Two operations involving LCMs took place in the Third Riverine Area. Thirteen craft of LCMs 24 and 28 participated in Operation LONG ALI 168/66 from 11 to 14 August. The operation took place 15 kilometers northeast of Long An. The VNR had one man wounded and the friendly unit had six killed and eighteen wounded. The enemy had four killed. Thirty additional killed or wounded were carried away. One M1 rifle, two carbines and one Russian rifle were captured.

LCMs were involved in twelve operations in the Fourth Riverine Area. On 2 August, Operation LONG PHI 980/39, organized by the 9th Division, was carried out 9 kilometers north of Ba Long and was the most successful. Twelve river craft of LCM 23 and LSIL 331 participated. The friendly unit sustained nine wounded; the Viet Cong had seven killed and two captured. The Vietnamese force captured one 60mm mortar, one .50 caliber machine gun, one .30 caliber machine gun, thirty-five small arms and one ton of ammunition.

LCM (U/7) conducted two operations during August. Two administrative beach surveys were conducted; in the Xuan Dai Bay area on 5 August and 15 miles south of Phan Li on 6 August. The latter received support from P&G 07, P&G 606 and Coastal Group 26 units. The survey parties and supporting forces conducted these operations as if the beach areas were being surveyed while under fire. On 23 August, a detachment of eight LCM personnel was sent to offer saving assistance to the EATON ROUGE VICTORY, disabled by a mine in the Long Tien channel. The detachment
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returned early the following day, after it had been determined that no immediate assistance could be given.

MAINTENANCE AND LOGISTICS

During August, a total of fourteen casualties on nine fleet units were repaired by ship's force. This represented a significant improvement in shipboard repair efforts, due in large part to the policy of selective job order disapproval by the Fleet Command Maintenance Officer; increased advisory effort in the maintenance of engineering and electronic equipment; and the inventorying of spare parts with assistance by the Fleet Command Supply Assistance Team. The Fleet Command Supply Assistance Team assisted FGN 600 in a complete inventory of all spare parts, and is now assisting LSS 328 in inventorying electronics, electrical and ordnance spare parts. Authority was granted by the Naval Supply Center to fund 100% allowance of spare parts deficiencies.

Junk maintenance at Coastal Group bases remained satisfactory. A lack of minor spare parts and petty officer initiative hindered the maintenance effort. Shortage of qualified engineering petty officers continued. Maintenance of river assault craft was satisfactory.

The utilization of logistics ships increased. A total of 6,700 tons of cargo and 9,705 men were transported to various locations within the Republic of South Vietnam. LSTs and LSMs were responsible for the movement of the greater part of the cargo and troops. Advisors reported that crews can handle the simple logistic lift problems, but there are reservations that
they can successfully accomplish a major troop movement for tactical operations. Utilization of logistic lift ships was hindered by limited docking facilities and by civilian stevedore working arrangements.

VIETNAMESE MARINE CORPS

Task Force Bravo, composed of the First, Third and Fourth Marine Battalions, "C" Battery Vietnamese Marine Artillery and a Headquarters, participated in Operation COLORADO/LIEHN KHT 52 from 6 August to 14 August. This was a joint USMC/VNMC/ARVN operation in Quang Tin Province, 14 kilometers southwest of Thang Binh. The Task Force initially occupied blocking positions while the Fifth U.S. Marines conducted the attack. On 6 August the Task Force made contact with an estimated Viet Cong battalion, and from 7 through 9 August made moderate to light contact. The Fourth Vietnamese Marine Battalion uncovered over 100 Viet Cong bodies, believed to have been casualties from action on 6 August. Total Task Force casualties through 9 August were eight killed, 40 wounded and one U.S. advisor wounded. The Viet Cong suffered 107 killed with an additional 100 possibly killed, 27 captured and 13 weapons captured.

