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OPERATIONS OF U. S. MARINE FORCES

VIETNAM

JUNE 1969

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This is a summary of activities of US Marine Corps forces in Vietnam for the month of June 1969. Its purpose is to update similar historical reports covering the period from March 1965 through May 1969.

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**SUMMARY**

There was little evidence generated during June to signal a quickening in the pace of I CTZ combat. The enemy, concentrating the bulk of his overt activity on random mortar and rocket shellings and sapper attacks, continued to avoid exposing his major formations to III MAF and ARVN elements. Thus, with the year reaching the half-way mark, the enemy has yet to engineer a serious 1969 offensive.

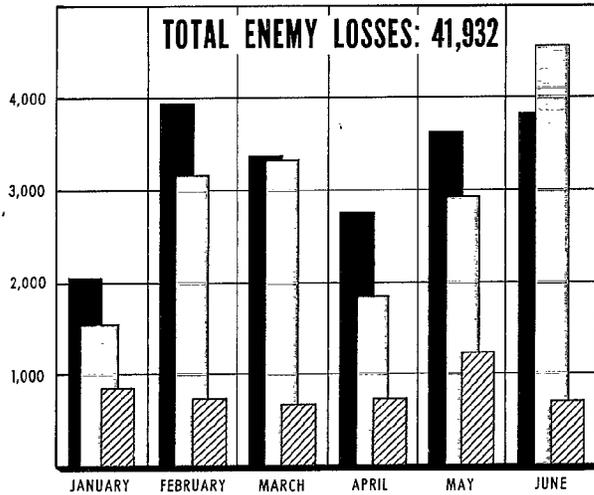
Consequently, III MAF and SLF combat operations remained focused against NVA/VC base and staging areas and infiltration corridors, effectively forestalling enemy attempts at reestablishing a strong presence in the populated coastal regions. Seventeen large unit operations, harrying the enemy in all five provinces, cost him 3,042 killed or captured during the month. Dealing the enemy a heavy blow in central I CTZ was Operation PIPESTONE CANYON, a coordinated infantry and engineer attack to sanitize the Go Noi Island/Dodge City region south of Danang. By end-month, the multibattalion campaign, involving Marine, ARVN, and ROKMC battalions, had killed over 500 NVA/VC, while the Army and Marine engineer land clearing effort had uncovered nearly 5,000 acres.

The Marine counter guerrilla campaign complemented the large unit success in good measure, taking 590 enemy out of action in Quang Nam's lowlands. The majority of the action took place in the Arizona area of the An Hoa basin, where elements of the 5th Marines splintered a persistent enemy effort to push troops toward the greater Danang area from the southwest.

A recapitulation of the enemy's troop losses in I CTZ during the period 1 January-30 June 1969 is shown on the following page.

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**ENEMY LOSSES IN ICTZ:  
JANUARY - JUNE 1969**

- Enemy killed by III MAF, SLF  
**19,566**
- Enemy killed by ARVN, ROKMC, USSF  
**17,418**
- Total enemy captured or defected  
**4,948**

End-June concluded the five-month Phase I of the 1969 GVN Pacification and Development Program. Although all the program's eight goals, designed to expand GVN influence, enhance the security posture, and improve the economy throughout I CTZ, were not accomplished, sufficient progress was recorded to warrant modification of Phase II of the program to a four, vice six, month accelerated pacification campaign. Most significant among Phase I achievements was the spreading of security to include 83.4% of the civilian population -- an increase of almost ten percentage points since 1 February. An aid to this expansion was the elimination during Phase I of nearly 4,000 enemy personnel as a result of Phoenix/Phung Hoang and Chieu Hoi program efforts.

III MAF and other Free World forces received the support of over 61,000 Marine air sorties during the month - 7,026 by fixed wing aircraft and 54,158 by helicopters. A modification of the command and control structure of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing was the June activation of the auxiliary headquarters in Quang Tri province. Headed by an Assistant Wing Commander and collocated with the 3d Marine Division

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at Quang Tri, the new headquarters will improve air-ground coordination and helicopter utilization in northern I CTZ.

Departing I CTZ on 13 June, Battalion Landing Team 2d Battalion, 26th Marines (BLT 2/26) deployed to Okinawa to undergo a rehabilitation and training cycle. This refurbishment, the first to be executed on Okinawa in more than two years, was completed successfully during 17-26 June.

