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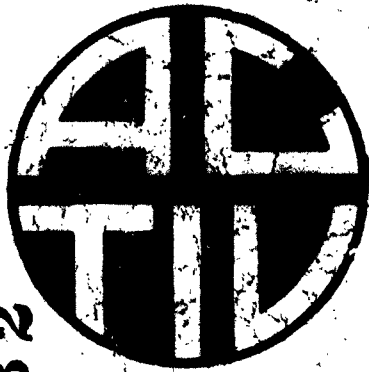
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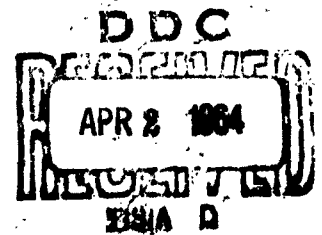
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**ARMY CONCEPT TEAM IN VIETNAM
APO 143, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

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ARMY CONCEPT TEAM IN VIETNAM
APO 143, San Francisco, California

THE HELIBORNE PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM
FOR USE IN PSYWAR AND CIVIC ACTION (U)
(16 May 1963 to 1 January 1964)

10 February 1964

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(C) ABSTRACT

The Army Concept Team in Vietnam (ACTIV) has assembled and evaluated a heliborne public address system for use in the psywar and civic action aspects of counterinsurgency warfare. The vertical take-off and landing characteristics of the helicopter permit the use of local personages in making pertinent and timely broadcasts of propaganda flavored with local details. In addition, the slow flight characteristics of the helicopter permit longer and clearer broadcasts. By combining these characteristics with a powerful public address system, an effective tool for waging counterinsurgency warfare at the grassroots level has been produced.

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I (C) INTRODUCTION

It has become increasingly evident that the conflict in Vietnam is principally a battle for the minds of men. This has produced a greater emphasis on psychological warfare (psywar) and civic action operations. The Amnesty (Chieu Hoi) Program and the Strategic Hamlet Program were recognized as being major factors in the National Campaign Plan. Both programs represented fertile areas for exploitation by dynamic psywar and civic action programs. However, the proper equipment and techniques that would permit the effective exploitation of these programs at the grassroots level was lacking. In addition, the nature of the conflict presented unique problems in the development of effective programs. First, vast areas of South Vietnam are not under complete control of the government. Control exists only in areas containing large concentrations of Friendly troops. Second, the majority of the people are neither pro-government nor pro-Viet Cong, but are neutrals obeying whatever authority exists at a particular time and place. Third, the means of mass communications are limited, particularly in rural areas. Finally, a major problem to be overcome in the dissemination of propaganda and information is the high illiteracy level of the rural populace.

As a result of the interest in psywar and civic action shown by the Secretary of Defense at the 6 May 1963 conference in Hawaii, the Army Concept Team in Vietnam (ACTIV) was prompted to evaluate several public address systems in psywar and civic action operations. It was felt that a heliborne public address system specifically designed for use in psywar-civic action operations would, when properly employed, overcome many of the problems involving responsiveness, security, mass communications, and inability of the rural people to read. A capability to land in villages and hamlets would permit the use of local authorities and personages in broadcasting timely and pertinent information generated at village levels. Furthermore, the slow flight characteristics of the helicopter would permit longer messages with more repetitions.

The purpose of the evaluation was to assemble equipment and develop techniques for the employment of a heliborne public address system in psywar and civic action operations.

The scope of the evaluation was limited to:

- 1) Assembly of equipment
- 2) Determination of the flight tactics and techniques required for the most effective dissemination of information
- 3) Determination of the effectiveness of the equipment in psywar and civic action applications.

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II (C) OBJECTIVES

A. OBJECTIVE 1

To assemble a heliborne public address system powerful enough for effective audio coverage at the surface with the helicopter flying above the effective range of most small arms fire.

B. OBJECTIVE 2

To determine the optimum flight altitude for most effective audio coverage and minimum vulnerability to the aircraft.

To determine the flight tactics required to produce the maximum effective audio coverage with the minimum of vulnerability to the aircraft.

C. OBJECTIVE 3

To determine the audio effectiveness and versatility of the equipment in psywar and civic action operations.

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III (C) SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A. OBJECTIVE 1 - EQUIPMENT

One thousand watts of audio power was required for effective audio coverage with minimum vulnerability to the aircraft (Annex B). The best speaker arrangement consisted of eight speakers mounted on one side of the aircraft with the plane of propagation rotated 15 degrees outward and 10 degrees toward the rear of the helicopter about the vertical axis (Annex A).

B. OBJECTIVE 2 - TACTICS AND TECHNIQUES

The optimum flight altitude for most effective audio coverage and minimum vulnerability to the aircraft was 3000 feet (Annex B).

A circular flight pattern at an airspeed of 45 knots, altitude 3000 feet, and speakers oriented on the target produced the most effective audio coverage with minimum vulnerability to the aircraft (Annex B).

C. OBJECTIVE 3 - EFFECTIVENESS

The broadcasts sharply penetrated village noise and were quite understandable from 3000 feet altitude at an airspeed of 45 knots. The equipment was easily adapted to a variety of psywar and civic action uses.

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IV (C) DISCUSSION

A. BACKGROUND

On 10 May 1963, ACTIV began the assembly of a heliborne public address system for use in psywar and civic action. The initial specifications that ACTIV developed were: The system, when flown at an altitude of 2000 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the listener, must be capable of producing an audio signal of sufficient strength to be emphatically audible above the ambient noise level of a rural village. It was felt that at 2000 feet the helicopter would be sufficiently invulnerable to small arms fire. Since a turbine-powered helicopter is less noisy than a piston-powered aircraft, the system was to be mounted on a UH-1B helicopter.

B. OBJECTIVE 1 - EQUIPMENT

The first system assembled and evaluated consisted of two 250-watt amplifiers powering eight speakers mounted four on each side of the helicopter (Figure 1). It was effective up to 1500 feet of altitude and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the listener.

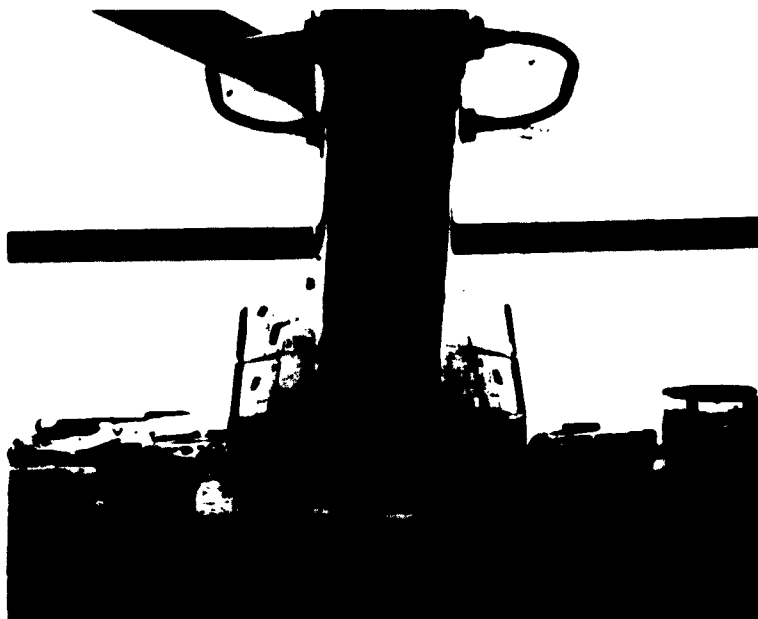


FIGURE 1
250-WATT SYSTEM

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The second system consisted of two 250-watt audio amplifiers driving eight speakers all mounted on one side of the aircraft -- in effect a 500-watt system. Flight testing of this system showed that unsymmetrical drag caused by speakers being mounted on one side of the aircraft was easily controllable, and that a maximum airspeed of 80 knots should be adhered to in order to avoid inducing excessive vibrations. In addition it was found that normal autorotational characteristics of the helicopter were not affected by the installation. It was effective up to 2000 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the target (Figure 2). From the experience gained on operational missions, which included flights in all of the provinces in Vietnam, requirements for modifications to the equipment were recognized, and tactics and techniques for employment of the equipment were developed.



