

HEADQUARTERS

Battalion Landing Team 2/26
 9th Marine Amphibious Brigade, FMF
 FPO, San Francisco, 96602

3/TDT/lel
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 1 Oct 69
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From: Commanding Officer
 To: Commanding General, Ninth Marine Amphibious Brigade, FMFPac
 Via: Commanding Officer, Special Landing Force B
 Commanding Officer, 26th Marine Regiment

Subj: Command Chronology for the period 1 September - 30 September 1969

Ref: (a) MC O 5750.A
 (b) FMFPac O 5750.8A
 (c) Brig O 5750.10
 (d) Regt O 5750.1

Enclos: (1) Battalion Landing Team 2/26 Command Chronology

1. In accordance with the provisions of reference (a), (b), (c), and (d) enclosure (1) is submitted herewith.

W.C. Drumright

W.C. DRUMRIGHT

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1 Oct 1969

COMMAND CHRONOLOGY

1 September to 30 September

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ENCLOSURE (1)

PART I

ORGANIZATION DATA1. DESIGNATION

Battalion Landing Team 2/26

Lt Col EDMONDSON Jr. 1-9 Sept
Lt Col DRUMRIGHT 9-30 SeptSUBORDINATE UNITS

H&S Company	Capt	WINKLER	1-30 Sept
E Company	1srLt 1stLt	MILLER SMITH	1-16 Sept 16-30 Sept
F Company	Capt 1stLt	KUGEL DUNCAN	1-8 Sept 8-30 Sept
G Company	Capt	BEST	1-30 Sept
H Company	1stLt Capt	PARADISE WRIGHT	1-27 Sept 27-30 Sept

ATTACHED UNITS

3rdPlt, Co A, 5th AutTrac Bn	1stLt	PLATTER	1-30 Sept
1stPlt, Co A, 5th SPBn	1stLt	HELMAN	1-30 Sept
1st Clearing Plt, Co A, 5th MedBn	Lt(MC)	KILROY	1-30 Sept
2nd Plt (Rein), Co A, 5th EngBn	SSgt 1stLt	O'NEIL MCPherson	1-10 Sept 10-30 Sept
2ndPlt (Rein), Co A, 5th ReconBn	2ndLt	LARKIN	1-30 Sept
2ndPlt (Rein), Co A, 5th MTBn	1stLt	GOBELI	1-30 Sept
2ndPlt (Rein), Co A, 5th TkBn	1stLt	SGHERER	1-30 Sept
2ndPlt, Co A, ATBn	1stLt	SMITH	1-30 Sept
Det, 15th Dental Co, 9th MAB	Lt(DC)	STENSTROM	1-30 Sept
Det, HQBn, 5th MarDiv	WO	BROWN	1-30 Sept

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Dct, 1stBn, 13thMar (SNCP)	Lt(JG) BURRIS	1-30 Sept
B Btry, 1stBn, 13thMar	Capt BOYER	1-30 Sept
W Btry, 1stBn, 13thMar	1stLt HYDE	1-30 Sept
LSU-2, 9th MAB	2ndLt SEDLER	1-30 Sept

2. LOCATION

Bn Rear	1-20 Sept	AT924692
Bn Command Post	20-30 Sept	USS NEW ORLEANS
	1-21 Sept	AT924692
	21-30 Sept	USS NEW ORLEANS

3. STAFF OFFICERS

Executive Officer	Major LARSON	1-30 Sept
Adjutant	1stLt HOLT	1-30 Sept
Personnel Officer	2ndLt LINDSEY	1-30 Sept
S-1	1stLt HOLT	1-30 Sept
S-2	1stLt ELLIS	1-30 Sept
S-3	Major BIERMAN	1-30 Sept
S-4	Capt GORMAN	1-30 Sept
S-5	1stLt MACASKILL	1-30 Sept

4. AVERAGE MONTHLY STRENGTH

	<u>USMC</u>		<u>USN</u>
OFF	<u>61</u>	ENL	<u>6</u>
		1768	
			76

ENCLOSURE (1)

PART II

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

At the beginning of the reporting period, Battalion Landing Team 2/26 was deployed in various defensive positions in its assigned Area of Operations generally west of DaNang. Company E located its Command Post at Hill 22 (AT903718), in the northwestern section of the Area of Operations. Company F and Battery W, 1st Battalion, 13th Marines, located their Command Posts with the Battalion Landing Team Command Post at Hill 10 (AT924692). Company G located its Command Post on Hill 41 (AT934663). Company H and Battery B, 1st Battalion, 13th Marines, located their Command Posts at Rirebase Sixshooter (AT927737).