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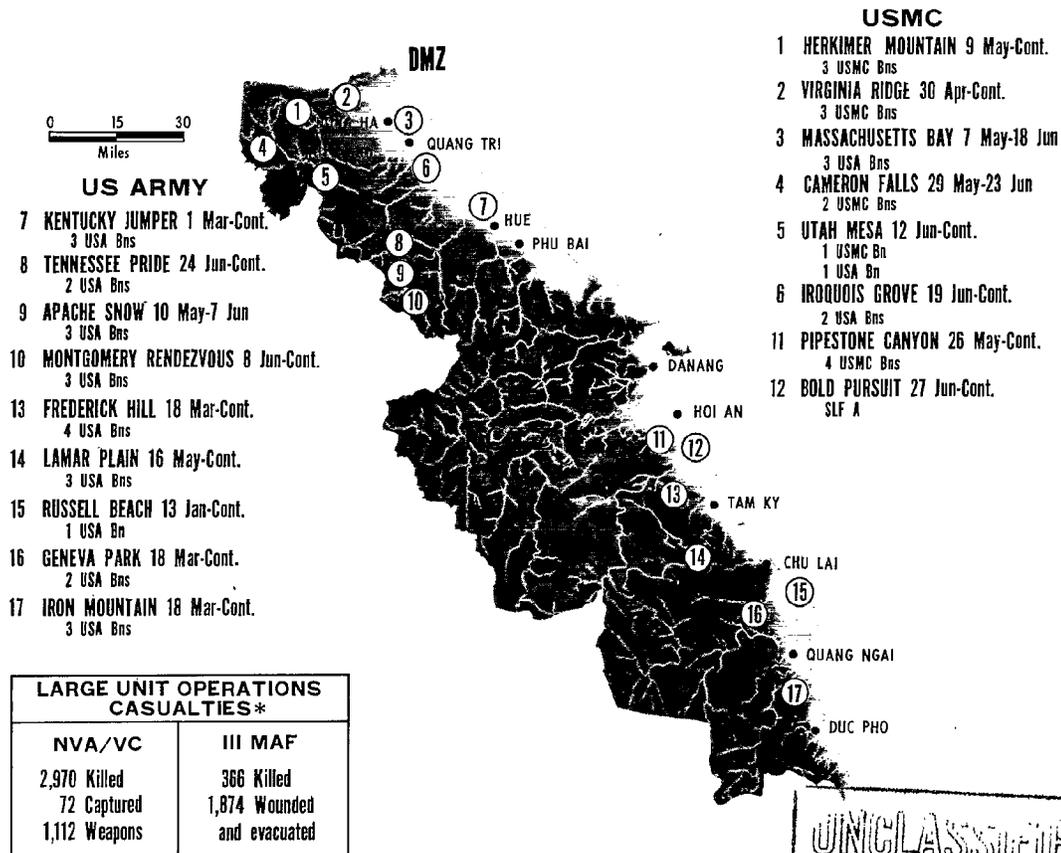
### LARGE UNIT OPERATIONS

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There were 17 US large unit operations in I CTZ during June - 16 by III MAF and one by Seventh Fleet Special Landing Force (SLF) Alfa. South of Danang, a 1st Marine Division multibattalion operation, in conjunction with a major engineer effort, crushed enemy presence in the Dodge City/Go Noi Island region. In northern I CTZ, operations continued to rebuff NVA attempts at reestablishing former base areas - an enemy effort which has remained costly and unsuccessful. Despite the continuing absence of sustained fighting I CTZ-wide, III MAF large unit operations during June accounted for more than 3,000 enemy killed or captured and the seizure of 1,112 weapons, bringing the totals since January to 13,066 NVA and VC killed, another 385 taken prisoner, and 6,878 weapons seized.

The locations and results of June III MAF and SLF operations are shown below.

#### III MAF AND SLF OPERATIONS: JUNE 1969



\* Includes 1,566 enemy killed and 33 enemy and 438 weapons captured by US Army units. US Army casualties: 234 killed and 1,195 wounded and evacuated.

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Operations in Central I CTZ

Large unit action in central I CTZ again was aimed at destroying NVA and VC forces in traditional staging and base areas south and southwest of Danang. Since January, III MAF's continued maneuver throughout the region has forced the enemy to withdraw and reposition his major forces in the more protected but less desirable mountain retreats farther south and west from the rice-rich lowlands. This campaign has been a costly six months for the enemy in central I CTZ, with large unit operations accounting for more than 3,400 NVA and VC killed, another 422 taken prisoner, and over 1,350 weapons seized.

Centered some 12 miles south of Danang, however, the Go Noi Island/Dodge City area has remained the hub of enemy staging and assembly activities in southern Quang Nam province. Relatively close by Danang, the region is both ringed and traversed by an extensive system of rivers and streams and features a labyrinth of tunnels, caves, and trenches. The locale's advantage as a sanctuary is enhanced further by its long infection with Viet Cong and guerrilla units, all well versed in the planting of mines and other surprise firing devices (SFD's), which abound throughout the area. On 26 May, the 1st Marine Division launched PIPESTONE CANYON against yet another hostile buildup within Go Noi/Dodge City.

Previous operations in this Go Noi Island/Dodge City area have produced significant results -- notably ALLEN BROOK and MEADE RIVER. However, the enemy, following an intrinsic characteristic, when forced to withdraw many of his forces during these operations, has redeployed them to their original operating areas once friendly forces were shifted to a new zone of action. Over the past five months, the 1st Marine Division has employed small unit saturation tactics on the fringes of the region with notable success; however, these maneuvers, while effective in curtailing the enemy's free

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passage, lack the scope or magnitude for lasting effects on enemy forces trafficking the area. Therefore, Go Noi Island and Dodge City have been a retreat for the 36th NVA Regiment, together with elements of the D-3d, R-20th, and V-25th Battalions; the 3d and T-89th Sapper Battalions; and the Q-82d Local Force Company - a troop count approximating 2,500 NVA and VC.

