During the month, COMNAVFORV, CNO VNN, and COMUSMACV conducted an extensive review of MARKET TIME operations with a view to improving its effectiveness. The general conclusion was that the Inner Barrier could be made more effective by eliminating the patrolling of fixed barriers by individual units and forming, instead, task units of several ships and stationing them in the areas of high infiltration. This plan is called the "Cloud Concept" by the Vietnamese. Two of these task units were due to be formed by the end of the month off the Ca Mau Peninsula.

MARKET TIME Outer Barrier unit USCGC RUSH conducted NGFS throughout the month. On 5 May, RUSH fired 68 rounds of five inch ammunition in support of the 21st ARVN Division, resulting in one secondary explosion. On 28 May, RUSH expended 146 rounds destroying one sampan, six structures and one bunker, while on 29 May, RUSH expended 125 rounds, destroying two structures and damaging nine others, also in support of the 21st ARVN Division.
Enemy mining activity on the Cua Viet increased sharply during May as 17 mining incidents occurred as opposed to 12 in April. These 17 incidents resulted in 37 people being killed and several others wounded. These incidents occurred along the entire waterway and reflected no pattern or particular tactics. The wide distribution of the mines demonstrated the enemy's capability to move freely throughout the AO. (CNFV INTSUM 115-71).

Water traffic on the Cua Viet increased during the month with the implementation of the MR-1 rock program. This program consisted of one barge per day being loaded with 500 tons of crushed rock and transported to Dong Ha in support of the U.S. Army 45th Engineer Battalion. The rock was hauled from a quarry at DaNang and was used for road construction at various fire support bases. While these rock barges were not strictly military targets, the sinking of one could have resulted in the blocking of the river and, therefore, could have been used as a propaganda victory by the enemy.

In order to counter this watermine threat, COMNAVFORV requested a pilot installation of the new Argus II swimmer deterrent device. The device is electrical in nature and has the potential to deter swimmers in both fresh or salt water. The device could be
During May, there were a number of mining incidents that involved explosions and detonations resulting in little or no damage. Single incidents occurred on 1 May, 6 May, 12 May, 16 May, 19 May, and on 27 May; and on 17 May, when three incidents occurred. However, on 9 May, a watermining incident occurred that resulted in the worst loss of life in almost one year. A civilian water taxi enroute to Dong Ha (vic YD 273 550) detonated two watermines. When the taxi struck the first mine, most of the passengers aboard were thrown into the water. Then a second mine detonated, probably in reaction to the first detonation, causing the majority of the casualties. Thirty six civilians were killed in this incident. In July 1970, a water taxi was also sunk by mines resulting in 40 civilians killed, four wounded, and 13 missing. The only other incident involving civilian loss of life occurred on 29 April, 1971, when three civilians were killed when their sampan exploded a mine in the vicinity of YD 275 650.

On 17 May, another tragic incident occurred in which a VNN EOD team leader was killed and seven other team members including one USN were wounded while the leader attempted to disarm a mine. Late in the afternoon, a MID 92 sweeper reported a mine fouled in its sweep nets on the Thach Han River, one of the most heavily travelled waterways in Military Region One. Vietnamese Navy Explosive Ordnance Team CONFIDENTIAL
Zero Two responded to the call. Upon arriving at the location, Petty Officer Chap, the EOD team leader, made a preliminary dive and determined that the mine was a type seen only once before in Vietnam and that it was fully armed and extremely dangerous. Realizing the mine could be of important intelligence, Petty-Officer Chap attempted to disarm the mine rather than to destroy it in place. During this attempt, the mine booster exploded, instantly killing the VNN. For his bravery, Petty Officer Chap was posthumously awarded the Bronze Star Medal. In order to replace this team, VNN EOD Team Zero One, presently assigned to CG-14 at Hoi An, was relocated to DaNang, in order to provide instantaneous response wherever they might be needed in the First Coastal Zone.

This month, watermining activity was not merely confined to the Cua Viet. On 8 May, a 19 month hiatus of mining activity on the Huong River (Perfume River) near Hue was broken when intelligence agents reported that sappers were reconnoitering the river for mining purposes from the RAG 32 pier area (YD 775 225) to the mouth of the river by Thuan An ISB (YD 83 32) (CNFV INTSUM 121-71). The intelligence report proved to be accurate, for on 17 May, a Viet Cong swimmer-sapper was captured in an attempted mining attack on Op Base Hue (YD 775 227), while on 27 May, the Army Corps of Engineers' dredge DAVIDSON experienced an explosion while dredging.
the middle of the Tan My Channel. The blast resulted in only minor damage to the dredge.

The coastal groups were very active throughout May. In the Chi Lang I AO, Coastal Group 14 conducted sweep team operations on 18 May, destroying two bunkers; on 26 May, destroying three enemy bunkers; and on 26 May, supported a Vietnamese LDNN team with negative results. On 29 May, another sweep team operation was conducted, resulting in contact with 13 VC. Two VNN sailors were killed by a mine, two VNNs wounded, and two VC were probably killed in this encounter. On 5 May, CG-15, in Quang Tin Province, landed PF troops for a blocking operation. An unknown size enemy force was encountered, and a firefight ensued lasting about five minutes. There were no friendly or enemy casualties in the fracus; 300 pounds of rice were captured and destroyed. On 8 May, in Quang Ngai Province, eight VC suspects were apprehended by a night defensive position advance guard team from CG-16. The VC attempted to come ashore in a well known restricted area. On 12 May, a CG-16 Yabuta junk was fired on by VC RPG gunners barely 300 meters from the base. The junk received light hull and moderate engine damage from the B-40 rounds. The coastal group responded with mortar and automatic weapons fire.
A sweep team from Coastal Group 14 extracting from an operation by Valenta Junk.
SECOND COASTAL ZONE

Enemy activity in the coastal provinces of the Second Coastal Zone decreased sharply in May following the high point in late April. A possible reason for this decline in activity was the enemy's preoccupation with the May rice harvest (CNFV INTSUM 115~71).

Salvage operations continued on the SS ROBINHOOD, mined in Qui Nhon Harbor on 27 March. The final welding was finished on 3 May, completing salvage operations. The operations were conducted by Harbor Clearance Unit One, and the following message of commendation was received from Commander, Service Forces, Pacific:

The successful completion of emergency repairs to SS ROBINHOOD is a further example of the "can do spirit", the professional effort, and tenacity for which HCU One is well known. Well Done.

