TRUONG CONG DINH 7/10. RAG 21/33 river craft carried ARVN troops along the Ma Cau Canal connecting the Co Chien and Ham Luong rivers, providing gunfire support to the troops they had landed there.

On the 25th, RAG 23/31 participated in Operation TRUONG CONG DINH 9/2 with two ARVN infantry battalions, one ARVN Ranger battalion and one ARVN reconnaissance company in Vinh Long Province. Traversing the Nha Man Canal west from Vinh Long City, the convoy of 11 river craft was ambushed from both sides. The well-entrenched enemy fired B-40 and B-41 rockets and automatic-weapons at the friendly troops. The ambushed craft were joined by Army gunships. The combined counter fire silenced the enemy, but upon re-entering the area, the river craft were again taken under fire. The convoy maneuvered out of the kill zone as the helicopters overhead attacked the enemy gun positions. It was reported that the Viet Cong were so well dug-in that the heavily bunkered area resisted the numerous helicopter strikes. During the ambush, 13 ARVN soldiers were killed and 25 were wounded as 2 river craft were damaged by the enemy rockets.

Sixty-eight of the enemy were killed during Operation TRUONG CONG DINH 7/SD/4 on 26 and 27 March. Conducted 12 miles east of My Tho on the Cau Tieu River, craft from RAGs 21/33 and 23/31 troop lifted ARVN infantry, Ranger and RF troops for the combined operation. Land sweeps were made and artillery support was called in throughout the two days; ten Viet Cong were captured with numerous weapons and equipment.
U. S. Army officer and 9 ARVN soldiers were killed and 62 others were wounded.

Vietnamese river assault group personnel transit a river in South Vietnam aboard a FOM. One of these boats was sunk on 29 March as a result of a Viet Cong rocket and small arms attack, which occurred 7 miles southwest of Can Tho.

While on a logistics mission, river craft of RAG 23/31 were mined in Vinh Binh Province, north of Phu Vinh on 27 March. One LCM was 80 percent damaged and another was 20 percent damaged; two VNN sailors were wounded. Both craft remained afloat and were towed to Vinh Long the next day. Subsequent evaluation of 12-meters of wire uncovered leading to a bunker ashore disclosed that the mine was command detonated.
On the 29th, RAG 25/29 craft, returning from an escort mission to Vi Thanh, were attacked on the Can Tho River, 7 miles southwest of Can Tho. B-40 and B-41 rockets and small arms fire tore into one FOM which sunk immediately. Three VNN sailors were wounded. Return fire silenced the attack and the convoy continued on to Can Tho. On 31 March, the Fourth Riverine Area salvage team utilized two LCMs rigged with chain falls to lift the FOM. Proceeding up the river with an ARVN platoon and RAG 25/29 craft for security, the two were again attacked by B-40 and B-41 fire. The FOM sunk again and a monitor received damage in its engineering spaces. The convoy returned to Can Tho and salvage operations for the striken FOM were scheduled to resume on 1 April.

Logistics

In March, the VNN conducted 41 logistical support missions, transporting 5,646 tons of cargo and 8,338 personnel. The VNN supply center had a gross effectiveness of 70.5 percent of a total of 8,654 requests for items, and a net effectiveness of 86.6 percent on 7,048 requests for items normally carried in the supply system.

Vietnamese Navy Statistical Summary
March 1968

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coastal Force</th>
<th>Searched</th>
<th>Detained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Junks</td>
<td>People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I NZ</td>
<td>12,268</td>
<td>39,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II NZ</td>
<td>10,410</td>
<td>33,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III NZ</td>
<td>7,331</td>
<td>27,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV NZ</td>
<td>3,194</td>
<td>9,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-totals</td>
<td>33,203</td>
<td>109,867</td>
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</table>
Fleet Command
Patrol ships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Searched Junks</th>
<th>Searched People</th>
<th>Detained Junks</th>
<th>Detained People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Riverine Area</td>
<td>1,136</td>
<td>5,252</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Craft</td>
<td>3,543</td>
<td>9,798</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>37,882</td>
<td>124,917</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VIETNAMESE MARINE CORPS

During the month of March the six infantry battalions of the Vietnamese Marine Corps (VNMC) operated in I, III and IV Corps Tactical Zones and the Capital Military District (CMD). The battalions were committed to operations 100 percent of the time during the month.

Task Force A, composed of the 1st, 4th and 5th infantry battalions and Battery C, VNMC Artillery Battalion, performed clearing and civic action operations in and around Hue in I Corps Tactical Zone. Under the operation control of the ARVN 1st Infantry Division, the Marines provided security and medical relief to the inhabitants of the area stricken by the effects of the battle of Hue. Three offensive operations conducted, LAM SON 189-68, LAM SON 194-68 and LAM SON 198-68, met with light to moderate contact; the MEDCAPs (Medical Civic Action Programs) pursued by the VNMC highlighted the task force's endeavors. The three battalions treated over 2,700 civilians during their MEDCAP visits and administered more than 900 cholera immunizations. In addition, the Marines played a vital role in the reconstruction of roads, homes and villages subjected to the ravages of war.
SEARCHES AND DETENTIONS
BY VIETNAMESE NAVY SEA, COASTAL AND RIVERINE FORCES

SEARCHES

160,000
140,000
120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000
0

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN

--- JUNKS

--- PEOPLE

DETENTIONS

1,200
1,100
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN

1967 1968

CONFIDENTIAL 144
On 27 March, the task force returned to Saigon where the 1st Battalion was assigned as III Corps Tactical Zone ready-reaction force while retraining at their base camp at Thu Duc. The 4th and 5th battalions relieved Task Force B in the Saigon TAOR. Area searches, Operation QUYET THANG, for the remainder of the month resulted in negligible contact.