Thus, Operation PIPESTONE CANYON was planned not only to destroy enemy forces, but also to purge completely the Dodge City/Go Noi area of his presence, including destruction of his fortifications, base areas, and supply caches. Two significant engineer tasks were planned to coincide with the ground maneuvers. A Marine engineer company was assigned to upgrade and open Route 4 from the railroad crossing nine miles west of Hoi An, to the junction with Route 1 near Dien Ban, four and one-half miles to the east, while a provisional land clearing company (one US Army land clearing platoon and elements of the Marine 1st Engineer Battalion), in direct support of the operation, was assigned to clear and level Go Noi Island. The campaign, a three-phase operation employing from two to four Marine battalions, was coordinated also with the actions of up to four ARVN and two ROKMC battalions and included participation of supporting ground, air, and naval units.

-Phase I

Phase I commenced on 26 May with two battalions conducting preliminary deceptive maneuvers to clear the area west of Dodge City and western Go Noi Island. Battalion Landing Team 1st Battalion, 26th Marines (BLT 1/26), landed during SLF Operation GALLANT LEADER, trucked from Hill 55 to an area just north of Liberty Bridge, then commenced east-northeasterly sweeps toward Dodge City. Meanwhile, 3d Battalion, 5th Marines commenced overland operations from south of Liberty Bridge toward western Go Noi.

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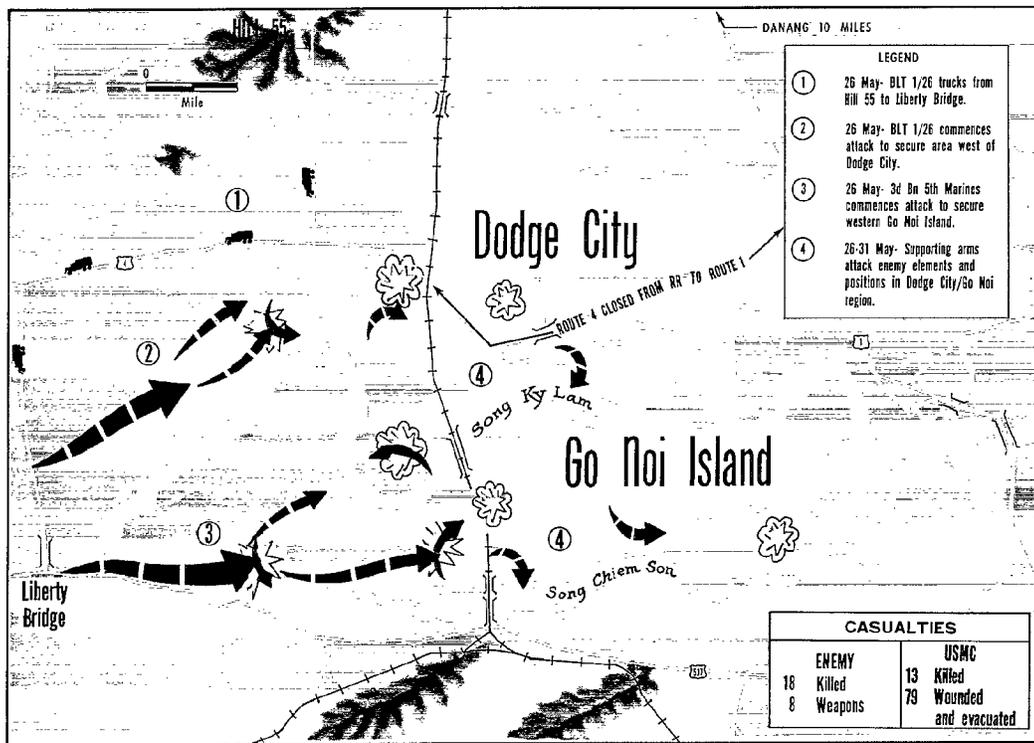
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The early maneuvers evoked but infrequent small-scale enemy contact, distinguished by harassing night probes and sniper activity; nevertheless, numerous small groups of enemy were forced to surface prematurely and ranged the Dodge City/Go Noi region, unable to anticipate the next stage of the scheme of maneuver. The full spectrum of supporting arms fire was brought to bear against the objective area both day and night, adding to the enemy's confusion while inflicting casualties and softening the area for the full-scale assaults of later phases.

The map below illustrates the Phase I scheme of maneuver and results.

**OPERATION PIPESTONE CANYON: PHASE I 26-31 MAY 1969**



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-Phase II

The Phase II scheme of maneuver included participation of nine Free World battalions, three in a blocking/screening role, with six conducting a deliberate search of the Dodge City area. BLT 1/26; 3d Battalion, 5th Marines; and the 2d Battalion, 2d Brigade, ROKMC established the blocking positions to the west and south of the objective area and commenced local screening operations. At 0900 on 31 May, the attack force crossed the lines of departure to complete the hammer-and-anvil tactic against the then-isolated Dodge City area. The ARVN units in companion Operation VU NINH 05 (37th and 39th Ranger Battalions on the west flank and the 1st and 4th Battalions, 51st Regiment on the east) guided on center units, 1st and 2d Battalions, 1st Marines, attacking south. Additionally, the ARVN conducted screening operations on the eastern flank and provided security for a civilian holding center, located about three miles northwest of Hoi An.

Phase II operations generated sporadic firefights with small bands of enemy and individual soldiers, either holed up in bunkers and caves or attempting to flee advancing forces, as described in the following examples.

-During the afternoon of the 1st, a 1st Marine Division aerial observer directed two eight-inch naval gunfire missions from USS NEWPORT NEWS (CA-148) against enemy elements fleeing southward across Go Noi, killing 14 NVA.

