(WR 041 132), units of RAID 70 and 71 received B-40 rockets and small arms fire, killing two VNN and wounding seven. At 1000H, one monitor and two FOMs of RAG 25/29, 16 miles northeast of Cai Mau (WR 218 440), received B-40 and small arms fire resulting in moderate damage to the boats. One VNN was killed, and seven VNN were wounded. While the naval units received intense fire on the waterways, elements of the 32nd Regiment of the 21st ARVN Division were sweeping an area 17 miles northwest of Ca Mau and uncovering a VC cache of arms which included: 300 kilos of medical supplies, 800 kilos of small arms ammunition, one ton of mixed mortar rounds, 66 cases of mixed small arms ammunition, and four cases of K50 ammunition.

On 5 December at 1915H in Kien Giang Province (WR 182 779', 12.5 kilometers southeast of Kien An, PBRs of RPD 61 enroute to a night WBGP encountered enemy fire from both sides of the Cai Lon. PBR 7703 was hit on the starboard side by a B-40 rocket, disabling the starboard engine. The PBRs returned the fire, suppressing the enemy action and continued with H&I for an additional ten minutes. No personnel casualties resulted from the engagement, but the damaged boat had to be towed to Tan Chau.

Units of RAG 25 received B-40 rocket rounds on three separate occasions seven miles southwest of Kien An (WR 043 476) from 8 December at 2100H to 9 December at 1620H. One B-40 rocket struck one of
the boats causing major damage and killing one VNN and wounding two.

On 12 December at 0001H, ATC HQ 1262, a Tango boat of RAID 70, was sunk by a mine positioned by a suspected swimmer sapper in the vicinity of VR 941 619. The mine blew an estimated four foot diameter hole on the port side aft, and the boat sank in an inverted position. Two VNN were missing and presumed trapped in the wreckage; three VNN were wounded, while the two USN advisors escaped with minor abrasions.

In one of the most brutal and cunning attacks by the VC against the 33rd Regiment during the month, an estimated two battalion force of VC (about 500 men) struck on 14 December at 0400H in a ground attack preceded by about 200 rounds of B-40, 75mm recoiless rifles, and 82mm mortar. One battalion attacked from the northeast and the other from the southwest in the vicinity of VR 975 601. Contact was broken at 0600H, although helos continued to place air strikes in the area. Results of the encounter were: 14 ARVN killed, 63 ARVN wounded, two USMC NGF wounded, and two USA wounded. Four boats of RAID 70 and 71 were struck, resulting in one Alpha boat (HQ 5129) being sunk and two LCM-8s and an ATC being damaged. Naval casualties were one USN wounded and 17 VNN wounded. There were 48 VC killed in the encounter, 32 of them by air assets.

At 1100H on the same day, the Ranger Battalion attached to RAG 25/29 was attacked by B-40 and B-41 rocket fire along with heavy small arms.
fire from both banks of the Song Trem Trem (VR 030 494). The friendly elements reacted with a heavy barrage of their own and called in the helo assault team for added firepower. But the fierce engagement resulted in one FOM being completely destroyed; one monitor and an LCM were partially destroyed. One USA was killed, and one USN was wounded. One VNN was killed, nine VNN were wounded, and seven ARVN were wounded.

On 17 December at 1020H on the Can Gio Canal (VR 958 710), five units of CTG 210.1 escorting two LCM-8s were attacked by B-40 rocket and small arms fire. In the ensuing encounter, one of the LCM-8s was sunk by a command detonated mine. The boat rested on the west side of the canal out of the traffic lane initially, but by the 19th of December, it had shifted and was blocking the waterway for other craft. Deputy COMNAV-FORV requested immediate assistance for salvage operations of the LCM-8. HCU-1 from Vung Tau was ordered to report to the salvage site for survey and possible salvage of the stricken craft and also other sunken craft (HQ 1262 at VR 941 619, an ATC at VR 945 415, and a ASPB at VR 945 415) in the area. By the 20th of the month, the LCM-8 was surveyed for possible salvage and was deemed to have extensive structural damage and was recommended be blown up in place.

On 22 December, HCU-1 salvage team decided to push LCM-8, sunk on 17 December, to the bank of the canal, permitting passage of other
craft and then proceeded to VR 941 619 in a six boat convoy to conduct surveys of the other sunken craft. By 25 December a survey of ATC 1262 and HQ 5129 was accomplished. ATC 1262, containing some VNN bodies, was embedded in the river bottom and considered unsalvageable, but HQ 5129 was considered to be salvageable. On 27 December, HQ 5129 was finally refloated and towed to Kien An but not before it was attacked with rocket and small arms fire from both banks of the canal.

All seven members of the salvage team were fortunate and returned intact to Rach Soi. But before they could rest up, an urgent request was made for their services at Sa Dec, where the LCM-8, HQ 5014, was sunk at WS 856 388.

On 18 December at 1453H, in another well-planned ambush operation, boats of RID 40 were attacked with B-40 rocket, mortar, and small arms fire in the vicinity of VR 943 417. HQ 1249 was sunk as a result of a mine detonating beneath it. HQ 5159 was struck by rocket fire, destroying both engines and causing the boat to be beached. EN 3 Hoover was the only American casualty while four VNN were killed and 12 were wounded.

As a result of the operation in the U Minh Forest which had been a traditional stronghold of VC activity, the GVN was finally able to contest the enemy’s authority over a large area. Many problems resulted in this first month of operations besides the many casualties and sinkings. Communication equipment was not available for all
operating units, communication transmissions were continuously inter-
rupt ed by an enemy commo-liaison team operating in the area, operational
personnel were shifted, and the many refugees had to be transported
from the contested zones to secure areas. The most important factor
of this operation has been the liberation of personnel and area which
had been held by the Viet Cong since 1968.
For the month of December, it was again a determined effort by RSSZ units to oust the enemy from the myriad positions they occupy in the Rung Sat Special Zone. On 1 December, COMNAVFORV noted that the aggressiveness and high state of combat effectiveness by the RSSZ units during operation CHUONG DOUNG 54-70 were most gratifying. He further went on to praise all existing units for their accomplishments.

On 3 December at 0208H, approximately six VC entered the village of Ly Nhon, 13 miles south of Nha Be, and fired two B-40 rockets at the PSDF headquarters building. A US Navy LHFT airborne at the time was vectored to the stricken outpost and provided illumination and overhead cover. The VC evaded to the east without inflicting any casualties but with three captured weapons. It is believed that this probe was executed by the Ly Nhon guerrilla unit whose normal operating area is along Rach Goc Tre Lan (XS 96 58).

