Another project, the Dependent Shelter Program is a very important part of the VNN Welfare Program. In June, 1970, the Secretary of Defense formalized a plan whereby the U.S. would provide support, essentially in the form of construction materials and technical supervision, for the construction of 100,000 dependent shelters at the rate of 20,000 units per year over a five year period (1971-1975). The VNN/VNMC allocation was subsequently determined by JGS/MACV to be 2,000 units per year. A cost of $600 per unit was applied to the overall program. These units were to be built by Seabees, by VNN self help, and by lump sum and labor service contracting. However, the continued Seabee withdrawal from Vietnam and the limited VNN participation in the program due to operational and higher priority commitments, left contracting the best hope for meeting the new FY 72 Dependent Shelter Program goal of approximately 5000 total units. To date, the Seabees have completed 2528 units and are tasked to complete 972 additional units using labor service contracts to assist for 657 of these. Lump sum contracts will probably be used to complete the remaining 1500 units.

In August, the Seabees of CBMU 302 finished construction of the dependent housing at Rach Soi. By the end of the month, 26 families had moved into the new construction, with 10 more preparing to move.
The Seabees accomplished the main construction with the Vietnamese providing touch up work.

In the field of PSYWAR, as of 3 August, all Beach Jumper detachments ceased operations. All personnel and equipment was transferred to Binh Thuy. During the remainder of August, all BJU PSYOPS equipment underwent maintenance and then was turned over to the U.S. Navy POLWAR advisors throughout Vietnam, primarily in the Delta. Also during August, ATF 211 assumed POLWAR advisory responsibility for Ca Mau, as well as Dong Tam, until the construction of ISB Ca Mau at which time a POLWAR advisor will be assigned to Ca Mau. The POLWAR advisory responsibility there was formerly held by SA RIVPATCMD.
ACCELERATED TURNOVER PROGRAM AND TRAINING SUMMARY

The month of August did not show great strides in the ACTOV Program, as ten of the support bases were busy preparing for turnover in September. However, ten logistics and support craft were turned over during the month, with 86 craft remaining, as 110 craft had already been turned over.

On 20 August, two LCM-8s, one a minidock, were turned over to the VNN LSC at DaNang. On 31 August a utility boat was also turned over at DaNang, and an LCM-8 minidock was turned over in "as is" condition, with overhaul repairs by the USN due to occur in the following three months. Again at the end of the month, the Logistic Support Base at Nha Be witnessed the turnover of six craft, including an LCM-8, an LCM-3, three LCM-6s, and an LCM-3 (pusher). The last of the USN LCM-8s for turnover was transferred at Nha Be.

Outside of the logistics arena, two Army PBRs and their portable support facilities were turned over to Harbor Defense at Cat Lai on 23 August. They kept their previous mission of waterborne security for Cat Lai Harbor area, but dropped the mission of armed escort for ammo barge town. The Army kept the latter mission for the while, until a sufficient number of boats could be turned over.
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turned over to the VNN for them to assume the ammo escort mission.

On 18 August the U.S. Navy turned over the second in a series of ACTORAD radar sites it is building for the VNN. Located atop Monkey Mountain overlooking DaNang Harbor, the site is part of the network of radar stations which will eventually cover all of the 1,200 mile coastline of South Vietnam. The sites function as an early warning system against enemy attempts to infiltrate men and supplies from the sea. Naval vessels supplement the system by responding to calls to intercept and identify suspected vessels. ACTORAD Site #2 has three American naval advisors on hand; otherwise, it is manned and operated by Vietnamese sailors.

During the Vietnamization of the naval war in Vietnam, the Vietnamese have been undermanned and undertrained for the tasks newly allotted them. Despite this handicap, they have proved sufficiently capable of meeting ACTOV deadlines, while the numerous schools continue to remove the deficit of trained men. On 12 August, at the Saigon Naval Training Center, 39 VNN LDOs were graduated in Class 6/70, with RADM Chon presiding. On 19 August, 69 graduates of Tran Hung Dao Class XI were graduated in Saigon with Commodore Tanh, Deputy CNO, VNN, presiding. A total of 673 personnel have successfully completed the OCS
American navy men furl the colors at ACTOVRA D site #2 atop Monkey Mountain in Danang as Vietnamese sailors prepare to raise their flag. Attendees at the ceremony included (l to r) CAPT E. J. Mountford, USN, prospective Commanding Officer of Naval Support Facility, Danang, CDR P. McLaird, USN, Senior Advisor, First Coastal Zone, CAPT L.G. Cutchall, USN, ACTOVRA D Project Officer, CAPT Ho Van Ky Thoai, VNN, Commodore, First Coastal Zone, CAPT R.A. Paddock, USN, Commanding Officer, Naval Support Facility, Danang, and CDR Tran Phuoc Du, VNN, Commanding Officer, LSB Danang.
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training program thus far out of a planned total of 750. On 27 August the OCS Class XII graduated at Newport, R.I.

