. Lacerations <u>48</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
c. Heat Exhaustion <u>15</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
d. Shrapnel <u>41</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>9</u>
e. Missile (Gun Shot) <u>18</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>4</u>
f. Others <u>22</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>1</u>
Innoculations and prophylactics administered		<u>5400</u>
Dental referrals		<u>90</u>

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SECTION XCIVIL AFFAIRS1. Significant Data

a. The Battalion S-5 presented the Regimental S-5 with a shower head to be used for Medoap programs in the surrounding areas.

b. The S-5 visited the Phong Dien village to find sites for new Civic Action projects.

c. During Operation CHOCTAW the Battalion Medical Department held Medoap in the village of My Chanh at coordinates 466393 and treated a total of 309 people, 92 men, 115 women and 102 women.

d. The Battalion S-5 paid a staff visit to the Buddhist Chief of Phong Dien and distributed clothing and soap to the Buddhist children. The Buddhist chief in turn presented the S-5 twelve Vietnamese hats for distribution to the Marines of this Battalion.

e. With the help of the Battalion Mess Sergeant, the S-5 was able to distribute 100 packs of Kool-aid to the children of the Catholic Village.

f. The relationship between the Marines and villagers seems to be improving.

g. The Commanding Officer of Company F gave the Battalion S-5 8 bags of rice. The S-5 gave the rice to the Regimental S-5 for distribution to the people of Phong Dien.

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SECTION XIPROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED/LESSONS LEARNED

1. No unusual problems were encountered during this period.
2. Lessons learned during this period were as follows:

a. Topic. Control of night movement in jungle areas.

(1) Discussion: Movement at night and during periods of reduced visibility, particularly in areas of jungle canopy, is extremely difficult, calling for unusual physical exertion and maximum leadership in the smaller units. Control, noise and light discipline and direction are lost unless positive measures are undertaken.

(2) Recommendations: Personnel who are physically unable to complete a night movement should be evacuated or left behind in a secure area. Night marches should be short and over previously scouted trails. All hands must be thoroughly briefed on the route to be taken, azimuth, alternate routes, and rendezvous areas, in case they become disoriented. Reflective tape worn on the helmet may be used to maintain contact. If reflective tape is not available, luminous vegetable decay, found on the jungle floor, makes a satisfactory substitute. Constant rechecking of azimuth is necessary. If at all possible, use the noise created by rain, wind, or artillery to mask noises of the unit. Clearly defined objectives must be used. The period between moonrise and moonset in this latitude, often produces bright clear nights making movement easier. Night movement during these periods often allows conventional control and movement methods. Unit commanders must utilize this period to the fullest to expedite short, rapid movements.

b. Topic. Tunnels

(1) Discussion: The Viet Cong have clearly demonstrated an ability to construct tunnels, often to lengths and depths that defy imagination. This organization recently discovered a tunnel 60 feet deep that contained a deposit of noxious gas at the bottom. This tunnel could not have been explored without the use of special equipment.

(2) Recommendations: Units discovering tunnels in the field should be prepared to:

- (a) Explore the Tunnel
- (b) Close the Tunnel
- (c) Deny Future Use After Closing

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(1) In exploring tunnels, use of oxygen breathing apparatus, Scott Air Paks, Hooka hoses and scuba gear should be available because of settlement of noxious gases. Battery operated lamps should be introduced for visibility. Large tunnels can be further explored by introducing HC smoke or colored smoke with AO's observing for smoke exp hausting from exits. The mighty mite blower is extremely valuable in this capacity, being used to blow the smoke through the tunnel.

(2) "Tunnel Rats" entering tunnels must be tethered with line of sufficient length and strength to allow forcefull extraction in the event the "Rat" succumbs to noxious gasses. All hands should be prepared to use mouth to mouth resuscitation to aid these casualties. Tunnels may be closed by numerous methods. The most available means is with explosives. Once the depth, length, and course of a tunnel is determined, shaped charges or field expedients can be used to make "bore" holes. TNT or C-4 can then be tamped down the hole and blown. The cratering effect and shock wave will collapse most tunnels.

(3) By placing CS or Cn crystals below the charge, the explosives will "salt" the tunnel area and prohibit future use. The persistency of CS and CN is increased in the low damp tunnels, often lingering for years.

c. Topic Jungle Navigation: In planning jungle cross country moves, it must be remembered that our maps are usually prepared from photographs. Thick jungle canopy hides many deep narrow unpassable ravines, and as a result they do not appear on maps. These hidden features can cause considerable delay and detours and must be considered in the time frame planned for the movement.

d. Topic Leeches: Jungle leeches will not crawl up a boot if mosquito quite repellent is placed around the top of the boot.

