"Seawolves" conducted follow-up strikes in the area.

Craft of Squadron 17, coastal minesweepers (MSCs) deployed on coastal patrol in the 2nd and 3rd Naval Zones and motor launch minesweepers (MLMSs) conducting mine countermeasures on the Long Tau and Saigon rivers, continued their respective missions during the month.

Flotilla II, totalling 24 logistic ships, recorded 31 logistic missions; 4,320 troops and 5,569 tons of cargo were lifted in May.

The VNN Supply Center, Saigon, reported a gross effectiveness of 71.3 percent on a total of 10,680 requests for items and a net effectiveness of 84.1 percent on 9,050 requests for items normally carried in the supply system.

The LDNN detachment at Nha Be conducted 29 combined operations with SEALs of TF 116 this month. Three Viet Cong were killed, 3 wounded, 4 captured and 17 suspects were detained during these operations. The LDNN detachment at Saigon continued its nightly hull inspections of ships moored at the Port of Saigon.

Coastal Force

Throughout May the VNN coastal force employment continued to stress participation in offensive operations as well as counter-infiltration sea patrols. In the 4th Naval Zone, Boston Whalers, 16½-foot fiberglass boats, were utilized for access to the shallow water areas. The patrol force averaged 189 junks available daily for
operations of which an average of 192 were employed daily. These craft searched 67,487 junks and 216,171 persons and detained 45 junks and 478 persons.

Coastal groups of the 1st Naval Zone found their routine coastal patrol missions interrupted, sporadically and weakly, by harassing enemy attacks upon their bases. Small unit ambush and search operations were conducted by coastal group personnel; such patrols often resulted in enemy engagement but more often yielded negative results.

On 1 May and again on 5 and 6 May, the Coastal Group 11 base and adjacent 1st Marine AMTRAC Battalion compound were subjected to multiple incoming mortar rounds. None of these attacks caused substantial damage and no personnel casualties were reported. At 2200 on 6 May a coastal group land patrol made contact with two enemy platoons one-mile south of the coastal group base. Coastal group junks formed a blocking force to the west as U. S. Marines and mortar illumination aided the VNN sailors. Contact was broken when the enemy fled to the south. At first light the coastal group personnel conducted a land sweep of the area. A village nearby reported two NVA platoons had captured three men, imposed taxes on the villagers and distributed literature during the night.

Similarly, Coastal Groups 12 and 13 ambush teams engaged the enemy on 5 May in the vicinity of their coastal group base. Coastal Group 12 personnel captured one of the insurgents and wounded another 3 miles.
southeast of their base at the mouth of the Perfume River, while the Coastal Group 13 sailors killed one Viet Cong in Vinh Loc Sub-sector, 2 miles west of their base at Cau Hai Bay.

Operation LE QUANG THANH 8 was a land sweep of the northern tip of Phu Vang Sub-sector on 7 May by units of Coastal Group 12. Twenty enemy suspects, 20 people without proper identification papers and an additional 20 draft dodgers and deserters were picked up during the operation. That same day mortar fire by Coastal Group 13 provided support to PF troops as they engaged a Viet Cong unit 6 miles east of the coastal group base. Two Viet Cong were killed in the action while the PF unit suffered one killed and eight wounded.

On 10 May two Coastal Group 13 junks were firing on suspected Viet Cong positions when they were mistakenly taken under fire by a helicopter from the 2nd Battalion 9th Marines. The accidental firing 3 miles west of the coastal group base in Cau Hai Bay killed one VNN sailor and wounded three others.

Four Coastal Group 12 junks provided blocking and gunfire support to a USMC and PF ground sweep of the Phu Vang Sub-sector on 11 May. During the operation, LE QUANG THANH 9, the VNN sailors were credited with killing 5 Viet Cong as they escaped the ground force. The day's sweep yielded 66 Viet Cong suspects and 7 guerrillas captured along with 7 grenades and numerous enemy documents.

Shortly after midnight on 13 May the Coastal Group 14 base east of
Hoi An came under a massive enemy attack. Over 100 Viet Cong were fought off by the beleaguered sailors until help arrived. A Navy "Swift" boat, an Air Force "Spooky" aircraft and the VNN PGM 617 provided gunfire and medevac support. The Viet Cong movement toward a nearby village was a typical enemy tactic as the allied defenders could no longer fire at the enemy without endangering the lives of innocent civilians. The attacking forces were silenced as dawn broke. An accurate enemy body count could not be made but the villagers reported that there were at least 20 dead and many more of the enemy wounded or dead that were carried off. Four VNN sailors lost their lives in the onslaught, 20 PF troopers and numerous civilians were wounded and one VNN and 2 PF defenders were reported missing. Later that day to the north, Coastal Group 12 units were pursuing a suspect sampan in Sam Lake 2 miles south of their base when they were attacked. One VNN sailor was killed and another was wounded. Enemy casualties from the return fire was unknown.

On the 14th and 17th of May, Coastal Group 14 units conducted sweeps of two islands in the De Vong River, northwest of their base at the mouth of the Cua Dai River. The VNN sailors provided security as Vietnamese civilians were landed on each island to chop wood for a refugee village. On 14 May the VNN personnel destroyed 3 mines and several hootches on one island, and on 17 May, they destroyed 53 bunkers discovered on the second island. Also on 17 May, two Coastal Group 12 junks participated in Operation NGUYEN PHUOC 1, a sweep of the northern tip of the Phu Vang
Sub-sector which yielded 3 Viet Cong suspects and an additional 10 people without proper identification papers.

Two Coastal Group 15 Yabuta junks escorted USS DIACHENKO (APD 123) on 17 May as beach surveys were conducted off Quang Tin Province, 5 miles northeast of Tam Ky. The enemy ashore opened fire on the survey boat and accompanying craft. The return fire from the VNN Yabutas and TF 115 PCF 79 silenced the enemy positions. A landing party confirmed a Viet Cong hamlet was heavily damaged although the Viet Cong casualties were not ascertained. The next evening the coastal group set up a night ambush aimed at Viet Cong tax collectors in an area north of Chu Lai. The ambush team made contact with an estimated squad late that night. One probable kill and two probable wounded Viet Cong were reported but an early morning search revealed no evidence due to the rising tide over the contact area. A nearby hamlet search netted one male and one female Viet Cong captured. There were no VNN casualties.

Late the night of 20 May, two Coastal Group 13 patrol junks contacted 3 Viet Cong sampans in Cua Hai Bay, 5 miles west of the coastal group base. A small firefight ended when the VNN sailors sunk one sampan and the two remaining enemy craft fled to nearby islands. An early morning sweep of the islands failed to route the enemy; a small weapons cache and some food were uncovered there.

The first phase of LAM SON 224, a joint operation with Coastal Group 12 units, an ICF troop, two ARVN battalions and a reconnaissance company,
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which began on 16 May, terminated on 21 May. The coastal group provided
mobility for the ground forces, then maintained gunfire support and river
blocking stations for the mammoth operation. Fifteen Viet Cong bodies
were uncovered in the ground sweep south of Phu Bai. One ARVN soldier
was killed and 7 were wounded during the 6-day operation.

In league with the 2nd Battalion 4th Marines, three Coastal
Group 11 craft conducted a sweep in Quang Tri Province on the night of
23-24 May. With a river blocking force on the Cua Viet and with 40
personnel as a land block on the western perimeter, the sailors partici-
pated in a 2½-mile sweep north and west of the mouth of the river for
suspected NVA infiltrators. Negative contact was made and intelligence
reports of a weapons cache in the area were also disproven; however,
there were three Viet Cong apprehended and one suspect detained as a
result of the sweep.