The Naval Training Center at Cam Ranh Bay graduated 591 enlisted personnel from several schools during the month. 19 August marked the graduation of Petty Officer Class 2C/71 with 175 students. Recruit Class 79, with 304 students, graduated on 25 August. Class 4C/71, with 160 students, graduated on 27 August. Since VNN personnel are generally serving for the duration of the war, the new personnel assets can be considered to be filling gaps already existing in the Navy, as they rarely have to serve as replacements.
The VNN supply system received adrenalin from various U.S. Naval Advisory ideas during the month: The new VNN Field Supply Procedures were disseminated for implementation at the support bases; stock purification projects were completed on some bases; two more logistics support base supply departments were turned over in August; while requisition backlogs were eliminated by a new Delta trucking contract. The Accelerated PBR and RAC Overhaul Program, in its second month, was already slipping on the ambitious deadlines set, but the facilities were achieving notably beyond expectations.

The Accelerated River Patrol Boat and River Assault Craft Overhaul Program ambitiously programmed the VNN repair facilities to overhaul all rivercraft by 31 March 1972; one half of the rivercraft are scheduled to be repaired at the onset of the dry season in October. This required the systematic overhaul of 239 PBRs and 215 RACs. To complete the program, a total of 504 boats, or almost one-third of the total VNN floating assets, had to be overhauled by the end of March 1972. This entailed 56 overhauls every month, or two per day. It was planned to overhaul each PBR in 15 days, and each RAC in 45 days. In addition to the overhaul project, the repair facilities were still tasked with performing restricted availabilities and overhauls of U.S., Cambodian, and Thai craft. The overhaul effort came very

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close to absorbing the total repair capability of the ISBs and LSBs concerned.

The overhaul program plowed through its second month, with slippage in deadlines already apparent, as many boats required something closer to "remanufacture" than to "overhaul." Still, the achievement of the repair facilities throughout the Delta was notable. At LSB Binh Thuy the advisors and the VNN sailors were both working overtime on the project. After specialists in fiberglass and wood hull repair, engine, pump, weapons, and electronics repair finished their jobs, the vessels were essentially like new. The VNN engineers at the Binh Thuy shop rebuilt patrol boat engines to within tolerances of new engines (from 3 to 5 thousandths of an inch), an effort comparable to that of the American advisors. SA RPD 62 msg 060903Z AUG 71 cited the achievement: "The first PBRs... returned from overhaul at Binh Thuy on 31 July 1971 and were inspected on 02 August 1971... It is gratifying to originator that all five boats were in perfect material condition. The overhaul was complete and of excellent quality. Not one discrepancy was noted during the inspection. The advisor who remained with the boats during the overhaul reported that he received excellent cooperation from both the Vietnamese Navy repair organization and the Repair advisors... It is a pleasure to observe..."
the results of the excellent workmanship." DEPCOMTHD noted with concern that the deadlines were slipping at LSB Dong Tam by 18 August. Since initiation of the program, Dong Tam had completed 12 river boats and six PBRs, though their pace should have turned through 15 of each. Deadline slippage was a reality everywhere, and it was not without good reasons. At LSB Nha Be, for example, the repair department was manned at 57% of allowance, while the rest of the base enjoyed 100% manning levels. When Nha Be was a U.S. Naval Base, there were over 350 Americans at the repair facility, and overhaul of a PBR was scheduled for 30 days of work by these trained personnel. The undermanned and undertrained VNNs are now expected to tackle the same boat in one half the time. The Americans are helping now, with 90 advisors in the department at Nha Be remaining, but by January the withdrawals will sap their strength to 40 men. To overhaul both engines, both Jacuzzi pumps, and to take out all the electrical gear, all with a two week deadline, would be asking much in the best of circumstances. The overhaul program was begun with the understanding that its deadline was only marginally feasible, and with the improved supply support appearing, as well as some heartening VNN enthusiasm, the program appears to be headed for meaningful results.