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To: Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code A03D)
Via: (1) Commanding General, 3d Marine Division
(2) Commanding General, III Marine Amphibious Force
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DISTRIBUTION: SPECIAL

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June 1967

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COMMAND CHRONOLOGY

2d Battalion, 4th Marines

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S-4	Capt. D. W. SCHRADER
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Company Commanders.

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E Co	Capt R. A. JOHNSON.
F Co	Capt T. R. BETZ. to 24 Jun 67
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1. Personnel

a. Officer strength averaged 75% of manning level during this period. The enlisted strength averaged 90% of manning level with 12% non-effective.

b. Critical MOSSs have been closely monitored and replacements requested as needed.

c. The following numbers of personnel were joined during this period:

	USMC	USN
Officers	2	1
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d. The following numbers of personnel were transferred during this period:

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DISEASE	0	144
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OTHER	0	0

f. Discipline and Law

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Number of Courts Martials	3
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a. 4th Marines TACOR

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c. Total for Month of June

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3. Captured and Destroyed Equipment:

a. 4th Marines TACOR

(1) Weapons: 7 AK-47, 1 K-50, 1 PPS, 1 SES, 6 K-44, 1 PPSH, 3 M-1 Carbines, 1 CHICOM Type 54 pistol.

(2) Equipment: 20 uniforms, 3 tons rice, 1 VC Corporal medical kit, 15 CHICOM grenades, 14 punji pits, 8 packs.

b. Total weapons captured for the month of June: 21

c. Total weapons captured since 5 May 1965: 310

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SECTION IVOPERATIONS AND TRAINING1. Special Operations.

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2. New Developments.

None

3. Problem Areas.

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None Reported

6. Amount of Messages Sent and Received.

Messages Sent:	61
Messages Received:	756

7. Personnel Status.

Shortages

(1)	Sgt	2511
(1)	Sgt	5931
(1)	Cpl	2811
(1)	Cpl	2841
(1)	SSgt	2542
(2)	LCpl	2822

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Overages

(1) GySgt 2519
 (1) Sgt 2061
 (2) LCpl/PFC 2531

8. Summary of Operational Training.

Message Center Training

Application 720 Hrs
 Classes 30 Hrs

Technician Training

Application 150 Hrs
 Classes 0

Radio Section Training

Application 720 Hrs
 Classes 14 Hrs

Wire Section

Application 720 Hrs
 Classes 12 Hrs

9. Summary of Operations Participated in with Problems Encountered and Lessons Learned.

During many of the phases of Operation CHOCTAW, in June, the battalion was operating in rugged hilly country with considerable distance between units.

The RC-292 proved essential throughout the operation. It was broken down and distributed among several men to lighten the load. Utilizing the 292, communications were continuous under adverse conditions.

The weakest link in the new family of radios is the H-130 handset. Twenty - eight handsets have been code X'D in this battalion even after intensive instructions on their care and use.

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SECTION VIII

FIRE SUPPORT COORDINATION

1. Number of Missions Fired.

105	155	8"	90	81	NGF
275	1186			65	

2. Type of Mission:

A. Registrations

105	155H	155G	8"	90	81	NGF
	3					

B. Actual Missions

105	155H	81	
13	72	90	NGF

C. H&I

105	missions	255	rds	494
155	missions	1111	rds	3041
81	missions	45	rds	124

3. Number of Rounds Fired:

105	107	155	8"	90	81	NGF	40mm
762	105	4034			406		3071

4. Surveillance:

15 confirmed KIA
 19 probable KIA
 4 structures destroyed

5. Remarks.

There was an unknown number of H&I missions fired for this unit that were assigned by higher headquarters.

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DECLASSIFIEDSECTION VIIIAIR SUPPORT-DEFENSE1. Number and Type of Air MissionsA. Fixed Wing

CAP	22
CAS	20
AO	24
TAC(A)	4
FLARE	6
TPQ	3

B. Helicopters

Troops	17
Logistics	42
MedEvacs	59
Admin	13
Recon	0
Gunship	18
VIP Code	8
TAC(A)	0

2. Number of Air Requirements Completed

- A. Fixed Wing Sorties - 73
- B. Helicopter Sorties - 79

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SECTION IX

MEDICAL AND DENTAL

1. Significant Events - None		
2. New Developments - None		
3. Problem Area - None		
4. Average daily number of patients seen		<u>42</u>
Total number of patients seen for the month		<u>1260</u>
5. Number of referrals to 3d MED, 1st MED, NSA		<u>25</u>
6. Routine medical complaints		<u>186</u>
a. Diarrhea		<u>79</u>
b. URI		<u>21</u>
c. Dermatitis		<u>207</u>
d. ENT		<u>49</u>
e. Venereal Disease		<u>11</u>
7. Significant diseases to the area		
Malaria		<u>23</u>
8. Numbers of emergencies		
Type	Evacuated	Died
a. Burns <u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
b. Lacerations <u>48</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
c. Heat Exhaustion <u>15</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
d. Shrapnel <u>41</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>9</u>
e. Missile(Gun Shot) <u>18</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>4</u>
f. Others <u>22</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>1</u>
Innoculations and prophylactics administered		<u>5400</u>
Dental referrals		<u>90</u>