Meanwhile, Task Force B, the 2nd, 3rd and 6th battalions and Batteries A and B, VNMC Artillery Battalion, continued Operation TRAN HUNG DAO, a search and clear operation in and around the city of Saigon under the operational control of the CMD. Daily operations until the 17th resulted in light enemy contact although numerous suspects were detained. On 17 March, the task force, less the 3rd Battalion which remained in the Capital Military District, joined the U.S. Army 199th Light Infantry Brigade at Tan Uyen, 17 miles north-northeast of Saigon. The operation, SONG THAN 818/BOX SPRINGS, sought out the Viet Cong North Vietnamese Army which were encamped north of the city of Saigon. Moderate contact was made by the combined forces until 21 March when the task force returned to the CMD to join Operation QUYET THANG in northeast Saigon. Small unit patrols characterized the operation until 28 March when Task Force A relieved Task Force B. Task Force B, the 2nd and 3rd infantry battalions and Battery C, VNMC Artillery Battalion, then deployed to Can Tho in IV Corps Tactical Zone under the operational control of the ARVN 21st Infantry Division. The task force began missions west of Can Tho in connection with Operation TRUONG CONG DINH, Delta-wide offensive operations conducted by the ARVN.
Vietnamese Marines display an assortment of enemy weapons captured during sweep operations in March 1968.
Vietnamese Marine Corps Statistical Summary
March 1968

VC/NVA 58 KIA 2 VC CAPTURED 289 VC SUSPECTS DETAINED
VNMC 32 KIA* 98 WIA* (1 KIA and 1 WIA due to non-hostile action)

Weapons Captured

Rifle, assault, Soviet, 7.62-mm, AK-47 12
Carbine, Soviet, 7.62-mm, SKS 2
Light machine gun CHICOM, 7.62-mm, Type 56 2
Carbine, U.S., .30 caliber, M-1 2
Rocket launcher, CHICOM, RPG-2 (B-40) 2
Rifle, Soviet, bolt action 1
BAR, U.S., .30 caliber 1
Rifle, French, MAS-36 17
Rifle, U.S., .30 caliber, M-1 1
Rocket launcher, Soviet, RPG-7 (B-41) 1

Captured or Destroyed Materials or Facilities:

Hand grenades 2
Claymore mine 1
20 kilogram mines 2
4½ lb. block of TNT 8
Kilograms of TNT 75
Kilogram of C-3 1
Rounds, 7.62-mm 200
Rounds, B-40 10
Meters of fuze 6
Meters of detonating cord 20
Anti-tank rockets, RPG-7 (B-41) 6
Anti-personnel mines, U.S., M18Al 3
Meters of communications wire 1200
Batteries 36
Rubber raft 1
Gas masks 2
Sampan 1
Base camp houses 55

*****
APPENDIX I

TRAWLER INCIDENTS

During the early morning hours of 1 March 1968, USN, USCG, USA, USAF and Vietnamese Navy (VNN) units combined their efforts to destroy three of four trawlers attempting to infiltrate supplies into South Vietnam. The fourth trawler turned back prior to entering the 12-mile contiguous zone. The following are brief accounts of the four incidents:

Quang Ngai Province Trawler

At 1541 on 29 February 1968, an infiltrating trawler was detected by MARKET TIME land-based patrol (VP) aircraft 103 miles east of Cape Batangan. The trawler was on a course of 270° at a speed of 12 knots. At 0122 on 1 March, the trawler crossed into the 12-mile contiguous zone, 22 miles southeast of Cape Batangan. The trawler, refusing to acknowledge the challenges, attempted to evade and was taken under fire by PCFs 18 and 20, USCGCs ANDROSCOGGIN (WHEC 68), POINT WELCOME and POINT GREY, and U. S. Army helicopter gunships. A firefight ensued as the trawler returned fire, and at 0214 the ship was driven aground 25 miles south of Cape Batangan on the coast of the South China Sea. At 0220 the trawler attempted self-destruction with limited success, but at 0235 another self-induced explosion occurred, resulting in the complete destruction of the trawler and her cargo.

Binh Dinh Province Trawler

At 291000H February 1968, MARKET TIME VP aircraft sighted another
Vietnamese Navy fire-fighters extinguish fires on infiltrating trawler. The enemy craft was taken under fire by combined junk/"Swift"/USAF AC-47 aircraft about 11 miles northeast of Nha Trang.

100-foot trawler, approximately 120 miles northeast of Qui Nhon, on a course of 220° at eight knots. The trawler continued to close the coast during the next several hours and was apparently heading for the Lo Dien beach area approximately 42 miles north of Qui Nhon. At 0015 on the morning of 1 March, while under surveillance by USN and USCG MARKET TIME units, the trawler reversed course and commenced opening the coast. The trawler's position when she reversed course, which was also her closest point of approach (30 miles from the coast), was 32 miles northeast of Qui Nhon. Surveillance
of the trawler was maintained until she neared the coast of the mainland of Communist China.