-At 1100 on 7 June, Company I, 5th Marines observed an enemy squad in south-central Go Noi, which, flushed out by supporting arms fire, ran into a preplanned air strike target area, where four 500-pound bombs impacted on the unit, killing ten NVA.

The numerous underground fortifications and tunnels in the area provided but temporary security for the disorganized

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and splintered enemy units. Exemplifying this were actions on 4 and 5 June, when ROKMC units cleared a series of enemy-occupied tunnels and bunkers along the southern bank of the Chiem Son river just south of Go Noi, killing a total of 29 VC and seizing one prisoner and 12 weapons.

The enemy's overt resistance to the offensive took the form of a series of uncoordinated ground probes and indirect attacks-by-fire, initiated primarily during the evening hours, to cover his attempts to exfiltrate the area. Additionally, he made prolific use of mines and surprise firing devices, a tactic which caused the preponderance of friendly casualties.

On 4 June, as assault elements crossed Route 4, Company A, 1st Engineer Battalion commenced the road upgrading operations, working east from the railroad crossing. In addition to repairing the road, the unit was tasked to cut back vegetation and level wide lanes north and south of the road to diminish the enemy's capacity to target future traffic for ambush. Security for the engineer force was provided by the 39th ARVN Ranger Battalion.

By 8 June, the cordon around Dodge City had contracted sufficiently to allow redeployment of BLT 1/26 from the operation for reembarkation aboard Seventh Fleet amphibious shipping. Meanwhile, the remainder of the attack force closed on southern Dodge City in preparation for Phase III maneuvers.

The map on the following page portrays the Phase II scheme of maneuver and results.

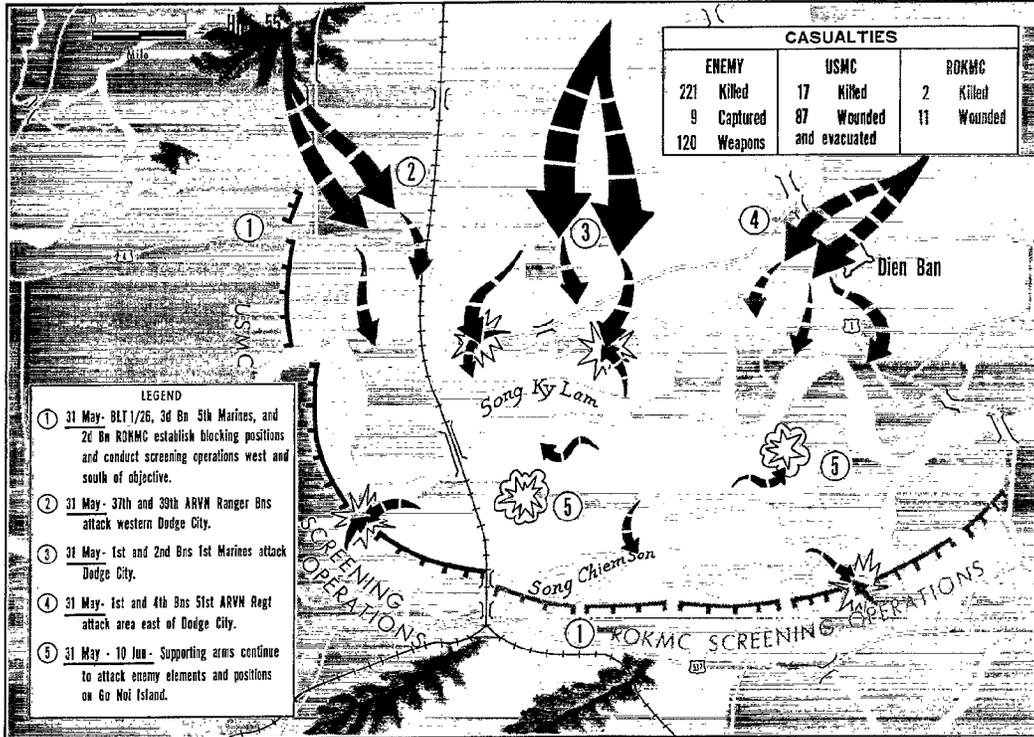
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**OPERATION PIPESTONE CANYON : PHASE II 31MAY -10 JUN 1969**



-Phase III

The final phase of the operation, scheduled to last at least a month, commenced on 10 June, with the repositioning of attack forces for the assault on eastern Go Noi Island. Early that morning, 1st Battalion, 1st Marines moved by armored column from Liberty Bridge to the railroad berm, five miles to the east. At the same time, 2d Battalion, 1st Marines and the ROKMC 1st Battalion helicoptered to LZ's on eastern Go Noi Island, while ARVN units established blocking positions in the Dodge City area. The ROKMC 2d Battalion and 3d Battalion, 5th Marines continued