Rear Admiral L.J. O'Brien, Jr. 1

Despite the lull in the tempo of enemy operations, he made his presence felt by sapper attacks and ABF's. 107mm rocket attacks were made on Nha Trang on 1 May and 25 May, causing light damage on the former date; one U.S. personnel was wounded, while no damage or casualties resulted from the attack on the latter date. Also on 25 May, Cam Ranh Bay received a rocket attack in the vicinity of USASUPCOM CRB and the Cam Ranh Air Base.

1. COMSERVPAC msg 120402Z May 71
The only damage sustained was a one quarter ton truck slightly damaged by shrapnel.

In Qui Nhon Harbor, on 5 May, a harbor defense skimmer with EOD personnel embarked discovered a floating mine. The mine was towed to a safe anchorage where it harmlessly exploded during the night. The last successful mining attempt occurred on 27 March when the SS ROBINHOOD was mined at the De Long Piers. On 27 May, in Nha Trang Harbor, EOD personnel on a routine inspection discovered a 40 pound mine attached to the Chinese National ship, GREAT FORTUNE. The mine was rendered harmless and taken to EOD headquarters.

The enemy's most lucrative attack occurred on the night of 23 May, when a POL tank farm at Cam Ranh Bay (CP 075 208) came under a sapper attack resulting in the destruction of four JP-4 tanks and two AVGAS tanks. Early estimates of POL losses included 1,680,000 gallons of JP-4 and 210,000 gallons of AVGAS (CNFW INTSUM 122-71).

The coastal groups received their share of enemy activity throughout the month. Coastal Group 23 received attacks by fire on 3 May and 24 May. 82mm mortar rounds slightly damaged the buildings inside the district compound; two U.S. MACV personnel were wounded on the latter date. A Coastal Group 25 junk received small arms fire on 23 May, from an unknown number of VC in the vicinity of CP 165 733.
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One VNN sailor was wounded in the encounter. The CG-25 base received mortar rounds on 25 May resulting in no material damage to the base; however, three ARVN rangers were wounded.
Enemy activity remained light throughout the month of May. Several agent reports of units infiltrating from Cambodia were received; however, the enemy avoided contact whenever possible. His most effective form of attack was the sapper attack.

On the morning of 6 May, guards at the Go Dau Ha Bridge (XT 383 250) sighted a floating object in the Vam Go Dong River. Firing at the object resulted in an explosion. Two hours later, members of PF 56 on security duty thwarted a mining attempt by three VC at the Rach Re Bridge (XT 251 414). On 21 May, a water mine exploded under the port stern of a Mike boat of the 17th Boat Company. Fortunately, the mine did very little damage.

The Coastal groups were moderately active throughout May. On 11 May, CG-33 junks inserted an RF/PF sweep team at YS 306 542 and YS 300 538. Three VC were fired on with one probably wounded. No friendly casualties were sustained. On 17 May a CG-36 ambush team was fired on by an estimated force of seven VC at XR 254 630. One VNN was seriously wounded and one VNN slightly wounded in the fracas. Enemy casualties were not determined. On 28 May, four CG-34 junks were fired at by B-40 rockets in the vicinity of XS 655 040. One VNN and one RF soldier were wounded in the action.

On 17 May, LCDR William P. Needham, USN, relieved LT J.J. Donahue, USN, as Third Riverine Area Intelligence Officer.
With the exception of the TRAN HUNG DAO IV and TRAN HUNG DAO XVII AOs, activity in the Fourth Coastal Zone decreased to a low level. This could possibly be attributed to enemy plans to reform and restrengthen his depleted ranks. There are also reports that the enemy had withdrawn into a Phase II type insurgency in which the guerrilla seeks to avoid direct contact with the enemy, while strengthening his base of support with the local populace. There were also some indications that the VC had regrouped into smaller units, thereby lessening supply problems, lessening probability of detection, and resulting in increased morale.

This increased morale could be the reason for the lack of Hoi Chans in the U Minh area in recent months. This area earlier accounted for over 1000 Hoi Chans since the first of the year. Recent reports have been received that the enemy forces in the U Minh were being resupplied from the sea by small coastal craft. This would certainly increase morale among enemy troops. To counter the infiltration threat, COMNAVFORV urged the intensification of search efforts, and the employment of imaginative tactics to include coordinated operations by inner barrier units and coastal group forces as well as operations across established

1. CNFV INTSUM 109-71
2. COMNAVFORV msg 070649Z May 71
boundary lines. Furthermore, to combat the infiltration along the coast of An Xuyen Province, CTF 213 designated a new task unit, CTU 213.4.3 to patrol from the Be De River mouth (WQ 465 955) to the Song Ong Doc River mouth (WQ 78 97). The task unit will be composed of one PCE, WHEC, or DER, which is assigned to the unit for a period of five or six days each and is to be relieved on station. In case of necessity, three PCFs from TRAN HUNG DAO IV will be sent out to intensify patrol or surveillance.

Another move to counter infiltration was made by the assignment of surveillance flights to the OV-10s, the Black Ponies. These flights will be of two types: random and pre-planned. The random flights will be made during routine patrols, and the information gathered will be radioed back to either CSC Vung Tau, An Thoi, or NOC, Solid Anchor. The pre-planned flights will be scheduled when foul weather precludes surface unit operations; when SA CTF 213/CTF 115 is in receipt of intelligence indicating possible infiltration attempts, and during periods of extremely high tide when the possibility of trawler infiltration is greatest.

The worth of the Black Pony patrols was proved on 6 May, when a flight of OV-10s spotted a large cargo sampan approximately 40 feet

3. Ibid.
4. CTF 116/CTF 115 msg 110723Z May 71
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long heading inland from the sea at the mouth of the Rach Muoi Du (VR 817 327). After obtaining proper clearances, the Black Ponies scored a direct hit on the craft, resulting in a large secondary explosion.