On 2 August the Vietnamese National Railways began a regularly
scheduled contractor operated trucking delivery service to the LSBs and ISBs in MRs II and IV. This service operates on a seven day schedule and transports material from Saigon to the LSB/ISBs. All backlog from Delta bases were thereby eliminated.

The rewarehousing and supply record improvement pilot project begun at LSB Dong Tam on 9 July was completed on 6 August. At the completion of the stock purification project, the new VNN Field Supply Procedures for LSB/ISBs were implemented following a week of training. As a fitting conclusion, the Supply Department was turned over to the VNN on 6 August. The same series of events occurred at LSB Binh Thuy, culminating with turnover of the Supply Department there on 18 August, and bringing the total VNN operated Supply Departments to 12 (4 LSBs/8 ISBs).

The VNN Field Supply Procedures for LSB/ISBs were distributed on 6 August during a joint USN/VNN Supply Conference in Saigon during which VNN supply officers and USN supply advisors were given instructions on the new procedures. Implementation was expected on all bases by 26 September, 1971. The procedure will be implemented following a week's on-site training by a USN/VNN Field Assistance Team (FAST) at each base. Instruction in the new Field Supply Procedures for SKs was begun on 27 August at the VNN Supply
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Center. These regularly scheduled formal classes include the use of a mock-up storeroom and issue control office. Eventually all VNN Supply Officers and SKs will be trained in this course prior to reporting to their duty stations.

Mechanization of stock control operations at the VNN Supply Center was completed on 24 August, three months ahead of schedule. This provides for the first time a single, efficient issue/receipt processing cycle which can be completely monitored and controlled by VNNSC management.

A review of existing Intermediate Support Base repair part load lists revealed they were inadequate. As a result, new Initial Outfitting Lists (IOLs) were developed. Each ISB had a demand based IOL tailored to its current boat population. Stock deficiencies were being corrected at all bases. By 31 August, over 93% of the IOL material was in country. Remaining deficiencies were ordered from CONUS. On 18 August the project to merge VNNSC Brown Water repair parts with USN parts at the Navy Newport facility was completed and all Brown Water parts were taken up on stock records of NAVSUPPACT Saigon. All Brown Water repair parts at Navy Newport will be turned over to the VNN in the near future.

On 10 August the USS ASKARI (ARL-30) outchopped from LSB
Dong Tam for Subic Bay, leaving NAVSUPPACT after having served in country since February 1967. The ASKARI received the Presidential Unit Citation and the Navy Unit Commendation for her support and repair of allied units throughout the Delta. The repair ship's crew were also good-will ambassadors to the people in the villages along the way, as they were free with gifts of food, clothing, and medical treatment.

NSAS support ships deployed during the month were as follows:

- USS WINDHAM COUNTY
- USS ASKARI (ARL-30)
- USS SATYR (ARL-23)
- USS TUTUILLA (ARG-4)
- USS KRISHNA (ARL-38)
- USS BRULE
- APL-21
- APL-30
- YRBM-21
- YF-866
- PBR MoBase II
- MAUNA KEA (AE-22)

Coastal support:
- Dong Tam (10 August outchop)
- Long Xuyen
- Nha Be
- Binh Thuy
- Delta resupply
- Nha Be
- Nha Be
- Tan Chau
- Nha Be, Dong Tam
- Tan Ahn
- MR I and II

The Drug Rehabilitation Center on APL-30 at LSB Nha Be continued in its last month as a rehabilitation center. On 25 July the decision was made that when the NAS Miramar Hospital was ready, in a month, the rehabilitation phase of the drug program would be shifted there. On 25 August the rehab program began phasing out of the Nha Be center. The reasons were that the village outside of the base made access easy to the hard drugs, and the habitability on the APL...
was marginal, with plant breakdowns frequently denying flushing water, electricity for light and air conditioning, and fire pressure.

