

00189-68

10 of 16

HEADQUARTERS
2d Battalion, 9th Marines
3d Marine Division (Rein), FMF
FPO San Francisco 96602

UNCLASSIFIED

3:RML:trt
5750
1 May 1968

215968

From: Commanding Officer
To: Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code A03D)
Via: Commanding General, Third Marine Division

Subj: Command Chronology for Period 1 April 1968 to 30 April 1968

Ref: (a) MCO 5750.2
(b) FMFPao 5750.8

Encl: ✓(1) 2d Battalion, 9th Marines Command Chronology

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

2. Downgraded to unclassified when Sections I, II, III, IV, V, VII and VIII are removed from enclosure (1).

W. M. Cryan
W. M. CRYAN

Copy to:
CO, 4th Marines
CO, 9th Marines

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS

2ND BN/9TH MAR

CMD CHRON

APR 1968

HEADQUARTERS
 2d Battalion, 9th Marines
 3d Marine Division (Rein), FMF
 FPO San Francisco 96602

COMMAND CHRONOLOGY

UNCLASSIFIED

1 April 1968 to 30 April 1968

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Section I. Organizational Data

1. Destination/Location. 2d Battalion 9th Marines, 30 April 1968, Camp Carroll.
2. Period Covered by Report. 1-30 April 1968.
3. Name/Rank of Commanding Officer and Staff including T/O Billet Assignments:

Commanding Officer	LtCol W. M. CRYAN	1-30Apr
Executive Officer	Maj C. H. JOHNSON	1-30Apr
S-1	1stLt R. E. HENSEL	1-30Apr
S-2	1stLt J. P. C. FLOYD 1stLt F. TOMASELLO JR. 1stLt J. A. SCHMALZ JR.	1-9Apr 8-14Apr 15-30Apr
S-3	Maj R. M. LOSEE	1-30Apr
S-4	Capt M. E. RICH	1-30Apr
S-5	1stLt J. L. BURCOYNE	1-30Apr
Comm Officer	Capt J. M. HARTNETT Capt A. W. PAYNE JR.	1-25Apr 26-30Apr
MF Officer	2dLt J. M. C. MITCHELL	1-30Apr
Supply Officer	1stLt S. K. CUTHBERT 1stLt C. A. THOMPSON	1-18Apr 19-30Apr
Medical Officer	Lt R. D. MCARTOR Lt J. H. KNIGHT	1-4 Apr 5-30Apr
Chaplain	LtCdr J. F. STEWERT	1-30Apr
H&S Company	Capt J. M. HARTNETT 1stLt R. E. HENSEL	1-22Apr 23-30Apr
Company "E"	Capt D. M. SAMS	1-30Apr
Company "F"	Capt R. W. KNIGHT	1-30Apr
Company "G"	Capt W. S. MACK	1-30Apr
Company "H"	Capt R. W. ELLISON	1-30Apr

Section IV - S-3 Chronology

1. General. 2nd Battalion, 9th Marines participated in Operation LANCASTER II from 1 April 1968 to 30 April 1968. Company "F", one platoon from Company "E" and a detachment from H&S Company participated in Operation CHARLTON from 12 April until 16 April 1968. The following units were OPCON to 2/9 during the following periods:

Company "I", 3rd Bn, 1st Marines
061400H-100800H April 1968

Company "I", 3rd Bn, 9th Marines
121800H-140600H April 1968 and 150001H-161200H April 1968.

2. Company "E", 2nd Bn, 9th Marines. From 1 April until 13 April E/2/9 was responsible for a portion of the perimeter defense of Camp J.J. CARROLL. In addition to its sector of the perimeter, E/2/9 manned two outposts and provided local security, road sweeps and convoy security. On 6 April, E/2/9 was heli-lifted across the Cam Lo River to About Cao, Hill #190, vic (YD 068594) to attempt to recover a friendly MIA. On 11 April one platoon from E/2/9 embarked on a cordon and search operation east of Camp J.J. CARROLL with F/2/9 and Bravo Command Group. From 13 April until 25 April 1968 E/2/9 occupied Hill #37 vic (YD 098575). During this time E/2/9 was responsible for security of Route #9 within its area of operation. It provided close-in security by conducting daily squad size patrols, ambushes and road sweeps. On 26 April, E/2/9 returned to Camp J.J. CARROLL with no tactical responsibility. From 27 April until present E/2/9 occupied Landing Zone STUL vic (YD 998480).