In Phase II of the operation, the Task Force continued striking generally east through the morning of 13 August when they were hit by an estimated reinforced Viet Cong battalion. The Third Battalion made initial contact and held commanding terrain despite heavy mortar, recoilless rifle and automatic weapons fire. The Fourth Battalion, maneuvering to the south-
west, also was taken under heavy fire and initially sustained heavy casualties. Air support was requested and 56 sorties were flown. A task force of armored personnel carriers from the adjoining Sixth ARVN Regiment was committed to a flanking attack. By 1600, all three Vietnamese Battalions were under heavy attack by the Viet Cong force, later shown by captured documents to be a reinforced regiment. The battle continued until 1900, when artillery took over the task of containing the Viet Cong. Airborne observers reported the enemy positions littered with bodies, but despite continual artillery fire and flare drops during the night, the enemy managed to remove most of the dead and wounded. A U.S. confirmed body count the next morning indicated 61 Viet Cong killed. An additional six were captured. The APCs of the Sixth Regiment, also moving through the area fronting on the Vietnamese Marine positions, reported an additional 79 bodies still in position. Vietnamese Marines suffered 20 killed and 95 wounded. On 14 August the Task Force moved to Thang Binh where it established its command post.

Results of the operation from 6 August to 14 August were 504 Viet Cong killed, another 400 estimated killed, and 46 Viet Cong captured including 17 North Vietnamese. Also captured were 54 weapons, one radio, 12 field telephones and various other equipment and ordnance. Total Vietnamese Marine losses were 37 killed and 107 wounded.

Task Force Alpha Headquarters departed for Hue on 23 August where it took OPCON of the Third and Fourth Battalions and "C"
Battery of the Artillery Battalion. On 25 August the Task Force was committed to Operation LAM SON 303, a search and clear operation along the coast 15 kilometers east of Hue. The operation terminated at 1730 on 28 August. 11 Viet Cong were killed and eight were captured; one crew served and seven individual weapons were seized. The Marines incurred seven wounded. Task Force Alpha remained in the vicinity of Hue until the end of the month.

The Second Marine Battalion spent much of the month at the National Training Center, Bari. The Fifth Battalion remained in defensive positions at or near Ba Hom under the OPCON of the Capital Military District, with one company at Vinh Loc under the OPCON of Tan Binh Subsector. The Battalion participated in operations and ambushes throughout the month. On 9 August, in a combined operation with ARVN Rangers and Airborne troops and Regional Force/Popular Force troops south of Vinh Loc, the Fifth Battalion made contact shortly after crossing the line of departure, killing five Viet Cong and capturing 1200 rounds of ammunition and four hand grenades. Five Vietnamese Marines were wounded. On 31 August a Marine ambush killed one Viet Cong in the vicinity of Vinh Loc. Numerous sniper incidents were reported in the Vinh Loc area throughout the month; however, there were no Marine casualties.

Units of the Vietnamese Marine Corps were heavily engaged with Viet Cong and PAVN forces on several occasions, experiencing hardships over difficult terrain and incurring light to moderate
casualties. These factors did not adversely affect the morale or fighting capability of the Vietnamese Marine Corps. The individual Marine continued to demonstrate aggressiveness and devotion to duty. Junior officers and NCOs met the challenge in a fully capable manner. Morale was high and leadership was excellent.  

1 Senior Marine Advisor Monthly Historical Review, August 1966.

* * * * *
APPENDIX I

MARKET TIME STATISTICAL SUMMARY, AUGUST 1966

1. Average number of U.S. ships/craft on patrol during the month:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DER</th>
<th>MSO</th>
<th>MSC</th>
<th>WPB</th>
<th>PCF</th>
<th>ADG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>495(30)</td>
<td>1113(30)</td>
<td>5 PATROL DAYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAILY AVG</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Average number of VNN ships/junks on patrol during the month:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SEA FORCE</th>
<th>RIVER FORCE</th>
<th>COASTAL FORCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>178 (27 days)</td>
<td>3113</td>
<td>4,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAILY AVG</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. U.S. Activity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL DETECTED</th>
<th>WOOD</th>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>55,402</th>
<th>NIGHT</th>
<th>67,386</th>
<th>124,335</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STEEL</td>
<td>DAY</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>NIGHT</td>
<td>725</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL INSPECTED</td>
<td>WOOD</td>
<td>DAY</td>
<td>15,619</td>
<td>NIGHT</td>
<td>17,697</td>
<td>34,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEEL</td>
<td>DAY</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>NIGHT</td>
<td>385</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL BOARDED</td>
<td>WOOD</td>
<td>DAY</td>
<td>14,392</td>
<td>NIGHT</td>
<td>9,061</td>
<td>23,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEEL</td>
<td>DAY</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>NIGHT</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. DETAINED: 970 persons
135 junks