During the month there were 49 admissions to the rehab center from the five detoxification sites throughout Vietnam. Though the length of stay varied considerably according to each unique case, the average stay was about 40 days. Twelve of those persons admitted were considered fully rehabilitated and sent back to units in Vietnam. Eleven were sent to Miramar Hospital for psychiatric rehabilitation, nine of these for further transfer as rehabilitated, but not considered fully stable to remain in Vietnam where access to hard drugs was so easy. The rest of the 49 men were sent to Miramar for further rehabilitation. The entire staff at the APL 30 were considered counselors in their own right, and the program stressed non-definitive counseling, to maintain a positive attitude while voluntarily abstaining from drugs. This involved approach yielded the results that USN amnesty personnel returning stateside, were never involved in the aggressive outbreaks not uncommon with the drug users from other services.

After the mid-July statistical high (80 persons were on the APL-30, while about ten persons were at the detoxification centers elsewhere in-country), the trend was sharply curtailed. In August, the number
of persons entering the program was cut in half. The Navy's drug problem remained considerably below the Army's, though a glance at the number of persons at detoxification centers at any one time would appear otherwise. This was due to the fact that the Army was keeping their men at the centers for five days, while the Navy sent all their drug cases to the APL-30 for an average of 30 days.

On 21 August, RADM W. R. Dowd, Jr., S. C., called into country in June to assist in training and upgrading the VNN supply systems, visited the LSBs at Dong Tam and Ben Luc to survey supply matters. On the same day, the Senate Subcommittee of Drug Abuse visited the Drug Rehabilitation Center on the APL-30 at LSB Nha Be, and departed with a seemingly favorable reaction. On 26 August RADM McManus, DEPCOMNAVFORV for Logistics and Administration, visited MoBase II and LSBs Dong Tam and Binh Thuy, for informal discussions and logistics updates.
NAVAL CONSTRUCTION FORCES

Although the Seabees of CBMU-302 and NMCB-5 were plagued with three small harassing attacks and several mining attempts, construction, repair, and maintenance continued at a frenetic pace.

The Seabees of NMCB-5 raced against time on the east coast to complete the ACTOVRAO sites at Nui Ta Kou (Detail Bronco) and Mui Dinh (Detail Maverick) so that they would be ready to depart Vietnam in the fall when the other units of NMCB-5 are scheduled to return to Port Hueneme, California. Despite some minor problems with logistic support and the continual mining of Route 341 near Nui Ta Kou, both projects are on schedule and will probably be finished on schedule. At the ISB Ca Mau construction site (Detail Mustang), the work continued on schedule despite torrential rains caused by the southwest monsoon and terrific logistical problems caused by impassable roads, a paucity of Marine logistics assets, and the final straw, the collapse of the bridge near Gia Rai (WR 531 215) of Route QL-4, ironically caused by a Seabee truck.

The An Khanh Footbridge (Detail Colt), well underway at the end of August, is scheduled to be completed on 10 September. Detail Trotter, working on construction discrepancies at OP Bases Tan Chau and Chau Doc, and at ISB Cho Moi, completed all work and
disestablished on 28 August. Detail Trotter performed well despite the death of Detail Leader, UTC W. L. Logan, in a vehicle accident 15 miles northwest of Binh Thuy, on 10 August at 1215H.

The big event for CBMU-302 was the change of command ceremony held on 2 August at Bien Hoa in which Commander Henry E. Keppel was relieved by Commander Dean G. Wilson. The senior officer present and principal speaker was Rear Admiral Spencer R. Smith, Commander, Construction Battalions, Pacific Fleet. Also in attendance was Rear Admiral Foster M. Lalor, Commander, Third Naval Construction Brigade.

CBMU-302 also had a busy month with NAVCATS (Naval Civic Action Teams) in almost every part of Vietnam where there is a naval presence. They also have men stationed at many bases performing self help projects and maintaining public works.

Seabees sustained three casualties due to hostile action during August. The wounded men came from Detail 4006 based at Tan An. In the first incident, CM3 M. S. Frandsen, driving from the team site to Tan An at 2200H on 8 August, came under small arms fire at XS 542 655, and was seriously wounded and evacuated to Saigon, Third Army Field Hospital. On 27 August, the enemy struck again, this time with a satchel charge which
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was heaved over the fence into the team compound located at XS 536 653. The charge detonated in the air, wounding two men, one seriously. EA2 James L. Wallace was medevaced to the Third Field Hospital in Saigon, with a good prognosis for a complete recovery.