3. Company "F", 2nd Battalion, 9th Marines. From 1 April until 7 April F/2/9 was responsible for "Mike's Hill", at vic (YD 074574), the position at vic (YD 072571) and the position at vic (YD 073563). During this time F/2/9 was responsible for security of Route #9 within its area of operation. It provided close-in security by conducting daily squad size patrols, ambushes and road sweeps. During this time H-2/2/9 was OPCON to F/2/9. From 8 April until 18 April F/2/9 was responsible for a portion of the perimeter defense of Camp J.J. CARROLL. In addition to manning its sector of the perimeter, F/2/9 provided local security, road sweeps and convoy security. On 11 April, F/2/9 with one platoon from E/2/9 and one platoon from G/2/9 under Command Group Bravo conducted a cordon and search operation southeast of Camp J.J. CARROLL. On 12 April, F/2/9 and one platoon of E/2/9 under Command Group Bravo conducted another cordon and search operation southeast of Camp J.J. CARROLL. The cordon and search on 12 April commenced Operation CHARLTON. From 8 April until 18 April F/2/9 was OPCON to H/2/9. From 18 April until 20 April, F/2/9 manned the position at the Khe Gia bridge vic (YD 0265). It provided local security for the bridge and Route #9 in its area of operation. On 20 April F/2/9 and Command Group Alpha moved to CaLu vic (YD 011455).

4. Company "G", 2nd Battalion, 9th Marines. From 1 April until 13 April G/2/9 occupied Hill #37 vic (YD 089578) and the bridge at vic (YD 098575). During this time G/2/9 was responsible for security of Route #9 within its area of operation. It provided close-in security by conducting daily squad size patrols, ambushes and road sweeps. On 11 April 1968 one platoon of G/2/9 participated in a cordon and search operation with F/2/9 and one platoon of E/2/9 under Command Group Bravo. From 13 April until 18 April, G/2/9 was responsible for a portion of the perimeter defense of Camp J.J. CARROLL. In addition to its sector of the perimeter, G/2/9 manned two combat outposts and provided local security, road sweeps and convoy security. From 18 April until 22 April G/2/9 was OPCON to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marines. On 22 April G/2/9 again became OPCON to 2nd Battalion, 9th Marines. From 22 April until 30 April G/2/9 occupied CaLu vic (YD 011455).

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5. Company "H", 2nd Battalion, 9th Marines. From 1 April until 7 April H/2/9 was responsible for a portion of the perimeter defense of Camp J.J. CARROLL. In addition to manning its sector of the perimeter, H/2/9 provided local security, road sweeps and convoy security. During this time H-2/2/9 was OPCON to F/2/9. From 7 April until 26 April H/2/9 was responsible for "Mike's Hill" at vic (YD 074574) and the positions at vic (YD 072571) and vic (YD 073563). On 18 April H/2/9 reduced its forces on "Mike's Hill" to a combat outpost and established a position at vic (YD 073572). From 7 April until 26 April H/2/9 was responsible for security of Route #9 within its area of operation. It provided close-in security by conducting daily squad size patrols, ambushes and road sweeps. From 7 April until 18 April F-1/2/9 was OPCON to H/2/9. From 27 April until 30 April H/2/9 occupied Landing Zone Stud vic (YD 998486).

6. H&S Company, 2nd Battalion, 9th Marines. From 1 April until 27 April H&S/2/9 provided normal service in support of the Battalion operating out of Camp J.J. CARROLL. From 27 April until 30 April H&S/2/9 provided normal service for the Battalion operating out of Calu and Landing Zone Stud.

7. Company "I", 3rd Battalion, 1st Marines. From 6 April until 10 April I/3/9 was OPCON to 2/9 and manned a sector of the defense perimeter of Camp J.J. CARROLL.

8. Company "I", 3rd Battalion, 9th Marines. From 12 April until 14 April I/3/9 was OPCON to 2/9. On 13 April I/3/9 conducted a search and destroy mission southeast of Camp J.J. CARROLL. I/3/9 was also OPCON to 2/9 from 15 April until 16 April. On 15 April I/3/9 conducted a cordon and search operation southeast of Camp J.J. CARROLL, under command of 2/9 Bravo Command Group.

