

HEADQUARTERS, MARINE AIRCRAFT GROUP-13
1st Marine Aircraft Wing, FMFPac
FPO, San Francisco 96602

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From: Commanding Officer
To: Commanding General, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing

Subj: Command Chronology Period 1-31 August 1967

Ref: (a) MCO 5750.2A
(b) WgO 5750.1C

Encl: ✓(1) MAG-13 Command Chronology Period 1-31 August 1967
✓(2) H&MS-13 Command Chronology Period 1-31 August 1967
✓(3) MAES-13 Command Chronology Period 1-31 August 1967
✓(4) VMFA-542 Command Chronology Period 1-31 August 1967
✓(5) VMFA-115 Command Chronology Period 1-31 August 1967
✓(6) VMFA-323 Command Chronology Period 15-31 August 1967

1. In accordance with references (a) and (b), the subject report is submitted as enclosures (1) thru (6).
2. Upon removal from the subject report this letter is down graded to unclassified.

Edward N. Le Faivre
EDWARD N. LE FAIVRE

MAG-13	
S&C #	67-1377
COPY	#1

1st M&W S&C No.	Copy No.
3581-67	1

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MAG-13
COMMAND CHRONOLOGY
FOR
1-31 AUGUST 1967

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PART ONE: ORGANIZATIONAL DATA1. Commanders and Staffa. Headquarters, MAG-13 (1-31 August)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BILLET</u>	<u>T/O</u>	<u>RANK</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>
DAN H. JOHNSON	CO (1-7 Aug)	COL	COL
EDWARD F. LE FAIVRE	CO (8-31 Aug)	COL	COL
LYNN F. WILLIAMS	XO	LTCOL	LTCOL
ALONZO B. MCCALL	ADJ	CAPT	2NDLT
JOSEPH P. KRATCOSKI	SGTMAJ	SGTMAJ	SGTMAJ
THOMAS K. BURK JR.	S-1	MAJ	MAJ
GEORGE W. BROKATE	S-2	MAJ	CAPT
HERBERT V. LUNDIN	S-3	LTCOL	LTCOL
PAUL L. SIEGMUND	S-4	LTCOL	LTCOL

b. HQMS-13 (1-31 August)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BILLET</u>	<u>T/O</u>	<u>RANK</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>
JAMES E. MILLER	CO	LTCOL	MAJ
DANIEL H. CHARRON	A/C MAINT O	MAJ	MAJ
GORDON R. SCHLAGEL	OPNS O	CAPT	CAPT
HARRY R. SMITH	ADMIN O	LT	2NDLT

c. MABS-13 (1-31 August)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BILLET</u>	<u>T/O</u>	<u>RANK</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>
RICHARD E. CAREY	CO	LTCOL	LTCOL
RAY B. STICE	XO	MAJ	MAJ
HAROLD E. WILSON	ADMIN O	CAPT	CWO
CHARLES S. ESTERLINE	BASE OPNS O	MAJ	MAJ
STEPHEN R. FOULGER	BASE SERV O	MAJ	MAJ

d. VMFA-542 (1-31 August)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BILLET</u>	<u>T/O</u>	<u>RANK</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>
JOHN HUBNER	CO	LTCOL	MAJ
CLARENCE B. MILLER	XO	MAJ	MAJ
PAUL M. COLE	S-1	LT	MAJ
VINCENT M. LEVITSKY	S-2 (1-16 Aug)	LT	CAPT
JOHN R. MCCORD	S-2 (17-31 Aug)	LT	1STLT
HARVEY D. BRADSHAW	S-3	MAJ	MAJ
EVERETT W. KRANTZ	S-4	WO	1STLT
HARVEY D. BRADSHAW	A/C MAINT O	MAJ	MAJ