4. VNN Activity:

| SEARCHED | 22,338 junks |
| DETAINED | 1,042 persons |
| 26 junks |
APPENDIX II

GAME WARDEN STATISTICAL SUMMARY, AUGUST 1966

1. PBR Statistics:
   a. Total Patrols (two boats): Day 398 Night 519
   b. Total Contacts: Day 35,027 Night 12,613
   c. Total Inspected: Day 8,633 Night 2,090
   d. Total Boarded: Day 8,789 Night 1,550
   e. People Detained: 517
   f. Total Patrol Hours: 19,631
      Total Possible Patrols: 2,113
      Average Daily Patrol Hours Per Boat: 9.2

2. Halo Fire Team Statistics:
   a. Structures: Destroyed 15 Damaged 69
   b. Sampans: Destroyed 2 Damaged 31
   c. Total Flight Hours: 320
   d. Halo Missions Supported:
      (1) 12 reaction support of river patrols (CA)
      (2) 70 armed reconnaissance (CA)
      (3) 61 logistics (DCS)
      (4) 0 medical evacuations (CA)

3. GAME WARDEN Totals:
   a. PBR/ASB Firefights: 66
   b. Structures: Destroyed 2 Damaged 21
   c. Sampans: Destroyed 6 Damaged 8 Captured 6
   d. Enemy KIA 22 WIA 3
   e. Friendly KIA 1 WIA 2
   f. Mining Incidents 2
APPENDIX III

Summary report of activities of U.S. Naval Support Activity, DaNang for the period 22 March through 20 June 1966.

The Naval Support Activity, DaNang expanded its operations. A buildup in manpower was evident in DaNang, Hue/Phu Bai, and Chu Lai. A detachment of pier and hatch teams was sent to Cam Ranh Bay to aid the Army teams.

With the added responsibilities and greater influx of personnel, NAVSUPPACT DA NANG grew from 3,585 officers and men on 21 March 1966 to 4,838 officers and men on 20 June 1966.

SUPPLY

The highest single day's tonnage by Supply Department's Freight Terminal Division (FTD) was achieved on 19 June 1966 when a throughput of 11,433 measurement tons was achieved.

Ten warehouses are now in use at DaNang East at the Supply Department's Material Division warehouse site. Five warehouses are under construction: 140,000 cubic feet of reefer storage is on the line at DaNang East; 192,000 cubic feet of reefer storage is in the early stages of construction.

Supply Department's Bulk POL Division assumed control of a fourth 10,000 BBL bolted steel tank at the DaNang airstrip. A fifth tank at the airstrip and one at Marble Mountain are ready for testing.

Personnel from the Philco Corporation are on board for the job of maintaining Material Equipment, transportation and other equipment. The company employs skilled Korean and U.S. technicians. The Philco Corporation has made a favorable impression that the company is trying hard and the employees are well motivated and skilled.

The Bridge Cargo Facility was activated on 20 May with the use of one LCU ramp and two of the bulkhead sections between the ramps. Efficiency of the site is impressive. To date, only barges and small craft have been able to approach the facility but LST's will soon be on the ramps with dredging operations proceeding rapidly.

The Supply Department Material Division established a new package POL storage site at HAO VANG District (South of Hill 327) on 15 June. The Material Division will soon assume the responsibility for the supply functions of all package POL in I CTZ.

PUBLIC WORKS

During the second quarter of calendar year 1966 a total of 120,010 man-hours was expended to maintain facilities. The bulk of this time was on the day-to-day maintenance necessary to keep all facilities in operating condition.

III-1
In addition to the normal maintenance of facilities, several minor construction and reconstruction projects were accomplished by Maintenance Division. Included in these were the construction of an Acey-Duecey Club at Camp Tien Sha and the running of two 4-inch water lines from Monkey Mountain to Camp Tien Sha.