Also, on 27 May, Black Ponies placed strikes on a target in the Long Toan Secret Zone (XR 673 633). Upon reaching the target area, the aircraft observed a camouflaged 40 foot junk, several camouflaged sampans, and several structures. The strike resulted in five VC killed; the junk, four bunkers, and seven structures were destroyed. Two 20 foot sampans were heavily damaged, and one secondary explosion was observed.
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PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS AND CIVIC ACTION SUMMARY

Navy Psyops loudspeakers broadcasts and leaflet drops were at a low level this month due to rainy weather and reductions and relocation of Beach Jumper Unit One personnel and equipment at the various detachments. The SOLID ANCHOR BJU-J Detachment moved out during the month leaving one man at the recently turned over base. BJU detachments now consist of only one or two men working with operational and police units on broadcasts and leaflet drops in conjunction with ground troop operations. Requests for Psyops gear came to BJU-1 from Phu Quoc, Tan An, and USAF Psyops aircraft which have missing components not readily available through the supply system. Throughout the month BJU-1 attempted to supply these detachments as equipment became available.

Intelligence reports indicated during the month that the enemy has launched new terrorist attacks against civilians in South Vietnam and Laos in affirmation of his strength. However, Hoi Chans continued to rally during the month and attributed their decision to "chieu hoi" to allied Psyops broadcasts and leaflets in many cases. Ben Tre reported 26 ralliers during the first two weeks of the month, 30% due to Psyops, 30% tired of fighting, and 40% because too many GVN troops were in the area to freely operate.
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according to the Chieu Hoi Center in Ben Tre. The My Tho Chieu Hoi Center reported a record 80 ralliers for the period 17-29 May. Fifty of them mentioned inducement by leaflets and broadcasts.

There were many Hoi Chanhs this month all over the country in areas where there are usually no ralliers reported. On 20 May a man who claimed he was secretary for the Dong Hoa Village guerrilla unit rallied there to PF Platoon -12 and RF Company 361 troops. On 30 May another Hoi Chanh who stated she was a nurse for the Dong Hoa unit rallied at the village which is in the Can Gio District (YS 065 478), part of the Rung Sat Special Zone, where Psyops activities have been going on on a regular basis for several months and where the enemy has been active in recent road mining attempts (See April's Summary). Later that same afternoon the RSSZ Psyops team and one of the Hoi Chanhs conducted a 50 minute live loudspeaker broadcast from an Army Slick helo in the area around Dong Hoa, 30 kilometers southeast of LSB Nha Be, to encourage more enemy who wished to rally. On 22 May in An Xuyen Province near LSB Nam Can an enemy soldier rallied to the ARVN camp. Preliminary interrogation by VNN intelligence and U.S. Psyops/Polwar personnel indicated he was a low level worker from Rach Goc Hamlet (WQ 052 519). The Chieu Hoi Center in Ca Mau has reported
In Kien Giang Province at VS 847 221, 29 kilometers northwest of Rach Gia on 27 May, three VC males chieu hoied to RPD 58 PBRs, approaching in a sampan and surrendering a Mark 26 grenade. A debrief by RPD 58 sailors indicated that the Hoi Chanhs were members of the Hon Me Village Defense Force. The Hoi Chanhs were turned over to the Ninth ARVN Element as they appeared to have knowledge useful to the operation presently occurring in the Three Sisters AO.

USCGC MORGENTHAU (WHEC 722) continued to provide medical care for the people of the Gulf of Thailand Vietnamese Islands, treating over 200 people. MEDCAPS, with a Vietnamese corpsman supplied by the VNN liaison officer of the Coast Guard cutter and its medical staff participating, were conducted on 3 and 26 May at Poulo Dama, on 24 May at Hon Tre, and on 25 May at Hon Rai Islands. The smallpox vaccination program was continued at Poulo Dama where 30 people were immunized.

Seabee teams throughout the Delta at work on USAID pacification projects reported treating 826 medical patients and training 101 Vietnamese nationals during the month. Seabee civic action projects are discussed in the Naval Construction Forces section of the Surveillance.
Psyops personnel in Tan An reported 15 broadcast hours from helos, boats, and Jeeps, on Chieu Hoi and VCI blacklist themes during the month. In the My Tho AO, 39 hours of loudspeaker broadcasts were conducted by Jeep and 435,000 leaflets and booklets were distributed by hand. On 10 May, Psyops personnel worked with an ARVN Ranger Battalion in Cai Lai District attempting to persuade villagers to move from the fields to the canals, accompanied by the District Chief and the District Senior Advisor. During the last week of the month, the My Tho Psyops Team conducted five missions, including one quick reaction to an overrun PSDF outpost. At Ben Tre, a Psyops broadcast was made in a Vietnamese Marine Police boat targeting villagers and boaters along the river with a National Police tape.

At Binh Thuy a special leaflet was initiated to be used on Black Pony strikes, to be dropped through the message hole of the helo asking survivors to reconsider the Chieu Hoi Program. Moc Hoa reported no operations and the intention to relocate the Psyops BJU-1 detachment there, however, there were five Hoi Chanhs who rallied and all of them stated that they had heard Psyops broadcasts and seen leaflets.

Psychological operations continued to be conducted in the Fourth Coastal Zone areas north of the U Minh Forest and south along the
Gulf of Thailand coast to the Ca Mau Peninsula. At Chau Doc in the Tri Ton area (WS 520 006) two missions were conducted with Marine Police boats, one with a Chieu Hoi broadcast theme and the other exposing the ten most wanted VCI in the area and asking the populace to turn them in if their location was known. 26,000 leaflets asking information of VCI movement were dropped from helos and the Chieu Hoi Center reported 11 Hoi Chanhs. Rach Gia reported conducting broadcasts aboard Marine Police boats on the Can Gac (in the vicinity of recent boat minings), offering rewards for mine location and promulgating the success of GVN U Minh Campaign operations. The Chieu Hoi Center reported 25 Hoi Chanhs in one week of May, three of them attributable to Psyops. 200,000 leaflets (Chieu Hoi, personal testimony) were dropped from Seawolves on preplanned strike target areas. The Ca Mau BJU-1 detachment conducted field operations on Phu Quoc Island and in the U Minh Forest during the month. Psyops personnel participated in an ambush with the National Police Field Force on a U Minh convoy broadcasting the theme of watermine rewards. A USA advisor made a tape using the reputation of his counterpart at the 32nd Regiment to induce VC to Chieu Hoi. This operation took fire. In addition there was a quick reaction broadcast exploiting a recent Hoi Chanh who denounced his former ways and exposed VCI in his village.