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e. VIIFA-323 (15-31 August)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BILLET</u>	<u>T/O</u>	<u>RANK</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>
EDISON W. MILLER	CO	LTCOL	LTCOL
JOHN L. THATCHER	XO	MAJ	MAJ
DAVE G. DREWLOW	S-1	LT	CAPT
WILLIAM I. NORTHLICH	S-2	LT	1STLT
JOSEPH B. WUERTZ	S-3	MAJ	MAJ
WILLIAM W. MACKEY	S-4	WO	MAJ
CHARLES W. BROWN	A/C MAINT O	MAJ	MAJ

f. VIIFA-115 (1-31 August)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BILLET</u>	<u>T/C</u>	<u>RANK</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>
KENNY C. PALMER	CO	LTCOL	LTCOL
MATTHEW B. PECK	XO (1 Aug)	MAJ	MAJ
LEROY A. MADERA	XO (2-31 Aug)	MAJ	MAJ
CHARLES S. CAHASKIE	S-1	LT	CAPT
ROGER A. GURLEY	S-2	CAPT	CAPT
FREDERICK S. TENER	S-3(1 Aug)	MAJ	CAPT
RICHARD T. DOUGLAS	S-3(2-31 Aug)	MAJ	MAJ
BERNARD H. THOMAS	S-4(1 Aug)	WO	MAJ
JAMES A. GORDON	S-4(2-31 Aug)	WO	CAPT
RICHARD T. DOUGLAS	A/C MAINT O(1 Aug)	MAJ	MAJ
CHARLES L. ZANGAS	A/C MAINT O(2-31 Aug)	MAJ	MAJ

g. VIIFA-314 (1-15 August)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BILLET</u>	<u>T/O</u>	<u>RANK</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>
FRANK D. TOPLEY	CO	LTCOL	LTCOL
VIRGIL B. BRANDON	XO	MAJ	MAJ
ROBERT L. BRUTKE	S-1	LT	CAPT
RICHARD A. BARTON	S-2	LT	CAPT
RICHARD C. JONES	S-3	MAJ	CAPT
WALTER J. COSTELLO	S-4	WO	CAPT
GERALD E. WALSH	A/C MAINT O	MAJ	MAJ

2. Task Organization and Unit Location

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Commanding Officer</u>	<u>Date of Office</u>
MAG-13	CHU LAI, RVN	COL DAN H. JOHNSON	1-7 August
MAG-13	CHU LAI, RVN	COL EDWARD N. LE FAIVRE	8-31 August
HEMS-13	CHU LAI, RVN	MAJ JAMES E. MILLER	1-31 August
MABS-13	CHU LAI, RVN	LTCOL RICHARD E. CAREY	1-31 August

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<u>Organization</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Commanding Officer</u>	<u>Date of Office</u>
VFMA-542	CHU LAI, RVN	MAJ JOHN HUBNER	1-31 August
VFMA-323	CHU LAI, RVN	LTCOL EDISON W. MILLER	15-31 August
VFMA-115	CHU LAI, RVN	LTCOL KENNY C. PALMER	1-31 August
VFMA-314	CHU LAI, RVN	LTCOL FRANK D. TOPLEY	1-15 August

3. Average Monthly Strength

	USMC				USN	
<u>SQUADRON</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>NFO</u>	<u>AG</u>	<u>ENLISTED</u>	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>ENLISTED</u>
HMCS-13	11	5	24	363	0	0
HMCS-13	5	1	13	570	4	27
VFMA-542	18	15	5	313	1	0
VFMA-323	20	18	3	322	1	4
VFMA-115	15	18	4	312	1	0
VFMA-314	18	16	4	290	1	3
GROUP*	68	56	50	1864	7	31

* To achieve the Group average, the totals of VFMA-314 and VFMA-323 were averaged together as one squadron.

4. Important Visitors to the Command

a. On 7 August 1967 Brigadier General Robert P. KELLER visited MAG-13 and took part in the MAG-13 Change of Command Cermonies.

b. On 17 August 1967 Major General Norman J. ANDERSON visited MAG-13 and welcomed VFMA-323 back to MCAS Chu Lai.

c. Rear Admiral William J. MORAN, USN from the USS HORNET was admitted to the MAG-13 Dispensary on the afternoon of 8 August 1967 as a result of injuries received in an aircraft accident. He was treated for minor injuries and returned to the USS Hornet on the same day.