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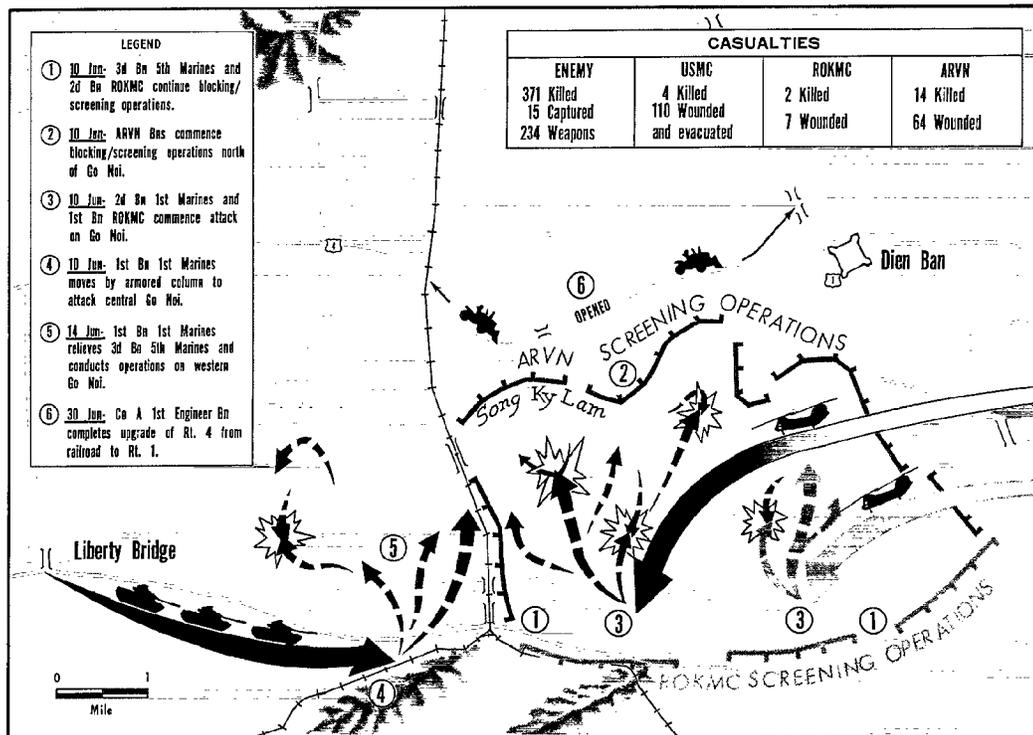
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to block and screen south and west of the island, respectively.

Prior to commencing the attack northward on the 11th, an extensive supporting arms preparation was laid on the objective area. In three days, the Marines swept to the northern boundary of their zone of action, with contact again limited to scattered and insignificant firefights. Numerous NVA and VC, killed by artillery and bomb fragments, were found in hastily prepared graves, strewn on the ground, or hidden in bunkers and trenches.

By end-month, the area of operations had been contracted sufficiently to permit withdrawal of some units; however, blocking/screening operations continued along the periphery of Go Noi Island as land clearing continued. The map below reflects the Phase III scheme of maneuver and results as of 30 June.

**OPERATION PIPESTONE CANYON: PHASE III 10-30 JUNE 1969**



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In retrospect, although no organized large-size enemy units were engaged, partially attributable to the massive use of supporting arms fires prior to and during each phase of the operation, enemy casualties at end-June, as related above, were noteworthy. Additional success can be measured in the numbers of enemy fortifications found and destroyed, food stuffs seized, and surprise firing devices destroyed.

	<u>Phase I and II</u>	<u>Phase III</u>
Base camps	8	93
Tunnels	58	29
Bunkers	560	937
Trenchline (meters)	560	2,686
Fighting holes	136	133
SFD's	162	142
Rice (tons)	5	54
Corn (pounds)	881	926

Further, clearing and leveling approximately 185 acres per day, the land clearing company by end-June had cleared the major portion of eastern Go Noi, an area encompassing some 3,200 acres. Company A, 1st Engineer Battalion cleared an additional 1,460 acres adjacent to Route 4 and succeeded in upgrading the road between the railroad crossing and Route 1.

#### Operations in Northern I CTZ

Third Marine Division large unit operations again were targeted against areas north of Route 9 along the DMZ and in the western reaches of Quang Tri province south of the highway. The enemy, however, again failed to expose or mass his larger units, continuing to favor sapper and indirect fire attacks, while holding his major forces in out-of-country sanctuaries. Fighting in the northwest corner of the province (Operation HERKIMER MOUNTAIN) continued relatively light; however, heavy contact was established periodically during

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Operations VIRGINIA RIDGE and UTAH MESA in central and southwestern Quang Tri, respectively.

-Operation VIRGINIA RIDGE

During June, the 3d Marine Regiment continued to rout small enemy units in the VIRGINIA RIDGE area of the central DMZ. Concurrently, extensive supporting arms attacks were executed by the 3d Marine Division north of Route 9, between Gio Linh and the Rockpile. Air strikes and artillery fires pounded the mountainous, canopy-shrouded enemy retreats, forcing his elements to seek refuge farther afield. This coordinated air-ground campaign claimed 355 NVA during June.

The month's major ground action took place on 17 June, involving 3d Battalion, 3d Marines, as well as elements of the 9th Marines, the 3d Tank Battalion, and the 2d ARVN Regiment. At 2300 on the 16th, the battalion commenced a search and destroy mission from Gio Linh southwest toward Con Thien. Shortly after 0200, four miles south of Gio Linh, two ARVN battalions repulsed a ground attack against their position by a large-size NVA force, killing 58 of the attackers and capturing six others and 45 weapons. The Marine sweep proceeded without incident until, at 0930, Company M engaged an estimated NVA company dug in along hedge rows, two miles west of Gio Linh. One-half hour later, Company L, a mile to the south, engaged an unknown size enemy force in fortified positions on a small hill. Both firefights raged through the morning until the enemy broke contact and fled southward, leaving behind 20 dead.