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The dependent shelter construction program continued at a reduced pace during May due to the departure of the Seabee units, NMCB 3 and 74, tasked with construction of dependent shelters. CBMU 302 continued to work on dependent shelter units throughout the Delta (See Construction Forces Section of this Summary), reporting that the rate of construction in the future will depend largely upon the amount of VNN manpower participation in the project. Since 1 January, 1968, the combined efforts of the Vietnamese government and the U.S. Navy have added 3,199 new shelters to the then existing 2,699 shelters for a total inventory of 5,898 units (approximately 25% of the total VNN/VNMC requirement of 22,989 shelters). It is the current goal to add another 819 units by the end of June 1971. Twelve of the 36 sites programmed for the FY 71 funded dependent shelter program were reported as completed by 7 May, with an additional 13 sites currently under construction.

A total of 117 livestock projects of the VNN Food Supplement Program were in operation during the month. 20,000 broiler chickens were imported in April and another 20,000 in May, bringing the total of imported chicks to over 130,000. Eighty-four swine have been distributed from the Cam Ranh Bay distribution center. The Cuu Long center has farrowed five litters in the last two months, the largest litter being 12 living piglets. An incubator...
was purchased by the Helping Hand Foundation and assembled at the
Cuu Long center; the hatchery, with 1,250 parent stock chickens, is
estimated to be in full operation by July 1971. A feed mill is now in
operation at Cam Ranh Bay processing feed for the swine breeding
herd and for distribution centers at DaNang and An Thoi which has been
delayed due to lack of available land and CB construction teams.

VNN managed and operated fishing projects of the Food
Supplement Program are now in operation at 15 VNN bases. For
March and April, nearly 200 tons of fish were caught and sold to
VNN dependents and messes at about 1/10th the commercial
price resulting in a net savings to the VNN sailors of over 25,000,000
dollars.

The 1971 Government of Vietnam Community Defense and Local
Development Plan listed five priority information tasks. These
tasks represent the core of the Psyops effort for the VNN and are
as follows:

1. Phung Hoang - This entails a Viet Cong infrastructure
campaign to assist in the neutralization of all properly identified
communist political cadre in order to prevent them from undermining
the pacification effort.

2. People's Self-Defense Force - The role of the PSDF is
important to the achievement of security and must be understood by
3. Land-to-the-Tiller Program - The Land-to-the-Tiller Law was promulgated on March 26, 1970. It allows for the direct ownership of land cultivated by the farmer, and is one of the GVN's most powerful Psyops advantages.

4. Chieu Hoi - Strong emphasis continues in the efforts to induce VC to rally to the side of the GVN in an effort to bring peace to all parts of the country.

5. Veterans and War Widows - In this category are included those programs designed to alleviate the condition of disabled veterans and the dependents of all killed, wounded, or missing military personnel. Information concerning the rights to government benefits must reach this needy audience.
ACCELERATED TURNOVER PROGRAM AND TRAINING SUMMARY

The Accelerated Turnover Program continued its emphasis on ACTOVLOG in the month of May, but on a lower scale than in the preceding month. A second logistics support base was turned over at An Thoi, highlighting the month. Also, seven LCMs were turned over on the last day of the month. Explosive ordnance disposal responsibilities were shifted to the VNN on the first of the month, and Navy Seals and Harbor Clearance Units also were phasing out, with their corresponding VNN units taking on an increased load.

Logistics assets were turned over exclusively during the month. On 15 May the USN turned over the first refrigerated storage craft, the YFR-889, to the VNN Fleet Command at Nha Be. The craft was commanded by USN Chief Boatswains Mate A. Z. Goforth prior to turnover, while the new commanding officer of the craft was VNN Dai-Uy (LT) Teng Phuoc Hai who had graduated from the VNN OTC at Nha Trang in 1965. The YRF-889 was built in October 1945 and was recommissioned for duty in Vietnam in October 1966. Throughout its five-year tour of duty the ship had on numerous occasions engaged in combat action with the enemy, and was a recipient of the Navy Unit Commendation.

On the 31st of May seven LCMs were turned over to the
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VNN Logistics Support Command. Two LCM-8s and two pickets were turned over at the DaNang Logistics Support Base. An LCM-3, an LCM-6, and an LCM-8 were turned over at Nha Be. Finally, two LCM-3s were turned over at the Logistics Support Base at Dong Tam.

The achievement of another major milestone in the building of a self-sufficient, viable Vietnamese Navy occurred on 25 May when the Logistics Support Base at An Thoi on Phu Quoc Island was turned over. The base supports coastal surveillance forces assigned to the VNN Coastal Flotilla 4. For the past five years, An Thoi had been a key base for allied coastal patrol forces operating along the Gulf of Thailand coastline of Vietnam. Logistic support bases are the largest and most advanced naval installations in South Vietnam. They provide major overhaul services for river and coastal combat craft and are major supply stock points for supporting less sophisticated bases in their areas. The USN had already turned over 16 smaller bases in addition to the logistic support bases and had transferred 846 combat and logistic support vessels to the VNN by the end of May.

On 28 May the OP base at Chu Lai was turned over to the VNN. At the time of turnover, base equipment and real property (if not previously signed over) is transferred, and a bilingual turnover
Near Admiral McManus proceeding to the ceremony for the turnover of the Logistic Support Base at An Thoi, where he signed the turnover document.
agreement is executed. Following the event, the USN functions in only an advisory role.

On 21 May, the VNN OCS Class number 9 graduated at Newport, Rhode Island. The class was 70 strong, and underwent the same program that American officer candidates went through.

On the first of May the VNN assumed all EOD responsibilities from the USN in a ceremony at Cam Ranh Bay, completing the transfer of individual EOD team responsibilities to the VNN. The USN continued to maintain one mobile two-man EOD advisory element within each Military Region. In May, the VNN EOD teams were operating at full capacity. They deployed 11 EOD teams of five men each, plus one fast reaction team of seven men in Saigon. All personnel had completed training by 30 April, and were EOD qualified. On 8 May a new EOD class graduated at Cam Ranh Bay, putting enough new men in the program that a new evaluation system could begin, with poor performers weeded out of the program. The VNN EOD personnel have been all volunteers, and were screened through a 16 week period of strenuous training. It is not surprising, then, that the VNN EOD teams were reported as being excellent. Their living and working with their American advisors had produced superb results. In each case of removing mines - one
in Qui Nhon, two in Nha Trang, and one in Vung Tau - the VNN EOD teams performed their duties in a most professional manner. The VNN EOD teams report administratively to CTF 214, and operationally to the VNN commander of the tactical area of operational responsibility in which they are assigned.