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PART TWO: NARRATIVE SUMMARY

On 7 August 1967 MAG-13 held a Change of Command Ceremony. Col. Dan H. JOHNSON was relieved as Group Commander by Col. Edward M. LE FLIVEL. Brigadier General Robert F. MILLER, Assistant Commander of the First Marine Aircraft Wing was a guest speaker. Adding to the ceremony was the participation by the First Marine Aircraft Wing Band.

Operations wise aircraft from Marine Aircraft Group-13 flew 2014 combat sorties accounting for 2419.1 combat hours. 3330.09 tons of ordnance were expended in support of operations Kingfisher, Ardmore, Kangaroo Kick, Cumberland, Rush, Hood River, Chockise, Fremont, Stockton, Denton and Beacon Guide. Significant BDA for the period included 117 KDA (Confirmed), 194 KDA (Probable), 412 Structures destroyed, 151 Structures damaged, 123 secondary fires.

On 15 August VFA-323 commenced operations with MAG-13 replacing VFA-314 which departed for Iwakuni. The transition was smooth due to the fact that 55% of the VFA-323 aircrews had previous combat experience.

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PART THREE: SIGNIFICANT EVENTS1. Personnel

During the month of August, Marine Aircraft Group-13 had a loss of seventeen (17) officers and ninety one (91) enlisted men due to rotation and transfers. During the same period, twenty six (26) officers and one hundred sixty (160) enlisted men reported to the Group for duty.

2. Administration

On 16 August, VFA-323 with forty five (45) officers and three hundred fourteen enlisted personnel, reported for administrative control to MAG-13. At the same time VFA-314 with forty two (42) officers and three hundred one (301) enlisted personnel reported for administrative control to 9th MAB, Iwakuni, Japan.

3. Awards

During the month of August, there were one hundred and fifty seven (157) Air Medals and stars in lieu of medals awarded to members of this Group.

Major H. D. BRADSHAW and Captain V. M. RUSSILLO of VFA-542 received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

4. Casualties

a. Non-Hostile casualties

(1) Total for August	33
(2) Total returned to duty	15
(3) Total MedEvac out of RVN	0
(4) Total number of man days lost	324

b. Hostile Casualties

(1) Killed in Action	0
(2) Wounded in Action	0

5. Civic Action

a. During the month of August MAG-13 MEDCAPS to the village of An Tan treated more than 1300 persons.

b. Mr Phan Tru Hanlet Chief of Long Phu, sent plans for a new Buddhist Temple to MAG-13 Civil Affairs Officer. The plans were submitted to the SeaBees for an estimate of required building materials. However it appears that the project may be beyond the scope of MAG-13 capabilities.

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c. Seven (7) boxes of miscellaneous items were donated to the An Tan School.

d. Plans have been made for the Youth Day coming up in September. The plans include presentation of General WALT Scholarships, school supplies and, athletic gear.

6. Intelligence

a. Continued Intelligence Operations, Briefing and Debriefing of assigned aircrews, and orientation to ensure assigned units receive maximum familiarity with combat conditions in the Republic of Vietnam.

b. The MAG-13 Intelligence Officer continued to give weekly intelligence brief to all personnel of the Group. A Tactical Brief is published weekly. (See supporting documents)

7. Industrial Relations

a. MAG-13 is presently utilizing thirty-nine (39) funded employees. (Vietnamese Nationals.)

8. Airfield Operations

a. During the period 1-31 August there were 15,751 takeoffs and landings on the Chu Lai Runways. There were 445 arrested landings and 1,452 instrument approaches. Three (3) aircraft accidents occurred on the West runway resulting in one fatality to a civilian Tech Rep. Preparation has been made for the closing of the West runway on 3 September for repairs.