At midday, the 3d Battalion command group, with a Company K platoon and a section of 106mm recoilless rifles, displaced from Gio Linh to establish a forward command post. At 1400, while this unit was preparing its position, one mile east of the Company L skirmish, an estimated NVA company

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launched an intense mortar-supported ground attack against the Marines. The command group security element, employing recoilless rifles and other organic weapons, repulsed the numerically superior force, killing 37 NVA and capturing three others and 19 weapons. During the height of the action, a Company L platoon, maneuvering from the west to reinforce the command group, engaged an NVA platoon in a bunker complex along the way. Under the cover of air attacks, the unit closed on the enemy position and assaulted by fire and maneuver, killing eight NVA and seizing 14 weapons.

Throughout the remainder of the afternoon, aerial observers directed air strikes and artillery fires on the withdrawing enemy force. Fixed wing air strikes accounted for 57 NVA killed, while another 13 were attributed to artillery fires. Companies F and G, 9th Marines and Companies A and B, 3d Tank Battalion were committed to the battle area late that afternoon to exploit the contact; however, the enemy force had fled the area, and significant contact was not reestablished. In all, action on the 17th resulted in 193 enemy killed, another nine taken prisoner, and 77 weapons seized. Captured documents identified the enemy as elements of the 270th NVA Regiment.

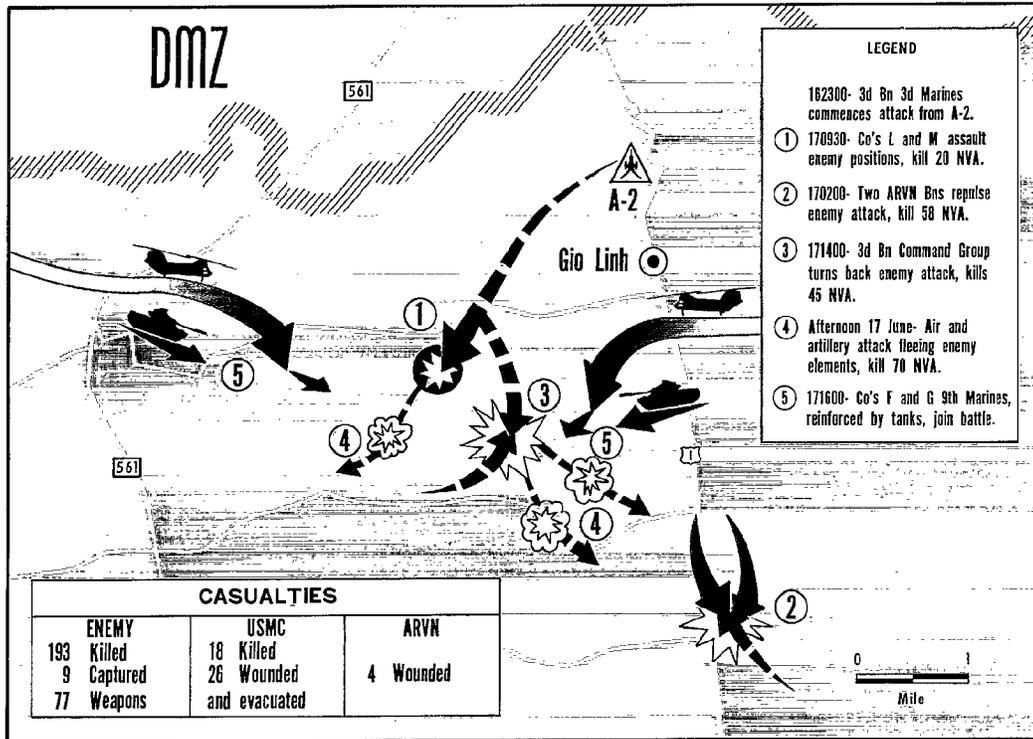
The action of 17 June is shown on the map on the following page.

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**ACTION NEAR GIO LINH: 17 JUNE 1969**



- Actions in Western Quang Tri

The 3d Marine Division's mobile posture, involving continued deployment of maneuver battalions in western Quang Tri since deactivation of Khe Sanh combat base a year ago, has succeeded in reducing the enemy threat from the west. During June, the 9th Marine Regiment continued this effort, concurrently participating in Operations CAMERON FALLS and UTAH MESA. These operations were targeted specifically against elements of the 304th NVA Division, attempting to reestablish a presence south of Route 9.

Operation CAMERON FALLS, commencing on 29 May, shift-

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ed the efforts of 2d and 3d Battalions, 9th Marines from the southern Da Krong (APACHE SNOW) to the northern extremities of the mountainous river valley southeast of Khe Sanh. Action was sporadic; however, two early-month engagements with company-size units of the 57th NVA Regiment accounted for more than half the 119 enemy killed during the three-week operation.

At 0215 on 1 June, an NVA company's assault against the Company G sector of FSB Whisman, nine miles southeast of Khe Sanh, was turned back, killing 14 of the aggressors. Subsequent pursuit and engagement of the fleeing force increased the enemy casualty toll to 29 killed and 17 weapons. Marine losses were three killed and nine wounded and evacuated.