On 2 December at 0730H, CHOUNG DOUNG 55-70 was initiated in Phuoc Tuy Province, Long Le District (YS 23 70), 30 kilometers southeast of the Nha Be Navy Base. At 0930H, an estimated squad of VC was encountered and taken under fire resulting in one VC killed, one weapon captured, and assorted documents captured. In addition, six base camps, nine bunkers and six sampans were destroyed. On 3 December at 0920H, RF Company 782 inserted by Slicks at YS 245 682, swept northeast, and at 1100H came in contact with an unknown
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number of VC. RSSZ units killed 15 VC in the encounter and captured one weapon and ten kilos of documents. Various other sweeps were conducted for the rest of the day with negative results.

Air-water mobile operation, CHUNG DUONG 55-70 was concluded on 4 December with the following results: 16 VC killed, three weapons captured; six base camps, one convalescent camp with 80 beds, and six sampans were destroyed. In addition two kilos of documents and assorted medical supplies were also captured. The documents indicated that the VC units encountered were the H-5 medical section and convalescent units C212 and C214 of Convalescence Battalion K 3.

On 4 December at 1030H, 36 PRUs were inserted by US Army Slicks in Bien Hoa Province (YS 085 953), 24 kilometers northeast of the Nha Be Navy Base. At 1047H US Navy LHFT placed an airstrike in the vicinity of YS 087 957 which was the scene of VC movement. As a result, 14 VC were killed, and in the ensuing sweep by the PRUs, an additional four VC were also killed. At 1305H, PRUs again came in contact with an unknown number of VC in the vicinity of YS 085 957. Seawolves provided continuous fire support in the fierce engagement which resulted in two VC killed and three wounded. In addition, five AK-47 magazines, 800 AK-47 rounds, two kilos of documents, and a large assortment of medical instruments and supplies were captured.
Five base camps, three sampans, and 200 kilos of rice were destroyed.

CHUONG DUONG 56-70 was initiated on 9 December at 0730H in Quang Xuyen Province (YS 010 530) ten kilometers southeast of the Nha Be Navy Base. On 10 December at 1600H, the operation was concluded. The results of the first day were: neither friendly nor enemy casualties; one bag of clothing and one can of water captured; two bunkers, two sleeping platforms, and one cooking hootch destroyed.

CHUONG DUONG 56-70 continued on 11 December at 0731H in Bien Hoa Province (YS 1778), 24 kilometers east of the Nha Be Navy Base. At 0850H, RSSZ units swept north and came into contact with an unknown number of VC in the vicinity of YS 164 738. The results of the engagement left six friendly troops wounded (three wounded by enemy fire and three possibly wounded by fragments from close air support aircraft). Five of the six seriously wounded were evacuated to Nha Be for emergency medical treatment and then to Long Binh for further treatment. At 1100H, the remaining troops swept south destroying 20 kilos of rice and uncovering an enemy weapons cache at YS 165 777.

Results of CHUONG DUONG 56-70 were: six friendly casualties; ten B-40 rounds, 3,000 AK-47 rounds, seven B-40 boosters, eight anti-tank grenades and one mortar round were captured; one sampan, 20 kilos of rice, 64 mortar rounds, two bunkers, two sleeping platforms, and one cooking hootch were
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CHUONG DUONG 57-70 was initiated on 16 December at 0745H in Can Gio District (YS 06 58, YS 07 56, YS 05 58, YS 10 50), 20-24 kilometers southeast of the Nha Be Navy Base. On the first day of operation, no casualties were reported but six bunkers were destroyed as RF troops swept the area in the vicinity of YS 071 543. On 17 December at 0700H, RF troops swept the area in the vicinity of YS 00 53, 33 kilometers southeast of the Nha Be Navy Base. At 1400H, RF troops came into contact with three VC who evaded across the river. At 1424H, one VC was sighted in the vicinity of YS 055 528, wounded, and captured. The prisoner was taken to Can Gio District Headquarters for medical treatment and interrogation and later medevaced to Nha Be by Slick.

Results for the entire day were: one VC captured; assorted documents, ten D cell batteries, 700 meters of wire, four sets of black pajamas, 400 kilos of rice, and two cooking pots captured; one sampan, three bunkers and 13 platforms were destroyed.

On 18 December at 1430H, RF Platoons 009 and 016 combined on a sweep of an area in the vicinity of YS 136 502. They concluded the sweep with the capture of one M-26 grenade and the destruction of one bunker and two containers of drinking water in the vicinity of YS 139 516.

On 19 December at 1954H, elements of RF Company 647 came into contact with an estimated squad of VC in the vicinity of YS 145 516, 35 kilometers
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southeast of the Nha Be Navy Base. Results of the encounter were two VC killed and two AK-47 weapons captured. RF troops combined with a PRU unit to sweep the entire area.

On 20 December CHUONG DUONG 57-70 was conducted at 1545H after RF Company 647 in the vicinity of YS 202 695 swept the area to the northwest. One bunker was discovered along with a badly decomposed body in the vicinity of YS 203 693. An additional two other bunkers were destroyed at the end of the sweep.

On 23 December at 0000H, PF Platoon 017 and PSDF were inserted by PBRs of RPD 57 into an area nine miles southeast of the Nha Be Navy Base. An unknown number of VC were encountered in the vicinity of XS 960 710. A firefight ensued with the enemy firing two B-40 rounds and approximately 40 rounds of small arms fire. Seawolves scrambled and placed airstrikes on the suspected enemy position (XS 96 71). At 0100H, a VNN PBR from RPD 57 joined in the firefight and also placed fire on the enemy position while at the same time acting as a blocking force at the mouth of the Rach La River (XS 953 731). At 0215H, PF Platoon 017 and PSDF proceeded to sweep the area without further contact.

Results of the VC probe on Quang Xuyen Province were one PSDF killed and one HD-10 mine captured.

CHUONG DUONG 58-70 was initiated on 26 December at 0845H when RF Company 121 was inserted by Slicks in Quang Xuyen Province (XS 98 73),
nine kilometers southeast of the Nha Be Navy Base. Although there was
indication of enemy presence by the end of the first day of operation, no
enemy was encountered. On 27 December at 0900H, RF Company 117 was
inserted by Slicks at XS 599 667, with the troops sweeping northwest without
sighting the enemy. At 1520H, an unknown number of VC were sighted in
the vicinity of XS 980 670 and taken under fire. One friendly soldier
and two Viet Cong were wounded. One VC notebook, one AK-47 weapon
and one claymore mine were captured while 60 kilos of rice were destroyed.