9. Close Combat. On 6 April E/2/9 was heli-lifted north of the Cam Lo River to attempt to retrieve a friendly MIA. It was met with heavy artillery and mortar attack as soon as the company landed and suffered heavy casualties. From 18 April to 22 April G/2/9 (OPCON to 3/1) was in contact with a large enemy force north of Route #9, vic (YD 9643).

10. Training. Due to operational commitments very little formal training was conducted. 87 replacement personnel received training in accordance with DIVO 1510.3B.

11. Fire Support and Fire Support Coordination.

a. Artillery support from 1 April to 30 April in the 4th Marines area was by "A" and "C" Battery of First Battalion, 12th Marines. "W" Battery, First Battalion, 11th Marines also provided direct artillery support and "K" Battery Fourth Battalion, 12th Marines provided general support. The following batteries were under the operational control of First Battalion 12th Marines and supported Second Battalion, 9th Marines at Calu: 20 April to 26 April, the First Provisional Battery (155 towed howitzer), one 8-inch howitzer platoon from 12th Marines, and "B" Battery, First Battalion, 13th Marines, the First Provisional Battery and the 8-inch platoon from 12th Marines. Tactical fire direction was provided by Headquarters, First Battalion, 12th Marines during the entire period. Technical fire direction was provided for all batteries by First Battalion, 12th Marines excepting those batteries at Calu which provided their own technical fire direction.

b. Employment of artillery during the period 1 April to 30 April in the Fourth Marines area of operation resulted in the following ammunition expenditure: 1211 HE and 274 WP. Fire missions consisted of targets of opportunity, counter mortar fires, counter artillery fires, counter rocket fires, night defensive fires, preparation fires and covering fires for convoys and road sweeps.

c. From 1 April to 30 April in the Fourth Marines area, 81mm mortars provided organizational support to the battalion firing 1907 HE, 95 WP and 207 Illumination rounds.

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d. Artillery support from all supporting batteries was considered satisfactory.

12. Air Support.

a. Medevacs. 34 troops were helicopter evacuated on five occasions.

b. Command and Control. On two occasions helicopters carried four personnel on visual reconnaissance of friendly and enemy positions.

c. Resupply. In 74 lifts, 38658 pounds of gear was supplied to field units by helicopter.

d. Troop Lifts. On one occasion two platoons completed a helicopter ~~assault~~ and ~~extract~~ and on another occasion two companies with a command group were transported to a new area of operation.

e. Fixed Wing. Eight flights of fixed wing aircraft were directed to strike known and suspected enemy positions in close support of friendly units.

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Section II - S-1 Chronology

1. General. During the reporting period 3 officers were joined and 3 were lost to this organization. A shortage of 4 officers exists primarily in the occupational field O3. The enlisted strength continue to decrease, having joined 77 enlisted and dropped 116. The battalion is presently short 10 staff non-commissioned officers, primarily in the occupational field O3. The non-effectives at the end of the reporting period totals 4 officers (one WIA) and 124 enlisted. Losses for the forthcoming month are expected to be 3 officers and 20 enlisted by rotation to CONUS.

a. Strength. The average monthly strength for the period ending 30 April 1968 was as follows:

<u>USMC</u>		<u>USN</u>	
<u>OFF</u>	<u>ENL</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>ENL</u>
41	1063	2	58

Note: Percentage of T/O was about 94%

b. Losses.

	<u>USMC</u>		<u>USN</u>	
	<u>OFF</u>	<u>ENL</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>ENL</u>
Hostile	1	45	0	0
Non-hostile	0	1	0	0
Admin	2	70	1	5

Note: The above figures include only those personnel dropped from rolls. For total casualties see the medical chronology.

(1) Of the battle casualties 15 were KIA, 3 DOW, and 27 were WIA. The 27 were transferred by service record to Camp S.D. BUTLER. The non-hostile casualty suffered a fractured limb.

(2) Of the administrative losses, 2 officers rotated to CONUS, 23 enlisted were intra-Division transfers and 47 rotated to CONUS.

c. Administration.

(1) State of Morale. Excellent.

(2) Significant Activities of Personal Service. None.

(3) Promotions. 14 Corporals were promoted to Sergeant, 2 meritoriously; 38 Lance Corporals were promoted to Corporal; 73 Private First Class were promoted to Lance Corporal; and 6 Privates were promoted to Private First Class.