**Khanh Hoa Province Trawler**

At 1714 on 29 February, another enemy trawler was initially sighted by MARKET TIME VP aircraft 91 miles east-northeast of Nha Trang. The trawler, whose original course and speed were 210° and 12 knots, was kept under surveillance by USN, USCG and VNN MARKET TIME units until she crossed into the 12-mile contiguous zone approximately 28 miles northeast of Nha Trang. As the trawler attempted her final approach to the beach, she was taken under fire by the MARKET TIME units and AC-47 aircraft. At 0200 on 1 March, the trawler beached in the Hon Heo Secret Zone 11 miles northeast of Nha Trang. The closing MARKET TIME units received fire from the trawler in addition to shore fire. VNN Fleet Command ships, PCE 12 and PGM 617 provided gunfire support directed against the beach area adjacent to the trawler. The combined junk/"Swift"/AC-47 aircraft attack created fires aboard the trawler and at approximately 0230 a 2,000-foot fireball erupted as the trawler exploded. The trawler's forward and midship sections were found destroyed as VNN and USN fire-fighting teams extinguished the fires. U. S. diving teams and LDNN units conducted salvage operations of the cargo for the next 12 days as VNN coastal group landing parties, ROK and USA forces swept the area in the vicinity and maintained security perimeters.

The inventory of salvaged material was as follows:

- Nav radar antenna and waveguide section 1
- Dual 14.5-mm AA mounts believed to be ships armament 1

I-3
U. S. diving team and LDNN personnel conduct salvage operations of cargo from an infiltrating trawler. The trawler was one of four detected 29 February-1 March, attempting to infiltrate supplies in South Vietnam. The inventory of material salvaged from this trawler included 745 rounds of 82-mm mortar ammunition; 70 AK-47 rifles; 1 dual 14.5-mm AA mount, believed to be ships armament; and 68 cases of 14.5-mm ammunition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.5-mm barrels with housing</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spare 14.5-mm barrels</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases, 14.5-mm ammo</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rifles, AK-47</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMG, (Type 43)</td>
<td>72</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.62-mm ammo, cases</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>RPG-2 launchers</td>
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<tr>
<td>RPG-2 ammo (6 rounds each) 12 of which were Romanian, cases</td>
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<td>Mortar ammo, 82-mm rounds</td>
<td>745</td>
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<td>Mortar tripods, 82-mm</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mortar tubes, 82-mm</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Qty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortar (82-mm) cleaning kits</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>82-mm mortar base plate</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortar sights</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Mortar (82-mm) auxiliary packs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ammo carrying cases</td>
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<td>57-mm RR barrel (with fired but unexploded round in chamber)</td>
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<td>Electrical blasting caps, type 3</td>
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<td>Soviet blasting caps, type C</td>
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<td>Non-electrical blasting caps (Russian)</td>
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<td>Quick-match type grenade fuzes, box</td>
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<td>Fragmentation grenades</td>
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<td>Anti-tank mine, 50 K</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mines, 10 K</td>
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<tr>
<td>Battery pack (for night sight 82-mm mortar/75-mm RR)</td>
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<td>Hand crank generator with stand and wire</td>
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<td>Radio tubes, package</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multimeter</td>
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<td>Misc. signal electronic equipment, boxes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electronics chassis (CHICOM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field telephone set</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage battery packs, box</td>
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<tr>
<td>One/eighth H. P. electrical motor (CHICOM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire extinguishers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life buoys</td>
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<td>Inflatable life jacket</td>
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<tr>
<td>Binocular (ships)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compass binnacle (ships)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life jackets (with Chinese labels)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Box clothing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plasma, 10 units of 300CC plus type I. V. Kits - Poland, case</td>
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<td>Medical supplies - CHICOM, Japan, France, East Germany, Poland, Hungary, and either U. S. or unknown, cases</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gasoline can (full), 20 liter</td>
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An Xuyen Province Trawler

An unidentified trawler, with non-secured plates bearing the number 498 on her bow and with visible cargo on deck, was sighted at 1830 on
28 February approximately 150 miles east-southeast of Vung Tau. Air surveillance of the trawler was maintained as the ship proceeded on a southeasterly course at approximately 10 knots. At 2100 on the 29th, the trawler changed course to 310° and speed to 13 knots as the USCGC WINONA (WHEC 65) commenced covert surveillance. At 0120 on 1 March, the trawler crossed into the 12-mile contiguous zone on a course of 340° at seven knots. At 0200 the trawler commenced a run for the beach, ignoring all challenging and warning fire. A firefight ensued and a large fireball erupted on the trawler after direct hits by 5"/38 and .50 caliber fire from WINONA. After the explosion, the trawler sank approximately seven miles off the beach, 43 miles northeast of Ca Mau Point. A small amount of debris in the area was recovered.

Previous Trawler Incidents

The four infiltrators thwarted on 1 March brought the total number of such incidents since February 1965 to 13. Four basic classes of trawlers have been employed by the enemy in these attempts to resupply his forces by sea. Each is capable of transporting approximately 100 tons of munitions. They have been designated as the CA MAU, LO DIEU, SA KY, and HON HEO class infiltration trawlers. The Quang Ngai Province trawler was of the SA KY class and the Khanh Hoa Province trawler was of the HON HEO class. The trawler destroyed in An Xuyen Province and the trawler which turned back before entering South Vietnamese waters off Binh Dinh Province were both of the LO DIEU class.
Since the beginning of Operation MARKET TIME there have been no confirmed reports of successful trawler infiltrations. The nine incidents prior to 1 March 1968 are summarized as follows:

1. A trawler, probably of the LO DIEU class, was discovered concealed near the shore off Point La approximately 12 miles southeast of Tuy Hoa in Phu Yen Province on 16 February 1965 and was destroyed.