To carry out its assigned mission of destroying enemy equipment and personnel, and interdicting enemy movement into the large Area of Operations, the Battalion Landing Team occupied eight fixed positions with minimum strength while conducting day and night activities with all remaining troops. Daily patrols and heavy night ambushing were employed to carry out the Battalion Landing Team's assigned mission.

To assist in the accomplishment of its defensive responsibilities, the Battalion Landing Team was charged with monitoring the main operable portion of the DaNang Anti-Infiltration Barrier sensor system, and reacting to suspected enemy intrusions of the Barrier. The system of rapid reaction to Barrier sensings with direct and indirect fires developed during the previous reporting period was continually improved and expanded. During this period, the Battalion Landing Team provided security for and assisted in the construction work to complete installation of the Barrier's sensing devices. At the end of the reporting period, installation was virtually complete to the northern boundary of the assigned area of Operations.

The Battalion Landing Team made units available to provide security for local Vietnamese elections held on 7 September. The Battalion Landing Team also provided security for the local rice harvest as part of the larger Division Rice Denial Program.

On the 19th of September, advance-party elements of Battalion Landing Team 1/26 arrived at the Command Post of Battalion Landing Team 2/26 to begin the necessary liaison to begin the relief in place of the two units scheduled for 21 September.

On the 20th of September, all administrative offices of Battalion Landing Team 2/26 displaced from their positions ashore to Amphibious Ready Group B shipping. Much of the heavy equipment of the Battalion Landing Team began loading aboard Amphibious Ready Group B shipping at this time also.

ENCLOSURE (1)

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At 0600 on 21 September, the responsibility for the Area of Operations passed from Battalion Landing Team 2/26 to Battalion Landing Team 1/26. At 1600 on the same day, Battalion Landing Team 2/26 was officially chopped to Special Landing Force B (CTG 79.5). On this same day, Batteries B and W, 1st Battalion, 13th Marines and the 2nd Platoon (Rein) Co A, 5th Reconnaissance Battalion, were again placed under the operational control of the Battalion Landing Team. These units had been under the operational control of the First Marine Division while the Battalion Landing Team was ashore. By 1630 on 21 September all the Battalion Landing Team units were aboard Amphibious Ready Group B shipping with the exception of some of the heavier equipment, which was still being loaded. The Battalion Landing Team Command Post located aboard the USS NEW ORLEANS (LPH-11) with the command posts of Companies G and H, and H&S Company. These troops were the first ever to be embarked aboard the ship. Companies E and F, along with Battery B, 1st Battalion, 13th Marines, LVT's, LSU, and the Reconnaissance Platoon located aboard the USS VANCOUVER (LSD-2). The Anti-Tank Platoon, Shore Party, the Engineering Platoon, the Battalion Landing Team Motor Transport, and Battery W, 1st Battalion, 13th Marines located aboard the USS THOMASTON (LSD-28). The 5th Motor Transport Platoon and a section of LSU located aboard the USS UNION (LKA-106).

While on board Amphibious Ready Group B shipping, training in small-unit tactics, indoctrination training for replacement troops, and personnel/equipment inspections were emphasized.

On 30 September, a practice landing involving Amphibious Ready Group B and Special Landing Force B assets was conducted to exercise the Task Force in the planning and execution of amphibious operations. At 1000, one reinforced rifle platoon was landed by LVT's over Nam O Beach (AT929849 to AT927856). Simultaneously, three reinforced rifle platoons were helilifted into Landing Zone TERN (AT936748) in the vicinity of "The Rockcrusher". Three surface-borne waves of combat support elements made turnaway landings in assault craft. A Sparrowhawk rifle platoon was exercised in its role as Battalion Landing Team reserve. Withdrawal from the landing areas was immediate, and the exercise was terminated by the middle of the day, when all elements returned to Amphibious Ready Group B shipping.

At the end of the reporting period, Battalion Landing Team 2/26 was aboard Amphibious Ready Group B shipping conducting training to increase the tactical proficiency and equipment readiness of the organization.