Continuing the campaign on the northern tip of Phu Vang sub-sector,
Coastal Group 12 units conducted Operation NGUYEN PHOUC 2 on 27 May which
yielded 4 Viet Cong suspects, 8 deserters and 11 people without proper
identification papers.

On 23 May the second phase of LAM SON 224 commenced with the addition
of U. S. Marine troops and Phu Vang sub-sector police. The operation
continued until 30 May; the force had killed an additional 7 insurgents,
detained 110 suspects and captured 31 Viet Cong. A lengthy list of arms,
ammunition and communications equipment was uncovered and 670 tons of rice

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were destroyed. There were 6 ARVN soldiers killed during this phase of the operation.

The enemy directed mortar, rocket and automatic weapons fire at Coastal Group 16 on 19, 20 and 31 May; at Coastal Group 14 on 13, 23 and 24 May and at Coastal Group 11 on 21 and 25 May; however, no personnel casualties or significant damage was reported. Subsequent area searches failed to localize the enemy’s positions; he continued to be elusive.

Activity in the Second Naval Zone remained at a low level with small unit searches and ambushes conducted by each coastal group in their areas of concern which yielded little or no results. Qui Nhon based Coastal Group 22 intelligence indicated that approximately 50 Viet Cong had occupied a village in northern Qui Nhon Peninsula the night of 7 May. The next morning, therefore, a landing party conducted a sweep of the village. A small fire fight resulted in the capture of three Viet Cong. The coastal group personnel then conducted a MEDCAP in the village and distributed psyops materials. The village chief confirmed the presence of the enemy during the previous night and was whole-heartedly responsive to the VNN and U. S. advisors help and security.

That same day two Coastal Group 23 junks teamed up with two RF companies in Song Cau sub-sector, northeast of the coastal group base. The cordon and search operation resulted in two Viet Cong killed and four captured. Further south in Van Ninh Peninsula on 9 May, Coastal Group 25 units and three RF Platoons swept the area 13 miles northeast of Nha Trang and captured seven
Viet Cong suspects.

During an operation on 14 May in lower Qui Nhon Peninsula, Coastal Group 22 personnel located and fired upon five Viet Cong observed in the area. The coastal group sailors returned to the base with the enemy captives. The next morning a sweep of the area uncovered 20 caves with quantities of ammunition, clothing, medical supplies and food. It appeared that the enemy had removed some of the war materials during the night but were driven away when Navy "Swift" boats conducted harassing and interdiction fire before the coastal group sweep that morning.

On 17 May one Coastal Group 23 platoon and two junks conducted a cordon and search of the peninsula east of Song Cau which resulted in eight bunkers destroyed, one junk and eight Viet Cong suspects captured. On 23 May Coastal Group 23 personnel were conducting a psywar operation south of Song Cau when they were attacked by the enemy. The sailors called in support of a RF unit nearby as air strikes were placed in the area. An estimated two enemy companies made a ground assault on a village nearby. The outnumbered sailors could not defend their position and the Viet Cong captured 11 civilians, 6 rifles, 11 carbines and a pair of binoculars. The PF unit lost 13 troops, 3 were wounded and 3 others were reported missing in the attempt to defend the village.

That same day two Coastal Group 21 junks were fired upon while on a routine patrol 3 miles north of their base at Degi in Binh Dinh Province. A coastal group command junk and 2 "Swift" boats responded to the call for
support. Three Viet Cong were seen killed but carried away and 2 enemy watch towers were destroyed. One junk was slightly damaged in the attack; there were no personnel casualties.

Coastal Group 22 personnel and 4 PF companies conducted a police operation in the southern-most tip of Qui Nhon Peninsula on 24 May. The day's operation netted 27 enemy suspects. Meanwhile to the south, Coastal Group 24 and Tuy Hoa sub-sector police swept Hon Chau Isle, 5 miles north of the coastal group base at Tuy Hoa. Nineteen draft-age males were detained during that operation. An early morning search for draft dodgers and enemy suspects was held by Coastal Group 26 personnel and Cam Ranh Special Zone police on 30 May. Seven junks with 33 people were detained as suspects during the 6-hour operation.

Increased activity was prevalent in the 3rd Naval Zone this month as the NVA/VC forces began moving about in the Delta. Allied pressure was directed toward seeking out the enemy and inhibiting his use of the waterways as avenues for infiltrating men and supplies. Intelligence gleaned from Hoi Chanhs, POWs and the people of the Delta themselves precipitated the numerous ambushes, searches and joint operations conducted during May.

An ambush team and a 15-man working party from Coastal Group 36 set out on 2 May for Dung Island where enemy mortar pits had been observed. The ambush party landed on the island across the Bassac River from the coastal group base and made contact with an unknown
number of Viet Cong. When the enemy was silenced one Viet Cong body was discovered in the area. The working party then filled in the mortar pits while the ambush team maintained security perimeters. Numerous documents and medical supplies were captured during the operation.

Operation TRUONG CONG DINH VB/30, composed of Coastal Group 35 units, 3 RF companies and 8 PF platoons, was conducted on 3 May in Vinh Binh Province, east of Phu Vinh. The ground forces killed 5 Viet Cong, uncovered a sizeable ammunition cache and destroyed 30 huts and numerous documents while the coastal group boats maintained river blocking positions on the Co Chien River. On 5 May this coastal group supported one PRU company during Operation TRUONG CONG DINH VB/27, north of Phu Vinh. One PRU was killed and 2 were wounded while 4 Viet Cong were killed during the battle. The ground forces also captured one Viet Cong and several weapons.

With intelligence that approximately 100 Viet Cong were in the area of Long Son Island attempting to infiltrate 122-mm rockets into the RSSZ, a Coastal Group 33 ambush team landed on the northwest tip of the island during the night of 6 May. Back-up fire power of M-60 machine guns and 81-mm mortar was provided the coastal group personnel. There was no enemy contact although 7 detainees in a sampan were interrogated upon extraction of the ambush team on the morning of the 7th.

Coastal Group 35 that morning surprised an enemy platoon 2 miles northwest of the coastal group base on the Co Chien River. Two Viet
Cong were killed, 100 grenades, 100 rounds of ammunition, 5 pounds of medical supplies and numerous documents and pamphlets were captured. The next day during Operation TRUONG CONG DINH VB/33, the coastal group transported one RF company down from the base to the mouth of the Co Chien River. After the landing, the boats maintained blocking positions. The ground troops killed one Viet Cong and destroyed a Viet Cong information point and shelter but not before 3 of their own men were wounded by foot mines. The boats took the RF troops back to the base with no further confrontation with the enemy.

A 20-man ambush team from Coastal Group 36 observed a Viet Cong platoon just northwest of their base on 9 May. The enemy would not engage the VNN sailors and the team gave chase to the north. They encountered numerous flags, banners and Viet Cong propaganda leaflets directed toward the U. S. advisor that the enemy had left in his trail. From these methods to goad the advisor, it was surmised that the team was walking into a Viet Cong prepared position and the pursuit was terminated.