2. A trawler of the CA MAU class probably bound for An Xuyen Province was placed under surveillance on 31 December 1965 and turned back.

3. A CA MAU class trawler was detected and tracked until it grounded near the mouth of the Rach Gia River in An Xuyen Province about 40 miles northeast of Ca Mau Peninsula on 10 May 1966 where it was destroyed.

4. A trawler of the LO DIEU class was captured after it grounded in Vinh Binh Province about 55 miles southwest of Vung Tau on 20 June 1966.

5. A trawler of the LO DIEU class apparently bound for Quang Ngai Province was detected approximately 80 miles east of Qui Nhon on 23 December 1966 and kept under surveillance until it returned to Chinese Communist waters.

6. A LO DIEU class trawler attempting to land on Ca Mau Peninsula in An Xuyen Province was attacked and destroyed on 1 January 1967.

7. A LO DIEU class trawler was destroyed while attempting to infiltrate near Cape Batangan in Quang Ngai Province on 14 March 1967.

8. A trawler of the LO DIEU class was detected at sea on 11 July 1967 and tracked until it was captured on 15 July after grounding on Cape Batangan.
in Quang Ngai Province.

9. A CA MAU class trawler detected off Quang Ngai Province on 21
February 1968 and was tracked until it returned to Chinese Communist
waters.

*****
CA MAU Class Infiltration Trawler

Vessels of this class were turned back on 31 December 1965; destroyed on 10 May 1966; and turned back on 21 February 1968.
LO DIEU Class Infiltration Trawler

Vessels of this class were destroyed on 16 February 1965; captured on 20 June 1966; turned back on 23 December 1966; destroyed on 1 January 1967; destroyed on 14 March 1967; captured on 15 July 1967; destroyed on 1 March 1968; and turned back on 1 March 1968.
SA KY Class Infiltration Trawler

A vessel of this class was destroyed on 1 March 1968.
HON HEQ Class Infiltration Trawler

A vessel of this class was destroyed on 1 March 1968.
APPENDIX II
SECTION I
GLOSSARY

ANGLICO  Air-Naval Gunfire Liaison Company (U. S.).
ARVN  Army of the Republic of Vietnam
CG  Coastal Group (VNN) - A coastal patrol command consisting of six to 10 junks with the responsibility of patrolling from 30-60 miles of coastline.
CIDG  Civilian Irregular Defense Group (VN) - Para-military troops used in their local area for limited area operations.
CHIEU HOI  "Open Arms" (VN) - The Republic of Vietnam's amnesty program of rehabilitation and re-location of Viet Cong who voluntarily return to government control.
CLEARWATER  Task Force CLEARWATER was activated in February 1968 with the mission of expediting and improving naval supply to combat forces in the northern I CTZ by exercising overall coordination of activities concerning movement and protection of logistic craft on the Perfume River and Cua Viet River lines of communication. This special task force was created in response to heavy enemy pressure directed at these LOC at a time of increasing combat operation and logistic requirements by the built-up Northern I CTZ forces.
Two river security groups were formed from River Patrol Force and River Assault Force craft. Supporting forces available on request included artillery and naval gunfire units, helicopter gunships, logistic craft, and ground reaction forces.

Civil Operations for Revolutionary Development Support.

Coastal Surveillance Force (USN) TF-115 - The U.S. forces participating in Operations MARKET TIME and STABLE DOOR.

Central Office for South Vietnam - The highest Viet Cong headquarters in South Vietnam.

Corps Tactical Zone - The major divisions of South Vietnam into military regions.

National Reconciliation Program - Program which is aimed at helping qualified returnees find employment commensurate with their previous training and experience.

Free World Military Assistance Forces (all engaged in South Vietnam.)

The operation performed by U.S. Navy forces to interdict Viet Cong movement on the major waterways.
of the Mekong Delta and the RSSZ. The force is composed of River Patrol Boats, Minesweepers, helicopter fire teams and SEAL teams.

**HEAT**

High Explosive Anti-Tank - A shaped-charge projectile with high armor penetration capability normally used in 57-mm or 75-mm recoilless rifles.

**HHPT**

Heavy Helicopter Fire Team (U. S.) - A helicopter fire team with three or more gunships used in support of ground and waterborne units. The use of three helicopters allows continuous firing on the target.

**HOI CHANH**

"Returnee to the Just Cause" (VN) - An individual (Viet Cong) who returns under the Chieu Hoi program.

**IUUKU**

Inshore Undersea Warfare Unit (U. S.) - The U. S. forces conducting Operation STABLE DOOR.

**IWCS**

Integrated Wideband Communication System.

**LCMM**

Landing Craft Medium Minesweeper.

**LDNN**

Lien Doc Nguoi Nhia (VNN) - Literally "soldiers who fight under the sea." UDT force of the VNN.

**LHPT**

Light Helicopter Fire Team (U. S.) - A helicopter fire team composed of two gunships used in support of ground and waterborne units.

**LRRP**

Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol.