FIGURE 2
500-WATT SYSTEM

A third and final system was assembled which consisted of four 250-watt amplifiers powering eight speakers mounted on one side of the aircraft (Figure 3). This 1000-watt system included a radio-tape recorder and a microphone for more diversified signal inputs. The speakers are mounted on the helicopter at the two fuselage hard points and at two points on the landing skid (Figure 4). The amplifier racks are mounted on the rear bulkhead of the cargo compartment. The entire system may be mounted or dismounted in 20 minutes.

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**FIGURE 3
SYSTEM COMPONENTS**

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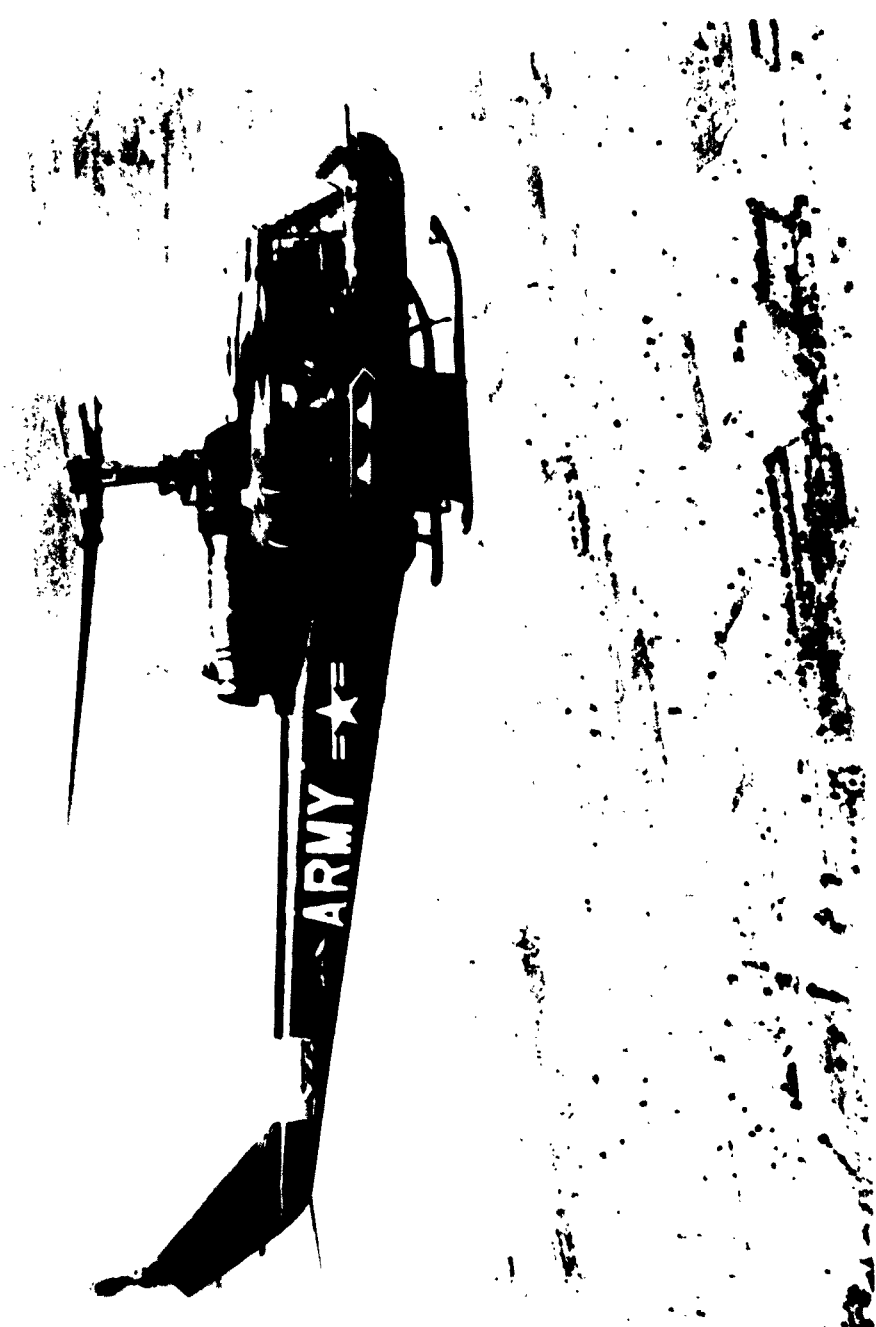


FIGURE 4
1000 WATT SYSTEM

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C. OBJECTIVE 2 - TACTICS AND TECHNIQUES

Through experience gained on operational missions with the 500-watt system, it was determined that in order to operate the equipment most effectively the aircraft must circle the area at relatively slow speeds (45 knots) with the speakers oriented on the target for a rather long period of time (5 minutes). These limitations coupled with the altitude restriction of 2000 feet for the 500-watt system created a hazardous condition. The 500-watt system at 2000 feet was very directional and produced a 2800 by 3000 foot effective rectangular pattern on the ground. By increasing the power output to 1000 watts, the ceiling could be increased to 3000 feet which is sufficient altitude to avoid most small arms fire. At 3000 feet the 1000-watt pattern dimensions were 4225 feet by 3000 feet. These increases overcame the directional problem somewhat and limited the amount of time the speakers were thrown off the target because of turbulence and high winds.

D. OBJECTIVE 3 - EFFECTIVENESS

In determining the effectiveness of the heliborne public address system in psywar and civic action operations it was recognized that no single stimulus such as a loudspeaker broadcast or a leaflet could be completely responsible for the momentous decision of a single person or group of people to defect from the Viet Cong or return to government control. Therefore, no attempt was made to evaluate the effectiveness of the equipment in statistical terms. Instead it was felt that the most valid indicators of effectiveness would be signal strength and versatility of employment of the equipment.

During evaluation of the 1000-watt system, listeners were stationed at selected points on the ground and the aircraft circled the area at 3000 feet altitude and 45 knots airspeed. The audio signal was of sufficient strength, clarity, and persistency to be heard above the ambient noise level of a rural Vietnamese community.