At 0630 on 12 May, Coastal Group 35 craft landed two RF companies on the south bank of the Co Chien River, 5 miles west of Phu Vinh for a sweep of a village reportedly overrun by the enemy. As the boats maintained blocking and gunfire support stations, the troops ashore made heavy contact with the enemy. Army and Navy air support was provided and reinforcements of a PRU company and an additional RF company were requested.
and arrived at 1130. The coastal group junks, in conjunction with TF 116 PBRs, conducted medevacs of the friendly casualties. The battle, Operation TRUONG CONG DINH VB/38, was waged throughout the day until 1900 when the enemy withdrew. Two U. S. Army advisors to the PRUs were killed in this action as were 6 RF personnel. Four U. S. Army advisors and 28 RF troops were wounded. The ground forces reported 53 enemy dead on the battlefield and 5 Viet Cong were taken prisoners.

Coastal Group 35 fired 81-mm mortar on a suspected Viet Cong position on the night of 14-15 May after receiving reports of a friendly village being under attack. A subsequent search of the area 2½ miles west of the coastal group base revealed 7 Viet Cong were killed. Six civilians from the village were wounded in the cross-fire and were medevaced by the coastal group. A Coastal Group 36 ambush team sank a Viet Cong junk near Dung Island across the Bassac River from their base on 16 May. The 7 occupants were killed and the sampan, a Russian-made rifle, 4 grenades, ammunition and documents were captured.

Coastal Group 36 junks with a 20-man ambush team and a 30-man landing force proceeded from their base toward suspected enemy positions 3 miles south of the Bassac River. The landing force sweep of the area east of Long Phu resulted in negative enemy contact. The ambush team then remained behind as the landing force re-embarked in the junks. Contact was made when the team killed one Viet Cong and captured one mine. The team pressed east toward Long Phu as the landing force was off-loaded.
north of Long Phu from the Tra Bu Stream. The enemy broke contact and the
ground sweep resulted in the discovery of 8 Viet Cong bodies and the capture
of 14 wounded Viet Cong. Friendlies in the area reported seeing the enemy
transporting their dead and wounded in confiscated sampans. One VNN
sailor was slightly wounded in this action.

Similarly a Coastal Group 35 operation on 21 May sought out the enemy
east of the city of Phu Vinh in Vinh Binh Province during Operation SONG
THAN 35/24. Twenty coastal group personnel set up an ambush point 2 miles
east of the city while a PRU company swept toward them from the Tra Vinh
Canal at Phu Vinh. Two Viet Cong were killed running toward a bunker and
4 others were captured. Two rifles, 2 mines and quantities of food, cloth-
ing and documents were uncovered. One booby trap was set off; however
there were no friendly casualties. The next day the coastal group conducted
Operation SONG THAN 35/25 on Cong Hoa Island in the Co Chien River. A 30-man
landing team, supported by TF 116 "Seawolves" put in air strikes. Several
bunkers were destroyed and the VNN sailors captured a Japanese two-cylinder
diesel engine and a bag of medicine. Viet Cong casualties were unknown and
there were no friendly casualties.

Returning to the area south of the coastal group base and east of Long
Phu on 23 May, a 20-man Coastal Group 36 ambush team conducted a sweep after
VHN PGM 607 had laid down harassing and interdiction fire. Likewise,
"Seawolves" made a strike on a Viet Cong staging area. The team's sweep
resulted in 5 Viet Cong killed, 3 bunkers and personal and field gear destroyed

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and the capture of weapons, ammunition, food, medical supplies and Viet Cong documents. Two large secondary explosions were observed during the engagement.

On 24 May Coastal Group 32/33, in league with RF/PF units on Loi Quan Island in the My Tho River, pursued the enemy during Operation TRUONG CONG DINH HB/28. While the coastal group junks maintained a blocking force, the land sweep resulted in 5 Viet Cong killed and 3 Viet Cong captured. Three bunkers were destroyed while clothing, documents, grenades and mines were captured. In Ba Xuyen Province on 26 May, RF troops were landed from Coastal Group 36 boats from the Saintard Canal. A ground sweep to the northeast yielded 6 enemy killed and 5 captured.

Coastal group personnel and their U. S. advisors of the 4th Naval Zone continued to probe the less than secure areas of their responsibility in an effort to seek out and rid the enemy and provide security for the people of RVN who must utilized the waterways for their livelihood. Psychological operations in the form of civic action projects and medcaps to aid the populace and psychological warfare programs encouraging the enemy to "Chieu Hoi" were the normal routine once again this month. "Round-ups" conducted throughout the month cordoned off the waterways and sampans and occupants were inspected for possible enemy infiltration of men and supplies.

Two Coastal Group 44 junks landed 70 troops from the Kien Giang Province intelligence company 8 miles northwest of Rach Gia on 3 May.
A ground sweep inland resulted in the capture of one Viet Cong and three sampans while two houses were destroyed and a small cache of rifles, grenades and blasting caps were uncovered. The next morning a Viet Cong was captured when the U.S. advisor and personnel from the Rach Soi Repair Facility conducted a search nearby on the Cai Lon River. Intelligence from this POW indicated there were approximately 60 enemy in the same area dressed in VNN uniforms. On 5 May two enemy suspects were captured during a raid near the Kien An base. The next day four Viet Cong were spotted by the base personnel and one Viet Cong was wounded by their fire before the enemy got away in an evading sampan.

During the night of 7-8 May, two Coastal Group 41 junks engaged the enemy in a continuous fire fight at the Cua Lon River entrance near the southern tip of the Delta. The north bank of the river proved to be heavily foliated and the VNN sailors, despite air support from an Army A-1, could not suppress the fire. Before clearing the fire zone, the coastal group personnel confiscated numerous fishing nets in the area. On 11 and 13 May Coastal Group 41 units engaged the enemy in sampans near Ca Mau Point on the southern tip of the Delta. In both incidents the Viet Cong fled into the shelter of mangroves. The coastal group personnel beached and captured 3 sampans on 11 May while on 13 May 5 more sampans and enemy documents were captured. Utilizing the captured sampans on 15 May the sailors engaged the enemy 3 miles off the western shore of South Vietnam, 30 miles southwest of Rach Gia. Two
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...and one wounded Viet Cong were captured while two Viet Cong were killed in the fray; one wounded Viet Cong escaped.

Harassed and frustrated by the enemy so well ensconced in the thick mangrove of the Ca Mau Point area, 4th Naval Zone coastal groups continuously probed the inland waterways only to be driven back by enemy's fire. The coastal groups harassing and interdiction fire was directed toward suspected and known enemy positions but results were not always determined because the areas were not secured for penetrating ground sweeps. In general the daily, routine gunfire missions conducted by the coastal group junks in support of outposts or against enemy positions were recorded with no results reported.

Riverine Area Naval Commands

At the end of May, 234 craft were assigned to the 3rd Riverine Area, 4th Riverine Area and the RTEG. A daily average of 165 craft were available for operations and 155 were employed. Six additional units, 4 LCPLs and 2 LCMs, continued to be assigned to I Corps Tactical Zone (I CTZ) as an augmentation force to perform river patrol duties.