II-1-3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MARKET TIME</td>
<td>The operation conducted by U. S. and Vietnamese naval forces to interdict Viet Cong infiltration of men and supplies from the sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAF</td>
<td>Marine Amphibious Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDCAP</td>
<td>Medical Civic Action Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MG</td>
<td>Machine gun—An automatic, crew-served weapon adaptable to many mountings. The four types of machine guns currently used by USN and VNN forces are the M-60, the .30 caliber light machine, the .50 caliber heavy machine gun, and the 7.62-mm mini gun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILPHAP</td>
<td>Military Provincial Health Assistance Program — MILPHAP teams, normally staffed by three doctors, a Medical Service Corps officer and 12 corpsmen; work with Vietnam's Ministry of Health at the province hospital level to improve health services available to Vietnamese civilians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRF</td>
<td>Mobile Riverine Force (U. S.)—A force made up of Navy craft and Army units designed and trained for amphibious assaults in the Mekong Delta and the RSSZ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGFS</td>
<td>Naval Gunfire Support (USN-VNN)—Naval gunfire used to assist operations ashore; often spotted and corrected by spotter aircraft or forward observers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NILO</td>
<td>Naval Intelligence Liaison Officer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NLF  National Liberation Front — Actually the "National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam." A Communist political-front used to give the appearance of popular non-Communist support to their insurgency activities in South Vietnam.

NUOC MAM  (VN) — A fermented fish sauce served with almost any dish. A national delicacy.

NVA  North Vietnamese Army.

PF  Popular Forces — Military forces recruited and employed within a district; organized in platoons and squads.

PRU  Provincial Reconnaissance Unit (VN) — Para-military personnel whose principal mission includes clandestine operations designed to destroy the Viet Cong infrastructure. Each unit consists of one or more teams of 18 to 20 civilians who have had prior military service.

RAF  Riverine Assault Force (USN) — The U. S. Navy contingent of the MRF.

RAG  River Assault Group (VN) — An amphibious warfare command with the capability to transport and support a battalion of infantry. Similar to a boat division in the RAF.

RED HAZE  Infrared Detector (U. S.) — Sensitive heat detectors used as an airborne locator of personnel, equipment and military sites.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RF</td>
<td>Regional Force (VN) — Forces under ARVN control which operate within their home province.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIVPATFOR</td>
<td>River Patrol Force (USN) TF-116 — The forces used in conducting Operation GAME WARDEN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROK</td>
<td>Republic of Korea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPG</td>
<td>Rocket Propelled Grenade — A Soviet or Chinese Communist-manufactured, fin-stabilized, anti-tank grenade. RPG-2 (B-40). RPG-7 (B-41).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSSZ</td>
<td>Rung Sat Special Zone — Literally &quot;forest of assassins.&quot; A special military area located about 21 miles southeast of Saigon in Gia Dinh Province and composed of Can Gio and Quang Xuyen districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTEG</td>
<td>River Transport and Escort Group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVNAF</td>
<td>Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces — Consists of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and RF/PF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEAL</td>
<td>Sea, Air, Land. (USN) — Special duty personnel qualified as underwater demolition, paratroop and jungle warfare specialists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECRET ZONE</td>
<td>A Viet Cong-dominated area utilized as a base, training camp and logistic resupply area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLAR</td>
<td>Side Looking Airborne Radar (U. S.) — An accurate airborne radar for detecting small, moving objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STABLE DOOR</td>
<td>The U. S. Navy operation conducted to provide harbor defense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONFIDENTIAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAR LIGHT</td>
<td>Ambient light equipment (USN) - A portable system to enhance vision under conditions of starlight or moonlight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDT</td>
<td>Underwater Demolition Team (USN) - Specially trained swimmers used for underwater work in the Navy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USSF</td>
<td>United States Special Forces (USA) - Army personnel specially trained for use as advisors to indigenous personnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIET CONG</td>
<td>Vietnamese citizens under the control and leadership of North Vietnam. These persons may be local sympathizers, guerrillas, or hard-core full-time workers for the Communist domination of South Vietnam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VNAF</td>
<td>Vietnamese Air Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VNMC</td>
<td>Vietnamese Marine Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VNN</td>
<td>Vietnamese Navy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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II-1-7
APPENDIX II

SECTION 2

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME OF THE SHIPS, SMALL CRAFT AND AIRCRAFT
UNDER THE OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF COMNAVFORV

AFDL

-Auxiliary Floating Dry Dock, Light - A non-self-propelled, open-ended dry dock with a 1,000-ton capacity. It measures 64 by 200 feet and has two 3-ton derricks and a machine shop. The craft mounts no armament.

AKL

-Cargo Ship, Light - A small cargo ship used for resupplying small bases and outposts in the Mekong Delta and along the coast. The ship is 177 feet long, can carry 340 tons of cargo, has a 4-ton boom, and mounts two to four .50 caliber and two .30 caliber machine guns and one 81-mm mortar. It has a speed of 13 knots and a crew of four officers and 33 enlisted men.

AMMI (Pontoon)

-A multi-purpose barge. It is 5 by 28 by 90 feet and is sectioned into 12 interior spaces. The barge contains six fittings for columns to raise or lower the barge on spuds, fittings to connect several barges end-to-end for causeway use, and fittings to allow side-mounting on LSTs and LSTs.
- In addition to causeway use, the barges can be positioned to embark and debark troops and to serve as platforms for patrol craft hull maintenance.