The ACTOVRAD program proceeded on schedule during the month with some delays while material shipments were awaited. On 10 May ACTOVRAD site 10, on "Monkey Mountain" northwest of DaNang, received sniper fire, wounding one man in the leg. The fire was apparently harassment by dissident local woodcutters and hunters, and not by the VC.
* Base already turned over
During May Logistics Assistance Teams were created to supplement advisory personnel at Navy bases throughout the Delta as they are rapidly turned over to the Vietnamese. The Vietnamese supply system has been a problem that has irked the support efforts for months. Necessary supplies and repair parts have been unavailable through Vietnamese Navy supply channels which are sometimes unknown. The problem is becoming more serious as the responsibilities for more support bases are assumed by the Vietnamese Navy and as the Americans go home.

On 1 May COMNAVFORV addressed a message to EB COs:

"CHNAVADVGRP is now in the process of reassigning a large proportion of our operational advisors to new duties in the Vietnamese logistics system. This drastic reorganization of the Naval Advisory Group was not a decision taken lightly or in haste. It is increasingly evident that serious deficiencies in every aspect of logistics pose a grave threat to the continuation of VNN operations. It is for this reason that operational advisors individually and in teams have been assigned to supplement your efforts."¹

Teams of up to 40 men were formed at ten LSB’s and six other bases. Seven five-man inventory teams were set up to keep a check of

1. COMNAVFORV msg 010051Z MAY 71

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wall to wall inventories of material and equipment at these bases. SA ISB Cat Lai was enthusiastic about the additional personnel to assist with the many CTF 214 units supported by his base: MIDs 93 and 91, LDNN SEALs, EOD, and Salvage teams, and RPD 51 with 149 boats in need of repair. SA ISB Dong Tam also welcomed the idea as a way to prepare the base's repair facility for turnover to the Vietnamese Navy and help with the backlog of repair work. SA ISB Qui Nhon however reported that the logistics assistance team concept was a step in the wrong direction which would lead to more dependence upon U.S. supply assets. He went on to point out that former boat riders would make the worst kind of logistics advisors. Because of previous rapport with the crews they would be under constant pressure to take short cuts and get supplies for the boats.

The highlight of the month for NSA and associated support commands was the visit of Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Chief of Naval Operations, who arrived on 27 May to make his first trip here since his tenure as COMNAVFORV which ended just over a year ago. Meeting the Admiral at the airport and accompanying him on tour was Rear Admiral Chon, Vietnamese Navy Chief of Operations and Zumwalt's friend and former counterpart. Also greeting "Big Z" like an old friend at each base he visited were hundreds of young
Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr. and Rear Admiral Robert S. Salzer, past and present commanders of U.S. naval forces in Vietnam, take advantage of the solitude of their airplane to discuss their recent stop at Nam Can naval base.
Navymen who had never met him but feel they know him through
the rapport he had established with them and their hair in the renown
"Z-gram" messages concerning "chicken" Navy regulations. In
Saigon Zumwalt met with Defense Minister Nguyen Van Vy, General
Abrams, and Ambassadors Ellsworth Bunker and Samuel D. Berger.

During his tour of Vietnam, Admiral Zumwalt inspected projects
which had been started during his time as COMNAVFORV and
CHNAVADVGRP from September 30, 1968 to May 15, 1970. It was
during this period that initial phases of the Navy's Vietnamization
and Operation Helping Hand Programs began. At one stop he was given
a chicken and at another, two bottles of Nuoc Mam (fish sauce, Vietnam's
national condiment). The "pigs and chickens" animal husbandry
projects, which are now underway at 49 Naval bases in the Republic
of Vietnam, are part of Operation Helping Hand. The operation was
started by Admiral Zumwalt in late 1969 and is designed to raise the
standard of living and to improve the diet of Vietnamese navymen and
their families through raising small livestock and building adequate
housing for them on their bases. At An Thoi Naval Base, a sign
reading "Z-houses, pigs, fishes, chickens--a better life for the
Vietnamese Navy" greeted Admiral Zumwalt.

At each stop the Admiral talked with USN advisors and held
During his stop at An Thoi naval base on Phu Quoc Island in the Gulf of Thailand, Admiral Zumwalt received a 15-pound chicken as a gift from Vietnamese Navy dependents there. Zumwalt originated the Navy's "pigs and chickens" program.
Admiral Zumwalt reminded U.S. Navymen that many of their fellow sailors had served and died in Vietnam to help the Vietnamese people. He told them that we are now witnessing the successful results of those sacrifices as the Vietnamese become more able to defend themselves and more Americans leave. Admiral Zumwalt's tour lasted two weeks and included stops in Hawaii, Australia, Japan, and aboard ships of the 7th Fleet. He spent four days in Vietnam.

The drug amnesty program, which gives drug users 30 days (ending June 30) to turn themselves in for treatment without fear of prejudice or discrimination, was announced by Admiral Zumwalt at a press conference in Saigon on 30 May at Tan Son Nhut Air Base. The program officially started on 1 June but one man already had turned himself in under the pilot program in Binh Thuy when Admiral Zumwalt announced it there. The drug amnesty people will be rehabilitated aboard the APL s 21 and 30 moored at LSB Nha Be. The Navy has two other pilot amnesty programs underway - one at Naval Air Station Miramar, near San Diego, California, and the other at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. A declaration of intent to cooperate fully in efforts to rehabilitate himself (user) constitutes sufficient evidence of sincerity and is the theme for admittance to the program.
Admiral Zumwalt, while sampling cake baked in his honor, talks with members of U.S. Navy SEAL Team One during his stop at Nam Can naval base. The team members are, from left, Chief Petty Officer J.S. Harris, Lieutenant Junior Grade N.E. Walsh and Lieutenant C.H. Ward.
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During the month three NSA detachments were disestablished and an LSB turned over to the Vietnamese Navy. LSB An Thoi on Phu Quoc Island was turned over on 25 May. For the past five years it has been a key base for allied coastal patrol forces operating along the Gulf of Thailand coastline of Vietnam (now Vietnamese Navy Coastal Flotilla Four) and the second one turned over under the Vietnamization Program. During the ceremony, five American Navymen were presented medals by the VNN. LCDR Michael B. Andrasko, Deputy Commander of the base, was also awarded the Bronze Star by Admiral McManus, COMNAVSUPPACT, Saigon.