(4) Discipline, Law and Order. One Summary Court-Martial was completed; and 4 persons were awarded NJP by the Battalion Commander.

(5) Mail. Service has been satisfactory.

Section III - S-2 Chronology

1. General. During the reporting period from 1 April to 30 April 1968, the 2d Battalion, 9th Marines participated in Operation LANCASTER II and Operation CHARLTON under OPCON of the 4th Marine Regiment. This unit's mission from 1 April to 20 April 1968 included provision of security on the portion of Route #9 between Camp J.J. CARROLL and the eastern boundary of the 4th Marines TAOR, plus perimeter defense of Camp J.J. CARROLL. On 20 April 1968, Command Group Alpha and Company "F" moved to CaLu Combat Base where they joined Company "G" and assumed responsibility for the defense of that position. Command Group Bravo and Companies "E" and "H" continued to hold positions along Route #9 until 27 April 1968 at which time they relieved 3d Battalion, 9th Marines at LZ Stud vic (YD 0048).

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2. Area.

a. General. The area of operation from 1 April to 20 April 1968 was generally in the vicinity of Camp J.J. CARROLL. This operating area is bounded on the north by the southern boundary of the DMZ, on the east generally by the 09 grid line and the northern tributary of the Vinh Phuong River, on the south by the northern edge of the Ba Long Valley, and on the west by the 04 grid line and an arbitrary line drawn from Camp J.J. CARROLL southwest to Nui Ba Ho vic (YD 015512). Characteristics of the terrain in this area conveniently divide it into three distinct parts.

The first portion is roughly defined as the area north of the ridge-line on which Camp J.J. CARROLL and OP 250 are situated south of the CamLo River. This entire area is generally rugged, being composed of hills in the eastern half and mountains further west. Prominent in the area is the ridgeline running generally east to west on the northern side of the CamLo River on which Dong Ha vic (YD 0259), Dong Ma vic (YD 0458) and Dong Kio vic (YD 047585) Mountains are situated. This entire ridgeline affords the enemy excellent observation of Route #9 and a limited view of the Camp J.J. CARROLL Plateau; it should be noted that the latter is the most prominent land mass in the operating area south of the Cam Lo River. Vegetation in this northern portion of the TAOR is typified by double and triple canopy trees and accompanying undergrowth. While this type of vegetation offers excellent cover and concealment to enemy forces operating in this area, it greatly impedes movement and will canalize both friendly and enemy forces onto the trails running through the area. Friendly access to this northern portion of the operating area is restricted to foot traffic by the Cam Lo River which flows through the area from vic (YD 040570) to vic (YD 100597). In periods of prolonged inclement weather, this river will be a formidable obstacle even to foot troops. Also of significance is Route #9 which runs in close proximity to and on the south side of the Cam Lo River and serves as the principle friendly avenue of approach into the operating area.

(Continued)

Sec III
2 (Continued)

The second distinct portion of the operating area is that area south of Camp J.J. CARROLL on the western side of Route #558 frequently referred to as the Cua Valley. This area is predominantly flat abandoned farm land, and is comprised of open fields and rice paddies with only sparse treelines and hedgerows to hamper observation from the Camp J.J. CARROLL Plateau. While this type of terrain is prone to easy movement, cover and concealment is poor and troops are easily canalized by the many irregular rice paddies. Significant in this area is the extensive village complex adjacent to Route #558, the largest of which is the Doc Kinh Resettlement Village vic (YD 0952). Treelines and hedgerows become more prominent around these villages as do the barbed wire fences utilized by the civilians around their individual land holdings. Friendly avenues of approach into this area are provided by Route #558, an unpaved single lane secondary road running south from Route #9, and the secondary road running south from the Camp J.J. CARROLL Plateau; there is also an east-west road intersecting Route #558 at the Doc Kinh Resettlement Village that provides access into

the western extreme of the Cua Valley. The area abounds in well used trails; the most significant of which runs southeast in the valley from OP 250.