In the 3rd Riverine Area, River Assault Group 30 (RAG 30) boats reconed landing zones, assumed blocking positions and embarked units of the U. S. 2nd Battalion, 3rd Infantry, 199th Light Infantry Brigade 5 miles south of Saigon on 3 May. Operating from the Ba Lao and Gieu Rivers, the ground troops discovered one Viet Cong killed by supporting artillery and a total of 29 bunkers in the area which they destroyed.
VIETNAMESE NAVY DELTA OPERATIONS

A-RAG 26/32 - 5 May.
B-RAG 22 - 12 May.
C-RAG 24 - 9 May.
D-RAG 30 - 17 May.
E-SS FENTRESS - 3 May.
F-RAG 22 - 4 May.
On 4 May RAG 22 river craft transported an ARVN reconnaissance company, an infantry company and one RF company along the Vam Co Dong River 13 miles southwest of Saigon for a cordon and search operation. Ten Viet Cong were killed while 2 B-40 rockets and a launcher were captured during this operation. One and one-half miles to the west on 6 May, Operation TJuan Thang 7/14 was conducted from the Vam Co Dong River with RAG 22 craft and 2 ARVN infantry battalions. This land sweep yielded one Viet Cong, 100 AK-47 cartridges and 100 various magazines captured.

Screening traffic on the Cay Kho Canal 3 miles south of Saigon on 7 May, RAG 30 craft were called to provide support to the ARVN 38th Ranger Battalion. The RAG units transported from 800 to 1000 civilians from the area to the north near the Doi Canal in the southern outskirts of Saigon. The RAG performed medevac and gunfire support to the Rangers who were bitterly contesting the enemy. The Rangers lost 5 of their men in the conflict and 22 were wounded; enemy casualties were not reported.

At 0645 on 9 May, RAG 24 river craft were traversing the Doi Canal on the southern limits of Saigon when a commandment took 2 B-40 rockets. The enemy rockets tore into the berthing spaces and killed a VNN officer and enlisted man and wounded 2 other enlisted men. The commandment cleared the fire zone with no further incident. The next day in concert with VNMC Task Force A in Gia Dinh Province near Thu Duc, RAG 24 units conducted a cordon and search operation. The ground forces killed 8 Viet Cong and captured an AK-47 and a sub-machinegun. One VN marine was killed in the
enemy confrontation.

RAG 22 boats remained to the southwest of Saigon operating from the Vam Co Dong River. On 12 May in one of the TOAN THANG series, the RAG transported 2 ARVN battalions for an area sweep 18 miles west-southwest of Saigon. Several bunkers were destroyed and a cache of 116 AK-47s and 50 cases of ammunition was captured. TOAN THANG 199/72 was held on 17 May 11 miles southwest of Saigon. The 2 ARVN battalions captured four 122-mm rockets, 4 Chicom radios, 11 AK-47s, 2,500 AK-47 cartridges and miscellaneous equipment during this area sweep. About 5 miles to the west the RAG craft lifted 2 ARVN battalions and a reconnaissance company for Operation TOAN THANG 199/81 the next day. Although contact with the enemy was made the number of enemy killed was not reported. The ARVN forces suffered 2 killed and 5 wounded and one VNN sailor was wounded. The friendly forces captured 3 rifles, 3 B-40 launchers, 9 B-40 rockets, 1000 cartridges of AK-47 ammunition and destroyed numerous bunkers in the area.

Meanwhile on 17 May, RAG 30 was operating with the U. S. 2nd Battalion, 3rd Infantry, 199th Light Infantry Brigade on the Ben Luc River 6 miles southwest of Saigon. The river craft transported the troops to the landing areas and provided river blocking support during the enemy engagement. One Army soldier was killed and 8 were wounded while there were 20 Viet Cong killed, 2 AK-47s, 2 pistols, 1 U. S. carbine and miscellaneous ammunition and documents captured. The ground forces destroyed over 100
bunkers during this operation.

On 19 and 20 May, RAG 30 continued to support the U. S. Army 2nd Battalion. Providing the mobility and river blocking support for the land troops, the RAGs traversed the Ben Luc River and the Tam Stream 4 miles southwest of Saigon. During the 2-day operation 2 female Viet Cong were captured along with several ammunition caches in the area. The RAG located and destroyed 10 fighting positions and uncovered 14 B-40 rockets and six 82-mm mortar rounds. The ground sweep resulted in the capture of 279 B-40 rockets, one-hundred and six 82-mm mortar rounds, a B-40 rocket launcher and 2 AK-47 rifles; in addition 78 bunkers were destroyed.

RAG 30 returned to the area south of Saigon on 21 May to operate with the U. S. Army 6th Battalion 31st Infantry 9th Division from the Ba Lao River 4 miles south of Saigon. The results of the day's operation was 2 Viet Cong killed, one Russian machine gun, 2 Chicom machine guns and an AK-50 captured. Two sampans and 15 bunkers were destroyed that day.

Long An City was attacked at 0345 on 21 May. Allied, sector and RAG 22/24 units countered and silenced the enemy by 0600. There were no personnel fatalities and no significant damage was reported; 6 VNN soldiers were wounded in the battle. The city was attacked again on 31 May and the friendly forces once again silenced the enemy with no losses or damage to the city. Enemy casualties were not reported.
Seven miles south of Bien Hoa on the Dong Ngai River, a vedette of RAG 30 was sunk by enemy B-40 rockets on 29 May. Three VNN crewmen were wounded. The accompanying RAG craft returned fire and silenced the enemy. The boat was towed to the VNN Eastern Repair Facility near Saigon where repairs to the rocket-torn hull were to be made.

In the RSSZ, despite nightly ambushes and daily searches conducted by the VN Commandos and USMC Advisory Team 43 personnel, the enemy remained evasive and under cover, yet his presence was assured by the continuous harassing attacks on friendly outposts, river traffic and merchant ships traversing the Long Tau River. On 3 May, the enemy opened fire on the merchant ship SS FENTRESS on the Long Tau River 3 miles southeast of Nha Be. At the same time PBRs operating in the area were taken under fire. Army "Slick" helos were immediately on the scene and, observing 5 Viet Cong, took them under fire. Aerial observers reported 2 of the enemy were killed and the other three probably killed. A VN Commando team and their USMC advisors followed in with a sweep of the area. A "Seawolf" made air strikes in the vicinity and the Commandos reported one Viet Cong killed by the strike while a second Viet Cong attempted to escape. The Commandos killed the remaining enemy and captured numerous rockets, rifles, ammunition and gear found nearby.

RAG 27 craft supported a RF unit under attack 11 miles southeast of Saigon near the Long Tau River on 9 May. The river craft inserted troops for a sweep but no enemy contact was made. At that time about
a mile southeast on the river, the merchant ship HYRIA also came under enemy attack. Despite the immediate return fire and troop landing made by the VNN RAG craft and PBRs, the enemy was not located.

The merchant ship TRANSGLOBE came under heavy attack while transiting the Long Tau River on 15 May. This attack occurred in the same area as the previous one on 3 May. PBRs and VNN LSSL 228 took Viet Cong positions under fire and the enemy was suppressed. Covered by Army and Navy helo air power, RF troops swept the vicinity, making no contact but uncovering one Viet Cong body, the result of the prior clearing strikes.

The enemy struck a merchant ship again on 19 May. The ANCO QUEEN was transiting the Long Tau River, 13 miles southeast of Saigon when she received enemy fire. An Army L-19 immediately made a firing run and killed 6 Viet Cong. RAG 27 craft landed 2 RF platoons for a search. A 2-hour firefight ensued in which the RFs killed 6 more of the enemy while one of their own was wounded. Two AK-50s and a Russian rocket-launch adjuster were captured.