9. Combat Operations

<u>Squadron</u>	<u>Sorties</u>	<u>Hours</u>
MACB-13 TF-9J	66	101.8
C-117D	95	91.3
VIFA-542 F-4B	657	806.5
VIFA-323 F-4B	312	384.4
VIFA-115 F-4B	611	721.3
VIFA-314 F-4B	273	313.8
<hr/>		
Total	2014	2419.1

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Operations supported:

Kingfisher	Cochise	Fremont	Beacon Torch
Benton	Beacon Guide	Dragon Head	
Cumberland	Ardmore	Stockton	

Significant Bomb Damage Assessment:

KBA (Confirmed)	117
KBA (Probable)	194
Sampans (Destroyed)	5
Sampans (Damaged)	3
Structures (Destroyed)	412
Structures (Damaged)	151
Bridges (Destroyed)	14
Bridges (Damaged)	12
Foxholes (Destroyed)	69
Foxholes (Damaged)	31
Bunkers (Destroyed)	151
Bunkers (Damaged)	51
Caves (Destroyed)	4
Caves (Damaged)	6
Vehicles (Destroyed)	1
Vehicles (Damaged)	1
Secondary Fires	123
Secondary Explosions	99
Mortar positions (Destroyed)	3
Artillery positions (Destroyed)	6
Rocket Positions (Destroyed)	4

10. Base Development

a. The new West field tower was completed and occupied by MATCU on 15 August 1967.

b. The aircraft revetments in the maintenance area were completed and numbered on 18 August 1967.

c. The new Base Chapel was completed. Seating capacity for the new sanctuary is 120. The Chapel will also include the Chaplains' office and a library.

d. The air conditioned trailers for the Air-to-Ground hot pad were readied and have been occupied by the Alert Crews.

e. The bases for the MAG-13/MAG-12 Paraloft, the MAG-13 Group Headquarters Building and Briefing room were completed on 24 August. The Laterite base was begun for the Special Services Recreation building on 31 August.

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11. Training

a. The following formal shools were utilized by MAG-13 in August

<u>School</u>	<u>Quota</u>
Jungle Escape and Survival School	5
5th Air Force Sea Survival School	2
Corrosion Control School	6
Registered Publications Custodian School	1
Embarkation School	1
Organic Supply School	1
NBC School	2

b. An effective on the job type technical training program, supplemented by lectures was conducted by all squadrons.

Edward N. Fawcett

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Part IV: SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

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MAG-13 TACTICAL BRIEF

9 AUGUST 1967

BARRAGE BALLOONS

U.S. aircraft operating in the Hanoi area have reported the employment of barrage balloons at different altitudes. Numerous reports have been received to date, although no U.S. aircraft have been damaged due to contact with these balloons. They contain mines and sometimes one man. Their purpose is to observe and to channelize them into flak.

MORE DIGGERS ON THE WAY

The government of Australia has decided to send a Naval helicopter contingent to South Vietnam. The contingent will consist of eight pilots, four observers, four aircrewmen, 23 maintenance, and six support personnel. After arriving in South Vietnam, they will eventually be assigned to and utilize helicopters of a U.S. Army aviation company. Plans call for the commitment to be a continuing one with personnel rotated every 12 months.

TERRORIST PLANS

During a VC village-level meeting, the VC stated that mining incidents were to be increased on highways 1, 19, and 22. They also said that city assassination and sapper teams should, when the opportunity arises, assassinate American military men "...as it is often easy to find an American travelling alone near houses of prostitution."

A captured document on VC guerrilla warfare points out that that female assistant leaders for guerrilla units should be assigned to district and village echelons, because "...women guerrillas have proven to be fine combatants; women have proven to be better fighters than men."

Another captured VC directive dated 12 July 1967, stated in part, "Drinking parties, big or small, are to be stopped, for many troubles may arise from drinking. In fact, a finance-economy cadre at Chau Thanh district, Phong Dinh province, lost \$100,000VN through being drunk. Two more agents drowned. Besides, intoxicating drinks may cause one to compromise secret missions through his loose talk." This directive went on to comment on other VC problems. "Three different cases of indecent conduct of male comrades with female comrades (one resulting in a pregnant comrade) have been reported. All comrades involved requested to be purged from the party."