Four days later, Company H initiated a two-day action with another company-size force dug in on a steep slope overlooking the Da Krong river, 11 miles south of Vandegrift combat base. Results of this engagement were 34 NVA killed and 13 weapons captured, with 11 Marines killed and 39 wounded and evacuated.

Farther west, on the Khe Sanh plateau, Operation UTAH MESA was launched on 12 June to counter enemy build-ups endangering vital lines of communication. The 1st Battalion, 9th Marines and a battalion-size task force from the 1st Brigade, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized), in coordination with elements of the 2d ARVN Regiment, conducted the helicopterborne-infantry-mechanized offensive. Contact with enemy units during the month was concentrated along the mountain slopes four miles south of Khe Sanh, where our assaults ejected enemy forces from a recently constructed base area complex, netting 254 NVA killed, five taken prisoner, and 108 weapons seized.

Attacking generally to the southwest, III MAF units met but token enemy resistance until the 18th, when a major

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action was initiated. At 1030, a Company C, 9th Marines squad, patrolling two miles southeast of Khe Sanh, was engaged by a company-size NVA force, well entrenched in fortified positions. The squad returned fire, knocking out a .50 caliber machine gun position, and called for reinforcement. The enemy maneuvered to outflank the squad; however, the friendly unit, having linked up with a nearby platoon, struck the enemy right flank. The remainder of Company C joined the battle and assaulted the enemy position, driving the NVA unit southward into artillery blocking fires. This eight-hour action and subsequent pursuit operations the next day resulted in 56 NVA killed; friendly casualties during the same period were nine killed and nine wounded and evacuated.

#### Redeployment of US Forces from I CTZ

In consonance with mid-June COMUSMACV direction, III MAF began preparations for redeployment of the 9th Marine Regiment and other ground and air units and detachments -- the Marine portion of the 25,000-man troop redeployment from the Republic of Vietnam. To be completed by 31 August, the Marine redeployment involves the movement of a Regimental Landing Team (RLT) and a helicopter squadron to Okinawa and a fighter/attack squadron to MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan, with the first of three increments scheduled for redeployment during 13-29 July. Consequently, on 23 June, 1st Battalion, 9th Marines "stood down" from offensive operations and moved to Vandegrift combat base to prepare for embarkation, while other units, likewise assigned to the first increment, made similar preparations.

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**SMALL UNIT COUNTERGUERRILLA OPERATIONS**

Marine small unit counter guerrilla activities, combing Quang Nam's coastal lowlands, continued to deny the enemy freedom of movement during June. Deploying in excess of 10,000 patrols, ambushes, and sweep operations, the Marines generated 319 contacts with enemy forces, reaping a total kill of nearly 600 NVA and Viet Cong soldiers, the bulk of the action taking place in the An Hoa basin's Arizona area. Of particular interest, for the past two months in the lowlands, the total enemy kill has exceeded the number of contacts. This favorable kill/contact ratio, 1.8 to 1 as opposed to one of 0.5 to 1 registered during the first third of 1969, has developed chiefly from enemy attempts in May and June to push large-size units into the Danang-Hoi An-An Hoa triangle in search of much needed rice and recruits, or merely as a show of force to enhance his standing among the people.

This triangle, encompassing 123 square miles of densely populated, highly fertile coastal lowlands, has held strategic importance not only to the enemy but also to Free World forces since the inception of the war, as it contains ICTZ's largest city and economic center. As the Marines, commencing in 1965, developed and expanded their sphere of influence over the area and the GVN's pacification program made significant strides, enemy forces gradually were forced to abandon the triangle as a quartering site. Thus, contact within this area has been limited, in the main, to encounters with small enemy infiltration groups, while the main battleground lies on the periphery.

Free World authority over the coastal lowlands of Quang Nam is accomplished largely through the efforts of the 1st Marine Division, operating in coordination with RVNAF units throughout the area and along its extremities. During June, the division conducted 5,199 patrols, 4,673 ambushes, and 155 company-size search and clear operations to counter enemy infiltration attempts. These operations resulted in 581

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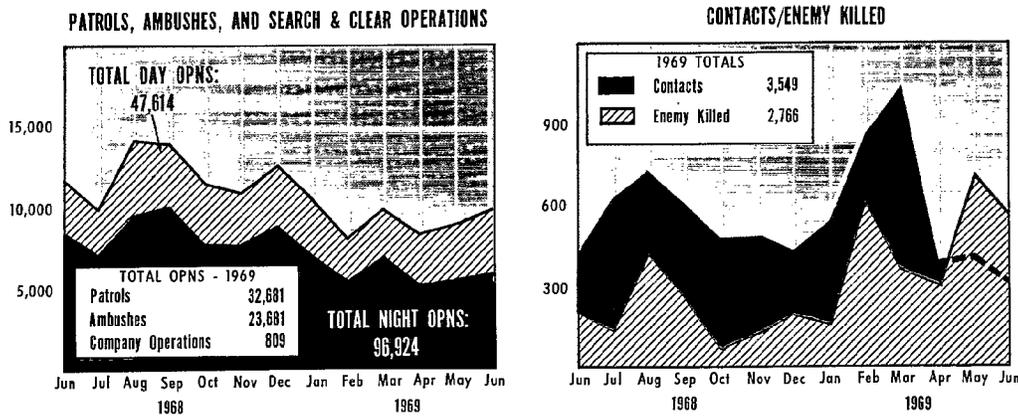
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enemy killed, nine taken prisoner, and 276 weapons captured. All told, the enemy's food gathering, recruiting, and military operations have cost him 2,766 soldiers killed by the Marine small unit campaign since the first of the year -- a high price for his unproductive efforts.