NSA detachments at Sa Dec, Ben Luc, and Cat Lo were disestablished on 10, 15, and 30 May, respectively. NSA personnel were reassigned to other detachments such as the newly commissioned ISB Nam Can. Some residual personnel such as HAL-3 Detachment Four at Ben Luc remained at the bases. The Cat Lo disestablishment meant that CO NSAD Cat Lo became the Senior Advisor to the LSB there as the Vietnamese assumed entire operational control.

NSA Saigon and NSF DaNang also lost the services of several support ships and craft during May as U.S. Navy assets continued to be turned over or redeployed from Vietnam. At the first of the month DaNang's floating drydock, the AFDL 23, was taken under tw...
by the fleet tug USS MOLALA (ATF 106) for delivery to Subic Bay, after having served in DaNang for over five years. Also on the first of May USS SANCTUARY (AH 17) ended a four year tour as the hospital ship for the First Coastal Zone, leaving DaNang for decommissioning in Alameda, California. The hospital ship had treated more than 23,000 American armed forces, allied troops, and civilians since 1967.

Three NSAS support ships, USS SPHINX (ARL-24), USS HUNTERDON COUNTY (AGP 838), and USS HOLMES COUNTY (LST 836), departed Vietnam for the last time as USN assets during May. HOLMES COUNTY was relieved by USS WHITFIELD COUNTY (LST 1169) as the SOLID ANCHOR (THD IV) Support LST on 9 May. HAL-3 Detachment Six helicopters moved from HUNTERDON COUNTY to Phu Loi before the ship's departure for Hong Kong. Admiral McManus congratulated HUNTERDON COUNTY and SPHINX sailors on their competence and dedication during the past years. SPHINX has served for three years as a repair ship in Vietnam and has been awarded the Presidential and Navy Unit Citations. In addition, YFR 889 was turned over to become HQ 490 at Nha Be on 15 May and assigned to Fleet Command. YFR 889 was built in 1945 and recommissioned for Vietnam duty in October 1966.
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NSA detachments suffered only a few hostile accidents during May but several craft were sunk at LSB piers. On 1 May Alfa Boat HQ 5129 was sunk while alongside the LSB Dong Tam pier, just after having completed overhaul; sea valves had been left open.

A PBR of RPD 57, HQ 7620, sunk at the LSB Nha Be pier on 13 May; the pier watch was working on rigging the eductor to another boat which was taking water when he noticed the 7620 going down. Radios and guns were removed and the boat was pumped, floated, and removed by the next morning. At LSB Dong Tam on 13 May, repairs on HQ 7540 were completed; the craft was placed in the water and was found the next day resting vertically on the bottom. A VNN Alfa Boat HQ 5154 was sunk while alongside USS ASKARI (ARL-30) near Dong Tam in 24 feet of water while awaiting repairs on 17 May.

The Senior Advisor to the VNN Logistics Support Command pointed to the causes of such sinkings: "During the period from 16 August 1969 to 9 March 1971, 40% of the VNN craft lost were sunk as a result of improper damage control procedures."

OP Base My Tho reported the mortaring of the area at XR 496 444 in Dinh Tuong Province adjacent to the Province Chief's Headquarters and 1000 meters north of the OP Base on 4 May. There

2. SA VNN LOGSUPFCOM msg 180654Z May 1971

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were two 82mm mortar rounds received and no damage or casualties resulted. An NSF Security man, BM1 Owen A. Monk, was wounded by sniper fire at ACTOVRAO Site #2 (BT 092 837) on DaNang's Monkey Mountain on 10 May. The fire was believed to be from individual woodcutters or hunters rather than from the enemy. On 19 May the subject man was returned to duty.

The only major offensive incident occurred on 28 May at 0320H when the YRBM 21, command post for Cambodian convoy operations moored five kilometers north of Tan Chau at WS 229 991, received six 75 mm recoiless rockets, two of which scored hits which resulted in the total destruction of one Seawolf UH-1B helo and shrapnel wounds to five U.S. sailors, one serious. The fire came from an estimated VC company located on the east bank at WS 239 992. PBRs on patrol immediately commenced suppressive fire, valiantly drawing fire from the YRBM. (SA CTF 218 later recommended the patrol officer of one PBR, Aspirant Le Thanh Tuyen, for the Bronze Star Medal). The enemy then attacked a PF outpost located at WS 240 990 at 0330H. Seawolves from Detachment Five arrived at 0338H and commenced putting in strikes at the request of the PF outpost and with clearance from Hung Nhu District. Black Ponies arrived at 0405H, illuminated the area, and put in strikes. At 0413H
three 2.75mm rockets impacted about 50 meters south of the Tan Chau OP Base perimeter, resulting in three VN civilians wounded, one seriously; the source of this fire was thought to be from the Black Ponies. By 0415H the enemy broke the attack on the outpost and retreated northeast.

On 29 May an incident of theft of Navy base supplies occurred which illustrates another problem which constantly threatens the success of the Vietnamization effort. A Coastal Group 36 gate sentry observed an LDNN truck departing the base with 25 bags of cement, part of the material for dependent housing construction which had been turned over to the Senior Advisor of ISB Long Phu for safe keeping until other units continued the job begun by recently redeployed Seabees. The sentry reported the matter to the commanding officer of the ISB, and the CO discussed the matter with the LDNN Petty Officer in Charge, who said that the guilty member was indebted to a villager for 10,000 to 20,000 piasters and had sold cement to pay the debt. The Senior Advisor requested an investigation and appropriate disciplinary action, neither of which was reported by month's end.

The drug problem in Vietnam received additional attention this month in the form of an investigation of marijuana usage among crewmen of USS SATYR (ARL 23). Several months ago a Navyman from...
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the ship on liberty in Long Xuyen passed out presumably from use of the drug. An investigation led to the apprehension of 15 other crewmembers of SATYR almost all of whom were in possession of marijuana, which is readily available in the Long Xuyen bars. The subject men were transferred to Naval Station, San Francisco on 17 May.

Administrative highlights during the month included the commencement of separate messing of Vietnamese and U.S. Naval personnel at the various LSBs and ISEs throughout the country and the beginning of the gradual replacement of MPC paper change (5¢, 25¢, etc.) with hard U.S. coins. Throughout the month several departments of NSF DaNang vacated Camp Tien Sha and moved to the annex across the road, making ready more buildings at Camp Tien Sha to be remodeled for dependent housing.