SURF'S UP!

Village elders, south of Saigon, told a U.S. source that the VC in that area use wooden surfboards to travel by water from local villages to Ilo Island which reportedly has VC installations. A search of the area was conducted, and several surfboards were found in huts, although no Gremmies or Hotdoggers were to be seen.

ENEMY ACTIVITY - CHU LAI

On 21 July, 400 VC of the "Quang Trung" unit were located in the southern portion of the Chu Lai TAOR. Armament of the group included "four 140mm rocket launchers from Russia." The unit also had "two Chinese tractors, mounted with large drills, which they use for drilling tunnels into the sides of mountains." This unit has recently moved to their present location from Quang

Nam province. This is the first report of 140mm rockets in the Chu Lai area. S-2 comment: It is assumed these were not wheeled Stateside-type tractors but portable drilling engines.

Recently, a Vietnamese civilian turned in a rifle which he found in the vicinity of Long Phu, MAG-13's civic action village, which is located across Highway 1, one half mile south of An Tan.

S-2 Comment: In the immediate MAG-13 vicinity we have ~~takeover~~ enemies but we also have friends who risk assassination to save our lives.

VC CASUALTIES

In the week ending 31 July, Free world Forces in I Corps Killed 639 VC confirmed and captured 74.

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

The following is a captured VC letter:

"To all units:

The anti-war movement of the American people is growing. The various U.S. organizations have often requested us to provide them with souvenirs and papers with personal handwriting or other items found on dead or wounded U.S. soldiers such as: ID cards, letter, photos, personal papers, handkerchiefs with embroidered initials, military badges, notebooks, diaries, etc... They will be used as evidence for motivating the American people to oppose the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam."

Needless to say, carry only authorized documents on your person when you travel outside of the MAG-13 cantonment. You may be protecting yourself as well as your families back in the States. Already some wives and parents have been harassed by left-wing groups in the States which obtain names and addresses through news items on our troops overseas. Do not provide them with additional ammunition by carrying photos and letters when you are going outside the cantonment. When the communists can snipe a soldier and a Vietnamese worker on trash detail 200 yards inside our 6ft. defensive fence in broad daylight, they can easily attempt to abduct members of our command. The lone Army man who disappeared in the vicinity of An Tan has never been found.

DEALING WITH THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

The next time you go into the vill. or on a Medcap, remember: Anything such as a wave, thumbs up, a smile, or a handshake to military personnel or civilians is almost as good as knowing their language.

Do not address anyone with your hands on your hips. In RVN this stance means that you are angry.

Secure all personal belongings when out of the CLDC. Leave no vehicles unattended. This country is on a subsistence level, and it is not looked on as a serious crime for "the little guy" to steal from "the big guy" who apparently has plenty of gear.

Do not give cigarettes to children. Apply but do not give away, band-aids and mercurochrome to minor lacerations. Do not throw gear from a vehicle or pass it out like Santa Claus. This erodes the authority of the village elders.

"Chow" means hello, "come on um" is thank you. Use these words generously to help the war effort. Our allies have been fighting the communists since 1954 and appreciate encouragement and camaraderie whenever it is offered. The confidence and support of the frightened "neutral" villager is as important to winning this war as is ordnance on target.

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MAG-13 TACTICAL BRIEF

21 AUGUST 1967

ENEMY ACTIVITY

Available intelligence indicates the continued presence of major enemy ground forces in and around the DMZ. The reduced enemy contacts during the past two months and the limited amount of heavy weapons fire in northwestern Quang Tri province may be attributed, in part, to the enemy's concentration on logistic build-up and personnel replacement. Renewed operations on a major scale may be expected in northwestern Quang Tri. Elsewhere in the province, the enemy may be expected to increase his efforts against the GVN Revolutionary Development program and acts aimed at gaining control of the population.