In the other incident, on 28 August at 0347H, eight members of Team 6206, located in Binh Tuy Province at ZS 019 823, received an ABF consisting of one mortar shell, which landed 21 meters from their hootch, and sporadic small arms fire. There were no casualties and the enemy broke off the engagement at 0407H.

Seabees were called upon to begin two large projects without prior notice when the runway at LSB An Thoi became unusable for C-130 aircraft, and LSB Nam Can suddenly was informed that a huge ammunition bunker, capable of holding a 60 day supply for LSB Nam Can and HAL-3, Detachment One had to be constructed immediately. The Can Do "Bees" pitched in and by the end of the month, both projects were progressing satisfactorily.

CBMU-302 personnel became embroiled in a dispute at An Thoi when children began throwing rocks at three of the sailors. The men began chasing the children whereupon ARVN soldiers came to the defense of the children. A brief altercation started in
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which one Seabee and one ARVN received minor injuries. ARVN Officers and townspeople quickly brought the fight to a halt and meetings were held between ARVN and naval authorities to try and prevent this type of incident from recurring.
## Appendix I

### 1. (C) NAVAL ADVISORY GROUP ORGANIZATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHNAVADVGRU U. S. MACV</th>
<th>RADM R. S. SALZER, USN</th>
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<tr>
<td>CHIEF OF STAFF</td>
<td>CAPT R. A. PADDOCK, USN</td>
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<td>SENADV, FLEET COMMAND, SAIGON</td>
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<td>SENADV, COMD NAVAL COMMAND (SA, CTF 227)</td>
<td>LCDR J. H. GAUL, USN (D)</td>
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<td>LCDR J. F. FERGUSON, USN (R)</td>
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### TRAN MUNG DAO CAMPAIGN ADVISORY ORGANIZATION/AREA OPERATION COORDINATORS (AOC)

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<tr>
<th>AOC, COASTAL</th>
<th>SA, CTF 213</th>
<th>CAPT T. I. KOLSTAD, USN</th>
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<td>LCDR P. S. GESSWEIN, USN</td>
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<td>LCDR W. WERNDLI, USN (D)</td>
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<td>LCDR R. RULE, USN (R)</td>
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AOC, WESTERN
TAN CHAU
SA, COMTHD 18

CDR A. WRIGHT, USN

SA THD 18
TAN CHAU
VNN TF 218

CDR A. WRIGHT, USN

SA THD 20
HA TIEN
VNN TG 219.1

LT D. C. SYNDER, USN

AMPHIBIOUS TYPE COMMAND ADVISORY ORGANIZATION (ATF 211)

SA PHIBCOMD
CA MAU

CAPT P. C. GIBBONS, USN

SA RAID SEVEN ZERO
KIENT AN

LT R. J. LENDSTEDT, II, USN

SA RAID SEVEN ONE
KIENT AN

LT S. L. HOLMES, USN

SA RAID SEVEN TWO
KIENT AN

LTJG W. C. KUSTER, USN

SA RAID SEVEN THREE
KIENT AN

LT R. C. MONSON, USN

SA RAID SEVEN FOUR
CA MAU

LT C. ARMENTROUT, USN

SA RAID SEVEN FIVE
CA MAU

LT J. GLUTTING, USN (D)
LTJG R. BOLLER, USN (R)

RIVER PATROL TYPE COMMAND ADVISORY ORGANIZATION (TF 212)

SA RIVPATCOMD
BINH THUY

CAPT R. E. SPRUIT, USN (D)
CDR G. E. PIERCE, USN (R)

SA RPD FIVE ONE
CAT LAI

LT J. M. LAWLESS, USN (D)
LTJG J. R. PRONDOFF, USN (R)

SA RPD FIVE TWO
PHU CUONG

LT J. R. RECKNER, USN

SA RPD FIVE THREE
BEN LUC

LT J. R. JONES, USN

SA RPD FIVE FOUR
BEN LUC/TAN CHAU

LT R. ARMITAGE, USN

SA RPD FIVE FIVE
TAN CHAU

LT R. E. MOORE, USN
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SA RPD FIVE SIX
MOC ROA