(U) Presented below are examples of operational missions which attest to the versatility of employment of the equipment. Additional examples, extracted from USMACV Headway Reports, may be found in Annex C.

(U) Example 1: One of the most impressive uses of the heliborne public address system occurred in October 1963 in Kontum Province. The mission is described here as it appeared in the 28 October issue of the Pacific Stars and Stripes.

A young American Army captain here is using words instead of bullets to battle the communist Viet Cong and he is winning. Army Captain Donald Lord, of Bethel, Maine, is the psychological warfare advisor to the 22d Vietnamese Infantry Division, based at Kontum. His weapons are a tape recorder and persuasive ingenuity. I (SSGT Steve Stibbens, Pacific Stars and Stripes staff writer) went along with Lord on what has since been called the most successful "psywar" operation yet in Vietnam. A battalion of Viet Cong guerillas had

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raided two strategic hamlets a few nights earlier. They burned several thatched houses and herded some 2000 Montagnard villagers off to the jungle. Troops of the 40th Infantry Regiment chased the fleeing guerillas, forcing them to abandon their hostages. Lord's job was to persuade the frightened villagers to return to their hamlets, where they would have food, shelter, and clothing. As we made sweeping circles over the hilly and wooded terrain, there was no sign of life. The 2000 primitive-living Montagnards had melted into the countryside. Then we spotted a water buffalo. CWO Joe Hamilton swung the UH-1B copter around. Lord turned on his portable tape recorder and the strange-sounding Montagnard dialect blared out from eight large speakers mounted on the side of the helicopter. One of the village chieftains, knowing the Viet Cong would execute him, had hidden in a cave after he used up his ammunition during the attack. Afterward, Lord had him record a message to his people, telling them that all was well in the village, the soldiers had come, and asking that they return. After a few circles around the area, a head appeared at the jungle's edge. Then two more; and another. Before long, at least 50 half-naked tribesmen came out and began walking down a narrow footpath. By nightfall, they would be back inside the hamlet. "That village chief staying behind was the greatest thing that ever happened to us," Lord said. "The people respond to a voice they recognize. Otherwise, we'd probably never see half of them again." A few minutes later, Lord proved his point. A group of Montagnards were clustered near a stream, looking up at the helicopter but refusing to make any move toward the hamlets. The ship sat down nearby and Lord ran over to find that one of the men had an injured foot and couldn't walk. He refused to get aboard the helicopter and the people refused to move. The copter took Lord back to the village chief. He learned that these people were from the other hamlet, barely a mile away, but speaking a different dialect and not recognizing the voice on Lord's recorder. Lord rounded up the acting chief of the other hamlet and took him along. The injured man happily jumped in the helicopter and the others picked up their belongings and started back. Then the new chief took the microphone and began an excited appeal to his people as the helicopter circled the trees and rice fields. The only job now was finding the scattered Montagnards. Lord beamed everytime a handful of people walked out of the jungles. "I think I have the best job in Vietnam," he often said. "Where else can anyone see such direct results of his work?" As the sun began to set and we headed back, the trails leading to the villages were alive with long lines of men, women, and children. Within four days, most of the Montagnards had returned. The rest were coming.

(U) This mission clearly demonstrated the advantages of equipment which is responsive to the local commander and which can aid in initiating psywar and civic action operations at the lowest possible level.

Example 2: Effective versatility was demonstrated on 15 October in Binh Duong Providence when a newly-defected Viet Cong cadre personally directed the

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loudspeaker aircraft to his battalion bivouac area. Upon arriving in the area the defector made a live broadcast extolling the Chieu Hoi (open arms) Program and the fair treatment he was receiving. He called upon his comrades by name to rally to the government.

Example 3: On 8 September in Vinh Binh Province a company of 50 civil guard troops of Cambodian descent deserted their post in mass. The troops remained together while wandering aimlessly about the province and did not attempt to join the Viet Cong. It was thought that these men deserted in protest to the government suppression of Buddhism. A loudspeaker helicopter was dispatched to the post the following day. The company commander and a local Buddhist priest who was well known by the troops were flown to the area where the troops were suspected to be hiding. The government attitude toward Buddhists was explained and it was declared that those who returned to government control would be welcomed with open arms. Only six out of the 50 returned to their post. It was later learned, however, that the desertions resulted from a combination of factors. The men had not been paid for several months, the Cambodian-Vietnamese friction disturbed them, and the conditions of their enlistment had been violated.

Example 4: On 4 November 1963 in Hau Nghia Province, five American special forces personnel were taken prisoner by the Viet Cong. The following day one of the loudspeaker helicopters was employed to broadcast appeals for information and offer rewards for information leading to the recovery of the Americans. These broadcasts were made daily and were also used to alert intelligence operators to the requirement for this information. As a result of these missions, fairly reliable information as to the movement of the Americans was obtained.

Example 5: On 15 November 1963 in Binh Duong Province, the loudspeaker aircraft received ground fire from a village it was circling while broadcasting anti-Viet Cong propaganda. The Vietnamese district chief who was monitoring the mission immediately picked up the microphone and made the following transmission over the loudspeaker: "This helicopter is being fired upon by the Viet Cong because it is speaking the truth". Firing stopped almost at once.

Example 6: During the month of November in Binh Duong Province it was reported that the Viet Cong had directed the populace of several villages to jam loudspeaker broadcasts. This was done by beating on pots and pans to create enough noise to make speaker broadcasts inaudible. To overcome this attempt to jam these broadcasts it is planned to fly loudspeaker missions at night when Viet Cong control is not as complete.

Example 7: During the planned pacification of Long An Province, an attempt to demoralize a Viet Cong battalion by causing a rift between the provincial troops and the hard core cadre will be made. Psywar themes will be developed and broadcast daily using up-to-the-minute intelligence

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concerning the personal difficulties of individual members of the battalion. These broadcasts will be directed at the battalion itself and at the relatives of members of the battalion. To complement the loudspeaker broadcast in this type of operation an attempt is being made to secure a quick-response leaflet printing facility.

Example 8: The first and most spectacular civic action operation using the heliborne public address system took place around the Kon Brai Outpost in Kontum Province during the period of 9 June through 11 June 1963. The purpose of the mission was to tell Montagnard tribesmen living in inaccessible areas to move into strategic hamlets and to warn them that after a certain date anyone found in the area would be killed. Taped broadcasts were made by a member of the tribe. Within a 5-day period, 2400 tribesmen gathered at the Kon Brai Outpost and requested government aid.

Example 9: During the month of November 1963 the 52d Aviation Battalion initiated night heliborne loudspeaker missions. It was felt that a voice from the sky during the hours of darkness would prove very effective in the control of superstitious Montagnard tribesmen. Results have not yet been determined.

Example 10: On 20 September 1963 in Binh Dinh Province the heliborne public address system was employed in support of Medical Civic Action Program operations. The aircraft was flown over the area of operations announcing that medical aid was available at a certain location. As a result, three days of medical supplies were exhausted in one-half day.

Example 11: A recent innovation suggested by the sector advisor of Long Khanh Province was to play the Vietnamese National Anthem in conjunction with all broadcasts and when travelling to and from target areas.