On 1 May, CAPT E. P. Travers relieved CAPT R. L. Dise as Deputy SA to the VNN LSC and Chief of Staff to NSAS. On 18 May, CDR Daniel J. Moss was relieved by CDR Allen L. Bader as the commanding officer of LSB Nha Be. CDR Moss was presented with the Vietnamese Medal of Honor First Class from Captain Nguyen Van Lich, the commanding officer of VNN LSC, for his assistance during the initial phases of the co-manning of the base and his promotion of civic action programs for the civilian populace of Nha Be. On 4 May LCDR C. W. Albaugh relieved LT
Distinguished visitors to NSA and detachments included a party of two Assistant Secretaries of Defense who visited Saigon, Cam Ranh Bay, and DaNang from 1 to 7 May. Secretary Barry Shillito was briefed on ACTOV status by RADM Salzer and RADM McManus. Secretary Edward J. Sheridan, Deputy for installations and housing, concerned himself during the visit with installations turned over to ARVN units. Congressional delegates Frank M. Clark (D-Pa.) and Philip E. Ruppe (R-Mich.) visited Vietnam at the end of the month for the purpose of observing operations and obtaining briefings, with special interest in Coast Guard operations. They visited Cam Ranh Bay and Cat Lai. On 12 May Captain John F. Riley, USN, Head of the Assignment Section of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, visited DaNang and other detachments with several assistants to discuss with Navymen new assignments of duty after the Vietnam tour.

The following is a list of support ships serving during May on resupply and afloat repair operations for NSA:

**USS ASKARI (ARL 30)**
**USS SPHINX (ARL 24)**
**USS SATYR (ARL 23)**
**USS PARK COUNTY (LST 1077)**
**USS TUTUILA (ARG 4)**

Dong Tam
Song Ong Doc - Vung Tau-depart
RVN
Long Xuyen
Vung Tau
Nha Be

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USS COHOES (ANL 78) spent the first part of the month repairing POL lines off Chu Lai and later departed for overhaul in Subic Bay. A leak in the JP-4 fuel line off Tan May was discovered on 12 May and USS CURRENT (ARS 22) rushed to the scene to begin repairs. During the month ASKARI reported completing work requests on 28 boats, making 76 dives for underwater inspections, and lifting 17 boats. On 25 May, 18 OV-10 aircraft were offloaded from USS OKINAWA (LPH 3) and towed ten miles to the U.S. Naval Air Facility at Cam Ranh Bay in a combined operation with Army MP and VNN harbor security units providing traffic control and protection.
NAVAL CONSTRUCTION FORCES

During May NMCB Five, a force of 362 men, continued work on projects begun by the two NMCBs which departed last month at Ta Kou (ACTOVRAD site #9), Mui Dinh (ACTOVRAD site #8), and ISB Ca Mau. By 26 May, only one man from the Third Naval Construction Brigade was left in the Republic of Vietnam. CBMU 302 continued to render technical assistance for VNN self-help dependent shelter construction at various locations throughout the country and worked on several new projects during the month. NMCB Ten, the main body of which is deployed to Okinawa, has two teams working in Vietnam on USAID pacification community projects. Team 1019 at My Tho (XS 497 455) and Team 1020 at Go Cong City (XS 842 462). On 31 May at the Bien Hoa Seabee Center, CDR Robert J. McHugh, Jr., CEC, USN, relieved CDR R. A. Schrade, Jr., CEC, USN, as Commanding Officer of NMCB Five.

By the end of the month NMCB Five, Detail Bronco, 71 men, at the Ta Kou radar installation, had completed 96% of the temporary camp there and 75% of the upgrading of Rt. 341 leading to the site. There were only two mining incidents reported this month on this road which resulted in some damage but no casualties. On the
afternoon of 24 May a road crew, returning on Rt. 341 during a rain storm, detonated a freshly planted mine (20 pounds) at ZS 138 950 with a lowboy trailer. When the explosion occurred, automatic weapons fire was heard, but a later survey of the area showed no indication of any enemy and it was supposed that the fire came from RF flank security troops. Repairs to the wheels of the trailer were made on site. Two days later, on Rt. 341, at ZS 16 94, the third truck in a line of trucks hauling rock detonated a mine which damaged the truck's rear axle and wheels and left a crater six feet in diameter. No casualties were sustained in the incident.

NMCB Five, Detail Maverick, at the Mui Dinh ACTOVRAO site, completed 57% of the roadwork there during the month. No hostile incidents were reported, however, there was concern during the month as to the logistics support of the remote site, located 15 kilometers south of Phan Rang. The unit is supplied with repair parts, mail, and food, by means of Phan Rang Sector helos on an available basis. Bulk cargo arrives by LST or YFU which takes five days from Saigon. At landlocked Ta Kou, 15 miles southwest of Phan Thiet, all supplies come by truck convoy, slow but adequate support except during the monsoon season rains when the roads are sometimes impassable. The assistance of USN helos that
operate from Tan Son Nhut to resupply USN and VNN units in MRs Three and Four was considered.

NMCB Five, Detail Mustang, 86 men, at ISB Ca Mau, completed 92% of the temporary camp during the month and 23% of the ACTOV base facility. The RMK well-drilling crew arrived on site and construction of the well was reported as proceeding on schedule. Another detail, Colt, began ACTOV work in Quang Xuyen District (RSSZ), arriving at the site on 23 May with a pile driving barge from Nha Be to construct a pier for the Marine advisors.

During May, COMNAVFORV tasked Seabees with additional projects at ACTOV facilities where shortfalls were discovered after acceptance by the Vietnamese Navy. NMCB Five, Detail Stallion, was instructed to rework the POL pumping system, construct a POL rocket screen, install a pier water system and hot water heaters in the advisor’s mess, correct pier access ramp structural deficiencies, lower perimeter lights, and miscellaneous electrical work at OP Base Tan Chau. The projects were begun on 20 May. Detail Stallion was also tasked with installing pier lighting at ISB Cho Mol. At the recently turned over ISB Nam Can an official inspection team discovered several shortfalls existing in the pier and ammi drydock construction, dependent shelters, and the POL system. Seabees of Detail Stallion were tasked to work
with private contractors on this project. USA Public Works was assisting in the completion of base electrical distribution and generation systems. Vietnamese navymen were to stabilize the runway, install a sewage lift pump, and complete a waster catchment system. COMNAVFORV also recommended self-help work by the VNN officer-in-charge at Chau Doc such as grating ports for stoves, stanchions on piers, cement splash blocks, and hose racks. The Vector Admiral to Or Base Chau Doc responded that Seabee assistance in material and planning was necessary as the project was beyond VNN capabilities.