A captured enemy document describes the enemy's current problems concerning VC going over to the government's side. VC psywar countermeasures to the Chieu Hoi program are described as "unsatisfactory," as is the relationship between VC troops and the populace. Corrective measures advocated in the document are to improve training, security, political indoctrination, personal habits, and morals. In 1966, there were a total of 10,997 Chieu Hoi returnees. So far this year there have been 20,009 returnees to the government's side. In all the period between 1954 and the end of 1965, there were only 17,000 total returnees recorded.

In the past week, there have been several reports of increased sapper and guerrilla activity in the Chu Lai area. There is a sapper squad operating along Highway 1 between Chu Lai and Tam Ky, whose mission is to mine the highway and attack American positions in that area. There is also another sapper squad operating on Ky Xuan and Ky Hoa islands, just north MAG-36. A third sapper team is operating in the vicinity of Long Phu, MAG-13's Civic Action village just west of Highway 1.

The VC are spreading anti-U.S. propaganda on Ky Hoa island, just north of MAG-36. Two weeks ago, a young VC passed out a number of anti-American leaflets and recited the following poem:

"If the Americans win, they will stay here forever.
If the Americans lose, they will give each family a bomb.
With all their power and riches the Americans do whatever they want.
With a little trash, you think you are a good-hearted altruist.
Damn you, you big-nosed aggressors,
Who drop bombs on my fellow citizen's family.

The enemy has continued to avoid significant contact with friendly forces in Quang Ngai, 19 nautical miles to the south of MAG-13, although available intelligence indicates the presence of major enemy units in the province. Considering the upcoming elections, renewed efforts on the part of the enemy forces in Quang Ngai, particularly against the GVN Revolutionary Development program, can be expected.

The VC have built an underground ammunition "factory" five miles southwest of Quang Ngai. This bunker is used to store U.S. dud bombs to be used in the future as booby-traps, mines, and explosives. They split open the bombs and use the charge to make various sized mines and demolitions.

U.S. NAVY FOILS SUBMARINE LANDING

According to a captured enemy document, a submarine loaded with weapons from North Vietnam was in the vicinity of the Batangan Peninsula, 18 nautical miles south of MAG-13, from 6 July to 16 July. Two battalions of VC waited in the area to unload the weapons, but the U.S. Navy "Market Time" forces patrolled the vicinity, and the submarine never landed.

GENERAL

Thich Tri Quang, chief Buddhist of I Corps, has instructed Buddhist monks and nuns to conduct demonstrations against the U.S. and local GVN. The main demonstrations are planned for 20 August, to recall the "persecutions" of the Diem regime. The VC intend to infiltrate the Buddhist demonstrations disguised with shaved heads in saffron robes as Buddhist clergy to further incite the Buddhists.

The VC were also ordered to sacrifice their lives if necessary to attack Danang Air Base with mortar and rocket fire by 20 August preferably, and prior to the 3 September election.

The VC plan a two-phased anti-presidential election campaign. The election is 3 September. From 5 to 19 August, they increased guerrilla activities against outposts and hamlets in newly pacified areas, and they distributed propaganda addressed to ARVN and Allied forces urging them to boycott the election. From 20 August to 4 September, the VC guerilla activities will be full scale. The VC also expect more help from the north during this period. In the VC literature it is promised that the "election day will be a bloody day".

The following opinions of U.S. officers and NCOs, based upon observation of U.S. POWs held in North Vietnam were recently discovered in a captured VC document: "Officer: anti-Communist, pig-headed, foolish, demonstrate their opposition by manifesting indifference, refusing to answer questions, trying to steal weapons or attempting to bribe soldiers to help them escape. NCOs: belong to working classes, have at least three years in service, stay in service because they are afraid of being jobless if released, specialists would earn less than service pay in civilian life, long for a higher grade to make more money, thus, orders from superiors are obeyed but some of them are very tricky."

According to an agent report, "approximately 50,000" Chinese Communist troops were sent to reinforce NVN and the National Liberation Front(VC). The Chicom were reportedly at an airfield in northern Laos. This is the first report of this movement and it is not confirmed. We have had no prisoners or documents, or engagements with the two North Korean Battalions reported to be in the Quang Ngai vicinity.