Example 12: Immediately following the 2 November coup all psywar equipment, including the heliborne public address system, was employed in announcing the aspirations of the new government. One of the more significant series of broadcasts concerned messages to the Cao Daist sect. This sect fought both the Viet Cong and the former government. Daily broadcasts were made to this group announcing the overthrow of the Diem Government and requesting support of the new government in its fight against the Viet Cong.

Example 13: Apparently the Viet Cong recognize the value of this equipment but cannot find an effective method of countering it. It has been found that helicopters employed on these missions receive more enemy fire than when they are on combat support missions. This, in view of the difficulty heliborne strike forces (eagle flights) have in locating Viet Cong targets, has prompted the senior advisor of the 5th ARVN Division to suggest that eagle flight commanders remain in contact with the loudspeaker aircraft in order to take advantage of the ability of this craft

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to draw enemy fire.

It must be emphasized that these are examples of routine daily applications of the equipment. One of the more significant indicators of the effectiveness of the equipment has been the interest and ingenuity displayed by ARVN psywar and civic action personnel. At the present time the ARVN Psywar Center is developing plans for a special course on the employment of this equipment.

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(C) ANNEX A EQUIPMENT

1. GENERAL

The Heliborne Public Address System consists of a radio-tape recorder and microphone driving four 250-watt amplifiers through a paralleling transformer with each of the amplifiers powering two speakers. Direct-current power for the system is supplied from the aircraft's integral power supplies. The equipment, as of the writing of this report, has been in operation in the field for a period of eight months. The only equipment failures during this period have been burnt-out voice coils on the speaker drivers. This may be attributed either to foreign material (encountered under unusually dusty conditions) shorting the coil, or to excessive average audio power used over too long a period of time.

2. RADIO-TAPE RECORDER

The radio-tape recorder included as a part of the system is the Dokorder, Model PT-6H of Japanese manufacture. The same instrument is sold in the United States as the Concertone Metropolitan 400. The circuitry consists of eight transistors and three diodes for recording and playback, three transistors and one diode for the radio circuit, and one transistor and one diode for the power source. It has two speeds, 1-7/8 ips and 3-3/4, and utilizes standard 5-inch reels. It has a frequency response of 150 to 300 cps at 1-7/8 ips and 150 to 6000 cps at 3-3/4 ips. The built-in superheterodyne radio receives on the broadcast band of 530 to 1620 kc and may be recorded directly onto tape or fed directly into the main amplifying system. A tape counter permits easy selection of portions of the tape. It is powered either by four 1.5-volt dry cells or may, through a selector, use 100, 117, 150, 200, 220, or 240 volts ac.

3. MICROPHONE

A noise-cancelling, dynamic-type AEM-MIC-1 microphone is supplied with the system. It has an output impedance of 50 ohms and comes equipped with cord and a MS3106-A-10SL-3S cable connector.

4. PARALLELING TRANSFORMER

The paralleling transformer supplied with the system permits the driving of 2, 4, or 6 amplifiers from a single audio source.

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5. AMPLIFIERS

The amplifier utilized in the system is the high-powered voice amplifier type AEM-DE-1492-C manufactured by Applied Electro Mechanics, Inc. It is a 28-volt, d-c, transistorized, 250-watt system. The amplifier response is flat within 3 db over a frequency range of 500 to 5000 cps. When operating at 40 percent of rated power its amplitude distortion is 12 percent or less measured at a frequency of 2000 cps with a sine wave input. The specified output power is 250 watts into the specified resistive load of 1.75 ohms. The normal load is furnished by paralleling two 4-ohm speakers.

The audio circuits of the amplifier are principally input, amplifying, and output sections. Audio signals are introduced into the gain control of the amplifier. The output of the gain control is then amplified by a 2-stage pre-amplifier module consisting of a single transistor linear amplifier feeding a 2-transistor push-pull stage. The output from the pre-amplifier module is fed to a push-pull medium power class B driver stage which drives a bridge-type power amplifier output stage. The output stage is directly coupled to the speakers.

The amplifiers are mounted on a rack which can be hooked to the litter support on the rear bulkhead of the helicopter cargo compartment.

6. SPEAKERS

Each of the four amplifiers power two Atlas-type CG-44 speakers equipped with Atlas SA-68 drivers and 4-ohm voice coil under a nominal load resistance of two ohms. The eight speakers in the system are mounted on a rack which in turn is attached to the right side of the aircraft at the two fuselage hard points and the two hard points on the skid.

Two conflicting factors had to be reconciled in order to determine the best speaker placement. When the speakers were oriented parallel to the vertical axis of the helicopter, audio feedback through the system was intolerable. Furthermore, when the plane of propagation was rotated toward the rear of the aircraft in order to eliminate audio feedback, a problem arose in keeping the speakers on the target. The solution was to find the minimum rotation which would completely eliminate feedback. It was determined that the angle of propagation which would allow the most coverage of ground and still maintain null system feedback was 15 degrees outward and 10 degrees to the rear of the helicopter about the vertical axis.

A larger or smaller target coverage radius may be preplanned on the ground by adjusting the speakers upward or downward about the horizontal axis. The entire system may be attached to or removed from any UH-1B aircraft in twenty minutes.

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7. POWER

The system receives its power from the primary bus of the helicopter electrical system and is protected by a 35-ampere circuit breaker. Quick disconnects allow rapid mounting or dismounting of the equipment from the aircraft.

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(C) ANNEX B TACTICS AND TECHNIQUES

Demonstrations and operational missions utilizing the 500-watt system showed that definite flight tactics and techniques were required to permit maximum effective audio coverage with a minimum of aircraft vulnerability. Missions were flown from 1500 to 3000 feet and from zero ground speed to 60 knots. Circular patterns were best for point target coverage. Rectangular patterns were best for area target coverage.

In developing tactics and techniques for the most effective employment, the 1000-watt system was flown at 3000 feet over a safe area. Listeners were stationed on the ground to determine the relative effectiveness of the system as the aircraft maneuvered through varying airspeeds and flight patterns. The criteria for effectiveness were loudness, clarity, and persistency of the message as received by the ground listeners. It was determined that the most effective flight techniques in order of audio effectiveness were:

- 1) Hovering at 3000 feet at zero ground speed with speakers oriented on the target
- 2) Circling the target at 3000 feet at 45 knots airspeed with speakers oriented on the target
- 3) Straight and level flight at 3000 feet at 45 knots airspeed covering the target area in a succession of rectangular swaths

It was felt that the hovering technique was unsatisfactory because of vulnerability of the aircraft at zero groundspeed. During missions employing the 500 watt system the aircraft was hit several times while hovering between 2500 and 3000 feet. Covering the target area by successive rectangular swaths posed limits on the length of the message broadcast. During this type target coverage, however, the aircraft is considered to be less vulnerable to enemy ground fire than when using the hovering technique. Circling at 45 knots with the speakers oriented on the target therefore produced the minimum of vulnerability to the aircraft with the maximum effective audio coverage on the ground.

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(S) ANNEX C EFFECTIVENESS

The following are excerpts from the Weekly Headway Reports published by USMACV. These excerpts cover the period of 5 June to 13 November 1963 and are intended to show the impact of the Heliborne Public Address System on psywar and civic action programs.