- Personnel Barracks Ship — An LCT converted to provide berthing for an Army battalion and a River Assault Squadron. The ship is 328 feet long with berthing spaces for 122 officers and 1,180 enlisted men, and mounts four 4.2-inch mortars, two 40-mm quad gun mounts, two 20-mm twin gun mounts, and ten 7.62-mm machine guns. It has a speed of 12 knots and carries a crew of 11 officers and 161 enlisted men.

- Personnel Barracks, Lighter — A non-self-propelled barge with accommodations for the crews of 20 PBRs or 10 PBRs and 10 PCFs. It is 49 by 261 feet, has transient berthing spaces for 39 officers and 290 enlisted men, and mounts six .50 caliber machine guns. The crew consists of five officers and 84 enlisted men.

- Repair Ship, Internal Combustion Engine — A repair ship converted from a C-2 freighter and capable of repairing ships and craft with gasoline or diesel propulsion plants. This ship is 442 feet long and
ARG (Cont.) mounts three 3"/50 caliber guns. It has a speed of 11.5 knots and a crew of 19 officers and 493 enlisted men.

ARL Repair Ship, Landing Craft - An LST converted to repair landing craft and support amphibious ships. The ship is 328 feet long and mounts two 40-mm quad gun mounts. It has a speed of 10.6 knots and a crew of 12 officers and 178 enlisted men.

ASPB Assault Support Patrol Boat - A special configured craft designed principally for use by the Riverine Assault Force. The boat is 50 feet long and mounts one 20-mm gun mount, one 81-mm mortar, two MK-18 40-mm grenade launchers, and one twin-.50 and four .30 caliber machine guns. The ruggedly-constructed, high-speed (14.8 knots) boat, with a crew of seven enlisted men, is used as a minesweeping and escort craft for the troop carriers.

ATC Armored Troop Carrier - A modified, armored LCM-6 designed principally for use by the Riverine Assault Force. The boat is 56 feet long with an extended deckhouse mounting two 20-mm guns, two .50 caliber machine guns, and four M-60 machine guns. The craft can carry approximately 40 combat troops.
or two and a half to three tons of cargo. It has a speed of eight and a half knots and carries a crew of seven enlisted men. Special bar-and-plate armor has been added to provide protection for the hull and deckhouse against projectiles up and including 57-mm HEAT rounds.

Armored Troop Carrier (Helicopter) - An ATC with a portable helicopter landing platform mounted above the craft's well-deck. The platform provides faster handling of medical evacuees and enables the MRF to conduct certain airborne re-supply and assault missions more expeditiously.

Command and Communications Boat - A modified, armored LCM-6 designed for use by the RAF as a task group flagship and afloat command post. The command center is situated in the craft's well. The boat is 60.5 feet long, is equipped with radar, and mounts one 40-mm and one .50 caliber machine gun in a forward turret, and one 20-mm gun, two .50 caliber machine guns and two M-60 machine guns in the deckhouse. It has a speed of eight and one-quarter knots and a crew of 11 enlisted men. The craft also has special armor similar to that installed on ATCs.
C-47

-Transport - A general-purpose aircraft with two reciprocating engines. The plane has a cargo capacity of 12,900 pounds, a take-off weight of 36,800 pounds, a range of 610 miles, and a cruising speed of 153 knots. The crew normally consists of two officers and two enlisted men.

HLC

-Heavy Lift Craft - A non-self-propelled hull, capable of partial submersion, used in salvage work to lift hulks. The craft is 39 by 140 feet, has two 10-ton booms as well as auxiliary equipment for pumping and can raise 300 tons in a bow lift or 750 tons in a midships lift. HLCs are normally used in pairs. Each craft mounts four .50 caliber machine guns. The crew consists of two officers and 20 enlisted men.

LCPL (Mark XI)

-Landing Craft, Personnel, Large - A boat used primarily for harbor defense and to guide larger landing craft. The boat is 36 feet long, is equipped with radar, and mounts two .50 caliber machine guns. It has a speed of 19 knots and a crew of one officer and seven enlisted men.

LCU

-Landing Craft Utility - Used to deliver cargo throughout the Republic of Vietnam. The primary source of delivering cargo to Dong Ha and Hue in I Corps.
LCU (Con't.)

-boat is 118 feet long and has a maximum speed of 8
knots. The boat captain is usually a Chief Petty
Officer, who commands an enlisted crew of 13 enlisted
men.

LLC

-Light Lift Craft - A converted LCU designed to perform
limited salvage duty. The craft is 119 feet in length,
and has a shear-leg crane capable of 30-ton lifts.
Light Lift Craft have four .50 caliber machine guns, a
speed of seven knots, and carry a crew of two officers
and 15 enlisted men.

LST

(GAME WARDEN
Support Ship)

-A 548-Class tank landing ship specially configured
for GAME WARDEN Operations. The cargo hatch has been
enlarged to 13- by 32-feet to permit lowering PBVs
and helicopters to the tank deck for repairs and main-
tenance. The main deck forward of the cargo hatch has
been strengthened and life-saving nets have been added
port and starboard to support helicopter operations.
A 10-ton boat lifting boom has been added on the star-
board side just forward of the deckhouse. In addition,
the transient berthing facilities on board have been
increased to accommodate eight officers and 112 enlisted
men. An ancillary role performed by the LST is radar
surveillance in support of MARKET TIME units in the area.
-Transport - A general-purpose aircraft with two reciprocating engines. The plane has a cargo capacity of 12,900 pounds, a take-off weight of 36,800 pounds, a range of 610 miles, and a cruising speed of 153 knots. The crew normally consists of two officers and two enlisted men.