On 28 December at 1445H, CHUONG DUONG 58-70 was conducted without
further encounter with the enemy. One sampan and two bunkers were destroyed
in a base camp at XS 964 555.

Results of the three day operation were: one RF was wounded, two VC
were killed; six structures, 60 kilos of rice, and one sampan were destroyed;
one VC notebook, one AK-47, one claymore mine, and one grenade were
captured.

For the month of December, 56 VC were killed, three were captured,
and 11 individual weapons seized. No US Navy casualties were sustained,
although three friendly were killed and 11 wounded.
LONG TAU SHIPPING CHANNEL

For the merchant ships plying the Long Tau Shipping Channel, the month of December was an uneventful period, as no attacks either by rocket or mine were directed at them. But this pause could only have been accomplished through the untiring efforts of the RSSZ units and the relentless minesweeping by Mine Division 91. The Senior Advisor, LT R.S. Garrett, USNR, of Mine Division 91 was relieved by LT(JG) H.G. Law, Jr., USNR on 30 November. For LT(JG) Law a brief period of respite existed but this pause did not hold very long.

On 8 December at 0905H, the VNN HQ 155, MLMS, while on routine minesweeping patrol of the Dong Noi River (YS 038 983) in company with HQ 152 (EMC R. A. Waddell embarked as patrol advisor), struck a submerged object and sank by the bow in approximately five minutes. One VNN suffered a minor injury to his foot while abandoning the craft. All other crewmembers were accounted for and safe. Except for an M-79 grenade launcher, all weapons have been recovered. The craft was at the bottom of the river in 24 feet of water.

On 31 December at 0620H, while on a routine minesweeping patrol on the Long Tau River in the vicinity of YS 034 648, VNN HQ 1804 (BM2 L. L. Fitzgerald embarked as patrol advisor) ran hard aground. VNN HQ 1805, which was in company with HQ 1804 on patrol, attempted to free the grounded craft but also ran aground. It is anticipated both craft will re-float on the
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next high tide.
An important milestone in the Vietnamization of coastal surveillance operations was reached on 1 December when the last 14 USN PCFs were turned over to the Vietnamese Navy. This closed a memorable chapter in the history of United States Naval operations which was opened more than five years ago when the first "Swifts" arrived in Vietnam in October, 1965. Coastal Flotilla One, Coastal Squadron One, and Coastal Division Thirteen were disestablished as a result of the turnover.

Salvage operations continued throughout the month on the SL-3 trawler which was sunk off the coast of Kien Hoa Province (XR 860 800) on 22 November 1970. All salvageable material had been removed from the craft's holds by month's end, and the resulting haul of some 61 tons of war material showed how heavy a blow had been dealt the enemy supply system. The salvage operation was carried out by USN and VNN divers working from USS CONSERVER (ARS 39). The following items were recovered:

- 2 cans of 12.7 ammunition
- 1 sight for a 12.7mm machinegun
- 1 package of mechanical delay pencils with tabs and detonators
- 1 two cylinder outboard motor
- 2 drum magazines for a type 56 light machinegun
- 1 canvas cover
- 70 birdcage underwater pressure actuating devices
- 1 accessory kit for a 75mm rifle
- 3 portable radios
- 1 rubber flotation bag with power unit and back pack for radio plus documents and miscellaneous items
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1 damaged portable radio
2 tire inner tubes and 1 repair kit
2 pair Soviet binoculars
1 bag coaxial cables, antenna wire and generator cranks for portable cable
3 cans of pull friction fuze lighters
2 electronic repair kits
1 bag of outboard motor repair parts
4 large bags of medical supplies and food and clothing for several men
1 radio chassis shipboard
1 type 56 75 mm recoilless rifles
2 MP 2 automatic pistol type 54
3 Chlorom stick grenades
2 flashers
7 bags of clothing, toilet kit, and burlap bag
1 rubber tire
19 camouflage nets
1 bag of medical supplies
1 can of 1000 feet time fuse
3 ears
1 megaphone
10 cases of non-electric blasting caps
1 deck mounted 82 mm recoilless rifle
1,100,000 rounds of AK 47 ammunition
194 AK-47 rifles
420 B-40 rockets
458 B-42 rockets
242 75 mm projectiles
95 107 mm rockets
56 82 mm rockets
52 B-40 rocket launchers
46 B-42 rocket launchers
88 batteries
41 cases of C-3
6,870 pounds of TNT

A Market Time ship carried out a mission of mercy on 29 December.

USCGC MORGENTHAU responded to the distress call of the Malay vessel MV JOY TAYLOR (underway from Singapore to Saigon with a cargo of ube oil in drums) which was reported sinking 150 miles
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southeast of Poulo Obi and arrived on the scene at 1200H. The 23 man crew abandoned ship at 1400H and were taken aboard MORGENTHAU. The ship capsized and sank in twenty fathoms at 1729H, and the rescued crew members were transported to An Thoi.
Activity in the First Coastal Zone during December was at a generally low level, except for an attempted enemy thrust at the beginning of the month, which did not achieve any significant results. The quiet, however, was punctuated on 27 December when a signal defeat was dealt the 126th NVA Naval Sapper Regiment. An entire platoon of that unit, which has long plagued naval forces operating on the Sa Viet River, was destroyed by PF forces and helicopter gunships.

Harbor security forces in DaNang discovered that their job involved hazards other than enemy action. At 0530H on 3 December, the crew of PB 30, one USN and four VNN sailors, sighted a sampan alongside a customs boat which in turn was moored to a merchant ship. They noted that suspicious cargo was being transferred from the customs boat to the sampan. PB 30 pulled up alongside and was in the process of detaining the sampan, its occupants, and cargo for being in restricted waters when the PB crew was confronted by two Vietnamese customs personnel with locked and loaded weapons who attempted to prevent the sampan's apprehension. The USN advisor's insistence, along with the subsequent arrival of another picket boat, resulted in the successful apprehension of the sampan. Three Vietnamese personnel aboard the sampan and a cargo of three cases of china were taken into custody and turned over to the First Coastal Zone security officer.
VU-82 in grounded position two miles northeast of Dong Ha on Cuu River on December 28, 1970, prior to rescue by salvage personnel.
Salvage operations continued in an attempt to retrieve some of the craft which were lost during the storms of October and November. On 7 December, USS PERSISTENT (MSO 491) and USS GRAPPLE (ARS 491) relocated the wreck of Picket Boat 43, which sank in the open sea off China Beach, DaNang, on 15 October. Surveys by divers revealed that the craft had been twisted in half and was probably beyond economic repair. As a result, salvage efforts were abandoned.