The piedmont area to the west of Route #558 is the third distinct portion of the operating area. Prominent in this area is Hill #30 vic (YD 155532), Hill #94 vic (YD 122515) and Hill #108 vic (YD 178536), all of which provide fair observation over the immediate surrounding area. Vegetation in this area follows one of two extremes, the first being grass covered open areas that typifies the tops of much of the high ground. In most of the lower areas and draws cut into the numerous ridgelines, extremely dense brush will be encountered, occasionally accompanied by an overhead canopy. Several streams wind through the area generally in an easterly direction; the abundance of water does not present so much of an obstacle as does the steep banks, some of which run as high as fifteen feet. With this one exception, trafficability in this area is generally good. Access is provided by numerous trails, the most significant of which runs east from Route #558 near the Doc Kinh Resettlement Village.

(Continued)

Sec III

2.a. (Continued)

On 20 April 1968, 2d Battalion, 9th Marines relinquished responsibility for these two areas south of Camp J.J. CARROLL and took over an area generally surrounding the CaLu Combat Base. The major part of this operating area is roughly defined by the north and south ridgelines encompassing the Ba Long Valley. On the northern side of the valley, this boundary follows an arbitrary line generally southeast from Dong Toan vic (YD 0247) to Dong Ngon vic (YD 0944). Likewise on the south side of the valley, the boundary follows the first predominant ridgeline roughly approximated by a line extending northwest from Hill #410 vic (YD 050411) to its intersection with Route #9. The 47 grid line provides a rough northern boundary and the eastern end is enclosed generally by the 10 grid line.

The characteristics of this terrain fall into two distinct categories: the first being the ridgelines on either side of the Ba Long Valley and the land mass on which the CaLu Combat Base is situated. These areas are typically rugged and mountainous, and are covered for the most part with double and triple canopy trees and brush. Dong Toan, Dong Ngon, Hill #302 vic (YD 042466), and Hill #445 vic (YD 041448) are the most prominent land masses in the area however excellent observation is afforded from most locations on the ridges of which they are apart. Trafficability is exceptionally poor on these ridges due not only to the vegetation but also to their relative steepness and lack of roads and trails. On the CaLu Combat Base proper, OP Texas vic (YD 006461) provides good observation to the northwest.

The Ba Long Valley itself is decidedly different from the terrain that surrounds it. The valley floor is generally flat and most of it is cultivated and broken only by an occasional hedgerow or treeline. Portions that are not under cultivation are covered with dense grass and low scrub. Of primary significance is the Quang Tri River which flows generally east-southeast through the valley. This river varies in width from 25 to 100 meters and in depth from one to six feet. Reasonably steep banks ranging up to ten feet in height will be encountered over a good part of the river's course, thus destroying possible vehicular fording points. It should also be noted that there are numerous smaller streams flowing into this river, many of which flow through rice paddies. Trafficability on the northern side of the river is excellent due to a secondary road that intersects with Route #9. Unfortunately, the open aspects of the valley floor provide little cover for friendly movement to counterbalance the excellent observation into the valley afforded by the steep ridgelines on either side.

b. Weather. The weather conditions for the reporting period were for the most part characteristic of the summer months ahead. Noticeably warmer and moister air prevailed, however, overcast conditions were noted throughout the period limiting visibility. A summary of weather statistics for the reporting period is as follows:

4. VC/NVA Casualties and Personnel Losses.

Detainees	75
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5. Enemy Equipment Destroyed or Captured.

DH-10 Mines	5
AK-47 Rounds	400
ChiCom Grenades	30
AT Mines	2
Rifle Grenades	4
60mm Mortar Rounds	2
Bunkers	17
Fighting Holes	8
NVA Helmets	9
NVA Picks	3
NVA E-Tools	5
NVA Medical Kits	1
Blue Sweaters	3

6. Enemy Initiated Incidents. During the reporting period, VC/NVA elements initiated a total of (45) incidents against the 2d Battalion, 9th Marines and subordinate units. This figure has decreased from (134) incidents in March 1968. The incidents occurring in April 1968 are broken down as follows:

Sniping	12
Artillery and Rockets	11
Mortars	20
Incoming Grenades	2

7. Sources of Intelligence: Intelligence information was gathered from the following sources: S-2, 4th Marine Regiment, 3d Force Battalion, 15th CIT, 7th ITT, Kit Carson Scouts, Battalion S-2 Scouts and ground forces working in the area.

8. Surveillance Devices. Twenty-two small Starlight Scopes were employed during the reporting period. Eighteen of these scopes belong to the 2d Battalion, 9th Marines and four were loaned to this unit by the 4th Marine Regiment. In addition to this, three NODs were employed.