USMACV HEADWAY REPORT
051600Z TO 121600Z JUN 1963

(3) IV CTZ:

1 CULVERT, PIG STY DINH TUONG/PHONG DINH SECTORS.

H. PSYWAR ACTV:

(1) I CORPS: TESTED CAPABILITY LOUDSPKR ON UH-1B.

(2) II CORPS:

(A) 6 PSYWAR TMS SPT OP "DAN THANG 888", LOUDSPKR ACFT USED EXTENSIVELY IN SPT.

USMACV HEADWAY REPORT
111600Z TO 181600Z JUNE 1963

THE HU-1B A TOTAL OF 12 SORTIES COVERING THE AREAS INDICATED IN (A) ABOVE. PSY WAR/CA FOLLOW UP RESULTED IN 200 ADDITIONAL REFUGEES COMING OUT IN THE VICINITY OF KON BRAI ON 14 MAY BRINGING THE TOTAL TO APPROXIMATELY 7,000 PLUS THE 209 REPORTED LAST WEEK IN VICINITY OF KON PONG (BS193035). THE REFUGEE INFLUX IS CONSIDERED TO BE A RESULT OF THE CHIEU-HOI PROGRAM, LEAFLET AND AIRBORNE LOUDSPEAKER MISSIONS, WORK OF CIVIC ACTION TEAMS AND OBSERVATION BY THE MONTAGNARDS OF THE SUCCESSFUL STRATEGIC HAMLET PROGRAM IN THE VICINITY OF KON MAHAR.

USMACV HEADWAY REPORT
261600Z JUN TO 031600Z JUL 1963

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ANNEX C

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(4) IV CTZ: ACTIV BEGAN TESTS LOUD SPKR/LEAFLET DROPS UTILIZING 2 UH-1B: FIRST 2 DAYS OF TEST, 200,000 LEAFLETS DROPPED BA XUYEN/VINH BINH SECTORS.

USMACV HEADWAY REPORT
031600Z TO 101600Z JUL 1963

(A) DURING ACTIV ABN L/L TESTS, TWO UH-1B DROPPED 300,000 CHIEU HOI LEAFLETS: MADE REPEATED BCSTS OVER SIX PROVINCES.

USMACV HEADWAY REPORT
141600Z TO 211600Z AUG 1963

(1) I CORPS: FOUR PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE TEAMS FROM THE 3D PSYWAR BN PARTICIPATED IN LOUDSPEAKER AND LEAFLET SUPPORT OF THE BINH CHAU CAMPAIGN IN QUANG NAM AND QUANG TIN PROVINCES. THESE TEAMS DISTRIBUTED APPROXIMATELY 30,000 APPEAL LEAFLETS AND CONDUCTED NINE PRO-RVN LOUDSPEAKER BROADCASTS. A PSYWAR CULTURAL TEAM CONDUCTED CONSOLIDATION OPERATIONS BY PRESENTING A LIVE MUSICAL SHOW IN ADDITION TO SHOWING A MOTION PICTURE TO MORE THAN 500 PEOPLE AT HOA LOC VILLAGE (AT925745).

(2) II CORPS: PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE 9TH INFANTRY DIVISION TACTICAL AREA RESULTED IN THE SURRENDER OF THREE VC GUERRILLAS AND THE RETURN OF 39 CIVILIANS (PHY BON PROVINCE) TO CONTROL. PSYOPS ACTIVITIES IN BINH DINH PROVINCE CONSISTED OF NINE AIRBORNE LOUDSPEAKER APPEALS AND AN AIR DROP OF 10,000 ANTI-VC LEAFLETS WHICH WERE FOLLOWED BY GROUND PSYWAR TEAMS WHO EXPLAINED THE CHIEU HOI PROGRAM TO PROVINCE INHABITANTS. IN THE 22D INFANTRY DIVISION TACTICAL AREA, PSYWAR TEAMS PRESENTED 38 FILMS, APPROXIMATELY 4,500 ANTI-VC LEAFLETS, AND 6,000 CHIEU HOI PAMPHLETS AND LEAFLETS. IN THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION AREA, TEN AIRBORNE LOUDSPEAKER APPEALS AND 55,000 ANTI-VC LEAFLETS WERE DROPPED.

USMACV HEADWAY REPORT
101710Z-171600Z JULY 1963

(A) THE UH-1B LOUDSPEAKER EQUIPPED HELICOPTER FLEW FOUR SORTIES IN BINH DINH AND PHU YEN PROVINCE CONDUCTING LOUDSPEAKER BROADCASTS AND DROPPING A TOTAL OF 44,000 LEAFLETS AND 6,600 SAFE CONDUCT PASSES.

(B) IN PLEIKU PROVINCE, 32 FILM SHOWINGS WERE CONDUCTED FOR 7,800 CIVILIANS AND 8,000 LEAFLETS DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE. LOUDSPEAKER APPEALS WERE CONDUCTED IN ALL THREE DISTRICTS.

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USMACV HEADWAY REPORT
171600Z TO 241600Z JUL 1963

(2) II CORPS TACTICAL ZONE: PSYCHOLOGICAL OP UTILIZING U-10B AND UH-1B WITH LOUDSPEAKER EQUIPMENT WERE CONDUCTED DURING THE PERIOD 17-24 JUL 63 IN PHU YEN PROVINCE. A TOTAL OF 13,000 LEAFLETS AND 3,000 SAFE CONDUCT PASSES WERE AIRDROPPED, DIRECTED TO VC UNITS KNOWN TO BE OP IN THE AREA. THREE DEFACTORS FROM THE VC 30TH BN ATTRIBUTED THEIR SURRENDER TO LOUDSPEAKER APPEALS. FROM 15-19 JUL 63, AUDIO JEEPS WERE USED IN THE PLEI-CO-LEM AREA OF PLEIKU PROVINCE. ACTIVITIES CONSISTED OF DISTRIBUTING CHIEU HOI LEAFLETS, MOTION PICTURES AND LOUDSPEAKER APPEALS, ARE FOCUSED ON THE CHIEU HOI AND STRATEGIC HAMLET PROGRAMS. AIRBORNE LEAFLET AND LOUDSPEAKER OR UTILIZING A U-10B WERE CONDUCTED ON 20-21 JUL 63. TARGET AUDIENCE WAS THE VC 90TH BN KNOWN TO BE OPERATING IN THE AREA. LOUDSPEAKER AIRCRAFT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVING EXCELLENT RESULTS IN PERSUADING THE MONTAGNARDS TO COME OUT OF THE MOUNTAINS.

USMACV HEADWAY REPORT
171710Z-241600Z JULY 1963

THE LOUDSPEAKER EQUIPPED HU-1B HELICOPTER CONDUCTED A BROADCAST MISSION VIC BQ955695 ON 15 JULY AND DROPPED 13,000 LEAFLETS AND 3,000 SAFE CONDUCT PASSES. THE THEME OF THE BROADCAST AND LEAFLETS WERE CENTERED ON THE CHIEU HOI PROGRAM. THIS MISSION WAS CONDUCTED BASED ON INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM AN EARLIER VC DEFECTOR. THE THREE VC CADRE MENTIONED ABOCCJX STATED THAT THEIR DECISION TO DEFECT WAS INFLUENCED BY THIS AIRBORNE BROADCAST. THEY HAVE CUT A TAPE URGING THE MEMBERS OF THE 30TH VC BN TO DEFECT.