On 16 December the US Army began shipping supplies to Quang Tri Province in YFUs sailing from DaNang to Dong Ha. Coastal Group II provided a Yabuta to pilot the YFUs into the Cua Viet River and commenced dawn to dusk river patrols. MID-92 craft swept immediately ahead of the YFUs while they were both inbound and outbound. On 27 December, YFU 82 ran aground about two kilometers northeast of Dong Ha (YD 263 624). COMNAVSUPP FAC DaNang served as on-scene commander for the salvage operations, and the YFU was pulled off the sandbar by three ARVN LCM-8s on 31 December.

At 0930H on 25 December, a fisherman reported finding a mine entangled in his nets 6 kilometers northeast of Dong Ha (YD 305 677). EODTEUPAC Team 82-04 was dispatched, and the mine was recovered intact. It consisted of 80 pounds of C-4 explosives and an inner tube for buoyancy to allow for swimmer emplacement. EOD personnel estimated that the mine had been in the water for a week.
From 0930H to 1230H, on 27 December, five Popular Forces platoons and helicopter gunships engaged an estimated platoon of the 126th NVA Naval Sapper Regiment near Jones Creek (YD 29 67), about four miles northwest of the CG II base. The unit was attempting to avoid contact by hiding in a scrub area and was only discovered when a member of the unit inadvertently led the PFs to their position. The unit was completely wiped out, with 19 killed and one, badly wounded, captured. Three PF soldiers were wounded when they had a grenade tossed at them as they approached a man who said he wanted to surrender. The dead had empty packs and flotation bladders, indicating that the unit was returning from mine emplacement. This was verified by interrogation of the prisoner who, although severely wounded in the abdomen, was able to talk. He revealed that his unit had moved from the vicinity of Vinh Linh City, North Vietnam, to the Cua Viet River where they placed two 50 kilogram pressure mines on the night of 26 December. This apparently was confirmed when MID-92 units returning from night patrol detonated two water mines of unknown size, without damage, at 0645H on 29 December. This took place in the Cua Viet River about five kilometers southwest of the CG-II base (YD 296 665), the stretch of the waterway nearest to the scene of the 27 December engagement.

The POW, a 19 year old NVA PFC from Thanh Hoa Province in
North Vietnam, and a member of the IA Platoon of the C-2 Company of the 126th NVA Naval Sapper Regiment (interrogation revealed that the 126th consisted of four companies of 50 to 60 men, each of which had four platoons), provided some details of his training which was conducted in Haiphong. It included two months of swimming instruction, two to three months of demolition training, and two to three months of political indoctrination.

Activity in the SEA TIGER/CHI LANGI area of operation remained at a low level during the month, but there were continuing indications of the presence of enemy forces on Cam Thanh Island, just to the east of Hoi An (BT 192 570 to BT 187 577). Intelligence analysts identified one of the most important units in that area as the Second Company of the VC Q-80 Local Force Battalion which had an estimated strength of 50 to 60 men.

On 11 December, a Hoi Chanh led CHI LANGI units into an area seven kilometers south of Hoi An (BT 148 515) to point out bunkers for destruction. Prior to insertion at 0930H, two PBRs of RPD 60 made contact with an enemy force of unknown size, just to the northwest of the point to which they were proceeding. The enemy was taken under fire and evaded to the southeast. Two VC were killed and the fleeing enemy forces left behind two hand grenades, rice, documents, clothing, and medical supplies. The mission continued without
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incident, and three bunkers were destroyed while VNN Dufflebag person-
nel made a sensor implant.

VNN personnel assumed control of all CHI LANG/SEA TIGER Duffle-

bag sensor operations on 1 December, making up Task Unit 221.1.4.
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SECOND COASTAL ZONE

In the Second Coastal Zone, December began with an enemy thrust on
the night of 1 December, which achieved only limited success, and
immediately thereafter, activity subsided to a low level, a state of affairs
which continued until month's end.

The biggest success attained by the enemy during his attack occurred
at 0430H on 1 December when five 107mm rockets landed in the Naval
Air Facility at Cam Ranh Bay. The officers' club kitchen took a direct
hit and barracks #7 received minor shrapnel damage. ADRAN Eric
Lawrence Griffith, who had been at work in the officers' club, was killed
and RM 2 Dale D. Brown was seriously wounded. In addition, three other
USN personnel, one Korean civilian, and three US Army personnel were
wounded, and one US Air Force personnel and one VNN sailor were killed.

Two other incidents were possibly associated with the attack. At
0430H on 2 December, the bow sentry aboard the SS AMERICAN
CHALLENGER, tied up at Pier Five at Cam Ranh Bay, spotted two
swimmers in the water about 50 yards from the ship. Subsequent
investigation and hull checks by EOD personnel produced no results.
Also, at 0145H on 2 December, the enemy launched a coordinated
attack against three locations in Song Cau District of Phu Yen Province
near the CG 23 base (CQ 081 880, CQ 065 015, and CQ 069 835).
Fourteen rounds of 82mm mortar fire impacted in the hamlet adjoining the CG 23 base (CQ 081 880), and six Vietnamese civilians were wounded. There were no USN casualties. The fire was returned with undetermined results. A new AK-50 was captured during the attacks, indicating that the enemy had received new supplies, some of which were Soviet in origin.

At 0535H on 6 December four rockets landed near NAF Cam Ranh Bay, but there were no casualties or damage. At 1745H on 9 December an unknown enemy unit fired six rounds of mortar toward the Satcom area near Camp McDermott at Nha Trang. All rounds were short, landing in the river which separates the Dong Bo Secret Zone from Nha Trang.

At 0020H on 17 December an Army sentry spotted a swimmer along the south side of Pier Five at Cam Ranh Bay. LCPL 43 and Skimmer 28 began dropping grenades immediately but saw nothing. EOD personnel arrived at 0110H and checked the US merchant ship OVERSEAS ROSE, which was moored to the other side of the pier, but they found nothing.