ENCLOSURE (1)

UNCLASSIFIED

PART III

LISTING OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

1. MISSIONS/OPERATIONS

a. Major Operations

Battalion Landing Team 2/26 participated in no major operations during the reporting period.

b. Command Relations

- (1) During the period 1-21 September, the Battalion Landing Team was deployed ashore under operational control of the 26th Marine Regiment. The Battalion Landing Team Command Post was also ashore at this time.
- (2) During the period 1-20 September, the Battalion Landing Team's attached Reconnaissance Platoon was placed under the operational control of the First Marine Division. Batteries B and W, 1st Battalion, 13th Marines, were also put under operational control of the First Marine Division during this period.
- (3) During the period 21-30 September, the Battalion Landing Team was placed under the operational control of Special Landing Force B (CTG 79.5). The units previously under the operational control of the First Marine Division were returned to the operational control of Battalion Landing Team 2/26, and simultaneously passed to Special Landing Force B. The Battalion Landing Team and its Command Post remained afloat aboard Amphibious Ready Group B shipping during this period.

c. Command Missions assigned

- (1) 1-21 September 1969

Continue the assigned mission of destroying enemy equipment and personnel in the area of Operations. Also, the Battalion Landing Team remained responsible for monitoring and reacting to intrusion sensings along the DaNang Anti-Infiltration Barrier.

- (2) 21-30 September 1969

Embark aboard Amphibious Ready Group shipping under operational control of Special Landing Force B, (CTG 79.5) as part of the Seventh Fleet contingency forces.

ENCLOSURE (1)

d. Command and Control

- (1) During the period 1-21 September, the Battalion Landing Team was based ashore under the operational control of the 26th Marine Regiment. The Reconnaissance Platoon, Batteries B and W, 1st Battalion, 13th Marines were placed under the operational control of the First Marine Division. No degradation of control was experienced by the Battalion Landing Team Command Post during this time.
- (2) During the period 21-30 September, all elements of the Battalion Landing Team, including those previously under the operational control of First Marine Division, were located aboard Amphibious Ready Group B shipping under the control of Special Landing Force B (CTG 79.5). The Battalion Landing Team Headquarters was located aboard the USS NEW ORLEANS (LPH-11).

e. Organic Operations

- (1) From 1-21 September, Battalion Landing Team operations included numerous day-long patrols and sweeps by elements of the rifle companies within their assigned areas of operation to interdict enemy movement into the DaNung area.
- (2) During the period 1-21 September, the Battalion Landing Team conducted 150 listening posts, 156 patrols, 360 ambushes, and 86 observation posts.

f. NBC Warfare

During the period, the Battalion Landing Team used CS grenades in tunnels and caves. No NBC devices were used by the enemy.

2. INTELLIGENCE

a. Enemy Situation

- (1) During the reporting period, the following enemy units were known to be operating in the Area of Operations: the 31st NVA Regiment, the 2nd Battalion, 141st NVA Regiment, the 368B NVA Artillery Regiment, and the A-84 Local Force Company. The presence of all of these units was confirmed by captured documents, prisoners of war, and returnees.

ENCLOSURE (1)

(2) Significant engagements during the period included an attack on 6 September 1969, by an estimated 15 NVA on 1st Platoon, Company F's Command Post in an old French Fort vic coordinates (AT935718), and a rocket attack on the Battalion Landing Team Command Post on 16 September. Other contacts consisted of ambushes initiated on small groups of enemy soldiers trying to infiltrate through the area of Operations.

b. Enemy Initiated Incidents

(1) On 6 September, an estimated 15 enemy sappers attacked the Command Post of the 1st Platoon, Company F, located in an old French fort, vic (AT935718). The enemy attacked with RPG's, fragmentation grenades, and small arms fire. The following evening, the same friendly position was hit with one incoming round which appeared to be an M-79 type round.

(2) On 16 September, three 122mm rockets were fired at the Battalion Landing Team Command Post area; however all three overshot the friendly position, and no friendly casualties were suffered.