Public Works Transportation Division was busy during this period. A total of 39,854 man-hours was expended on the repair and preventative maintenance of machinery and vehicles. The Triangle Auto Shop was opened to help handle the heavy work load.

In addition to the hours spent in maintaining transportation equipment, many hours were spent in actual operation. During this quarter, vehicles operated by the Transportation Division hauled 125,000 measurement tons.

To aid in movement, 248 pieces of equipment were picked up on the inventory of the Transportation Division. This equipment included 116 cargo hauling and 52 personnel carrying vehicles. The remainder were miscellaneous types of equipment.

Utilities Division has played a large role in making NAVSUPPACT DANANG a more pleasant place in which to work. Among the accomplishments of this Division were: the operation and maintenance of electrical generation and distribution equipment; the operation of refrigerated storage; ice machines; air conditioners; refrigerators; water coolers and other miscellaneous equipment. In addition, Utilities has provided potable water. 79,423 man-hours were contributed by this Division to help make the command area more habitable.

The Planning and Engineering Division of Public Works Department was busy during the second quarter designing facilities and coordinating the construction of these facilities. During the quarter, Planning and Engineering guided several major construction projects to completion. Among these were: the second 1,000 man galley/messhall at Camp Tien Sha; 51,600 cubic feet of refrigerated storage; the Bridge Cargo Facility and installation of the 5-point POL mooring system at DaNang and Chu Lai.

The Philco Contract was implemented early in the second quarter CY 66. By the end of the quarter the Philco personnel strength was: 4 U.S. and 132 Third Country (Korean) personnel. During the period of this report, these personnel have turned in a satisfactory performance.

The Real Estate and Contracts Division has as a primary responsibility the negotiation of leases for billets, office space and warehousing, and the administration of contracts. At the beginning of the second quarter CY 66, a total of 103 active leases were being administered. During this period five new leases were negotiated and 24 leases were allowed to lapse, leaving 84 active leases at the end of the quarter.
During this same period, 34 NBV and informal contracts were negotiated and work started on various projects representing an investment of $184,210.44. At the end of the second quarter a total of 37 contracts were being administered.

In order for construction of many of the NAVSUPPACT facilities to be started, it was necessary to move many families and graves. This task was coordinated by the Real Estate and Contracts Division.

To allow for the removal of graves, a new cemetery site was chosen and prepared along China Beach. 2,165 graves were moved.

There were approximately 75 families occupying houses on land requested by NAVSUPPACT DANANG. It was necessary to arrange with the Mayor of DaNang to expand Nan Tom Village to accommodate them. The command graded the new sites and is assisting in the transportation of the families and homes.

**STATION HOSPITAL**

The following activities were considered noteworthy:

a. Additional quarters buildings were erected. 33 quonset huts are now available as staff quarters.

b. The southwest ward building is in use for patient care. The hospital has 330 operating beds available. The average daily patient census in June was 204.5 with 2,330 patients admitted since the hospital opened in January. As of 31 May, 22,555 outpatients had been treated at the hospital.

c. Two quonset buildings, originally planned as a 40-bed neuropsychiatry ward, are used as quarters by staff and Marine Corps security personnel.

d. The optical shop is now in use for eye refractions and fabrication and fitting of spectacles.

e. A Butler hut for use by G19 Preventive Medicine Unit was completed. With completion of two quonsets and installation of air conditioning in the Preventive Medicine Laboratory, construction for the Preventive Medicine Unit will be complete.

f. The Hospital Exchange structure is nearing completion and a Butler hut for medical stores is about 75% completed.

g. Outstanding hospital projects include: air conditioning the NP ward and quarters (with priority given to those used to sleep night duty personnel), the helicopter landing site, roads and sidewalks, quarters construction with heads, plumbing and a lunching field and soil stabilization.