The TRUONG CONG DINH campaign which commenced in March continued to be waged with even greater ferber than was demonstrated in the previous months. This combined effort to seek out and destroy the enemy in the Delta utilized the U. S. and VN military powers to achieve unprecedented results. Joint and combined operations were pursued by the river craft of the Fourth Riverine Area RAGs, ARVN forces and the U. S. Navy TF 116 organization. RAG boats ably fulfilled the requirement for mobility,
both of troops and logistics, and fire power to carry out the operations. In addition to responding in the operational commitments of TRUONG CONG DINH, the RAG companies and their U.S. Navy counterparts continued to meet the schedules of routine patrols, logistic lifts and static defense postures assigned to their RAGs in the face of an ever-increasing number of enemy ambushes on their river craft.

During one such logistic lift of food stuff, base defense materials and ammunition for Vinh Long Province towns, RAG 25 craft were ambushed on the Mang Thit-Nicholai Canal, 10 miles east of Can Tho on 2 May. This canal, a vital waterway, runs northeasterly across the province and connects the Bassac and the Co Chien rivers. It has been a treacherous passage in the past due to the ever-present enemy bunkers and firing positions along its course. The Viet Cong presumably had been informed of the RAG transit for they laid in wait to open fire on the main elements of the convoy. Two VNN sailors were killed, another 10 were wounded and 2 USN advisors suffered light injuries as did an ARVN soldier as B-40 rockets and recoilless-rifle rounds struck a commandament, a monitor and an LCM. "Seawolves" flocked to the area and provided immediate, accurate retaliatory fire and medevac support for the dead and wounded.

That same day units of RAG's 21/33 and 23/31 participated in Operation TRUONG CONG DINH 7/SD/14 on the Cho Cao Canal 10 miles northeast of My Tho. The river craft transported, landed and extracted units of the 7th ARVN Infantry Regiment, 32nd Rangers and 3 reconnaissance companies during
the 2-day operation. The ARVN forces reported that 194 Viet Cong were killed while 20 of their own soldiers were also killed in the battle and 42 were wounded. In addition, 3 Viet Cong and 64 assorted weapons were captured.

On the night of 3 May RAG 25 craft embarked 90 PRUs and a SEAL team for Operation HAI LONG 6, a night ambush 6 miles southeast of Can Tho. When contact was made at 0630 the next morning, the RAG boats stood off shore for gunfire support. The boats embarked the ambush team at 0900; 5 Viet Cong had been killed, one of the enemy and 3 weapons were captured.

RAG 25 embarked an ARVN battalion on 5 May for transport down the Can Tho River in reserve for an operation to be conducted in that area. Six miles southwest of Can Tho, the convoy was ambushed by B-40 rockets, recoilless rifle, and automatic weapons fire. Two LCUs were hit by gunfire from an abandoned outpost on the south bank. The RAG craft returned fire as they passed through the ambush zone. Troops were landed on the western perimeters and sweeps were conducted as medevac and helo support were provided by "Seawolves." One VNN sailor and one ARVN trooper were killed during the ambush, 2 sailors and 15 ARVN soldiers were wounded. Enemy casualties were unknown. Meanwhile the RAG 25/29 Ca Mau detachment supported 2 ARVN battalions and a reconnaissance platoon in Operation TRUONG CONG DINH SD/21/32 that same day. The area sweep east of Ca Mau resulted in 2 Viet Cong killed and one
claymore mine captured.

Also on 5 May RAG 26/32 units transported and provided blocking and gunfire support to 3 RF/PF companies during an operation in Kien Phong Province, 13 miles northwest of Sa Dec City. Twenty-five of the enemy were killed and 8 were captured along with several individual weapons. Friendly casualties consisted of one RF/PF killed, 16 wounded and one declared missing. A RAG 26 river team was also operating in support of a RF company on the upper Bassac River, north of Chau Doc that day. The land sweep revealed 20 of the enemy had been killed while the friendly forces captured 7 Viet Cong, and a small weapons cache of rifles, rockets and carbines. Friendly losses were 5 RFs killed and 7 wounded. RAG 23/31 boats returning from Long Xuyen on 5 May answered a call for support to a RF defense post. The Viet Cong were driven off by the fire from the RAG river craft and 3 Viet Cong bodies were later found by the PFs.

The next morning, 6 May, a RAG 26/32 LCM was attacked west of Chau Duc. Eighty percent of the boat was destroyed and 5 VNN sailors were wounded. Later that day, RAG 25/29 river craft were transporting an ARVN battalion on the Can Tho River when they were attacked 7 miles southwest of Can Tho City. Return fire silenced the enemy. One VNN sailor was killed by the opening blast; the enemy casualties were unknown. On 7 May LSSL 226 received fire from the banks of the Co Chien River, near the Mang Thit-Nicholai Canal. The RAG 31 commanding officer
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disembarked the LSSL to join his units and travel south on the canal. The RAG convoy was also attacked by the enemy who had set up firing positions in former ARVN positions along the banks. "Seawolves" silenced the enemy after several firing runs in which they also received enemy ground fire. There was no report of damage or friendly casualties.

Again on 8 May the RAG 25/29 convoy on a "Can Tho-Vi Thanh Express" logistics lift was ambushed 8 miles southwest of Can Tho. Despite air strikes by light helicopter fire teams (LHFTs) and bank security by local PFs, the estimated enemy company succeeded in posing a severe threat to the mission of the RAG. The convoy cleared the area with no significant damage reported, although one sailor was wounded. The well-entrenched enemy remained in the area to strike again due to the lack of sufficient air, ground and river forces to annihilate him.

While supporting ARVN troops from the Canh Hoa River, 8 miles southeast of Ca Mau, the RAG 25/29 detachment accounted for 50 Viet Cong killed on 11 May. The river craft provided gunfire support during the heated battle in which 6 ARVN soldiers were killed, 4 were reported missing and 49 were wounded. Two RAG craft received direct hits and one sailor was wounded. The ground forces captured two Viet Cong and several individual weapons.

On 13 May, RAG 23/31 boats operated in support of 9th ARVN troops from the Ba Si River, 3 miles east of Phu Vinh in Vinh Binh Province. The RAG provided transport, blocking and gunfire support to the ground
force. The land sweep netted 6 Viet Cong killed while one soldier was killed and 2 others were wounded. That day, the RAG 21/23 base at My Tho received 2 direct 81-mm mortars. There was extensive minor damage to the main buildings and 4 VNN sailors were seriously wounded.

RAG 25/29 boats, traversing the Mang Thit-Nicolai Canal were ambushed as they were returning to Can Tho from a Vinh Long Province town on 14 May. The attack, which occurred 3 miles northeast of Tra On City, wounded two sailors. Once again bank security troops were unable to conduct a counter-ambush due to their placement further south on the canal. The next day RAG 23/31 boats were attacked 11 miles up the canal from the site of the previous day's attack. The RAG craft cleared the kill zone and called in "Seawolves." After their firing runs the sailors turned their guns on the Viet Cong positions. One monitor and 2 LCMs were hit by B-40 and B-41 rockets and heavy machine gun fire; 10 ARVN soliders aboard and one sailor were wounded during the attack.

TRUONG CONG DINH GC/25 was conducted on 15 May by RAG 21/33, one ARVN infantry battalion and RF troops northeast of the RAG base at My Tho. The ground forces netted 8 enemy killed and several weapons captured while suffering 2 of their own killed and 6 wounded.