(3) Sporadic sniper fire and infrequent mines and booby-type incidents characterized the remainder of the reporting period.

c. Enemy Losses 1-19 September

(1) Casualties

VC/NVA KIA	11
VC/NVA WIA	None
Returnees	1

(2) Captured equipment 1-20 September

Chicom grenades	46
Cartridge Belts	2
VC/NVA packs	2
NVA helmet	1
Chinese 7.62mm rounds	92
NVA shirt with insignia	1

(3) Captured weapons

AK-47	2
B-40 rocket launcher	1

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d. Enemy Trends

The enemy limited most of his operations in the Area of Operations to resupply missions. The enemy kept up a mild level of harrassment, but generally appeared to be regrouping to the west. This movement to the west could possibly be due to interdiction of enemy movement caused by the Da Nang Barrier.

e. Weather conditions

During most of the reporting period, weather was favorable to friendly operations. Heavy rains occasionally interfered with the accuracy of sensor readings on the Da Nang Barrier monitoring stations.

3. SEQUENTIAL LISTING OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

2 Sept At 1030, General Greighton ABRAMS, USA, Commanding General, Military Advisory Command, Vietnam; General Herman NICKERSON, USMC, Commanding General, III MAF; General Ormond SIMPSON, USMC, Commanding General, 1st Marine Division; and Lt. General LAM, ARVN, Commanding General, I Corps, visited the Battalion Landing Team Command Post for a briefing on the Balance Pressure System and its role in the Da Nang Anti- Intrusion Sensor System.

6 Sept At 0700, the 1st squad of the 2nd Platoon, Company F found one rocket-guide post, 2 Chinese 60mm mortar rounds, and electrical wire at grid AT900705. Well-used trails led to and from the area. The captured materials were taken to the Company F Command Post for evaluation.

6 Sept At 2250, the Command Post of the 1st Platoon, Company F was attacked by an estimated 15 enemy sappers at grid AT935718. The enemy infiltrated the friendly lines, and began throwing grenades and satchel charges. To reinforce their position, two other ambush sites from the platoon were called back to the command post to give assistance. On the way back to the command post, the 1st squad accounted for two VC/NVA KIA's. When the contact ended an hour later, a total of four enemy bodies were accounted for. A search of the surrounding area in the morning led to the discovery of numerous drag marks, assorted enemy medical gear, and other pieces of enemy equipment that had been left behind.

7 Sept At 2325, the 3rd squad of 2nd Platoon, Company G ambushed and killed one enemy at grid AT975695. A search of the body revealed that he was carrying two Chinese grenades, one poncho, and \$11.00 in Vietnamese currency.

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9 Sept The Battalion Landing Team changed commanding officers, with command passing from Lieutenant Colonel G.M. EDMONDSON, Jr. to Lieutenant Colonel W.C. DRUMRIGHT.

10 Sept At 1000, the 1st Platoon of Company F uncovered three enemy bodies at grid AT880702. The bodies had been covered in a small ditch with branches and bushes. Two first aid packets, rice packs, two Chinese grenades, and articles of clothing were found on the bodies. Intelligence reported that the enemy dead were members of the 31st NVA Regiment.

10 Sept At 1030, the 3rd squad of the 2nd Platoon, Company F discovered one B-40 rocket launcher in the bushes at grid AT933723. Further search of the area resulted in the uncovering of a plasma medical setup. All the enemy equipment was turned over to ITT for evaluation.

16 Sept At 0950, Hill 10 (AT924692) received two incoming rockets which overshot the friendly perimeter, and landed in a nearby rice paddy. No friendly casualties were suffered. Counter-rocket fire was called from the General Support Battery of the 11th Marines, and the weapons at Hill 10 directed fires into the area of the suspected launch site.

19 Sept At 2300, one NVA Chieu Hoi turned himself over to 1st Platoon of Company F at grid AT956705. He was taken under guard to ITT for questioning.

19 Sept At 2120, the 1st squad of 2nd Platoon, Company G, ambushed six enemy personnel at grid (AT940670) with small arms fire. A sweep of the area resulted in the discovery of 1 enemy KIA. Captured equipment included an AK-47, 4 Chi-Com grenades, and a pack full of clothing.

At 2300, the 1st squad of 2nd Platoon, Company G, spotted one enemy personnel in the vicinity of their previous contact. The friendly squad took the enemy personnel under fire, and swept the area. The sweep resulted in the discovery of 1 dead VC/NVA. Captured equipment included 1 AK-47 rifle.