At 1943H on 20 December, VNN LCPL 37 of the Cam Ranh Bay Harbor Defense Unit reported a possible swimmer near anchorage 36 in the outer harbor of Cam Ranh Bay. The swimmer was detected by an experimental doppler sonar unit of NRDV-V. The LCPL made a concussion grenade run of the area with no observable results. EOD personnel arrived at 2010H and made diving checks of a merchant
ship and barges which were anchored in the area, but no evidence of swimmer activity was found.

On 20 December the enemy revealed a capability for yet another type of operation. At 2400H, an unknown number of VC made an amphibious landing about 15 miles south of Qui Nhon (CQ 187 897) using 15 motorized sampans. They made contact with a local RF and PSDF unit and killed all personnel with a B-40 rocket attack. The VC then entered Tu Nham hamlet (CQ 942 162) and killed the hamlet chief. The VC departed the area in the sampans in which they had come sometime between 0500H and 0800H on 21 December. A CG 23 junk entered the area at about 0530H and spotted small arms fire but could not contact any friendly units. This incident resulted in seven PF and seven PSDF soldiers, and three Vietnamese civilians killed, and six PF soldiers and three Vietnamese civilians wounded.

At 1844H on 23 December a squad of VC fired about nine 82mm mortar rounds into Long Hai Hamlet near the CG 23 base (CQ 081 877). One civilian and one National Police Field Force man were wounded. The fire was immediately returned with unknown results.

At 0125H of 27 December the VC fired four 82mm mortar rounds into the Song Cau District compound, just to the east of the CG 23 base (CQ 081 879). Two rounds landed on the National Police building wounding three National Policemen. The fire was not returned
because the firing position was located near a ROK ambush site.
THIRD AND FOURTH COASTAL ZONES

There was a low level of activity in the Third and Fourth Coastal Zones during December as the vessels of Operations MARKET TIME and KHANH HUNG DAO XV continued to carry out normal coastal surveillance patrols.

On 3 December, personnel from CG 33, along with the Cat Lo EOD Team and the 637 RF Company, conducted a sweep in an area about eight miles north of Vang Tau. After discovering two bunkers which contained recently used cooking utensils, they received small arms fire from a tree line (XS 280 555). They returned the fire, swept the area and returned to base. There were no casualties as a result of this operation.

From 2130H to 2230H on 2 December, LDNN personnel with a Kit Carson Scout and two Seal advisors conducted a river traffic interdiction mission in Ba Xuyen Province, about five kilometers north of the CG 36 base. Proceeding to a point on a waterway within the Dong Island complex (XR 223 708) by MSSC, they were taken under fire with small arms and automatic weapons. The fire was returned and the enemy action suppressed. This ambush took place near where the Seals had planned to insert, so they aborted the mission and returned to the CG 36 base, conducting psyops en route. There were no friendly casualties, but local intelligence later confirmed that some VC had been killed or wounded as a result of the return fire. This had been indicated by blood trails which were found
leading from the VC ambush site.

A joint VNN-Cambodian sweep of the Cambodian island Kaoh Thmei, six miles northwest of Quoc Island (US 650 570), was carried out at the beginning of the month, but the supply caches, rumored to be on the island, were not found. There were many problems encountered in the operation such as an operation order in French which the Vietnamese participants could not read, and raw and untrained Cambodian troops. The Fourth Coastal Zone Commander agreed to meet with the Cambodian Coastal Zone commander, CDR Ang Ly, for an operational critique so that both parties could learn from their mistakes.

On 29 December at Cat Lo (YS 31 43) an incident occurred which indicated the enemy’s continued emphasis on sapper techniques. At 1015H, personnel aboard VNN LCU 537 discovered a mine tied by a white line to a hinge on the bow ramp and floating weakly with the current along the starboard side of the craft adjacent to the engineering spaces. VNN EOD personnel from Cat Lo removed the mine and disarmed it. It consisted of three blocks of TNT side by side with five fishing floats at each end to provide negative buoyancy. The contents were bound into one firm package with twine and strips of inner tube. Its total weight was about 60 pounds. The mine was ineffectively fused, suggesting emplacement by poorly trained sappers.
Psychological operations continued throughout the Republic of Vietnam during December as various Navy units celebrated Christmas with Vietnamese civilians in their areas.

In the SOLID ANCHOR area during the month of December, 131 people received medical aid from the USN and VNN MEDCAP team, while the Psyops team staged four leaflet drops promoting the Chieu Ho program and put in 12 hours of loudspeaker broadcasts. The results of their efforts were nine refugees, 44 detainees, and one Ho Chanh.

The census of the refugee hamlets Ham Rong and Thi Tran on 29 November showed a total population of 7,056 and 1,070 dwellings. The Military Assistance Team (MAT) assigned to SOLID ANCHOR continued to train the PSDF of Ham Rong in the handling of M-1 and M-2 carbine rifles with practice right ambushes. The restricted zone was tightened from 5000 meters to 3000 meters to increase the security of the village. Completion of the hospital was further delayed this month due to the occupation of it by the PF platoon while their outpost in Thi Tran was completed. The only hostile incident reported was the launch bombing of the PF outpost on 19 December with no casualties.

With SOLID ANCHOR psychological operations, a close liaison between VNN and USN personnel is effected with a daily meeting in the Joint Polwar Office where plans for the day are discussed. The VNN team
and three VNN corpsmen spend most of each day in the village distributing clothing, helping in the school, and helping build walkways and bridges. Whenever possible, two USN advisors accompany the VNN team.

The VNN team also assists in producing broadcast tapes.

Elsewhere in RVN, Psyops for December were as follows:

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<th>Location</th>
<th>Broadcast Hours</th>
<th>Medcaps</th>
<th>Hoi Chapns</th>
<th>Leaflets</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Boat</td>
<td>Air</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSSZ</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soc Trang</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chau Doc</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>98,000 and 800 posters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raich Gia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>520,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moc Hoa</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>510,000</td>
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<td>Ben Tre</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ben Luc</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dong Tam</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Two psychological programs received attention by the Navy command in Saigon as worthy of promotion. They are the VNN Youth Program, a one year old program which includes 3,500 scouts, 75 adult leaders, camporees, and features a national jamboree; and the Volunteer Informant Program which provides a feasible plan for getting information about VC activities from local nationals and paying them for it.
ACCELERATED TURNOVER PROGRAM AND TRAINING SUMMARY (ACTOV)

The U.S. Navy's "Brown Water Navy" was consigned to the annals of history this month as the last of the small riverine and coastal combatants were transferred to the VNN. In the coming months most of the remaining U.S. sailors will devote their entire attention to the task of advising, much more demanding in many ways, and ensuring that the ACTOV Program, which was conceived in the fall of 1968 and has concluded this first phase in the space of only 24 months, succeeds in the task for which it was intended: the creation of a self-supporting riverine and coastal navy. Only two short years ago, it was an arm of the ARVN, employing mostly boats inherited from the French and possessing little supply or repair capability.