USMACV HEADWAY REPORT
241600Z TO 311600 JUL 1963

IN THE DANG BUK AREA (AS940550) A TACTICAL PSYOPS MISSION WAS CONDUCTED IN RESPONSE TO A VC MESSAGE THAT A VC UNIT OF 58 PERSONS WAS DESIROUS OF SURRENDERING. A UH-1B WAS UTILIZED TO BROADCAST LOUDSPEAKER APPEALS. REACTION TIME FOR THE MISSION WAS THREE HOURS, A CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT. NO RESULTS OF THE OPERATION HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

USMACV HEADWAY REPORT
311600Z JUL TO 071600Z AUG 1963

(4) IV CORPS: THE CHIEU HOI AND STRATEGIC HAMLET THEMES WERE EMPHASIZED BY FIVE HOURS OF AIRBORNE BROADCASTING AND THE DROP OF 70,000

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LEAFLETS. SIX 30 MINUTE PROPAGANDA PROGRAMS WERE TAPED AND BROADCAST BY THE BA XUYEN RADIO STATION. IN ADDITION, 35,000 PEOPLE OF THIS AREA WERE SHOWN PRO-RVN FILMS.

USMACV HEADWAY REPORT
07:70:Z TO 14:1600Z AUG 1963

(3) 22D DTA: FIVE AIRBORNE LOUDSPEAKER MISSIONS UTILIZING THE UH-1B HELICOPTER WERE CONDUCTED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD. AREAS WHERE THESE MISSIONS WERE CONDUCTED INCLUDE: AS9515, BS2030, BS1005, AND AS9025. THE THEME FOR THE MISSIONS CENTERED ON THE CHIEU-HOI PROGRAM URGING THE VC TO DEFECT. A TOTAL OF 25 PPP LEAFLETS WERE ALSO DROPPED. DISTRICT CHIEF OF CHUONG-NGHIA, KONTUM CUT A TAPE ANNOUNCING FIVE STEPS TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE VC TO FACILITATE THEIR RETURN TO RVN CONTROL. A VC PLATOON LEADER CAPTURED IN OP DT 325 WAS INTERROGATED BY THE 22D DIV G-5 AND WILL CUT A TAPE APPEALING TO THE MEMBERS OF HIS PLATOON TO RETURN TO RVN UNDER THE CHIEU-HOI PROGRAM. THIS IS THE FIRST IN THIS DIVISION THAT THE G-5 PERSONALLY HAS CONDUCTED AN INTERROGATION OF A POW. ADVISORY EFFORT CONTINUES TO STIMULATE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION BY PSYWAR/CA PERSONNEL. IN PLEIKU PROVINCE THE VC CONTINUE THEIR ACTIVE PSYWAR PROGRAM.

USMACV HEADWAY REPORT
04:160:Z TO 11:1600Z SEP 1963

(2) ON 9 SEP THE CORPS G-5 CONDUCTED A CORPS NIGHT AIRBORNE LEAFLET AND LOUDSPEAKER MISSION OVER LONG AN PROVINCE. LEAFLETS AND LOUDSPEAKER APPEALS WERE DIRECTED TO THE VC AND ORIENTED TOWARDS SUPPORT OF THE CHIEU-HOI PROGRAM. FUTURE NIGHT PSYOPS MISSIONS ARE BEING PLANNED. IN THE 7TH DIVISION, PSYOPS MISSIONS (AIRBORNE) WERE CONDUCTED TO INDUCE THE DEFECTED 787TH CG CO TO RETURN TO RVN CONTROL. C-47 LOUDSPEAKER MISSIONS FLOWN ON 5 AND 7 SEP AND A UH-1B LOUDSPEAKER MISSION WERE FLOWN ON 8 SEP WITHOUT RESULTS. IN THE 2ND DIVISION, 87,000 CHIEU-HOI AND STRATEGIC HAMLET LEAFLETS WERE DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE AREA. ALSO 15,000 PAMPHLETS WERE AIRDROPPED ALONG THE CAMBODIAN BORDER REGARDING THE RECENT BORDER INCIDENTS.

FM SENIOR US ADVISOR II CORPS HEADWAY ADDENDA II CORPS (ADV DET)
28:70:Z AUG - 04:1600Z SEP 1963

(3) 22ND DTA. A TOTAL OF TWO UH-1B AIRBORNE LOUDSPEAKER MISSIONS WERE EXECUTED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD WITH THE ACCENT ON THE CHIEU HOI THEME. ARVN ASSISTED VIS BY DISTRIBUTING 750 FREE WORLD MAGAZINES AND BY PROVIDING 15 MOVIES (AUDIO-VISUAL UNIT) TO APPROXIMATELY 1200 MONTAGNARDS

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IN PHU NHON AND LE TRUNG DISTRICTS OF PLEIKU PROVINCE. NUMEROUS VC LEAFLETS FOUND THROUGHOUT 22D DTA INDICATED THAT THE VC ARE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE CURRENT BUDDHIST AND MARTIAL LAW SITUATION. VC THEMES STRESSED THE LACK OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, BUDDHIST UNREST, AND THE PRESIDENTIAL DICTATORSHIP ALIGNED WITH THE U.S. IN ADDITION ARVN IS DEPICTED AS BEING A PAWN OF THE U.S.-DIEM CLIQUE. THE TARGET FOR THE PROPAGANDA IS BOTH THE CIVILIAN AND THE ARVN SOLDIER.

FM SENIOR ADVISOR II CORPS HEAD ADDENDA II CORPS (ADV DET)
04:601Z - 11:600Z SEP 1963

(2) 9TH INF DIV, FOURTEEN LEAFLET DROPS AND LOUDSPEAKER BROADCAST MISSIONS WERE CONDUCTED DURING THE PERIOD 1 THROUGH 7 SEP 63 IN BINH DINH AND PHU YEN PROVINCES. THE THEME OF THE BROADCASTS AND LEAFLETS ENCOURAGED DEFECTIONS FROM THE VC RANKS. A TOTAL OF 117,000 LEAFLETS AND 61,000 SAFE CONDUCT PASSES WERE DROPPED DURING THIS PERIOD. AREAS OF EMPLOYMENT INCLUDED THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF UANG NGAI, SOUTHEAST PORTION OF KONTUM, WESTERN PORTION OF BINH DINH, NORTHERN AND EASTERN PORTIONS OF PHU BON, AND CENTRAL PORTION OF HU EN PROVINCE. IN SEP, 94 REFUGEES AND ON 9 SEP, 24 VC CAME OUT FROM VICINITY BQ8R AND BQ8250. THE UH-1B LOUDSPEAKER EQUIPPED HELICOPTER HAD CONDUCTED TWO BROADCAST AND LEAFLET DROP MISSIONS OVER THESE AREAS (BQ8254 AND BQ8250) ON 7 SEP; 25,000 LEAFLETS AND 10,000 SAFE CONDUCT PASSES WERE DROPPED.