UNSOLICITED SEDITIONARY LITERATURE

The weekly newspaper "Berkeley BARB" which is published in Berkeley, Calif., features articles concerning the Vietnam Day Committee, the Sexual Freedom League, and other organizations of this nature, have recently announced the pending publication of "The Bond." This publication is described as "the national anti-war newspaper for servicemen." "The Bond" intends to reach the servicemen with various types of anti-war information. The publishers of "The Bond" have stated that they intend to distribute their publication free by First Class mail in inconspicuous envelopes to as many servicemen as they can reach and to solicit each reader to send them rosters of other men within the unit as well as names of any other person whom he knows in the service. If and when copies of "The Bond" come to your attention, it is requested that they be turned over to the Group S-2 office along with whatever amplifying information is available.

Whenever your family receives mail or phone calls discussing the war, or your efforts in it, inform Group S-2.

CHIEU HOI

It is difficult these days for the Viet Cong to recruit new men, says Huynh Cu, a lieutenant colonel who defected from the VC. Cu said that one district he was familiar with in Quang Ngai province had a quota of 100 recruits in the first three months of this year, but only three were found. He said that recruitment was difficult because "most of the young men had left the district, and the rest did not like the Communists." Cu, 39, has commanded every size VC unit from a squad to a battalion. He said that he had been a Communist since 1946, and fought the French with the Viet Minh. He also said that he could not say when the war would end, but "perhaps in two or three years." "The last victory will belong to the Government and the Allies" he said. Cu defected because he "likes the freedom and democracy of South Vietnam."

The 17-year-old daughter of a Viet Cong province official has defected to the government and appealed to her father to return to his family. The girl was identified as Nguyen Thi Mat, who joined the Viet Cong when she was 13 years old and was given eight months of nurse's training. Her father is Nguyen Van Hoa, deputy province commander of the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Viet Cong, in Binh Duong Province just north of the capital. Miss Mat turned herself in and was taken to a reception center. She said she expects to be assigned to work in a government hospital.

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MAG-13 TACTICAL BRIEF

28 AUGUST 1967

POISON!

The 196th Inf. Brigade Counterintelligence reported on 22 August that a woman was selling poison food stuffs to American Forces in Binh Son, 11 miles south of Chu Lai. All unit leaders in Chu Lai should ascertain that troops in their command be warned about poison sodas, candy, etc... and should refrain from buying all food-stuffs and all beverages from foreign nationals.

ENEMY ACTIVITY

On 17 August, an Army patrol ambushed three VC near Long Phu, MAG-13's Civic Action village across Highway 1, resulting in one confirmed enemy killed.

There have been several reports in the past week of enemy units in the Chu Lai area receiving rockets. These reports included both 140mm rockets of the type used on Danang in February, and 122mm rockets, like the ones used in the July Attack.

The VC GK-33 Anti-aircraft Battalion is located about 15 miles southwest of Chu Lai. Their mission is to train two local guerrilla platoons in how to conduct anti-aircraft warfare. One of these tactics is to make human figures out of straw, dressed in clothes, with wooden carved weapons. The figures are placed in the open, and guerrillas are stationed in concealment approximately 200 yards away where they make the figures move with long ropes. In this way the guerrillas lure aircraft within range of their anti-aircraft fire.

From January to May 1967, the 57th Transportation Battalion of the 403rd NVA Regiment occasionally carried "large tubes" to Quang Ngai province. These rocket tubes were white, 8-10 inches in diameter, one meter long, and weighing about 60 kilograms. They were delivered to the 409th Sapper Battalion, which has elements operating in the vicinity of MAG-13.

Seventeen new VC cadre have been reported operating in An Tan during the past week. Their mission is to organize resistance to the coming presidential election.