SA RPD FIVE SEVEN
NHA BE

SA RPD FIVE EIGHT
MY THEO

SA RPD FIVE NINE
TAN CHAU

SA RPD SIX ZERO
THUAN AN

SA RPD SIX ONE
RACH SOI

SA RPD SIX TWO
PHCUC XUYGEN

SA RPD SIX THREE
RACH SOI

SA RPD SIX FOUR
TUEN NHON

COASTAL SURVEILLANCE TYPE COMMAND ADVISORY ORGANIZATION (TF 213)

SA CSCMD
CAM RANH BAY

SA COSFLOT ONE
DANANG

SEN ADV COSRON TWO ONE
QUI NHON

SA COSFLOT THREE
YUNG TAU

SA COSFLOT FOUR
AN THOI

SA COSFLOT FIVE
NAM CAN

SA HARDU CRB
CAM RANH BAY

Lt J. B. Gibney, USN
Ltjg E. Hendrickson, USNR
Lt H. M. Highland, USN
Lt W. A. Goodwin, USN
Lt B. Waterman, USN
Lt J. Scovill, USN
Lt P. J. Gaskin, USN
Lt R. B. Fiore, USNR
Ltjg J. D. Cole, USNR

Capt T. I. Kolstad, USN
Lcdr D. C. Wilson, USN
Lt G. H. Roberts, USN
Lcdr R. S. Watkins, USN
Lcdr J. G. Tonti, USN
Lcdr J. McCormick, USN
Lt J. L. Jansen, USNR (D)
Lt P. A. Linton, USN (R)

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GENERAL RESERVE TYPE COMMAND ADVISORY ORGANIZATION (TF 214)

SA GENRESCOMD
CAT LAI

SA RTE DIV EIGHT ONE
CAT LAI

SA MID NINE ONE
CUA LUONG

SA MID NINE TWO
CUA VIET

SA MID NINE THREE
NHA BE/TAN CHAU/CA MAU

SA SEAL AND UDT UNIT
SAIGON

SA SALVAGE UNIT
CAT LAI

SA RID FOUR ZERO
GO DAU HA

SA RID FOUR ONE
CHAU DOC

SA RID FOUR TWO
DONG TAM

SA RID FOUR THREE
FUH CUONG

SA RID FOUR FOUR
TRA CU

SA RID FOUR FIVE
DONG TAM

SA RID FOUR SIX
NAM CAN

SA RID FOUR SEVEN
NAM CAN

CAPT L. A. DWYER, USN
LT J. M. STEUSSY, USN
LT J. W. HAMILTON, USN
LT T. A. COMER, USN
LT R. F. ELLIOTT, USN
LT G. W. DORAN, USN
LCDR E. H. SHIPPS, USN (D)
LT R. J. SECORD, USN (P)
LT R. O. MILHAM, USN
LT R. A. DORSI, USN (D)
LT M. BERNAN, USN (R)
LT C. VOTAVA, USN
LTJG T. B. WAGENSEIL, USN
LT G. C. COOLEY, USN
LT C. F. TIBBETTS, USN
LT W. C. SMITH, USN
LT W. TAYLOR, USN

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FIRST COASTAL ZONE ADVISORY ORGANIZATION (CTG 213.1)

SA FIRST CZ
DANANG

SA CG ONE ONE
CU A VIET

SA CG ONE TWO
THUAN AN

SA CG ONE THREE
CU TU HIEN

SA CG ONE FOUR
HOI AN

SA CG ONE FIVE
CHU LAI

SA CG ONE SIX
CUANG NGAI

SA RAG THREE TWO
HUE

SA HARDU DANANG

SA CSC DANANG

SECOND COASTAL ZONE ADVISORY ORGANIZATION (CTG 213.2)

SA SECOND CZ
NHA TRANG

SA CG TWO ONE
DE GI

SA CG TWO THREE
SONG CAU

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SA CG TWO FIVE
DONG HAI

LT D. G. THOMAS, USN

SA CG TWO SIX
NINH BA ISLAND

LT J. P. MCGRATH, USN

SA CG TWO SEVEN
NINH CHU

LTJG P. MILLER, USN

SA CG TWO EIGHT
PHAN THIET

LT G. NORDLAND, USN

SA HARDU NHA TRANG

LT J. E. BINGHAM, USN

SA HARDU QUI NHON

LT B. VALENTINE, USN

SA CSC QUI NHON

LCDR R. SAGEHORN, USN (D)
LCDR P. J. CISEK, USN (R)