On 10 December at 1000 H, aboard a lone PBR tied up at VNN Headquarters, VADM J. H. King, Commander, Naval Forces, Vietnam, and RADM Tran Van Chon, CNO, VNN, signed documents transferring the last 125 small combat craft to the Vietnamese Navy. This ceremony brought to 650 the number of small combatants (PBRs, PCFs, and RAC) which have been transferred under the ACTOV Program: 293 PBRs, 214 river assault craft, 107 fast patrol craft (PCFs), and 26 Coast Guard patrol boats (WPBs). There remained 165 support craft yet to be transferred at year's end. The Republic of Vietnam fleet now consists of about 1500 coastal, river, and ocean craft, which will be manned and supported by

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VADM J.H. King, Commander, Naval Forces, Vietnam, and
RADM Tran Van Chon, CNO, VNN sign documents transferring
the last 125 small combat craft to the Vietnamese Navy.
The last PBR turned over to the Vietnamese Navy.
The turnover also marked the end of River Patrol Flotilla Five, established on 1 September 1968 to take over administrative command of all PBRs in Vietnam; the Flotilla, commanded by CDR J. Bentley Rivers, USN, at the time of its dissolution, was formally decommissioned at Binh Thuy of 31 December.

As for boats which changed flags for the first time during the month, the last 14 USN PCFs were added to COSFLOT FIVE, VNN, on 1 December at Cat Lo. COSFLOT ONE, COSRON ONE, and COSDIV 13, USN, were disestablished at the same time. The COSFLOT FIVE PCFs will be mostly employed in river patrols.

The last VNN group of " heavies" was created also in December as 15 river assault craft were turned over on the 10th at Dong Tam to form RID 48. The turnovers marked the end of River Assault Squadron 15 commanded by LCDR Kennedy J. Rhea, USN, the first group of riverine assets to be introduced into the country in September, 1966. An additional ATC was belatedly added to RID 47 on 19 December at Nam Can.

The ACTOVOPS Program continued to progress on schedule when on 29 December, Operation BREEZY COVE became TRAN HUNG DAO X (TG 212.6). Vietnamese Navy LCDR Pham Thanh Nhan relieved Commander Cyrus R. Christensen, USN, as commander of the operation. Operation BREEZY COVE formerly extended along the Song Ong Doc and into its
tributaries below the U Minh Forest. The operation began in September, 1969, and Vietnamese Navy PBRs have been patrolling the operational area since the end of June 1970. LCDR W. D. Dannheim, USN, will act as LCDR Nhan's senior advisor and will coordinate continuing USN air, communications, and special warfare support in his capacity as CTG 26.2 from ATSB Ca Mau-Song Ong Doc (the TRAN HUNG DAO X staff will be headquartered at the COC in Ca Mau). Some logistics support will also be provided by USN forces under the OPCON of COMNAVSUPFAC, Saigon. Only two operations, the MARKET TIME Outer Barrier and SOLID ANCHOR, now remain under USN control.

Four bases were turned over to the VNN in December: Kien An (13 December), Chau Doc (17 December), Tan Chau (19 December), and Ha Tien (18 December). Of the 34 programmed ACTOVLOG bases and nine ATSBs, construction has been completed on 22, is in progress at nine, and is not required at three. There is also some work needed at two of the ATSBs.

The Harbor Defense responsibility for Danang was handed to the Vietnamese the morning of 31 December in a ceremony at NAVSUPFAC Danang. It was the last USN Harbor Defense Group to dissolve. CAPT H. Van Ky Thoai, First Coastal Zone Commander, accepted the operation along with two LCPLs and a 45' picket boat, for the VNN. The Danang unit, which is now called Harbor Security Operations Center, employs nine picket boats, two LCPLs, and six skimmers.

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Other miscellaneous craft turnovers for the month included three LCM-8s and one LCM-3 to the VNN Logistics Command at DaNang on 3 December; one YTL to the Military Port Facility at Nha Be on 15 December; YRBM 17 to the Logistics Command on 22 December at Cat Lo; and two LCM-3s and an LCM-6 to MID 93 at Nha Be on 31 December, bringing that unit to its final strength of six MSRs, three MSMs, and nine LCMs. The 73' LCM-8s and 50' LCM-3 transferred at DaNang earlier in the month will continue to be used for troop and cargo transport in DaNang Harbor and the waterways of Military Region One.

By the end of 1970, the U.S. Navy had thus given to the Vietnamese allies 650 small combatants, 96 harbor and mine craft, two large combatants (PCEs), and 45 logistics and support craft. There remain 166 USN vessels to be transferred, most of them logistics craft.

As the USN gradually divests itself of its in-country floating assets, a greater share of its Vietnamization effort will be devoted to the less spectacular aspects of the program, the bottom nine-tenths of the iceberg: ensuring that the level of training is high, developing efficient repair and supply program, and constructing a viable logistics system.

A statistical summary of the present composition of the VNN released by Chief, Naval Advisory Group, on 10 December, 1970, cast some light on where, at year's end, the future problems for the ACTOV Program lay. Of the 39,611 personnel ceiling, 39,520 men had been
assigned at that time. The operating forces, those who would man the
combative assets, including staffs, were nearly up to complement, with
20,889 men assigned out of 21,370 allowed, the deficit falling to the
Fleet Command and Coastal Security Forces. By comparison, the
Logistics Support Forces, including everything from Saigon headquarters
down to individual repair shops, had on hand, by December, only 7845
of its programmed complement of 11,068, and 3901 of these men were
still classified as recruits—i.e., they had little or no training in their
specialties. It was obvious that support would be the critical factor in
the coming months. A major milestone in this effort was reached on
18 November 1970, with the graduation of 500 base maintenance personnel
from the Philco-Ford training program in DaNang. This event concluded
the seven month program which has provided the majority of the base
maintenance personnel for the VNN. The final 880 craft maintenance
personnel were in training at month's end. All base maintenance people
were expected to reach their duty stations by the end of January, 1971.