MAG-13

During the week of 20-26 August, MAG-13 aircraft flew missions in support of operations Cochise, Kniffisher, Benton, Ardmore, and Cumberland. Bomb damage observed and confirmed by air and ground forward air controllers for these operations during this period was: 66 military structures, 19 bunkers, 3 automatic weapons positions, and 3 bridges destroyed, and 15 enemy KBA. Only FAC observed damage may be reported, therefore damage from all ~~our~~ radar drops, and the enemy casualties, extensive tunnel damage and weapons destroyed which were not actually seen never appear in our tally.

OOPS!

Three surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) were observed by a Navy flight in the vicinity of Phuc Yen, near Hanoi. None of the SAMs presented a problem to the Navy Phantom, but one of them successfully tracked and downed a Communist MIG-17 in the area. The SAM was seen to impact with the MIG, causing it to burn until exploding on the ground. No chute was seen.

CEASE FIRE

An agent source reports that during a training course in NVN, a document used in the course had been a paper prepared by Ho Chi Minh, in which Ho stated that a cease fire in the war in SVN would probably be declared in the near future. The document stated that the cease fire would be intended to last "five or six months," during which NVN would increase and consolidate in preparation for big offensives like the one at Dien Bien Phu in 1954.

AMERICAN INTERROGATORS ALLEGEDLY WITH VC

As of 18 July, 1967, two unidentified white American interrogators were working for the VC in Tanoy, Cambodia. The Americans have cooperated with the VC since 1966 and were sent to Vietnam by a "secret party" in the U.S. The two were to interrogate American prisoners for a maximum of one week, before they were sent to a prison camp.

THE THREE SLOW-UP RULES

People between 14 and 22 years were told by the VC that they should follow these three rules: "If you have not been in love as yet, then don't be. If you are planning on marriage, then put it off. If you are married, then bear no children."

VC WACS HAVE DIFFICULTY

A captured notebook reveals that a number of VC from one unit were poorly educated, fear hardships, were homesick, and refused to obey orders from female commanders.

A Chieu Hoi returnee states that a double standard of discipline exists in the VC/NVA army. He reported that everything he did "seemed to be wrong," but cited a case of a senior sergeant who indulged in much sexual activity with the female members of the unit without being punished.

VC DEFECTORS WORK AS MEDICS

Communist returnees trained by a Military Public Health Assistance Program have established the first Chieu Hoi medical team. Trained by a Philippine medical group, the ex-enemy soldiers are now treating minor ailments within a Chieu Hoi center. They refer more serious cases to the provincial hospital. The treatment is supervised by physicians from the hospital who visit the center regularly.

VIETNAMESE NATIONAL ELECTIONS - 3 SEPTEMBER

Country-wide Vietnamese Presidential and Senatorial elections are scheduled for 3 September 1967. These are free Vietnamese elections and are in no way sponsored or influenced by the United States or other Free World nations. Because these elections represent a new plateau in the development of South Vietnam as a nation and a possible turning-point in world opinion toward the war, the Communists are making an all-out effort to sabotage them in any way they can. The VC have organized their anti-election campaign into three stages. The first covers the period immediately preceding 3 September. The second phase concerns Election Day itself, and the third stage involves post Election Day activity. Here are some of the things they plan to do during each stage:

1. Prior to Election Day

- a. Motivate the population to oppose the elections through organization and demonstrations.
- b. Infiltrate agitator cadres into cities to spread propaganda and organize strikes.
- c. Incite internal disagreement within political parties and religious groups.
- d. Attempt to reduce prestige of candidates or, failing this, assassinate candidates.
- e. Seize I.D. cards from potential voters.
- f. Incite riots and disturbances in designated polling places.
- g. Conduct sabotage within cities by guerrilla elements and sapper teams.

2. On Election Day

- a. Seize I.D. cards from population to prevent voting.
- b. Encourage population to conduct demonstrations.
- c. Encourage population to vote illegally or not at all.
- d. Detonate explosive devices in polling places.
- e. Seize or destroy ballot boxes.
- f. Mortar and attack polling places.
- g. Ambush buses carrying voters.

3. Subsequent to Election Day

- a. Spread propaganda of "illegal" election results.
- b. Motivate population and candidates to claim illegal election results.