20 Sept Beginning on this day, combat support units of the Battalion Landing Team began embarkation aboard Amphibious Ready Group B shipping. These units included the LVT's, Tanks, the Motor Transport elements, and other heavy equipment.

21 Sept Beginning in the morning, Battalion Landing Team 2/26 began embarkation aboard Amphibious Ready Group B shipping to begin

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the afloat phase of their duty in the I Corps. The Battalion Landing Team Command Post, along with Companies G, H, and H&S Company embarked aboard the USS NEW ORLEANS (LPH-11). Companies E and F, along with Battery B, 1st Battalion, 13th Marines, LVT's, the Reconnaissance Platoon, and sections from LSU and Tanks embarked aboard the USS VANCOUVER (LPD-2). Shore Party Platoon, a light section of Tanks, the Anti-Tank Platoon, Battery W, 1st Battalion, 13th Marines, and the Battalion Landing Team Motor Transport embarked aboard the USS THOMASTON (LSD-28). A section of LSU, and the 5th Motor Transport Platoon embarked aboard the USS UNION (LKA-106).

30 Sept At 1000 a practice landing involving Amphibious Ready Group B and Special Landing Force B assets was conducted. One reinforced rifle platoon was landed by LVT's over Nam O Beach (AT929849 to AT927856). Simultaneously, three reinforced rifle platoons were helilifted into Landing Zone TERN (AT936748) in the vicinity of "The Rockcrusher". Three surfaceborne waves of combat support elements made turnaway landings in assault craft. A Sparrowhawk rifle platoon was exercised in its role as Battalion Landing Team reserve. Withdrawal from the landing areas was immediate, and the exercise was terminated by the middle of the day, when all elements returned to Amphibious Ready Group B shipping.

4. FIRE SUPPORT

a. Battery B, 1st Battalion, 13th Marines

- (1) During the reporting period, 870 missions were fired.
- (2) Of the above missions, 63 were observed and 807 were unobserved.
- (3) Ammunition expenditures were as follows:
 - (a) 3928 HE
 - (b) 62 WP
 - (c) 96 Illum
 - (d) 112 Cofram

b. Battery W, 1st Battalion, 13th Marines

- (1) During the reporting period, 140 missions were fired.
- (2) Of the above missions, 11 were observed and 129 were unobserved.

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(3) Ammunition expenditures were as follows:

- (a) 1073 HE
- (b) 21 WP
- (c) 54 Illum
- (d) 69 CS

c. Shore Fire Control Party

(1) Ships that fired in support of the Battalion Landing Team during the reporting period are listed below:

- (a) USS OKLAHOMA (CG-5)
- (b) USS BENJAMIN STODDERT (DDG-22)

(2) During the reporting period, 100 missions were fired.

(3) Of the above missions, 100 were unobserved.

(4) Ammunition expenditures were as follows:

- (a) 500 HE

d. 81mm Mortar Platoon

(1) During the reporting period, 76 missions were fired.

(2) Of the above missions, 49 were observed, and 27 were unobserved.

(3) Ammunition expenditures were as follows:

- (a) 752 HE
- (b) 23 WP
- (c) 215 Illum

5. AIR SUPPORT

a. Battalion Landing Team 2/26 had two main periods of air support during the reporting period. The first period of activity was from 1-20 September. It was characterized by logistical support missions to troops in the various static locations, visual reconnaissance missions,

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weapons control (artillery and air) missions, intelligence-gathering missions, and close air support (fixed-wing and rotary) missions. During the second period, 20-30 September, activity was characterized by a troop helilift of 5 companies and their supporting elements to Amphibious Ready Group B shipping. The remainder of this period consisted of routine helo-administrative/liaison missions, which culminated in a practice vertical assault as part of a practice surface and heliborne landing from Amphibious Ready Group B shipping to locations ashore.

b. The following statistics covering the reporting period from 1-20 September 1969:

(1) Medical Evacuations

Emergency - 12
Priority - 3
Routine - 2

(2) The shortest period of time for an emergency medevac from the time of request to the time of completion of the request was 5 minutes.

(3) The average time for an emergency medevac was 24 minutes.

c. Close Air Support

(1) By utilizing Tactical Air Control in direct support of troops in contact, and in reaction to priority intelligence reports, Battalion Landing Team 2/26 used F-4, A-4, and A-6 aircraft in air strikes to drop 67,000 pounds of bombs and 22,000 pounds of napalm. In addition, a beacon strike was utilized during inclement weather with excellent results.