Section V - S-4 Chronology

1. General. The overall supply situation improved during the month of April. Maintenance on the M422A1 was restricted by lack of repair parts. During the latter part of April transportation support of the battalion deteriorated.

a. Supply. Significant shortages are (800) air mattresses, (500) protective masks M17, (600) first aid kits, and (80) wrist watches.

b. Ordnance.

(1) Currently the following items are on 3d echelon deadline:

- (1) M79 Grenade Launchers
- (2) 3.5 Rocket Launchers
- (2) 60mm Mortar sights
- (1) 60mm Mortar base plates
- (1) 60mm Mortar bipod
- (1) 60mm Mortar tube
- (3) Shot guns
- (3) 81mm Mortar sights
- (1) 81mm Mortar base plates
- (1) M60 Machine gun

(2) Items on 2d echelon deadline include:

- (1) Flame thrower
- (1) 106 Recoilless Rifle

(3) The Class V situation improved considerably. Of note is the fact that Claymores mines again were available in realistic amount.

c. Comm/Elect.

(1) Modules for the AN/PRC-25 were received during April enabling 10 radios to be taken off 2d echelon deadline.

(2) One radar set AN/TPS-21, two AN/PRC-25 and five AN/GRC-125 are on deadline.

(3) One AN/PRC-25 and one AN/MRC-109 are on order.

d. Motor Transport. Although spark plugs were received in April there are still six M274A2's on deadline, four for starters and two, 3d echelon. Maintenance on the M422A1 is suffering considerably due to lack of spare parts notably upper king pins and bushings. The ten M422A1's are barely operational.

e. Supporting Units.

(1) FLSG-B provides the bulk of the logistical support.

(2) Engineer support is provided by 11th Engineers.

(3) Truck support is provided by Fourth Marines with trucks attached from Ninth Motor Transport Battalion. This area which was previously satisfactory is now inadequate due to the shortage of trucks. Tactical considerations, separation of the battalion, plus the addition of another battalion requiring support from Fourth Marines urgently necessitates additional truck assets.

2. Camp Development.

(1) Construction was completed on the FDC, BAS and COC bunkers and a new chapel at the 2/9 are of Camp J.J. CARROLL.

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3. Operations. Command Group Alpha and Companies "F" and "G" moved to Calu on 20 April. Command Group Bravo and Companies "E" and "H" moved to LZ Stud on 27 April. See S-3 Chronology for details.

4. Troop Movement. During this period 70 trucks and 11 trailers moved 350 men and 60,450 lbs of supplies in 68 lifts.

5. Logistical Lifts. During this period 38,658 lbs of supplies and 767 men were moved utilizing H-34 and H-46 helicopters in 74 lifts.

6. Ammunition Expenditure for the Month of April 1968.

<u>DODAC</u>	<u>NOMENCLATURE</u>	<u>EXPENDED</u>
A011	ctg. Shotgun, 12 gauge	200
A124	ctg. 7.62 Tracer M62	0
A127	ctg. 7.62 Linked	14,400
A246	ctg. 30 cal. Match.	0
A475	ctg. 45 cal. Ball	500
A574	ctg. 50cal. Tracer	0
B568	ctg. 40mm EE M406	2,096
B632	ctg. 60mm HE	240
B627	ctg. 60mm Illum.	98
B630	ctg. 60mm W.P.	72
C223	ctg. 81mm HE	0
C256	ctg. 81mm HE M43A	0
C226	ctg. 81mm Illumi	100
C230	ctg. 81mm W.P.	10
C256	ctg. 81mm HE, 362A	351
C234	ctg. 81mm W.P.	0
C650	ctg. 106mm Heat, M344A	10
C651	ctg. 106mm Hept, M346A	20
G839	ctg. Gren, Rifle M64	0
G890	Gren. Hand Frag.	475
G895	Gren. Hand Illum.	120
G900	Gren. Hand Incendiary	160
G924	Gren. Hand Riot CS-M25A2	0
G930	Gren. Hand Smoke H.C. AN-MB	0
G935	Gren. Hand W.P. M-15	0
G940	Gren. Hand Smk. grn, M18	0
G945	Gren. Hand Smk. Yel, M18	0
G950	Gren. Hand Smk. Red, M18	0
G963	Gren. Hand Tear CS-1M7A2	0
H555	Rkt. 66mm Heat M72	15
H600	Rkt. 3.5 Heat M28	48
H602	Rkt. 3.5 W.P.	15
K113	Mine AP-M18A1	227
L910	Thickner M2	0
L310	Sig. Illum Grn. StarPara	0
L311	Sig. Illum Red. StarPara	0
L312	Sig. Illum White Para	0
L314	Sig. Grn. Star Clust	0
L315	Sig. Red Star Clust	0
L316	Sig. White Star Clust	0
L323	Sig. Smk. Red Para	0
L324	Sig. Smk. Grn. Para	0
L498	Flare, Surface Trip M19A1	734
M026	Bangalore Torpedo Kits	0
M032	Chg. Block TNT, 1b	0
M130	Cap Blasting Elec.	100
M133	Cap Blasting Non Elect.	150
M420	Chg. Shape 15 lb.	0
M421	Chg. Cratering 40 lb.	0
M455	Cord Det ft.	500
M670	Fuse Blasting Timed	0
M680	Ignition Cyl. Flames	0
M746	Demo. C-4, kits	8
M766	Igniter for Timed Fuses	0
M17	Fuse V.T. M517	0
A066	5.56 Ball	3,340
A071	5.56 Ball	8,400