The following chart compares Marine counter guerrilla operations and results during June with those since June 1968.

**MARINE SMALL UNIT OPERATIONS: JUNE 1968 - JUNE 1969**



Enemy Activity

Enemy activity, which increased significantly during the previous month, remained at a relatively high level during June, as reflected by the 101 attacks-by-fire and ground assaults initiated by enemy forces against Free World military installations and civilian population centers in I CTZ. However, this increase in tempo was not paralleled by an increase in intensity, as the enemy conducted primarily scattered, low-key attacks during the month. The majority of his 42 ground assaults was conducted by small units employing sapper tactics in attempts to inflict heavy casualties and destruction with a minimum of casualties to themselves. These assaults,

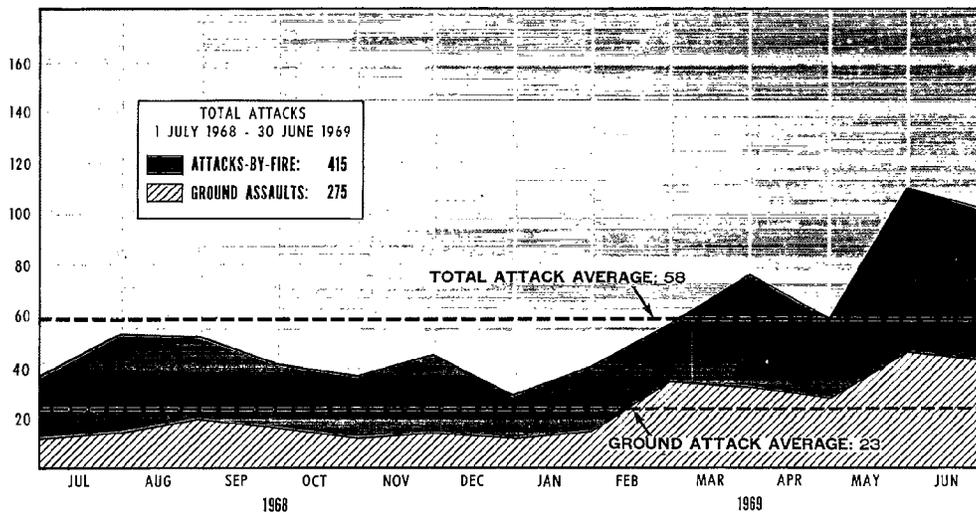
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as did the 59 attacks-by-fire, failed to produce the enemy's desired results, but, instead, contributed substantially to his heavy personnel and equipment loss to Free World operations in ICTZ.

The following graph, depicting the frequency of enemy attacks-by-fire (20 or more rounds) and ground attacks, compares June totals with monthly totals since July 1968.

**ENEMY ATTACKS IN ICTZ: JULY 1968 - JUNE 1969**



The major effort in central ICTZ during the month was initiated by enemy forces conducting terrorist and rocket and mortar attacks against the city of Danang and outlying military installations on 6 and 7 June. Sappers, employing satchel charges and grenades, conducted seven terrorist incidents shortly after dusk on the 6th, primarily in the downtown area, which resulted in the wounding of seven civilians and the destruction of one home; however, later that night, the Danang police apprehended seven of the sappers responsible for the terrorism. Shortly after midnight and continuing un-

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til 0400, enemy forces targeted the city and military bases with three separate rocket and mortar attacks, consisting of 36 rocket and 29 mortar rounds. Cumulative friendly losses from the attacks were four US military personnel and three Vietnamese civilians killed, two US and 14 Vietnamese wounded, and one Army observation aircraft destroyed. Additionally, a Vietnamese tanker received a direct rocket hit, burned, and eventually sank in the harbor.

In northern I CTZ, ARVN units thwarted a major enemy rocket launching effort on the eastern flank of the DMZ. Conducting extensive search operations to locate firing sites, elements of the 2d Regiment discovered four rocket positions in an area centered three miles east-northeast of Gio Linh. These sites, located less than one mile south of the DMZ, contained a total of 113 rockets, in position and prepared for firing. In the past, rockets fired from this vicinity have impacted on Dong Ha, Cua Viet, and allied forces operating in the Gio Linh locality. These finds undoubtedly reduced the intensity of enemy rocket attacks in northern I CTZ intended for 5 and 6 June.

#### Operations in the Arizona Area

During the first week in June, contact with VC/NVA units was limited to extremely small-scale engagements scattered along the outskirts of the greater Danang area, as friendly forces executing PIPESTONE CANYON (described in the Large Unit Operations chapter of this edition) foiled enemy traffic in the Goi Noi/Dodge City complex. Meanwhile, the 5th Marines, maintaining constant surveillance over likely alternate avenues of approach, were in position to counter thrusts from the mountainous region to the west.

Such was the posture of 1st Battalion, 5th Marines patrolling west of the An Hoa combat base in the Arizona area, when the enemy moved down from the mountains to

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