SA CSC NHA TRANG

LT S. C. AREY, USN

THIRD COASTAL ZONE ADVISORY ORGANIZATION (CTG 213.3)

SA THIRD CZ
VUNG TAU

CDR J. G. SULLIVAN, USN

SA CG THREE THREE
RACH DUA

LT F. M. LEMON, USN (D)
LTJG C. JOHNSON, USN (R)

SA CG THREE FOUR
THANH PHO

LT E. J. GIbson, USN

SA CG THREE FIVE
THU VINH

LTJG T. E. ARNOLD, USN

SA CG THREE SIX
LONG PHU

LTJG D. C. BOGER, USN

SA HARDU VUNG TAU

LT N. BARBOUR, USN

SA CIS VUNG TAU

LT J. R. ROGUS, USN

FOURTH COASTAL ZONE ADVISORY ORGANIZATION (CTG 213.4)

SA FOURTH CZ
AN THOI

CDR M. J. SHINE, USN

113 CONFIDENTIAL
CONFIDENTIAL

SA CG FOUR ONE
POULO OBI

LT R. JOHNSTON, USNR

SA CG FOUR TWO
AN THOI

LT O. R. COLE, III, USN

SA CG FOUR THREE
HON TRE ISLAND

LT M. A. SOBYNA, USN

SA CG FOUR FOUR
HA TIEN

LTJG D. C. SNYDER, USN

SA CSC AN THOI

LT P. D. MCCURDY, USN

THIRD RIVERINE ZONE ADVISORY ORGANIZATION (TF 216)

SA THIRD RIVERINE ZONE
LONG BINH

CDR V. MCDONOUGH, USN

SA RAG TWO TWO/TWO SEVEN
NHA BE

LT J. CALABOUGH, USN

S' RAC TWO FOUR
PHU CUONG

LT R. L. CANON, USN

SA RAG TWO EIGHT
LONG BINH

LT R. M. ANDREWS, USN

SA RAG THREE ZERO
PHU CUONG

LT R. M. ANDREWS, USN

SA RAG FOR RPG
CUU LONG

LT C. E. ROBE, USN

FOURTH RIVERINE ZONE ADVISORY ORGANIZATION (TF 217)

SA FOURTH RIVERINE ZONE
CAN THO

CDR V. VARDELL, USN

SA RAG TWO ONE/THREE THREE
dong Tam

LT K. J. PLIS, USN

SA RAG TWO THREE/THREE ONE
VINH LONG

LTJG R. E. BROWN, USN

SA RAG TWO FIVE
CA MAU

LT R. J. GILLESKIE, USN

SA RAG TWO NINE
CONFIDENTIAL

SA RAG TWO SIX
CA MAU

RUNG SAT SPECIAL ZONE ADVISORY ORGANIZATION (TF 228)
SA RSSZ
NHA BE

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER ADVISORY ORGANIZATION
SA NTC NHA TRANG
SA NTC CAM RANH BAY
SA NTC SAIGON

LOGISTIC SUPPORT COMMAND ADVISORY ORGANIZATION
SA VNN LSC AND SA VNN DCOS LOG
SA VNNSY
SA VNNSC
SA LSB AN THOI
SA ISB RACH SOI
SA ISB QUI NHON
SA ISB BEN LUC
SA LSB DONG TAM
SA LSB CAT LO
SA LSB CAM RANH BAY
SA LSB DA NANG
SA LSB NHA BE
SA ISB THUAN AN
SA LSB BINH THUY

CONFIDENTIAL 115
CONFIDENTIAL

SA ISB LONG XU YEN
SA ISB LONG PHU
SA ISB VINH LONG
SA ISB CAT LAI
SA ISB NAM CAN
SA ISB CHO MOI
SA ISB CA MAU
SA YRBM ALPHA UNIT

LCDR A. THIEL, USN
LT J. R. MURRAY, USN
LCDR J. LASWELL, USN
LT J. F. HAYER, USN
LCDR R. BLEDSOE, USN
LCDR B. BURGETT, USN
LT D. CHALFANT, USN
LCDR G. CRAWFORD, USN
### APPENDIX II