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MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE	98
MINIMUM TEMPERATURE	65
HUMIDITY (AVERAGE)	88%
WINDS (AVERAGE)	2-6 KNOTS
TOTAL RAINFALL	1.32 Inches
NUMBER OF DAYS WITH RAIN	11
VISIBILITY (AVERAGE)	4 Miles

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3. Enemy Situation.

a. General. The enemy situation has remained surprisingly static throughout the reporting period. Elements of the 7th, 8th and 9th Battalion of the 64th Regiment, 320th NVA Division are believed to still be operating north of the Cam Lo River. These NVA units have an apparent mission of interdiction along Route #9 and have demonstrated with marked efficiency their capability to attempt this mission. Elements of the 54th Artillery Regiment, 320th NVA Division are also harbored in this area.

Significant in this area south of Camp J.J. CARROLL is the 27th Independent Battalion, which while primarily deployed in the piedmont area east of Route #558 is also believed to have elements located north of the Cam Lo River. Primarily a non-combatant unit, the mission of the 27th Independent Battalion is to act as guides for transient NVA units moving south into the Ba Long Valley. The apparent procedure appears to be to join these NVA units north of the Cam Lo Resettlement Village vic (YD 1158) and bring them south generally following the boundary between the 4th and 9th Marines operating areas. This unit is aided in this mission by local force units working around Doc Kinh. The enemy's strength in this area is further augmented by the alleged presence of two company size units claiming to be elements of the "Glorious Victory" Battalion. While little is known about this unit, their apparent mission is to aid in the interdiction of Route #9. Movement of these two companies has been closely allied with that of the 27th Independent Battalion.

In the Ca Lu area, elements of the 304th NVA Division are known to be attempting to interdict the segment of Route #9 between Ca Lu and the Khe Sanh area. Recent developments indicate the possibility that the 304th NVA Division may have been reinforced by another unit of unknown size. In any case, these forces have shown themselves to be extremely well equipped, with their arsenal including anti-aircraft weapons and 107mm rockets.

b. Significant Enemy Activity. Inconsistent with the number of enemy forces believed to be in the Camp J.J. CARROLL area, enemy activity was light for the reporting period. In pursuit of their mission of interdiction of Route #9, NVA units continued to launch heavy mortar attacks on friendly positions securing that road. While these attacks were not as numerous as those in March 1968, the number of rounds expended per incident increased noticeably. The enemy demonstrated the flexibility of these supporting weapons on 6 April 1968 by launching an extremely heavy attack on Company "E", 2d Battalion, 9th Marines when this unit was heli-lifted to hill #190 vic (YD 0659) north of the Cam Lo River in an effort to retrieve a friendly MIA. Enemy artillery capability also remains high as illustrated by the 80-100 round attack on Camp J.J. CARROLL on 27 April 1968.

Heavier enemy movement was also noted in the villages south of Camp J.J. CARROLL in the path of cordon and search operations conducted by elements of this battalion between 11 and 15 April in conjunction with Operation CHARLTON.