RAG 26 boats transported 6 RF/PF companies 10 miles northwest of Can Tho during an amphibious operation in Sa Dec Province on 17 May. While the land troops swept a 4-mile area on the north bank of the Bassac River, the RAG boats conducted blocking and river support operations. The next
morning the troops were embarked having killed 16 Viet Cong and reporting another 9 possibly killed. The RF/PF captured a Viet Cong, one deserter and a suspect along with several weapons. That day, 18 May, Operation TRUONG CONG DINH/SD 9/22 was conducted by RAG 23/31, 3 ARVN battalions, 2 reconnaissance companies, one Ranger battalion and a RF company along the Nha Man Canal, 4 miles east of Sa Dec. Having been landed in two positions on the south bank, the ground force swept toward each other as the RAG craft carried out blocking and gunfire support. One Viet Cong was captured by the RAG as he was evading the land force. Air strikes were called in as the troops moving from the west made heavy contact with the enemy. The RAG craft medevaced 4 ARVN killed and 2 wounded in the battle. The sailors sighted a swimmer and took him under fire at which time both banks of the canal opened up with automatic weapons fire. The ship's guns silenced the enemy; 10 Viet Cong were killed as a result of the return fire. The land troops were embarked and ferried to Vinh Long at 2000. The ARVN soldiers accounted for 98 enemy dead while they captured one Viet Cong and 3 suspects.

On 22 May the Ca Mau RAG 25/29 detachment supported 2 ARVN battalions and 3 RF companies 6 miles south of the city of Cau Mau. This operation, TRUONG CONG DINH/SD 21/32/38, netted 4 Viet Cong killed and one claymore mine, six 60-mm mortar rounds and seven 700 kilograms of rice destroyed.

TRUONG CONG DINH/SD 7/20 on 25 May combined RAG 21/33 and ARVN units in southeast Long An Province, north of the Vam Co Dong River, 20 miles
south of Saigon. After landing the ARVN forces, the RAG boats took up blocking positions. The operation yielded 9 enemy killed, 7 captured and 3 suspects detained. Several individual weapons were uncovered during the sweep and a Viet Cong liaison point was destroyed.

On 27 May the RAG 25/29 detachment at Ca Mau lifted ARVN forces for Operation TRUONG CONG DINH 21/32/40 to the south of the city. The sweep met with light enemy resistance; 2 Viet Cong were killed and one was captured. Two ARVN soldiers suffered wounds in the fire fight.

On the same day, RAG 21/33 river craft were ambushed at the convergence of the Ham Luong and My Tho rivers. Their return fire accounted for two enemy killed. A landing party uncovered several weapons and ammunition, a long-shaft motor, clothing and medicine at the ambush site.

Twenty-two Viet Cong were killed on 29 May as 6 RF companies and RAG 21/33 conducted Operation TRUONG CONG DINH/DT/41 a few miles east of My Tho in Dinh Tuong Province. Numerous weapons and documents were captured during the sweep. Further south that day, the RAG 25/29 detachment and ARVN troops discovered and destroyed an enemy machine shop 6 miles south of the city of Ca Mau.

VIETNAMESE MARINE CORPS

During the month the six infantry battalions of the VNMC and their USMC advisors operated in IV CTZ, the Capital Military District (CMD) and with the Mobile Riverine Force (MRF). The infantry battalions and
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one artillery battalion were committed to operations 100 percent of the time in May.

Task Force A, composed of the 1st, 5th and 6th infantry battalions and Batteries A and B, VNMC artillery battalion, were employed to the northeast of Saigon under the operational control of the CMD. Operation TOAN THANG sought out the enemy and provided blocking measures against the enemy's brazen pressure on the capitol city. Daily area sweeps conducted by small unit patrols generally resulted in some contact. Army gunships and VNAF air strikes were utilized in defense of the marines as they were pitted against the enemy. On 2 May the 1st Infantry Battalion established contact with an estimated 200 enemy force east of the Saigon River; however, the enemy withdrew before the battle could progress. There was no enemy casualty assessment that day.

During the early morning of 5 May each battalion of the task force received coordinated ground and mortar attacks at their positions on the northeast perimeter of Saigon. The 5th battalion east of the Saigon River, the 6th Battalion at the Bien Loi Bridge in northeast Saigon, and the 1st Battalion at the Xa Lo Bridge (Route 1A) on the eastern side of the city, repelled the enemy probes. Sweeps conducted of the areas resulted in a total of 58 Viet Cong killed, 4 of the enemy captured and one suspect detained. The marines suffered 5 killed and 19 wounded that day. The battalions remained in their respective positions the next day, killing a total of 11 Viet Cong and capturing 3 as they defended the
capitol perimeter. Three of their own were killed and 18 were wounded on 6 May. Seventeen more Viet Cong were killed on 7 May when the task force conducted a sweep, the 6th Battalion moving south toward the 1st Battalion which established blocking positions. The 1st Battalion uncovered the bodies of 4 National Policemen who had been killed by the enemy and found a wounded PF troop and returned him to safety. Four Viet Cong were captured while the marines suffered 2 killed and 3 wounded that day. Contact remained light and sporadic until 13 May when the 5th Battalion engaged an estimated 2 enemy companies 4 miles east of Saigon. A day-long battle was waged as the marines repulsed the enemy's westward advance to the city. Army gunships and VNAF air strikes supported the marines. Sixty-three enemy dead were left on the battlefield that day while the VNMC lost 13 of their own and 31 others were wounded.

Small unit patrols conducted by the 5th and 6th battalions on 14 May netted a total of 19 enemy killed and one Viet Cong platoon company commander captured along with numerous weapons, a heavy CHICOM 12.7-mm machine gun and 2 rocket launchers. The 5th Battalion, still defending east of the Saigon River, operated with ARVN units, 4 tanks and 2 APC's, and destroyed two enemy sampans with 10 occupants. The 6th Battalion, sweeping east of Gia Dinh sector, uncovered 10,000 VN$ on one of the enemy they were credited with striking down.

Area searches continued with light contact until 17 and 18 May when the 6th Battalion, a mile west of the Bien Loi Bridge, met an estimated enemy
company. The results of this ground assault with Army helo cover fire were 30 enemy dead, 8 weapons and assorted war equipment captured. VNMC casualties were 4 killed and 11 wounded. Reconnaissance in force operations prevailed as the task force pursued the enemy. On 23 May, the 5th Battalion moved its command post west to the Gia Dinh Sector near the 1st Battalion. The next day the 5th Battalion detained 264 suspects as a result of an area search in Gia Dinh. On 25 May the 2nd Battalion joined the task force, operating near the 1st Battalion east of Gia Dinh. Each battalion experienced moderate contact that day as a total of 15 enemy were killed and 13 suspects were detained. The marines sustained 7 of their own killed and 43 wounded on 25 May.

The remainder of the month showed heavy commitments for all units in the task force. On 26 May the 1st and 2nd battalions engaged an estimated enemy battalion in and around the Gia Dinh Sector. With Army gunships as overhead support the marines claimed 32 enemy killed, 5 captured and 3 other suspects detained while suffering 6 of their own killed and 27 wounded. Numerous amounts of weapons, ammunition and enemy equipment were captured or destroyed that day. The task force was credited with 34 enemy dead on 27 May as the battalions defended their positions in Gia Dinh. Five Viet Cong were captured plus numerous weapons and war materials. The marines had 6 killed and 21 wounded. The second battalion was relocated to Cholon, the city's 6th Precinct, on 28 May in order to relieve the pressure on ARVN Rangers in combat.
with the enemy there. Meanwhile the 1st and 5th battalions netted 18
more enemy killed and one captured as they supported allied forces
in Gia Dinh. Seven marines were wounded on 28 May. On 29 and 30 May,
the task force moved in a northerly direction and defended positions
southwest, then west, of the Bien Loi Bridge.