USMACV WEEKLY HEADWAY REPORT
18:601Z TO 25:600Z SEP 1963

B. (2) II CORPS: PSYWAR OPERATIONS DURING THE WEEK FEATURED AIRBORNE OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE CORPS. UTILIZING ONE C-10A AND TWO UH-1B HELICOPTERS. 25 LOUDSPEAKER SORTIES WERE FLOWN OVER THE 9TH, 22D, AND 25TH DIVISIONS; ALL BROADCASTS WERE CHIEU HOI APPEALS. IN ADDITION, 260,000 CHIEU HOI AND 170,000 SAFE CONDUCT LEAFLETS WERE AIR DROPPED OVER THE 9TH DIVISION.

HEADWAY ADDENDA II CORPS
02:701Z - 09:600Z OCTOBER 63

B. THE VC REACTED TO THE STRATEGIC HAMLET PROGRAM IN PLEIKU BY ATTACKING DE GRI (KBO031) DD HAROK (BRO'28) HAMLET IN THE DK BT AREA ON 30 SEP. BY DAYBREAK 2468 VILLAGERS, AND 10 WEAPONS WERE MISSING. AN INTENSIFIED PSYWAR EFFORT WAS IMMEDIATELY LAUNCHED UTILIZING THE HU-1B LOUDSPEAKER AIRCRAFT. AT PRESENT 131 VILLAGERS AND 1 WEAPON HAVE BEEN RECOVERED. (SEE PSYWAR PARAGRAPH)

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HEADWAY ADDENDA II CORPS
251701Z SEP - 021630 OCT 63

E. (3) 22D INF DIV: THREE AIRBORNE LOUDSPEAKER MISSIONS WERE CONDUCTED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD USING THE UH-1B HELICOPTER IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS: E. DAK-BOT (BR1030), W. PLEIKU MY (ZA1010), AND N. KON BRAI (9025). A TOTAL OF 14,000 PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS WERE ALSO DROPPED. IN PLEIKU, THE INFORMATION SERVICE (VIS SUPPORTED BY USIS) VISITED ALL THREE DISTRICTS: MOVIES WERE SHOWN AND PROPAGANDA TALKS GIVEN TO THE PEOPLE. IN KONTUM, THE PROVINCE CHIEF VISITED PLEI-TOWER (AR8173) ON 24 SEP IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING A VC ATTACK AND PRAISED THE VILLAGERS FOR THE FINE DEFENSE THEY CONDUCTED AGAINST THE VC ATTACKING FORCE. HE ALSO DISTRIBUTED FOOD, CLOTHES, AND MONEY, TO FAMILIES OF WOUNDED DEFENDERS. THE MEDICAL CIVIC ACTION TEAM WAS PRESENT AT THE TIME. THIS WAS A MORALE BOOSTER FOR THE MONTAGNARDS AND SHOWED THE VILLAGERS THAT RVN IS TRULY INTERESTED IN THEIR WELFARE.

USMACV WEEKLY HEADWAY REPORT
021601Z TO 091600Z OCT 1963

B. (1) II CORPS: IN THE 22D DIVISION, NINE AIRBORNE LOUDSPEAKER AND LEAFLET MISSIONS WERE CONDUCTED IN THE DAK BOT (BR1025) AREA, PLEIKU PROVINCE; 37,000 LEAFLETS WERE DROPPED. THESE OPERATIONS WERE TARGETED TOWARDS MONTAGNARDS WHO HAD FLED THEIR HOMES AS A RESULT OF VC ATTACKS; 1400 VILLAGERS RETURNED. VILLAGE CHIEFS HELPED BY MAKING TAPES AND LIVE BROADCASTS, APPEALING TO THE VILLAGERS TO RETURN. SEVERAL INTERVIEWS WITH THE RETURNEES DISCLOSED THAT THEY RETURNED AS A RESULT OF THE VILLAGE CHIEF'S APPEALS. MILITARY CIVIC ACTION TO SUPPORT THIS PSYOP CONSISTED OF MEDICAL TREATMENT OF TWO WOUNDED VILLAGERS, DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD, AND ASSISTANCE TO THE POPULATION IN GETTING RESETTLED. TWO AIRBORNE LOUDSPEAKER MISSIONS WERE CONDUCTED IN QUANG NGAI PROVINCE, 25TH DIV.

USMACV HEADWAY REPORT
091601Z TO 161600Z OCT 1963

(1) II CORPS: MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PSYOPS HAVE RETURNED TO NORMAL FOLLOWING THE BUDDHIST CRISIS AND THE NATIONAL ELECTIONS. THE CORPS ADVISORY EFFORT HAS BEEN DIRECTED TOWARDS FIELDING THE RECENTLY TRAINED PSYOPS TEAMS OF 2D PSYWAR BATTALION. THE 2D PSYWAR BATTALION HAS BEEN OCCUPIED WITH PREPARATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL DAY AND THE II CORPS ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS ON 25 AND 26 OCT 63. A CORPS TEST OF NIGHT AIRBORNE LOUDSPEAKERS WAS BEGUN ON 15 OCT. TESTS START AT 1800, UTILIZING UH-1B AIRCRAFT EQUIPPED WITH 1000 WATT AMPLIFIERS AND 8 SPEAKERS. TO DATE AN ALTITUDE OF 3000 FEET HAS PROVIDED THE BEST RECEPTION (ONE MILE RADIUS FROM TARGET CENTER). THE AIRCRAFT IS VECTORED TO THE TARGET AREA BY RADAR.

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ADVANTAGES OF NIGHT OPERATIONS INCLUDE SAFETY OF AIRCRAFT FROM SMALL ARMS GROUND FIRE, FAMILY GROUPS ARE ASSEMBLED, VC UNITS ARE NORMALLY AT RENDEZVOUS POINTS OR IN ASSEMBLY AREAS AND AIR TURBULENCE AND DISTORTION ARE AT A MINIMUM. THE 22D DIVISION CONDUCTED 11 AIRBORNE LOUDSPEAKER AND LEAFLET MISSIONS, UTILIZING UH-1B HELICOPTERS TO DROP 15,000 LEAFLETS. ONE MISSION WAS FLOWN IN DAK TO DISTRICT, KONTUM PROVINCE (AB1034, YB8525, AND ZB1523) AND TWO IN KONTUM DISTRICT (BR1025) TO PERSUADE THE MONTAGNARDS WHO FLED THEIR VILLAGES TO RETURN. AS A RESULT OF THESE OPERATIONS, 274 MORE PEOPLE RETURNED, BRINGING THE TOTAL TO 1674 OF THE 2100 WHO FLED. THESE OPERATIONS WILL CONTINUE. A NEW PROGRAM, USING THE LOUDSPEAKER AIRCRAFT FOR CONSOLIDATION OPERATIONS, WAS BEGUN IN OUTLYING, REMOTE AREAS. THE AIRCRAFT BROADCASTS MESSAGES TO VILLAGES WARNING THEM TO BE ALERT AGAINST ATTACKS, IMPROVE THEIR DEFENSES AND REPORT ATTACKS IMMEDIATELY TO THE DISTRICT CHIEF.