**DENTAL**

The Dental Department supports military personnel in the DaNang area and others who are entitled to military dental treatment.
Accomplishments and progress:

a. Station Hospital - A third Dental Officer reported aboard 29 April to act as Prosthodontics Dental Officer. A deficiency of prosthodontics laboratory equipment, however, restricted his activities. Repeated attempts are being made to obtain this equipment. An unexpectedly large patient load is being carried by this facility, caused principally by the presence of a large marine population in the East Danang area.

b. Camp Tien Sha - Construction of the dental facility at Camp Tien Sha was begun on 1 May by a civilian contractor. Civil unrest and other high priority construction has interfered with progress. Essential equipment and supplies are now on hand for equipping and stocking this facility; however, no personnel are on board.

c. APL-5 - APL-5, with completed dental spaces, arrived in Danang the last week in April and proceeded to Chu Lai the following week. The first patient was treated on 7 May 1966. The facility is in full operation.


The dental facilities of NAVSUPPACT DANANG handled 7,309 procedures during this quarter, compared to 2,274 procedures during the last quarter. These were performed on 1,802 patients during this quarter compared to last quarter’s 855 patients. There are six dental officers attached to NAVSUPPACT DANANG.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Communications Department expanded to include new means of fulfilling its mission and for improving the already existing facilities. Despite interruptions occasioned by civil disturbances, several new long haul circuits were established including a second common user circuit to Nha Trang and the NAVCOMOPNET terminated at Naval Communications Station, Philippine Islands.

A major accomplishment was the activation of a communications detachment at Naval Support Facility (NSF), Hue. Based in two converted refor vans, the detachment provides voice circuits and a covered teletype circuit for the NSF.

Several functional nets were activated and those already activated were increased in size. Work also began on installing antenna towers and antennas to improve the performance of these circuits.

FIRST LIEUTENANT

In June 1966 the Department was split up and the Base Camp became a separate Department. Under the new arrangement, the
Camp MAA Force, Security Force and Armory are under the Officer-in-Charge, Camp Tien Sha. The First Lieutenant Department retained Physical Security and Fire Department functions.

On 12 May 1966, the DaNang West Fire Department was opened at 14 Quang Trong.

The Physical Security Division continued to expand, assuming responsibilities for DaNang East Motor Pool, Package POL Farm, and NSA Marble Mountain Garbage Dump.

The First Lieutenant Department has grown to its present size of one LCDR, one LT, four LTJGs, seven CPOs, 430 enlisted and 297 civilian guards.

OPERATIONS

Among the various divisions within the Operations Department, the following activities are considered noteworthy:

a. Air Operations:

(1) The NAVSUPPACT DA/NANG aircraft, C-47, BuNo 17282, arrived in DaNang at the beginning of this period and was immediately put into heavy use. It has been employed in transporting activity personnel and cargo from DaNang to other areas of the I Corps Tactical Zone and to other major cities in RVN.

(2) The aircraft was flown to Sangley Point, P.I. on 28 May 1966 for its first calendar major maintenance inspection. The inspection was completed and the aircraft was returned to DaNang on 10 June 1966.

b. Harbor Security:

(1) On 1 April the Harbor Security Division relieved MIU No 12 of the responsibility for operation control and manning of Harbor Entrance Control Post (HECP).

(2) On 10 June Harbor Security Division received two LCPL MK IV's from Saigon. Both are equipped with radar.

(3) At present, Harbor Security is providing protection to shipping in DaNang Harbor with four LCPL MK V picket boats, seven LCPL MK IV patrol boats and four Boston Whalers.

c. Port Services:

(1) Port Services' 33-foot utility boats expanded their passenger service to include the YR-70 and APDL-23 by mid-April in addition to all APL's, Tien Sha Ramp, and the White Elephant. Until 18 June, the utility boats maintained continuous service from 0530 until 2400 daily, moving over four hundred people daily. On 12 June, three 50-foot utility boats arrived to augment passenger capabilities. They relieved the 33-foot boats on the APL run on 19 June; the 33-foot boats took over the DaNang East to White Elephant river shuttle. Other services included a
regular scheduled run to the hospital ship, USS REPOSE. Also
accommodated were several visiting Navy ships whose crews were
transported to beach areas for parties.