(2) In order to better inform units on the ground of enemy activity, and immediately react to enemy contact, Aerial Observation aircraft communicating directly with ground units were utilized. This technique resulted in three confirmed enemy KIA's in addition to 42 suspected enemy KIA's, who were engaged by gunships after being spotted by observation aircraft.

(3) During the reporting period, four flare aircraft and one C-47 gunship were employed in connection with ground activities within the Area of Operation.

d. 20-30 September 1969

(1) Air support requirements during this period were considerably

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reduced since Battalion Landing Team 2/26 was aboard Amphibious Ready Group B shipping, and removed from a direct combat environment. However, six aircraft were utilized for the embarkation of troops to Amphibious Ready Group B shipping, and another five aircraft were used during a practice vertical assault. Also, while aboard Amphibious Ready Group B shipping, helicopters were used to transport 50-100 passengers daily between ships and the beach for administrative purposes.

6. PERSONNEL

a. Combat Losses

	USMC		USN	
	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL
WIA	1	19	0	0
KIA	0	0	0	0
MIA	0	0	0	0

b. Non-Combat Losses

	USMC		USN	
	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL
KILLED	0	0	0	0
INJURED	1	15	0	1

c. WIA's Returned to Duty

OFF - 1
ENL - 10

d. R&R Trips

125

e. Personnel Rotated (FCS)

85

f. Replacements Received

OFF - 7
ENL - 261

ENCLOSURE (1)

7. ADMINISTRATION

a. 1-20 September

All company administrative offices were located at their respective company positions, except Company F, which was located at Hill 10 (AT924692); along with the Battalion Landing Team's administrative offices.

b. 20-30 September

All company administrative offices displaced from their locations ashore to spaces aboard Amphibious Ready Group B shipping on 20 September. Companies G, H, and H&S Company located aboard the USS NEW ORLEANS (LPH-11). Companies E, F, and the administrative offices of Battery B, 1st Battalion, 13th Marines located aboard the USS VICTORY (LPD-2). The Battalion Landing Team's administrative offices located aboard the USS NEW ORLEANS (LPH-11).

c. Awards

Navy Achievement Medal - 6

Purple Heart Medal - 29

Navy Commendation Medal - 2

Air Medal - 2

d. Promotions

Sergeant - 20

Corporal - 25

Lance Corporal - 282

Private First Class - 5

1st Lieutenant - 4

8. LOGISTICS

a. Supply/Resupply

During the period 1-15 September all companies accomplished resupply with trucks, assigned to the companies from 1st Platoon

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Company A, 5th Motor Transport Battalion. OP Reno (Hill 396) was resupplied by helicopter every three to five days as required. During the period 16-20 September all company resupply and house-keeping runs were accomplished through the use of 5 trucks supplied by the 11th Motor Transport Battalion. During the period 20-30 September resupply aboard ship was accomplished by helicopter.

b. Food and Water

During the period 1-16 September the messhalls at Hill 10, Hill 22, Hill 41 and Artillery Battery positions were in operation. Hill 10 and Artillery Battery messhalls served two meals daily while those at Hill 22 and Hill 41 served only one. Units whose messhalls served only one hot meal subsisted also on MCI rations supplemented by juice and B rations. Company F personnel subsisted on MCI's supplemented with hot meals trucked to them once a day and meals served at Company G, 7th Engineer Battalion. All messhalls ceased operation on 16 September with the exception of Hill 10, which stayed in operation through 18 September. After the closing of messhalls all units subsisted on MCI's until embarked aboard ship. After embarkation all units subsisted on ships rations or three hot meals daily. Water points were located at Hill 10, Rockcrusher and Force Logistics Command. Water was trucked to the various contonements for resupply, with the exception of OP Reno which was resupplied by helicopter.

c. Maintenance

During September, all first and second echelon maintenance was performed by units concerned. Third and fourth echelon maintenance continued to be performed by Force Service Regiment and Force Logistics Command. A limited amount of third echelon repair was completed by LSU, but due to LSU's location and the unavailability of parts, this repair was minimal. Considerable time was lost on repair of equipment due to shortages of spare parts and non-availability of transportation to take equipment to Force Service Regiment/Force Logistics Command. As of 30 September all equipment was operable with the exception of:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>No. D/L</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>No. D/L</u>
Truck M35	1	60mm Mortar	1
Truck M274	5	81mm Mortar	2
Tanker M49	1	106RR	1
M151A1	1	PPS-6 Radar	1
2N Crane	1	GRA-39A	1
Chain Saw	1	MRC-83	2
TD-15	1	PRC-25	5
Forklift ART-30	1	PRC-41	2
		PRC-47	1

All contonement maintenance during the month of September was completed on a self-help basis.