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABF</td>
<td>Attack by fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMMI PONTOON</td>
<td>A multi-purpose barge, standard size 28'x90'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO</td>
<td>Area of operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARVN</td>
<td>Army of the Republic of Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/S</td>
<td>Air Strike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASPB</td>
<td>Assault Support Patrol Boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTY</td>
<td>Artillery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATC</td>
<td>Armored Troop Carrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATSB</td>
<td>Advance Tactical Support Base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/W</td>
<td>Automatic Weapons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BDA</td>
<td>Battle Damage Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLACK PONY</td>
<td>OV-10 Aircraft, twin engine turboprop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>counterinsurgency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCB</td>
<td>Command and Communications Boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CG</td>
<td>Coastal Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHICOM</td>
<td>Chinese Communist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMD</td>
<td>Capital Military District</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONUS
Continental United States

CORDS
Civic Operations for Rural Development Support

CSR
Camp Sentinel Radar

CZ
Coastal Zone

DIW
Dead in the water

DUSTOFF
Medical evacuation by helo

ENIFF
Enemy Initiated Firefight

EOD
Explosive Ordnance Disposal

FOM
French Patrol Boat

FRIFF
Friendly Initiated Fire Fight

FSB
Fire Support Base

FWMAF
Free World Military Assistance Forces

GDA
Gun Damage Assessment

GVN
Government of Vietnam

H&I
Harassment and Interdiction fire support

ISB
Intermediate Support Base

JGS
Joint General Staff (Vietnamese)

KIA
Killed In Action

KIT CARSON SCOUTS
Former Viet Cong who have come over to the side of the Saigon government and serve with allied military units.

LAW
Light Anti-tank Weapon
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>LF</td>
<td>Local Forces (VC terminology)</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>LSSC</td>
<td>Light Seal Support Craft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACV</td>
<td>Military Assistance Command, Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDCAP</td>
<td>Medical Civic Action Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MID</td>
<td>Mining Interdiction Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONITOR</td>
<td>Heavily armored LCM-6 (40mm cannon or 105 Howitzer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Military Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSB</td>
<td>Minesweeper, boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSSC</td>
<td>Medium Seal Support Craft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGFS</td>
<td>Naval Gunfire Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NILO</td>
<td>Naval Intelligence Liaison Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOTC</td>
<td>Naval Inshore Operations Training Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMCB</td>
<td>Naval Mobile Construction Battalion (Seabees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOD</td>
<td>Night Observation Device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSA</td>
<td>Naval Support Activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSAD</td>
<td>Naval Support Activity Detachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVA</td>
<td>North Vietnamese Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTC</td>
<td>Officer in Tactical Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBR</td>
<td>Patrol Boat, River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCF</td>
<td>Patrol Craft, Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PF</td>
<td>Popular Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL</td>
<td>Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRU</td>
<td>Provincial Reconnaissance Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSA</td>
<td>Province Senior Advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSDF</td>
<td>Popular Self-Defense Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSYOPS</td>
<td>Psychological Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAC</td>
<td>River Assault Craft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAG</td>
<td>River Assault Group (VNN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAID</td>
<td>River Assault and Interdiction Division (VNN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF</td>
<td>Reefer (ship)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF/PF</td>
<td>Regional Forces/Popular Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMK/BRJ</td>
<td>Civilian construction company in Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROK</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPD</td>
<td>River Patrol Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPG</td>
<td>Rocket propelled grenade (or) River Patrol Group</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>Senior Advisor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Search and Rescue

Navy commandos (*Sea, Air, Land*)

UH-1B Helo, heavily armored, USN operated

C-119 aircraft

20-foot fiberglass motorboat

UH-1B, USA operated

Swimmer Support Boat (Skimmer)

Tactical Area of Responsibility

Tactical Air Wing

Convoy designation for ships traveling up the Mekong River from Tan Chau to Phnom Penh and vice versa

United States Army, Vietnam

Visual Air Reconnaissance

Vietnamese Marine Corps

Vietnamese Navy

Vietnamese Navy Logistic Supply Command

Vietnamese Naval Supply Center

Vietnamese Naval Training Center (Nha Trang)

Wounded In Action

Flame thrower-equipped ATC or Monitor