During May CBMU 302 continued dependent shelter projects at Rach Gia (17 under construction, 50% complete), Quang Ngai (16 under construction, 70% complete), An Thoi (26 under construction, 10% completed), Thuan An (37 under construction, 42% complete). DaNang (170 units of the 500 under construction were turned over to N52 DaNang on 20 May). At the DaNang and Cam Ranh Bay sites the VNN are heading the projects with 165 and 115 sailors, respectively, with the assistance of 23 Seabees in DaNang and four at Cam Ranh Bay. At the Cam Ranh Bay site, 273 dependent shelter units are slated to be built, and 187 stood at the end of the month almost completed. CBMU 302 Seabees were also called upon to render technical assistance for VNN self-help.
construction of 16 dependent shelters at Chu Lai as well as repairing 14 already built by filling in rear porch areas and building a retaining wall. Work began on 24 May on dependent shelters at ISB Cat Lai for disabled veterans by VNN sailors with Seabee assistance. 25,000 square meters of land was procured months ago and a small section has been filled in to a suitable elevation for the shelters to be constructed.

CBMU 302 NavCat (Community Action Team) #7, eight men, completed the assigned seahuts at Dong Tam on 14 May, and NavCat #17, 27 men, completed a berthing facility on 17 May at Rach Soi. CBMU 302 Seabees were also at work during May on the administration building and perimeter lighting and flag mess hall at Binh Thuy, the Cam Ranh Bay mess hall, and a VNN warehouse at the Saigon shipyard.

Seabee team 4006 relieved Seabee Team 0107 in Tan An City (XS 535 655) on 7 May; Seabee Team 6206 relieved Seabee Team 0106 at Ham Tam City (ZS 019 823) on 11 May. On 8 May Seabee Team 1020 closed the team compound at Phu Vinh City (XR 463 973) and reopened the compound at Go Cong City, Go Cong Province. During May, detached Seabee teams completed 15 projects. Team 0318 completed a 4 x 10 meter warehouse addition in Kien Hoa Province, 0319 completed two ten ton bridges in Long Khanh Province and a 6 x 6 meter dispensary, and 7409 completed a 10 x 10 meter
school addition in Kien Phong Province. In civic actions, Seabee Teams 0318 and 0518 installed playground equipment at local hospitals and orphanages in Kien Hoa and Ba Xuyen Provinces. Seabee Teams 0319 and 1020 graded roads and cleared land in Long Khanh and Go Cong Provinces. Seabee Team 0518 performed water system repairs, and Seabee Team 0319 installed four culverts.

SW3 Kenneth Marvin Hatcher, a Seabee who died last month in a light airplane crash, was posthumously recommended for the Navy Achievement Medal with Combat Distinguishing Device. His work was representative of the total Seabee effort in Vietnam. The proposed citation for the award read in part: "During the period November 1970 to April 1971 Petty Officer Hatcher was assigned to Seabee Team 0319 located at Xuan Loc City, Long Khanh Province, Republic of Vietnam. While serving as the team steel worker, Hatcher assisted in the productive and effective team construction program in support of the pacification and rural development programs of the government of Vietnam. In Long Khanh Province he made significant contributions to the construction of an extensive road culvert project and a shower facility at a local orphanage. Also, he performed welding and steelwork construction on two 10 meter heavy duty steel truss bridges,"
and a dam sluicegate. Hatcher provided all steelworking and welding support to 12 completed projects and five in progress. In conjunction with his steelworker tasks, Hatcher supervised the training of one Vietnamese steelworker trainee. Through his sincere interest Hatcher achieved an unusual rapport with his trainee and consequently was able to instruct at an accelerated pace."

Additional kudos also went to LTJG Robert L. Harman who received a Navy Commendation Medal as OIC of NavCat #8 in Cuu Long from March 1970 to March 1971. He was responsible for the construction of 192 dependent shelters for the VNN, and organizing and deploying a team of 45 men and construction equipment to accomplish the mission. He also supported the Navy's Project Protein by providing animal shelters vital to upgrading the Vietnamese diet. BU2 Ernest Ramey received the Navy Achievement Medal while serving as crew leader with CBMU 302's NavCat #6 in An Thoi from February to December 1970. Using an inexperienced crew, he directed the construction of two housing projects and two schools with maximum efficiency.

1. CBPACDET RVN msg 082344Z May 1971
OPERATIONAL ORGANIZATION
TF 21/22

JCS
GEN VIEN

COMTHO (CMH,VN)
RADM, CHON

COMTHO 15/TF 213
CAPT, CHI
CAPT, GANNSTROM

COMTHO 21/TF 213
CDR, NGUYEN
CDR, STEWART

COMTHO 5/TF 241
CDR, PHI
CDR, WERNDLI

COMTHO 7/TF 241
CDR, LUU
CDR, BILWIN

COMTHO 9/TF 241
CDR, YEN
LT, FLIS

COMTHO 9/CMH 213
CDR, LONG
CDR, COUSINS

COMTHO 17/TF 210
CAPT, THONG
CAPT, GIBSON

COMTHO 18/TF 210
CAPT, PHU
CDR, WRIGHT

COMTHO 19/TF 217
CDR, LAI
LT, BROWN

COMTHO 20/TF 217
LT, LO
LT, SNYDER

CG MR I
LT, GEN, MINH
LT, GEN, DOVIVN

CG MR II
MAJ, GEN, DLU
MR, VANH

CG MR III
LT, GEN, MINH
MAJ, GEN, WASSERSTAFF

CTF 227/CMD D
CDR, PHI
LCDR, GUAL

CTF 221/1 CZ
CAPT, TUCAI
CDR, HOLKIRD

CTF 222/2 CZ
CDR, HUE
CDR, JEFFRIES

CTF 223/3 CZ
CDR, VIEN
CDR, SULLIVAN

CTF 224/4 CZ
CAPT, KIEM
CDR, SHINE

APENDIX I

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