(2) Port Services continued to assist visiting fleet
ships by coordinating water, fuel, mail and supply services.

(3) Navigational improvements included the laying of
eight buoys to mark the channel from the Museum area to the
approaches to the Bridge Ramp. Range Markers were completed for
the new Red Beach Landing Site and needed only the placement of
causeway sections. The navigational aids maintained by the local
Vietnamese continued to be a problem due to lack of maintenance
and repair.

(4) Camels are still a problem. Several were lost or
broken up. More were constructed, and in mid-June four large
camels fabricated at Subic arrived to help solve the problems
associated with the lack of water camels.

(5) The Operations Control Center continued to expand
its supervision of cargo offload efforts. The OCC radio room
increased to a three-man watch, plus a messenger, covering
three radio circuits. By mid-June, the Operations Duty Officer
maintained his watch station throughout the night while a perma-
ment daytime officer was appointed to supervise OCC activities.

During the three months, Port Services grew from 40 to
67 men.

d. Service craft:

(1) Assets have been increased during this reporting
period by the return of TD-195, the arrival of YTB-779 from Subic
Bay, the return of APL-5 from Yokosuka and the addition of two
pontoon ferries which were built locally.

(2) As of 20 June the Division included 9 officers
and 236 enlisted men.

(3) There was no change in primary mission during this
reporting period.

(4) Rate of flow of water from the Monkey Mountain Site
decreased from 6,000 gallons/hour to 3,000 gallons/hour. Efforts
are now underway to build a dam on the beach and pump water to
the YW. This should bring the combined flow back to approximately
6,000 gallons/hour.

e. Lighterage:

(1) During the past quarter, 127 trips were made to Hue
and 33 to Chu Lai. The previous quarter had 19 runs to Hue and
28 to Chu Lai.

III-6
(2) On 24 May 1966, four Navy LARCVs arrived in DaNang. These were supplemented by six additional LARCs on 13 June. On 16 June, a detachment of the 334th Transportation Company, U.S. Army, reported to COMNAVSUPPACT for temporary duty with 10 LARCs.

(3) Three LCUs were sent to SRF Subic for overhaul and one was returned. Twelve new LCUs were received in DaNang, bringing the total at the end of the quarter to 21 LCUs in DaNang and 5 in overhaul at Subic Bay. At the end of the quarter 27 LCM-8's were assigned at DaNang.

REPAIR

The mission of the Repair Department is to maintain, repair and overhaul boats and craft assigned to COMNAVSUPPACT DANANG, to provide maintenance and repair support to MASTS TD's craft, and to lend all feasible support to units of the fleet, MSTS Ships and other commands.

The functions of the department include; dry-docking services, including hull and machinery repairs to docked craft; technical assistance to craft of the command; ship-to-shop electrical and machinery repairs; engine change and overhauls; and overhaul repairs to all boats and craft assigned.

From 1 April through 30 April, the Repair Group functioned as a division within the Operations Department. On 20 April 1966, YR-70, AFDL-23 and YFND-28 arrived on station. Two days later AFDL-23 went into full operation, docking its first LCU for shaft repairs. YR-70 went into full service five days after arrival with the start of its first engine overhaul job.

On 1 May the EAR Division became the Repair Department of Naval Support Activity, DaNang. On 10 May the LSD Beethoven was relieved and the Repair Department assumed full responsibility for repair and maintenance of NAVSUPPACT DANANG craft.

AFDL-23 arrived on station 22 April and has been in use 97 percent of the time since its arrival.

Departmental personnel strength grew steadily throughout the period until the strength as of 20 June was one LCDR, three LTs and 249 enlisted personnel.

Due to limited space on YR-70 for engine overhaul, a pontoon causeway section was brought alongside and shops built on it. This doubled the available shop space and provided a space where multiple engine banks could be worked. YR-70 did not have space for this.

Outside electrical and engine ship facilities were established on the causeway sections at Tien Shan. This provides a capability for many minor repairs away from the YR and cuts down congestion alongside YR-70.

III-7
DILLINGHAM continued to dredge the boat basin. The completion date of the basin and sheet pile sea wall was set for October 1966.

* * * * *