In the Ca Lu area, attempts to close off Route #9 were more aggressive utilizing ground attacks on friendly bridge positions, mining, and sniping. Exploitation of one of these incidents by Company "G", 2d Battalion, 9th Marines led to the discovery of elaborately prepared and defended enemy positions in close proximity to the road. Also in this area, enemy units have used the relatively new 107mm rocket to attack the Ca Lu Combat Base on 23 and 26 April 1968.

Section VI S-5 Chronology

1. General. Relocation of this unit has shifted the area of civil action operations from CamLo to CaLu. Projects in the CamLo area were returned to the control of the Fourth Marine Regiment, while new projects were initiated at CaLu. Projects at CamLo included daily MEDCAPS in TRUNG GIANG and TRUNG HAI villages, and two hundred Montagnards were employed daily to clear vegetation along Route #9. Weekly MEDCAPS and a census are in progress at CaLu. The completed census will aid in the determination of future projects which will be initiated as area security is determined.

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Section VII - Communications Chronology

During the period 1 to 20 April communications support was provided the battalion at Camp J.J. CARROLL. During the period 21-30 April the following at CaLu:

1. General. The communication section at CaLu provided radio and wire service for Command Group Alpha during the last half of April. The command group CP located at CaLu provided communications between the CP and its elements stationed along Route #9.

2. Support. The communication section provided support for Third Bn, 1st Marines with one (1) remote control unit AU/GRA-39, one (1) coaxial cable (RC-292) and one (1) x-mode cable for KY-8 as well as use of KY-8 as required.

3. Wire Communications. The wire section within Command Group Alpha operates one (1) switchboard for administrative telephone service to staff sections and line companies of the group. Two (2) trunk lines were installed to Command Group Bravo. One (1) trunk line was installed to Third Bn, 1st Marines. Hot lines between Group COC and 3/1 COC, Command Group Bravo COC, Arty FDC, 81's FDC were also installed.

4. Training. No formal training was conducted during this period.

5. Difficulties. No service difficulties have been encountered with the exception of time lag in the logistics chain.

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Section VIII - Medical Chronology

1. General. During the month of April, 1968, the battalion maintained aid stations at Camp J.J. CARROLL and CaLu where 438 and 52 Marine Corps personnel were treated respectively. MEDCAP was limited to one day with the treatment of 44 Montagnard civilians.
2. Sanitation. Routine sanitation inspections of the battalion area were made on a weekly basis. Technical assistance was given in the installation of several new urinal and heads at CaLu.
3. Disease, Injuries, and General Treatment. The BAS continues to maintain a ten bed holding ward for the treatment of minor injuries and short term illnesses. The maintenance of this ward enables the BAS to provide more efficient medical treatment. Patients requiring more extensive evaluation are referred to the third Medical Battalion for more extensive evaluation, treatment, and further evacuation. Most of the patients treated at the BAS during the month of April were of a routine nature. There was a minor outbreak of gastroenteritis of unknown etiology. Although several patients required intravenous therapy, most were returned to full duty after 24 hours of hospitalization. There were no other diseases encountered which accounted for a significant number of patients hospitalized. Two Marine Corps personnel suffered rat bites during the month. They were evacuated to NSA, DaNang where their cases were reviewed by the Rabies Control Board.
4. Training. Orientation lectures were given to newly joined personnel. The subject matter included personal hygiene, self aid and buddy aid, venereal disease, care and protection of feet, cellulitis, and the snake problem in Viet Nam.
5. Complement of the BAS. At the close of the month, the BAS had a complement of 1 medical officer and 56 hospital corpmen. Two new personnel were joined during the month, and three were transferred to the third Medical Battalion.

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Section IX - Chaplains Chronology

Divine services were held each Sunday for Catholic and Protestant members of the 2d Battalion, 9th Marines during the month of April. Included were Palm Sunday and Easter Services for both Catholic and Protestants. Holy Thursday Communion Services were also held for both Catholics and Protestants at Camp J.J. CARROLL. On Good Friday an Ecumenical Service was held for all Christians by both Catholic and Protestant Chaplains participating together in commemoration of the Seven Last Words of Christ from the cross. The Battalion Chaplain also went out in the field and conducted field services for all hands. The Battalion Chapel at Camp J.J. CARROLL was completed and in full use by the end of April.

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