Beginning at 0100 on 31 May, the task force was heavily engaged
with an estimated two enemy battalions. The marines, supported by
helicopter gunships, VNAF air strikes and the VNMC artillery battalion,
Batteries A and B, were a formidable barrier to the pressing enemy
force. The task force literally stormed the enemy, relieving one
another at the Bien Loi Bridge, defending the railroad bridge three­
quarters of a mile west of the bridge and the Route 1 bridge leading
north from Gia Dinh. A gunship was shot down at 0625 and the 1st Bat­
talion moved in for its defense. It was extracted by a Chinook helo at
0800. A company of U. S. 1st Infantry Division personnel joined the
defense of the Bien Loi Bridge at 1100. One USMC advisor was slightly
wounded in the action that day. The VNMC lost 13 marines in the
day-long battle and 57 were wounded; enemy casualties numbered 127
killed. The task force captured 6 Viet Cong along with a lengthy list
of weapons, ammunition and war equipment.

Prior to entering Task Force A on 25 May, the 2nd Battalion parti­
cipated in operations with the MRF in IV CTZ. Light and sporadic enemy
contact typified the battalion's employment there until 11 May. The
battalion redeployed to Cholon that day, conducting security operations, detaining suspects, and apprehending the enemy and war materials until 24 May. Full scale enemy engagement was negligible. The night of 24 May the battalion recovered over 130 boxes of food stuff pilfered from the USAID Compound in Cholon. The Vietnamese civilians caught in the act were turned over to the National Police.

Returning to Cholon after a brief alliance with Task Force A in northeast Saigon on 29 May, the 2nd Battalion made heavy enemy contact. As the ARVN Rangers pressed south from Route 4, the 2nd Battalion moved northward. Twenty-eight Viet Cong were killed in the cross-fire that day while 5 enemy personnel were captured. The VNMC lost 5 marines and another 21 were wounded. The next day 14 more enemy were killed in the same vicinity as the ARVN-VNMC team scourged the weakening enemy. Seven marines were killed and 13 more wounded on 30 May. On 31 May, the 2nd Battalion, pressing northward met up with the Rangers who had been advancing toward them. Twenty-three Viet Cong had been killed in the last day's battle. Sweeps of the area resulted in the discovery of 217 enemy graves, the enemy who was caught between the allied vise. Seventeen enemy personnel and numerous weapons and materials were captured that day.

Task Force B, the 3rd Battalion, 4th Battalion and Battery C of the VNMC artillery battalion, participated in Operation TRUONG CONG DINH in IV CTZ under the operational control of the ARVN 21st Infantry Division during May. Reconnaissance in force operations south and west of Can
Tho yield negligible results until 25 May. On that day the task force engaged an unknown enemy force 2-3 miles west-southwest of Can Tho. The marines were credited with killing 33 enemy while they lost 6 of their own and 42 were wounded. For the next two days the task force confronted the enemy further west of Can Tho and north of the Can Tho River. Twenty-three enemy and one VNMC were killed and two marines were wounded during these two days of fighting. The remainder of the month proved to be relatively quiet for the Vietnamese marines for light contact was gained with the enemy.

Listed below is a tally of enemy weapons, ammunition, other communist war material and/or equipment captured or destroyed during VNMC operations in May, including some weapons lost by VNMC personnel:

**Weapons Captured:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mortar, U.S., 60-mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Recoilless Rifle, U.S., 75-mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Anti-tank Grenade Launcher, Soviet, RPG-2 (B-40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Anti-tank Grenade Launcher, Soviet, RPG-7 (B-41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grenade Launcher, U.S., M-79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Anti-aircraft Gun, CHICOM, Caliber .30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Heavy Machine Gun, CHICOM, 7.62-mm, Type 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Heavy Machine Gun, Soviet, 12.7-mm, Model 1938/46, GSHK, CHICOM, Type 54 w/Tripod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Light Machine Gun, CHICOM, 7.62-mm, Type 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Light Machine Gun, CHICOM, 7.62-mm, Type 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sub-machine Gun, U.S., Caliber .45, Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sub-machine Gun, CHICOM, 7.62-mm, K-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>Assault Rifle, Soviet, 7-52-mm, AK-47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rifle, U.S., 5.56-mm, M-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rifle, U.S., Caliber .30, M-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rifle, CHICOM, Bolt Action, Type unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Carbine, CHICOM, 7.62-mm, SKS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Carbine, CHICOM, 7.62-mm, Type 54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Weapons Captured:

5 Pistol, U.S., Caliber .45
2 Pistol, Czech, 7.65-mm, Model 1927
11 Pistol, CHICOM, 7.62-mm, Type 54

Weapons lost by the Vietnamese Marine Corps:

1 Grenade Launcher, U.S., M-79 (Destroyed by enemy fire.)
7 Rifle, U.S., 5.56-mm, M-16

Ammunition Captured:

385 Anti-tank Grenades, Soviet, RPG-2 (B-40)
59 Anti-tank Grenades, Soviet, RPG-7 (B-41)
1 Case, Anti-tank Grenades, Soviet, RPG-7 (B-41)
68 Mortar Rounds, 60-mm
7 Mortar Rounds, 82-mm
4 Recoilless Rifle Rounds, 75-mm
9 Hand Grenades, M-26
125 Hand Grenades, CHICOM
13 Grenades, M-79
8 Grenades, Smoke
2 Mines, Pyramidal, 1½" by 10"
8 Mines, Anti-personnel, 3 kilograms each
7 Bangalore Torpedoes
1 Pole Charge, 10 pounds
364 Kilograms, Plastic Explosive
1 Flare, Hand
10 Caps, Blasting
1 Mine, Claymore
9,700 Rounds, Small Arms Ammunition, Assorted
100 Rounds, 7.62-mm Ammunition
189 Rounds, 12.7-mm Ammunition, Linked
15,870 Rounds, AK-47 Ammunition
3 Boxes, Machine Gun Ammunition
76 Hand Grenades, VC, Homemade
5 Hand Grenades, WP, CHICOM
200 Rounds, Caliber .50 Ammunition
16 Pounds, TNT
5 Anti-tank Mines, 15 kilograms
Quantity of Small Arms Ammunition

Material and Equipment Captured and/or Destroyed:

20 Entrenching Tools
Material and Equipment Captured and/or Destroyed:

4 Sight, Anti-tank Grenade Launcher, Soviet, RPG-7 (B-41)
2 Radio Batteries, assorted
200 Feet, Electrical Wire
9 Boxes, empty, for 75-mm Recoilless Rifle Ammunition
4 Sampans
1 Bunker
208 Magazines, AK-47
8 Magazines, Carbine, U.S., M-1
2 Helmets
4 Boots, pair
1 Motor Bike
2 Cement Mixer
1 Radio, AN/PRC-10
100 Uniforms, Khaki, U.S.
1 Tent, 2 man
1 House, Thatched
1 Base Camp (XS 576260)
30 Magazines, Ammunition, Assorted
4 Pack, CHICOM
2 Nets, Mosquito
1 Aid Station (XS 040340)
1 Radio Antenna
1 Radio, CHICOM
11 Magazines for Light Machine Gun
3 Magazines, K-50
4 Shovels
1 Barrel, Caliber .30 for CHICOM Anti-aircraft Gun
1 Medical Supply Cache (XS 040340)
Quantity of Medical Supplies
Quantity of Documents and Maps

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APPENDIX I

PROJECT JENNY

The U. S. Navy's "Blue Eagle" Television Network, also known as Project JENNY, has provided U. S., Vietnamese and Free World forces with regular radio and television broadcasting in Vietnam since 7 February 1966 when the first television broadcast was made near Saigon.