The U.S. Navy has pledged its full support to the VNN within "budget-
ary, manpower, and materiel constraints" until 1 July 1972, the disestab-
lishment date of NAVSUPPACT, Saigon. Logistics Support Command,
VNN, must be capable of complete support by that time. To hasten the
process, NSA Saigon has insisted since the third quarter of CY 1970
that requisitions from VNN operating units and bases follow prescribed
VNN channels and that USN advisors give more attention to VNN logistics problems. In addition, joint Field Assistance Teams (FAST) were established in mid-November to provide advice at ACTOVLOG bases in the course of regularly scheduled visits. Although NSA Saigon is still capable of shoring up the weak points in the VNN LSC, the rapid turnover of remaining LCUs, YFUs, and YOGs, which will not be under VNN control, will make self-support an increasingly sink-or-swim proposition for the ninth largest navy in the world.

Efforts to correct the lopsided enlisted to officer ratio were continued in December as 156 officers were received from various officer candidate schools, bringing the total to 3739, 63% of the allowance. Likewise, 219 more enlisted men were promoted to NCO grade bringing the total to 5541, or 40% of allowance.

A more domestic aspect of the ACTOV Program proceeded in December as the Tan Chau dependent shelter project was wrapped up with 40 units. The number of NAVCATS working on the projects remains at about 550, with the Vietnamese participation rate fluctuating between 80 and 150.
The month of December was one of preparation for the turnover of three naval bases to the Vietnamese Navy and visits by distinguished people. The only serious incidents reported were of a non-hostile nature.

The major event of the month came on 15 December when Rear Admiral Philip S. McManus, USN, relieved Rear Admiral Robert E. Adamson, Jr., USN, as Commander, U.S. Naval Support Activity, Saigon, in ceremonies at the command's Logistic Support Base (LSB) at Nha Be. Various high ranking commanders of military installations in the Saigon area attended. RADM Adamson assumed duties as Commander, NSA, Danang, in 1969, and upon disestablishment of the activity in July, 1970, he shifted his flag to Saigon, assuming the duties of Commander, NSA Saigon, and Senior Advisor to the Vietnamese Navy Logistics Support Command. He has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal for his Vietnam service.

Upon completion of base defenses, communications, and lighting systems, the bases at Ha Tien, Tan Chau, and Chau Doc were turned over respectively on 18, 17, and 10 December. Also in December the LSB at Vinh Long was co-manned and commissioned.

The only report of enemy contact for the month came from the USS ASKARI (ARL-30) which sighted and killed a swimmer sapper while anchored on the Bassac River (XR 297 695 on Christmas Eve
Rear Admiral Philip S. McManus, USN, (right) relieves Rear Admiral Robert E. Adamson, Jr., USN (left) as Commander, U.S. Naval Support Activity, Saigon
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at 1220H.

Another support ship, the USS HUNTERDON COUNTY (AGP 838) fared rather badly with a grenade accident on 19 December which tore the arm off a USN sentry. A USN sailor of the same ship jumped overboard after returning from liberty on 1 December, and his body was not recovered after an extensive search. The HUNTERDON COUNTY was outchopped on the 21st for Subic Bay.

At the Naval Support Facility, DaNang, divers from USS GRAPFLE assisted in refloating the Army dredge DAVISON which went aground on a sandbar in the DaNang River on 1 December. The NSF Repair Department completed permanent repairs to the hull of the dredge on 5 December.

On 3 December four craft were turned over to the Vietnamese Navy by the NSF DaNang Operations Department. They were the LCM-8s 586, 850, and 651 (a mini-drydock) and the LCM-3 15. At NSAD Dong Tam on 22 December the YRBM-17 officially became the Vietnamese Navy Ship HQ-9610.

Distinguished visitors to NSA detachments during December included the Honorable Carlos G. Camancho, Governor of Guam; Rear Admiral F. L. Garrett, USN, Chief of Chaplains, Martha Raye, Colonel, USAR (Cam Ranh Bay), CINCPAC Admiral J. S. McCain, USN, and the Honorable G. V. Montgomery, Representative from Mississippi.
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Over the Christmas holidays Mr. Bob Hope and his troupe gave their annual Vietnam performances at DaNang (Freedom Hill R&R Amphitheater and the USS SANCTUARY) and Long Binh. On Christmas Day several hundred Navymen from NAVSUPPACT, Saigon, as well as 37 members of units in the Cam Ranh Bay area who were airlifted to Long Binh, attended the Bob Hope Show.
NAVAL MOBILE CONSTRUCTION UNITS

In December NMCB units, hampered by rain and flood waters in the northern provinces, continued work on various projects throughout RVN. Three serious vehicle accidents involving Seabee vehicles and personnel were reported. In Quang Nam Province 15 miles southwest of DaNang on 29 December, an NMCB THREE five-ton dump truck detonated a 60-100 pound mine causing major equipment damage and serious injury to EOD A. W. Roy. The wounded Seabee was medevaced to the 95th Evacuation Hospital, DaNang.

The most serious incident reported by CB units occurred on the last day of the month at 1445H on a waterway near Kien Binh (WS 406 036) where the bodies of five USN Seabees were found. All the bodies contained gunshot and fragmentation wounds. Investigation of witnesses disclosed that five U.S. personnel armed with 3 M-16s and one pistol had been sighted in a Boston Whaler by Vietnamese personnel an hour and a half before, and ARVN units reported seeing U.S. personnel in a firefight in the same area. A Vietnamese eyewitness account indicated two VC sampans engaged the whaler, which was later found abandoned, with grenade and AK-47 fire on the Kinh Thot Not Canal. The five Seabees were attached to NMCB 74 and traveling from Cho Moi to Binh Thuy for minor medical treatment.

The organization of CB units in Vietnam, consisting of 1587 officers and men, as of December is as follows:

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NMCB 74 - HQ Bien Hoa
NMCB 133 - HQ Bien Hoa
NMCB 3 - DaNang
32nd NCR (Naval Construction Regiment) - HQ Tan Son Nhut, Saigon
3rd NCB (Naval Construction Brigade) - HQ Tan Son Nhut

One unit of NMCB FIVE, Seabee Team 0517, returned to CONUS from
Ben Tre on 23 December after completion of construction work in support
of USAID and RVN projects.