9. NEW TECHNIQUES

- a. To respond to sensings taken from the Balanced Pressure System making up the DaNang Barrier, the Battalion Landing Team worked to improve its direct and indirect fire response from its organic and inorganic weapons.
- b. Direct fire weapons were precleared by the Battalion Landing Team's Fire Support Coordination Center, and used range cards to aid them in getting fire on areas of suspected enemy infiltration. Indirect fire weapons were also precleared, and registered on areas of frequent intrusion sensings.
- c. Two communication nets were maintained to facilitate the rapid response to suspected Barrier intrusions. All of the monitoring stations were connected by radio on a pre-designated ground surveillance frequency. Land lines were also employed to provide communication between some of the monitoring stations.
- d. A land line loop was established at Hill 10 to connect the weapons, the ground surveillance station, and the Battalion Landing Team's Fire Support Coordination Center. This loop provided rapid communication, which helped the Battalion Landing Team to fire in rapid response to suspected Barrier intrusions.

10. TRAINING

- a. During the reporting period, training for Battalion Landing Team 2/26 consisted of new troop indoctrination and classes held at the small-unit level. These instructional periods included individual movement, small-unit tactics, mine and booby trap warfare, weapons, equipment, and leadership.

b. Formal Schools Attended During the Period

NCO Leadership School	-----	4 enlisted
Basic Infantry Weapons Repair Course	-----	1 enlisted
Landmine Warfare and Booby Trap School	-----	1 enlisted
HST School	-----	4 enlisted

11. CIVIC ACTION/PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

During the reporting period, the Battalion Landing Team filed three claims for damage to civilian property that was Marine-caused. These

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payments amounted to 151,000 \$VN. Solatium payments totalling 7,500 \$VN were also paid. Ten leaflet drops and four loudspeaker broadcasts were made in the Area of Operations. An Armed Propaganda Team was employed for two days to talk to the civilian personnel in the various villages and hamlets within the Area of Operations. 250 school kits and 3 carpenter kits were also distributed. Along with these kits, several thousand pounds of dunnage lumber were presented to the civilian personnel. The Battalion Landing Team conducted a total of 7 medcaps during the reporting period, treating in excess of 500 civilian personnel.

12. COMMUNICATIONS - ELECTRONICS

a. Radio

(1) From 1-20 September, the following nets were maintained between 26th Marine Regiment, Battalion Landing Team 2/26, Battalion Landing Team 2/26 rifle companies and supporting units.

Regimental TAC
Battalion Landing Team TAC
Battalion Admin
Division Convoy Control

(2) From 15-20 September, the TACLOG was operated between Hill 10, Hill 34, the Bridge Ramp, and the Special Landing Force B, located aboard Amphibious Ready Group B ships of Task Group 76.5.

(3) From September 20-30, the TACLOG was maintained between the ships of Task Group 76.5.

(4) For the landing exercise, which took place on 30 September, the following nets were activated:

Regimental TAC
Battalion TAC

(5) A ground surveillance net was set up between H&S COC, Battalion COC, Mike Tower, and Hill 41.

(6) The Tactical Air Control Party employed UHF equipment to maintain 2 radio nets from September 1-20.