Project JENNY was conceived as an airborne broadcasting platform for radio and television. The project, currently under the technical control of the Chief of Naval Operations, was instituted in 1962 during the Cuban crisis when two C-118 aircraft were equipped with radio and television equipment. The planes, however, were never used operationally. JENNY was revived in 1965 when the Joint Chiefs of Staff directed that the C-118's be replaced with C-121 Super Constellations, which gave the project improved flexibility as well as greatly increasing time on station, power and capability. The Oceanographic Air Survey Unit at NAS, Patuxent River, Maryland was selected as the parent squadron to command Project JENNY.

Each C-121 was reconfigured to house a large variety of electronic equipment including three independent, two to five thousand watt television transmitters. Video tape, provided by Joint United States Public Affairs Office, was used as the most common source of material for the transmitters but each aircraft was also fitted with a studio for live programming in addition to two 16-mm film projectors and several audio...
This Navy aircraft is one of a squadron of C-121 Super Constellations currently operating in Vietnam in connection with "Project JENNY" -- an airborne broadcasting platform for radio and television. Equipped with transmitters and other electronic programming devices, the planes ensure daily regular radio and television broadcasting to U. S., Vietnamese and Free World forces serving in Vietnam.
tape recorders. Each transmitter was designed with the capability to provide full coverage for channels 2 through 13 and each was able to operate simultaneously with another transmitter.

Each aircraft required a four-man technical crew to operate the television and radio equipment and a five-man flight crew. Each aircraft was rotated back to the U. S. periodically to undergo major maintenance checks and update the electronic equipment.

Equipment installation and testing on the first modified C-121, called "Blue Eagle One", was completed during the summer of 1965. In October "Blue Eagle One" was deployed for two weeks to South Vietnam to broadcast the baseball World Series and the Army-Navy football game by relayed AM and shortwave radio. This was the first test of Project JENNY under actual operational conditions and, in addition to proving the feasibility and value of the system, the aircraft was so popular that the original deployment was extended by seven weeks.

Following the successful test, Project JENNY was given the responsibility of providing television-in-the-air to South Vietnam on a two-channel system, one English-speaking and one Vietnamese, until permanent television stations could be constructed. Two additional Super Constellations were modified for Project JENNY needs and they became "Blue Eagles Two and Three.

On 3 January 1966 an advance contingent of 4 officers and 21 enlisted men from Oceanographic Air Survey Unit, NAS Patuxent River, Maryland, arrived at Tan Son Nhut Air Base, Saigon to form the nucleus crew for Project JENNY.
With two tents, scrap lumber, shipping crates and CONEX boxes, coupled with a "can do" spirit and a great deal of ingenuity, they placed together an austere operating base for Project JENNY which was designated Oceanographic Air Survey Unit Detachment West Pacific - the home of the "Blue Eagles".

On 7 January "Blue Eagle One" arrived at the base and began to broadcast shortwave radio. "Blue Eagle Two" arrived on 15 January and "Blue Eagle Three" followed six days later. After a series of tests and evaluation flights the first regular television broadcasting began on 7 February.

A normal on-station site was established 15 miles southeast of Saigon where a Super Constellation flew in a tight circle at an altitude of 10,500 feet giving optimum reception to viewers in a 50-mile radius. The schedule called for one hour of Vietnamese programming and three hours of American programming. The U. S. Agency for International Development provided 500 television sets to the Government of Vietnam which were installed in public squares, store windows and other places where large numbers of people could watch the programs.

Project JENNY enjoyed immense success among the Vietnamese people as well as the U. S. and Free World forces. Regular programming continued on every possible day. Not even a Viet Cong mortar attack on Tan Son Nhut Air Base on 12 April, which wounded three men of the unit and damaged all three aircraft, was able to interrupt the schedule. In early April a fourth plane was authorized for the "Blue Eagle" Television Network. In the late summer...
Vietnamese elections for a constituent assembly drew near and Project JENNY devoted much of its broadcasting time to letting all the candidates speak to the people over television.

Finally, in October, the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service's ground station in Saigon went on the air. Project JENNY relocated its flight pattern to provide television-in-the-air services to the Central Highlands over Qui Nhon and the Mekong Delta over Can Tho which were not receiving television coverage from a ground station.

As of May 1968 the Oceanographic Air Survey Unit, which changed its name to Air Development Squadron EIGHT in July 1967, has logged over 12,000 hours in support of Project JENNY. The squadron, under the command of Commander Robert C. JONES, has a complement of 14 officers, 8 of whom are pilots, and 89 enlisted men.

*****
GLOSSARY

ANGUCO
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 Operation MARKET TIME and STABLE DOOR.

CENTRAL OFFICE FOR SOUTH VIET NAM - 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.
GAME WARDEN (Con't.)

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 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.

IUWU

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

IWCS

Integrated Wideband Communication System.

LCM

Landing Craft Medium Minesweeper.

LDNN

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

LHFT

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition</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 gun, 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>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>NLF</td>
<td>National Liberation Front - Actually the &quot;National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam.&quot; A Communist political front used to give the appearance of popular non-Communist support to their insurgency activities in South Vietnam.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NUOC MAM</td>
<td>(VN) - A fermented fish sauce served with almost any dish. A national delicacy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NVA</td>
<td>North Vietnamese Army</td>
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<tr>
<td>PF</td>
<td>Popular Forces - Military forces recruited and employed with a district; organized in platoons and squads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRU</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAF</td>
<td>Riverine Assault Force (USN) - The U. S. Navy contingent of the MRF.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAG</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RED HAZE</td>
<td>Infrared Detector (U. S.) - Sensitive heat detectors used as an airborne locator of personnel, equipment and military sites.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II-1-5
Regional Force (VN) - Forces under ARVN control which operate within their home province.

River Patrol Force (USN) 7F-116 - The forces used in conducting Operation GAME WARDEN.

Republic of Korea.

Rocket Propelled Grenade - A Soviet or Chinese Communist-manufactured, fin-stabilized, anti-tank grenade. RPG-2 (B-40). RPG-7 (B-41).

Rung Sat Special Zone - Literally "forest of assassins." A special military area located about 21 miles southeast of Saigon in Gia Dinh Province and composed of Can Gio and Quang Xuyen districts.

River Transport and Escort Group.

Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces - Consists of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and RF/PF.

Sea, Air, Land. (USN) - Special duty personnel qualified as underwater demolition, paratroop and jungle warfare specialists.

A Viet Cong-dominated area utilized as a base, training camp and logistic resupply area.

Side Looking Airborne Radar (U. S.) - An accurate airborne radar for detecting small, moving objects.

The U. S. Navy operation conducted to provide harbor defense.