Detachments from NMCB 74 were at work in Nam Can, Long Phu,
Cho Moi, and Chau Doc on ACTOV bases and dependent shelters. The
ATSB under construction at Tuyen Nhon was reported as 58% completed at
month's end. An eight man detachment was dispatched to Vi Thanh
(WR 52 81) on December 15 to construct two sea huts for Advisory Group
73. Construction was completed, and the detachment returned to Bien Hoa
on 20 December. Construction was also completed on facilities for the
relocation of the 32nd NCR headquarters at Tan Son Nhut AFB, Saigon.

Seabee teams of NMCB 133 at Can Gio City (RSSZ), Rach Gia, and
Phu Vinh continued to support USAID projects there. Despite continued
problems with wet weather, Detail KANGAROO's construction of the Thu
Doc (XR 001 028) VNN dependent shelter program proceeded at a good
pace with 177 units now completed and several buildings ready for roofing.
On this project, 20 VNMC engineers are assisting.

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NCB Maintenance Unit 302 turned over 74 dependent shelters to the VNN Logistics Support Command at Cuu Long on 5 December. Dependent shelter projects are underway at Ben Luc, Dong Tam, An Thoi, An Khanh, Tien Sha (DaNang), Thuan An, and Rach Soi.

During the month of December, NMCB 3 deployed eight additional details covering RVN from north to south, Phu Bai to Bac Lieu, and from east to west, Chu Lai to Chau Doc. Three details completed their missions and returned to the main camp during this period. QL-1 road shoulders suffered further damage as a result of the December rains. All expedient maintenance is near completion. Headwall construction on QL-1 is progressing slowly due to rain and high water.

Detail GEMINI returned to camp after spending ten days in an extremely isolated area just north of Hai Van Pass (AT 24 31). C-rations, round the clock work, and 150 ARVN providing security was the order of the day for this short-lived detail. As the detail completed the steel truss railroad bridge, an important link in LOC routes from DaNang to points north was restored. Numerous power failures and water shortages at Camp Haskins were experienced this month. No serious incidents were reported.
APPENDIX I

Glossary of Abbreviations

The following abbreviations and terms are commonly used in the combat zone by all agencies and are listed here in amplification of those used in the text.

ABB

Attack by fire

AMPH PONTOON

A multipurpose barge, standard size 28'X90'

AO

Area of operations

ARVN

Army of the Republic of Vietnam

ASPB

Assault Support Patrol Boat

ATC

Armored Troop Carrier

ATSBD

Advance Tactical Support Base

A/W

Automatic Weapons

BLACK PONY

OV 10 Twin Engine Turboprop Counterinsurgency aircraft

CCB

Command and Communications Boat

CG

Coastal Group

CHICOM

Chinese Communist

CIDG

Civilian Irregular Defense Group - mercenaries of Vietnamese, Laotian, Cambodian descent who fight primarily around their own villages

CMD

Capital Military District
<table>
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>CONUS</td>
<td>Continental United States</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRIP</td>
<td>Civilian Reconnaissance Intelligence Platoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
<td>Coastal Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUSTOFF</td>
<td>Medical evacuation by helo</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENIFF</td>
<td>Enemy-initiated firefight</td>
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<tr>
<td>FSB</td>
<td>Fire Support Base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FWMAF</td>
<td>Free World Military Assistance Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDA</td>
<td>Gun Damage Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVN</td>
<td>Government of Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAFT</td>
<td>Helicopter Attack Fire Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H&amp;I</td>
<td>Harassment and Interdiction Fire Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JGS</td>
<td>Joint General Staff (Vietnamese)</td>
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<tr>
<td>KIT CARSON SCOUTS</td>
<td>Former Viet Cong who have come over to the side of the Saigon government and serve with allied military units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAFT</td>
<td>Light Attack Fire Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW</td>
<td>Light Anti-tank Weapon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCPL</td>
<td>Landing Craft, Personnel, Large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDNN</td>
<td>Vietnamese equivalent of USN Underwater Demolition Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LHFT</td>
<td>Light Helo Fire Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOH</td>
<td>OH-6 Light Observation Helicopter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRRP</td>
<td>Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol</td>
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<tr>
<td>MACV</td>
<td>Military Assistance Command, Vietnam</td>
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</table>
MATSB  Mobile Advance Tactical Support Base
MEDCAP  Medical Civic Action Program
MONITOR  Heavily armored LCM-6 (40 mm cannon or 105 mm Howitzer)
MR  Military Region
MRF  Mobile Riverine Force
MSB  Minesweeper, Boat
MSD  Minesweeper, Drone
MSF  Mobile Strike Force - mercenaries who deploy and go anywhere
NGFS  Naval gunfire support
NÍLO  Naval Intelligence Liaison Officer
NIOTC  Naval Inshore Operations Training Center
NOD  Night Observation Device
NVA  North Vietnamese Army
OJT  On the job training
PBR  Patrol Boat, River
PCF  Patrol Craft, Fast (Swift Boat)
PRU  Provincial Reconnaissance Unit
PSA  Province Sector Advisor
PSYOPS  Psychological Operations
PAD  River assault Division
RAG  River Assault Group (VNN)
<table>
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>RAID</td>
<td>River Assault and Interdiction Division (VNN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAS</td>
<td>River Assault Squadron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF/PF</td>
<td>Regional Forces/ Popular Forces</td>
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<tr>
<td>RPD</td>
<td>River Patrol Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>RPG</td>
<td>Rocket propelled Grenade or River Patrol Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>RSSZ</td>
<td>Rung Sat Special Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVNAF</td>
<td>Republic of Vietnam Air Force (or Armed Forces)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAR</td>
<td>Search and Rescue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEAWOLF</td>
<td>UH-1B Helo, heavily armored, USN operated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHADOW</td>
<td>C-119 aircraft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKIMMER</td>
<td>20-foot fiberglass motorboat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLICK</td>
<td>UH-1B Helo, USA operated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPOOKY</td>
<td>C-47 aircraft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSB</td>
<td>Swimmer Support Boat (Skimmer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAB</td>
<td>Strike Assault Boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAOK</td>
<td>Tactical Area of Responsibility</td>
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<tr>
<td>USARV</td>
<td>United States Army, Vietnam</td>
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<td>VNMC</td>
<td>Vietnamese Marine Corps</td>
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<tr>
<td>VNN</td>
<td>Vietnamese Navy</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZIPPO</td>
<td>Flame thrower - equipped ATC of Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Rocket Assisted Projectile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOM</td>
<td>French Patrol Boat</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGF/ART</td>
<td>Naval gunfire / Artillery</td>
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