TAC net
TACP local

ENCLOSURE (1)

b. Wire

- (1) From 1-20 September, the wire section maintained a switching central with 50 local lines and 4 trunk lines, 2 common users to 26th Marines, 1 common user to 1st Marine Division, and 1 trunk line to MACV (HIEU BUC).
- (2) An internal wire loop was established on Hill 10 as part of the Ground Surveillance System and maintained communications between a tank, an M109, 2 106's, 81mm mortars, 4.2" mortars, and the Headquarters Commandant.

c. Message Center

- (1) From 1-20 September, the message center made courier runs twice daily to 26th Marines to pick up and deliver messages.
- (2) The Battalion Landing Teams comm/crypto guard was shifted from 26th Marines to the LPH-11, USS NEW ORLEANS, on 20 September.

d. Radio Relay

- (1) From 1-20 September, a radio relay shot was established between Hill 10 and the 26th Marines, and radio relay channels were employed as follows:

1 Order Wire
2 Common User Trunks, 2/26 to 26th Marines
2/26 COC to 26th Marines COC Hot Line
2/26 FSCC to 26th Marines FSCC Hot Line
"W" Battery to 1/13 Common User
"W" Battery FDC to 1/13 FDC Hot Line
1 Spare

e. Maintenance/ Supply

- (1) The maintenance section was kept busy repairing the Battalion Landing Team's comm-elect equipment. They made runs to FSR to turn in and pick up comm-elect equipment which was above their echelon of repair.
- (2) The supply section reconciled its records and put on requisitions equipment which we were deficient in.

f. Significant Events

- (1) An AN/PRC-77 radio was employed on a covered circuit to 26th Marines (REGT TAC) with excellent results.

- (2) A significant number of radio security violations indicated the need for voice radio procedure classes and qualified personnel only using the radios.
- (3) A message drafting memorandum was put out to assist the Staff in message drafting procedures.
- (4) A Communications Center SOP was published for the first time.

13. MEDICAL/DENTAL

a. Administration

- (1) Battalion Aid Station administration was handled by the medical administrative section on Hill-10 and on board the USS NEW ORLEANS, (LPH-11). All sickcalls were handled by our Medical Officer and 6-7 corpsmen, utilizing our facilities on Hill-10 and the facilities on board the USS NEW ORLEANS.

b. Personnel

- (1) Currently, there is one Medical Officer with this unit. Corpsmen are assigned as follows:

1 Bn CPO
 9 Each Letter Company
 1 Amtracs
 2 Recon
 3 Sanitation
 7 Supply
 3 Administration
 6 Health Records
 2 Shore Party
 5 Sickcall
 2 B 1/13
 2 W 1/13
 1 Engineers

c. Casualties/Injuries treated

(1)	WIA	20
(2)	KIA	1
	Combat casualties Total	21
(3)	Non Combat injuries	16
(4)	Non Combat deaths	0
(5)	Routine Sickcall	373

ENCLOSURE (1)

d. Dental

(1) Dental patients are currently seen by our Dental Officer on board the USS NEW ORLEANS.

e. 20 September, 1969, the Battalion Aid Station came aboard the USS NEW ORLEANS. Eight hospital corpsmen were received on board between 18-19 September, for duty. During the month of September, eleven corpsmen were detached from the Battalion Aid Station. HN BRYAN was hospitalized at Clark Air Force Hospital, Manila, due to fracture of the right tibia and fibula on 20 September 1969. Doctor NICOLETTE was medevaced to CONUS with the diagnosis hypersensitivity to Hymenoptera. HM1 SOQUI returned to 9th Marine Amphibious Brigade for continuation of unaccompanied tour. HM1 MONICAL reported aboard as relief for HM1 CORMIER and HM1 WEAVER. 7 medcaps were conducted, treating an average of 40 children and 31 adults. Sickcall for the first two weeks in September averaged 7 children per day.

14. RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

a. Personnel

(1) Chaplain assigned: Lieutenant John M. WRIGHT, CHC USNR

(2) Chaplain's Assistant: Lance Corporal Len SOJKA, USMC

b. Services Conducted

Type	Number	Attendance
Sunday Worship - Protestant	4	60
Sunday Mass - Catholic	14	250
Weekly Worship - Protestant	8	50
Weekly Mass - Catholic	20	75

c. Facilities

(1) From 1-21 September 1969, Catholic and Protestant services were held in Battalion and Company rear areas.

(2) From 21-30 September 1969, Catholic and Protestant services were conducted aboard the USS NEW ORLEANS and supporting ships.

[REDACTED]
ENCLOSURE (1)

d. Significant Events

- (1) Ten (10) boxes of books were distributed to the troops of the Battalion Landing Team.
- (2) Ten (10) Red Cross cases were taken care of during the reporting period.

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

ENCLOSURE (1)