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SECTION XCIVIL AFFAIRS1. Significant Data

- a. The Battalion S-5 presented the Regimental S-5 with a shower head to be used for Medcap programs in the surrounding areas.
- b. The S-5 visited the Phong Dien village to find sites for new Civic Action projects.
- c. During Operation CHOCTAW the Battalion Medical Department held Medcap in the village of My Chanh at coordinates 466393 and treated a total of 309 people; 92 men, 115 women and 102 children.
- d. The Battalion S-5 paid a staff visit to the Buddhist Chief of Phong Dien and distributed clothing and soap to the Buddhist children. The Buddhist chief in turn presented the S-5 twelve Vietnamese hats for distribution to the Marines of this Battalion.
- e. With the help of the Battalion Mess Sergeant, the S-5 was able to distribute 100 packs of Kool-aid to the children of the Catholic Village.
- f. The relationship between the Marines and villagers seems to be improving.
- g. The Commanding Officer of Company F gave the Battalion S-5 8 bags of rice. The S-5 gave the rice to the Regimental S-5 for distribution to the people of Phong Dien.

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SECTION XIPROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED/LESSONS LEARNED

1. No unusual problems were encountered during this period.
2. Lessons learned during this period were as follows:

- a. Topic. Control of night movement in jungle areas.

- (1) Discussion: Movement at night and during periods of reduced visibility, particularly in areas of jungle canopy, is extremely difficult, calling for unusual physical exertion and maximum leadership in the smaller units. Control, noise and light discipline and direction are lost unless positive measures are undertaken.

- (2) Recommendations: Personnel who are physically unable to complete a night movement should be evacuated or left behind in a secure area. Night marches should be short and over previously scouted trails. All hands must be thoroughly briefed on the route to be taken, azimuth, alternate routes, and rendezvous areas, in case they become disoriented. Reflective tape worn on the helmet may be used to maintain contact. If reflective tape is not available, luminous vegetable decay, found on the jungle floor, makes a satisfactory substitute. Constant rechecking of azimuth is necessary. If at all possible, use the noise created by rain, wind, or artillery to mask noises of the unit. Clearly defined objectives must be used. The period between moonrise and moonset in this latitude, often produces bright clear nights making movement easier. Night movement during these periods often allows conventional control and movement methods. Unit commanders must utilize this period to the fullest to expedite short, rapid movements.

- b. Topic. Tunnels

- (1) Discussion: The Viet Cong have clearly demonstrated an ability to construct tunnels, often to lengths and depths that defy imagination. This organization recently discovered a tunnel 60 feet deep that contained a deposit of noxious gas at the bottom. This tunnel could not have been explored without the use of special equipment.

- (2) Recommendations: Units discovering tunnels in the field should be prepared to:

- (a) Explore the Tunnel
 - (b) Close the Tunnel
 - (c) Deny Future Use After Closing

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(1) In exploring tunnels, use of oxygen breathing apparatus, Scott Air Paks, Hooka hoses and scuba gear should be available because of settlement of noxious gases. Battery operated lamps should be introduced for visibility. Large tunnels can be further explored by introducing HC smoke or colored smoke with AO's observing for smoke exhausting from exits. The mighty mite blower is extremely valuable in this capacity, being used to blow the smoke through the tunnel.

(2) "Tunnel Rats" entering tunnels must be tethered with line of sufficient length and strength to allow forceful extraction in the event the "Rat" succumbs to noxious gasses. All hands should be prepared to use mouth to mouth resuscitation to aid these casualties. Tunnels may be closed by numerous methods. The most available means is with explosives. Once the depth, length, and course of a tunnel is determined, shaped charges or field expedients can be used to make "bore" holes. TNT or C-4 can then be tamped down the hole and blown. The cratering effect and shock wave will collapse most tunnels.

(3) By placing CS or Cn crystals below the charge, the explosives will "salt" the tunnel area and prohibit future use. The persistency of CS and CN is increased in the low damp tunnels, often lingering for years.

c. Topic. Jungle Navigation: In planning jungle cross country moves, it must be remembered that our maps are usually prepared from photographs. Thick jungle canopy hides many deep narrow unpassable ravines and as a result they do not appear on maps. These hidden features can cause considerable delay and detours and must be considered in the time frame planned for the movement.

d. Topic. Leeches: Jungle leeches will not crawl up a boot if mosquito repellent is placed around the top of the boot.

A. E. Bench
A. E. BENCH

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