USMACV HEADWAY REPORT
161601Z TO 231600Z OCT 1963

(2) II CORPS: EIGHT AIRBORNE LOUDSPEAKER AND LEAFLET MISSIONS FLOWN IN SUPPORT OF THE 22D DIV. THE CHIEU HOI AND STRATEGIC HAMLET PROGRAMS WERE SUPPORTED BY THE DROP OF 35,000 LEAFLETS. AIRBORNE LOUDSPEAKER OPERATIONS BEGUN IN THE REMOTE AREAS DURING THE LAST NIGHT AIRBORNE PSYOPS CONTINUED. AN ADDITIONAL 253 MONTAGNARDS RETURNED TO THEIR VILLAGES IN THE DAK BOT AREA. SO FAR 2023 OF 2468 HAVE RETURNED (SEE PARA 1 A(L)). THROUGHOUT THE 25TH DIV, 3 AIRBORNE LOUDSPEAKER AND LEAFLET MISSIONS WERE FLOWN AND 30,000 CHIEU HOI LEAFLETS WERE DROPPED.

USMACV HEADWAY REPORT
161701Z TO 231600Z OCT 1963

LEAFLETS DISTRIBUTED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD. THE MAIN BLADE OF THE UH-1B HELICOPTER WAS HIT BY SMALL ARMS FIRE ON 16 OCTOBER. NO PERSONNEL INJURED. ON 14 OCTOBER AIRBORNE BROADCASTS WERE CONDUCTED IN REMOTE VILLAGES IN KONTUM DIST GIVING INSTRUCTIONS AND WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT TO TRIBESMEN IN KONTUM DISTRICT. TO DATE A TOTAL OF 32 HAMLETS HAVE HEARD THE MESSAGE. A TEST TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF NIGHT AIRBORNE LOUDSPEAKER BROADCASTS OVER HAMLETS AND VC CONTROLLED AREAS WILL BE CONDUCTED IN THE NEAR FUTURE. THE EFFECT OF A "VCICE FROM THE SKY" AT NIGHT ON THE PRIMITIVE MONTAGNARD PEOPLE IS EXPECTED TO OFFER MANY PSYCHOLOGICAL ADVANTAGES. ON 17 OCTOBER THERE WERE THREE AIRBORNE PROPAGANDA MISSIONS FLOWN IN THE DAK BOT AREA IN PLEIKU. THE VILLAGE CHIEF AGAIN BROADCAST APPEALS URGING THE MONTAGNARD TRIBESMEN TO RETURN TO THEIR HAMLETS OF DE GOI (BRO031) AND DE HAROK (BRO128): 253 MONTAGNARDS RETURNED THIS WEEK. THEY WERE HUNGRY AND KNEW THAT FOOD WAS AVAILABLE THROUGH THE VILLAGE CHIEF'S BROADCASTS. UP TO 20 OCTOBER A TOTAL 1,925

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MONTAGNARDS HAVE RETURNED.

USMACV WEEKLY HEADWAY REPORT
231601Z TO 301600Z OCT 63

B. (2) IN THE 25TH DIVISION, 8 LOUDSPEAKER AND LEAFLET OPERATIONS WERE CONDUCTED UTILIZING UH-1B HELICOPTERS. THESE OPERATIONS SUPPORTED OPERATION DAN DHANG 149, STRESSING THE CHIEU HOI THEME.

HEADWAY ADDENDA II CORPS
091701Z - 161600Z OCT 63

B. (5) A NIGHT TEST OF THE LOUDSPEAKER EQUIPPED HELICOPTER WAS CONDUCTED ON 15 OCTOBER. THE TEST STARTED AFTER DARKNESS AT 1930 HOURS. MAXIMUM DISTANCES FOR LOUD AND CLEAR RECEPTION WERE FOUND TO BE AT 3,000 FEET ALTITUDE AND 1 MILE RADIUS DISTANCE FROM TARGET OR 3,500 FEET ALTITUDE AND $\frac{1}{2}$ MILE RADIUS DISTANCE FROM TARGET. DETAILED REPORTS OF THIS AND OTHER DAYLIGHT TESTS WILL FOLLOW. PLANS ARE BEING FORMULATED TO CONDUCT PSYWAR MISSIONS WITH THE LOUDSPEAKER EQUIPPED HELICOPTER DURING HOURS OF DARKNESS. UH-1B WILL BE VECTORED TO OPERATIONAL AREA BY MEANS OF RADAR. WHILE IN OPERATIONAL AREA RUNNING LIGHTS WILL BE EXTINGUISHED AND MISSION CONDUCTED AT OPTIMUM MISSION ALTITUDE. ADVANTAGES WHICH ACCRUE ARE THAT TARGET POPULATION IN VILLAGES AND HAMLETS ARE IN CONCENTRATED FAMILY GROUPS: VC TARGETS WILL PROBABLY BE GROUPED IN SUSPECTED RENDEZVOUS AREAS: AND UA-1B PRESENTS LESS OF A TARGET TO GROUND FIRE AT LOWER ALTITUDES ENHANCING GROUND COVERAGE.

HEADWAY ADDENDA II CORPS
061601H - 131600H NOV 1963

(3) 23D DIVISION: A TOTAL OF 140,000 LEAFLETS WERE DROPPED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD, WHILE ON AIRBORNE LOUDSPEAKER MISSIONS. SIX SUCH MISSIONS WERE FLOWN DURING THE PAST WEEK. THE PRINCIPAL THEME CONSISTED OF EXPLANATIONS OF THE COUP D'ETAT AND THE POLICIES OF THE NEW MILITARY GOVERNMENT. FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE IT'S ASSIGNMENT TO THE 23D PSYWAR COMPANY WAS COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF DISTRICT PSYWAR ACTIVITIES. TO PROVIDE EACH DISTRICT WITH A MEANS TO COUNTER VC PROPAGANDA AGAINST THE NEW GOVERNMENT, 10 MAN TEAMS HAVE BEEN ATTACHED TO EACH DISTRICT IN DARLAC PROVINCE.

(4) DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD THERE WERE 4 AIR MISSIONS WITH THE AUDIO-VISUAL TRI-LAMBRETTA.

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USMACV WEEKLY HEADWAY REPORT
061601Z TO 131600Z NOV 63

B. (2) II CORPS: PSYWAR ACTIVITIES IN THIS CORPS HAVE BEEN ENERGETICALLY APPLIED TO SUPPORT THE NEW GOVERNMENT AND ITS OBJECTIVES AND COUNTER THE EFFECT OF THE INCREASED VC PROPAGANDA. HAND BILLS AND POSTERS WERE USED. IN ADDITION 640,000 LEAFLETS WERE DROPPED FROM 10 AIRBORNE LOUDSPEAKER MISSIONS IN THE 23D AND 25TH DIVISION AREAS. THE 23D PSYWAR COMPANY WAS COMMITTED IN ITS PARENT AREA FOR THE FIRST TIME TO SUPPORT DISTRICT ACTIVITY. ALSO IN THIS CORPS, THE 21ST PSYWAR COMPANY WILL MOVE ON 15 NOV TO AN AREA TO SUPPORT THE 5TH DIVISION.

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