-HLC - Heavy Lift Craft - A non-self-propelled hull, capable of partial submersion, used in salvage work to lift hulks. The craft is 39 by 140 feet, has two 10-ton booms as well as auxiliary equipment for pumping and can raise 300 tons in a bow lift or 750 tons in a midships lift. HLCs are normally used in pairs. Each craft mounts four .50 caliber machine guns. The crew consists of two officers and 20 enlisted men.

-LCPL (Mark XI) - Landing Craft, Personnel, Large - A boat used primarily for harbor defense and to guide larger landing craft. The boat is 36 feet long, is equipped with radar, and mounts two .50 caliber machine guns. It has a speed of 19 knots and a crew of one officer and seven enlisted men.

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LCU (Con't.)

-boat is 118 feet long and has a maximum speed of 8 knots. The boat captain is usually a Chief Petty Officer, who commands an enlisted crew of 13 enlisted men.

LLC

-Light Lift Craft - A converted LCU designed to perform limited salvage duty. The craft is 119 feet in length, and has a shear-leg crane capable of 30-ton lifts. Light Lift Craft have four .50 caliber machine guns, a speed of seven knots, and carry a crew of two officers and 15 enlisted men.

LST (GAME WARDEN Support Ship)

-A 548-Class tank landing ship specially configured for GAME WARDEN Operations. The cargo hatch has been enlarged to 13- by 32-feet to permit lowering PBRs and helicopters to the tank deck for repairs and maintenance. The main deck forward of the cargo hatch has been strengthened and life-saving nets have been added port and starboard to support helicopter operations. A 10-ton boat lifting boom has been added on the starboard side just forward of the deckhouse. In addition, the transient berthing facilities on board have been increased to accommodate eight officers and 112 enlisted men. An ancillary role performed by the LST is radar surveillance in support of MARKET TIME units in the area.
C-47

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HLC

-Heavy Lift Craft - A non-self-propelled hull, capable of partial submersion, used in salvage work to lift hulls. The craft is 39 by 140 feet, has two 10-ton booms as well as auxiliary equipment for pumping and can raise 300 tons in a bow lift or 750 tons in a midships lift. HLCs are normally used in pairs. Each craft mounts four .50 caliber machine guns. The crew consists of two officers and 20 enlisted men.

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-Landing Craft, Personnel, Large - A boat used primarily for harbor defense and to guide larger landing craft. The boat is 36 feet long, is equipped with radar, and mounts two .50 caliber machine guns. It has a speed of 19 knots and a crew of one officer and seven enlisted men.

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LCU (Con't.)  -boat is 118 feet long and has a maximum speed of 8 knots. The boat captain is usually a Chief Petty Officer, who commands an enlisted crew of 13 enlisted men.

LLC  -Light Lift Craft - A converted LCU designed to perform limited salvage duty. The craft is 119 feet in length, and has a shear-leg crane capable of 30-ton lifts. Light Lift Craft have four .50 caliber machine guns, a speed of seven knots, and carry a crew of two officers and 15 enlisted men.

LST (GAME WARDEN Support Ship)  -A 548-Class tank landing ship specially configured for GAME WARDEN Operations. The cargo hatch has been enlarged to 13- by 32-feet to permit lowering PBRs and helicopters to the tank deck for repairs and maintenance. The main deck forward of the cargo hatch has been strengthened and life-saving nets have been added port and starboard to support helicopter operations. A 10-ton boat lifting boom has been added on the starboard side just forward of the deckhouse. In addition, the transient berthing facilities on board have been increased to accommodate eight officers and 112 enlisted men. An ancillary role performed by the LST is radar surveillance in support of MARKET TIME units in the area.
LST (Con't.) - The ship's speed is 12 knots, and the crew consists of 17 officers and 123 enlisted men.

MONITOR - Monitor - A modified LCM-6 designed primarily for use as a fire support ship by the RAF. The craft has bar-and-plate armor along the hull and deckhouse similar to that of ATCs and CCBs. The boat is 60.5 feet long, is equipped with radar, and mounts one 40-mm and one .50 caliber machine gun in a forward turret, one 81-mm mortar and two M-60 machine guns amidships, and one 20-mm gun, two .50 caliber machine guns and four M-60 machine guns in the deckhouse. It has a speed of eight and one-quarter knots and a crew of 11 enlisted men.

MSB - Minesweeper, Boat - A small minesweeper designed for clearing sheltered waters, e.g., the Long Tau River. The boat is 57 feet long, mounts one .50 caliber and one .30 caliber machine gun, two Mark 18 grenade launchers, and is equipped with radar. It has a speed of 11 knots and carries a crew of six enlisted men.

PACV - Patrol Air Cushion Vehicle - The new craft is an all-metal peripheral jet-type hovercraft powered by a single marine gas turbine engine, enabling
PACV (Con't) -the craft to reach approximately 50 knots under optimum conditions. With a crew of one officer and four enlisted men, the craft is equipped with radar and mounts one twin .50 caliber machine gun, three MK21 7.62-mm machine guns and one MK18 40-mm grenade launcher. The PACV, with a length of 38.7 feet, a width of 23 feet and a height of 16.5 feet (cushion-borne), is to be used primarily as a rapid reaction craft, a high-speed, logistic re-supply craft for small quantities of high priority material, and for SAR missions with the MRF.

PBR (MK I) -Patrol Boat, River - A military adaptation of a fiberglass, civilian pleasure boat. The boat is 31 feet long, uses twin water jets as a propulsion system, and mounts one twin .50 caliber machine gun and one .50 caliber machine gun with a Mark 18 grenade launcher. The craft is equipped with radar, has a speed of 25 knots and carries a crew of five enlisted men. PBRs normally patrol in pairs and constitute the principal craft of Operation GAME WARDEN.

PBR (MK II) -Patrol Boat, River - An improved version of the PBR with the same basic design; principal changes include a lower silhouette, and modifications to the armament.
PCF - Patrol Craft, Fast (Swift) - An aluminum-hulled, offshore patrol craft, used extensively for coastal surveillance in Operation MARKET TIME. The craft is 50 feet long, mounts one twin .50 caliber machine gun and a .50 caliber machine gun with an 81-mm mortar. It has radar, a speed of 23 knots, and a crew of one officer and five enlisted men.

PG - Patrol Gunboat - A patrol boat for use in offshore waters. It is a new design with an all-aluminum hull and a combination diesel/gas turbine propulsion plant. The boat is equipped with radar, is 165 feet long, mounts one 3"/50 caliber gun, one 81-mm mortar and two .50 caliber machine guns. The craft's speed is 37 knots under turbine power and 16 under diesel power. The crew consists of three officers and 21 enlisted men.

PICKET - A 45-foot, 13-knot craft designed for harbor defense and anti-swimmer patrols. The boat has radar, mounts one .50 caliber machine gun, and normally carries a crew of five enlisted men.

P-3A - Orion - A long-range patrol aircraft used extensively in Operation MARKET TIME. The plane is powered by four turbo-prop engines, carries 11,000 pounds of
P-3A (Cont.) - bombs, and has a maximum take-off weight of 127,500 pounds. Orions have a range of 3,700 miles, a cruising speed of 330 knots, and a crew of four officers and nine enlisted men.

SSR - Swimmer Support Boat (Skimmer) - The military version of the civilian, fiberglass, triple-V-hulled "Boston Whaler"; used for harbor patrols and UDT, SEAL, and EOD operations. The outboard-powered boat is 16.5 feet long, is controlled from a steering console amidships, and mounts one M-60 machine gun forward. It has a speed of 25 knots and a crew of two enlisted men.

STAB - SEAL Team Assault Boat - A armed version of the civilian runabout; used to land and recover SEAL units. The boat is 20 feet long, mounts one .50 caliber machine gun, one M-60 machine gun, one Mark 18 grenade launcher, and can also carry a 57-mm recoilless rifle. The boat is powered by two 50-horsepower outboard motors and has a speed of 40 knots.

UH-1E - Helicopter (Iroquois) - A U. S. Army helicopter on loan to the U. S. Navy in South Vietnam. Alternately referred to as a "Huey" or a "Gunship" or a "Seawolf," the aircraft mounts four 7.62-mm machine guns in pairs, two M-60 machine guns in pairs, two M-60 machine guns and two pods
UH-1B (Cont.) - capable of firing 14 2.75-inch rockets. The helicopter has a range of 250 miles, a speed of 125 knots, and carries a crew of two officers and two enlisted men.

UH-1D - The unarmed version of the "Huey," commonly referred to as a "Slick." It can carry 10 troops, four litters, or 2,000 pounds of cargo.

WHEC - High Endurance Cutter (USCG) - An ocean-going, Coast Guard patrol ship, earmarked as a replacement for DEs and DEIs in Operation MARKET TIME. The radar-equipped ship is 311 feet long, mounts one 5"/38 gun, six .50 caliber machine guns, one Mark 10 torpedo launcher with six torpedoes, and two 81-mm mortars. The ship has a speed of 19 knots and carries a crew of 13 officers and 140 enlisted men.

WPB - Cutter (USCG) - A modified version of the Coast Guard's offshore, rescue vessel; used extensively in Operation MARKET TIME. The boat is 82 feet long, mounts one .50 caliber machine gun with an 81-mm mortar, and four .50 caliber machine guns. The radar-equipped craft has a speed of 18 knots and a crew of two officers and nine enlisted men.

YDT - Diving Tender - A non-self-propelled lighter equipped with a deckhouse containing accommodations and working.
YDT (Cont.) -spaces for a salvage team. The tender is 54 by 260 feet, has a 12-ton crane, and mounts six .50 caliber machine guns for self-defense. The craft carries a crew of 15 officers and 76 enlisted men.

YFNB -Patrol Boat Tender - A non-self-propelled barge equipped with a large deckhouse containing shops and maintenance facilities for small craft. Currently in use in the Mekong Delta supporting PBRs, the barge has six .50 caliber machine guns and four 81-mm mortars for self-defense. It carries a crew of four officers and 31 enlisted men.

YFU -Utility Yard Craft - The newest version of this craft is called the SKILAK and is capable of carrying 330 short tons of dry cargo or 86,000 gallons of liquid cargo at a speed of 10 knots.

YREM -Repair, Berthing and Messing Barge - A converted YFNB equipped with a large deckhouse containing shops and maintenance areas for small craft, and berthing and messing facilities for boat crews. The craft can berth 97 boat-crew personnel. The armament and the size of the permanent crew are the same as that of a YFNB.

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