The following was the disposition of HAL-3 Detachments at the end of September:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Det.</th>
<th>Task Org.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>O-in-C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>116.1.1</td>
<td>Nam Can</td>
<td>LT Mears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>116.9.1</td>
<td>Nha Be</td>
<td>LCDR O'Neil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>116.13.1</td>
<td>Ca Mau</td>
<td>LCDR Morrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>116.10.1</td>
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<td>LT Fulbright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>116.15.1</td>
<td>Chau Doc</td>
<td>LCDR Hull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>116.14.1</td>
<td>Phu Loi</td>
<td>LCDR Stoner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>116.6.1</td>
<td>Dong Tam</td>
<td>LCDR Venter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>116.5.1</td>
<td>Rach Soi</td>
<td>LCDR Henry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>116.17.1</td>
<td>VERNON COUNTY</td>
<td>LCDR Pelleri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In September the Seawolves flew 930 missions; 97 were in contact with the enemy, and 38 enemy were killed. Sixty seven structures, 61 bunkers and 81 sampans were damaged or destroyed.

Vietnamese pilots and gunners continued to work effectively with the various Seawolf detachments, and most of the pilots of the first group qualified as attack helicopter commanders (AHAC), a significant step in helicopter pilot qualification. Two of the pilots
will stay on after 1 October, the date that the first group was to return to the Vietnamese Air Force, and will be given the opportunity to qualify as Fire Team Leaders (FTL), the most responsible tactical position given to helicopter pilots.

On 20 September at 1138H, a tragic accident involving a UH-1M aircraft, attached to Detachment 4 at Ben Luc, occurred at XS 470 918. The aircraft on routine patrol experienced a rotor blade casualty and disintegrated, killing all four crew members. A Seal Team was inserted to protect the crash site and the weapons and classified material, all of which were recovered. Casualties were LCDR L. L. Cover, USN, and LTJG A. W. Barden Jr., USN, co pilot and pilot respectively, and AMSI H. E. Cowen and ADJ2 C. H. Goldbin, door gunners.

In another incident, a UH-1B of Detachment 9 caught fire at the helo pad at LSB Nha Be during refueling. The incident occurred at 1630H on 22 September, and, due to quick action by the crew, damage was superficial and no injuries were incurred.

Detachment 9 was relocated to YRBM 21 on 24 September and was placed under the operational control of CTG 116.15 to be used by CTF 218 for a period of 72 hours; after release from CTF 218, Detachment 9 returned to VERNON COUNTY (LST-1161).
On 25 September, LT A.K. Mears relieved LCDR A.E. Pellerin as Officer in Charge, Detachment 1, at Nam Can. In addition, LT T.W. Fulbright assumed the duties as Officer in Charge of Detachment 4 at Ben Luc. This was due to the aircraft accident on 22 September killing the former Officer in Charge of Detachment 4, LCDR L.L. Cover, USN.

On 28 September, as a result of the aircraft accident on 22 September, all helicopters assigned to the squadron were grounded for a one time maintenance check on rotor blades. At the end of the month, most aircraft were still grounded due to the meticulous care being used in the inspection of the rotor blades.

On 30 September, LCDR A.E. Pellerin, USN, relieved CDR C.R. Hall, USN, as Officer in Charge of Detachment 9.
OV-10A aircraft inflicted heavy losses on the VC/NVA troops in the Delta during the month of September. The VC/NVA launched large attacks in the northern U Minh Forest Area and were soundly defeated with a great assist from the "Ponies". They flew frequent missions in contact with the enemy, killing 309 troops and damaging or destroying one sampan, 168 structures, and 65 bunkers; although the majority of these statistics resulted from the U Minh campaign, elements of CTG 116.8 patrolled throughout the Delta to give assistance wherever it was needed.

In addition to combat air patrols and quick response missions, TG 116.8 flew Visual Air Reconnaissance Search (VARS) missions in support of CTF 115. These missions were ordered to increase aerial surveillance of coastal transshipment areas and to help coastal units enforce the curfew.

The most intense and successful engagement of the month took place on 17 September in the vicinity of VQ 878 712, located in the northwest corner of the U Minh Forest. The "Ponies" made repeated strikes using rockets, machine gun, and cannon fire, from 1545H until 2345H for troops in contact. Clearances were granted by the 33rd RCAT (Regimental Combat Assistance Team) and the
aircraft were controlled on target by a U.S. Army advisory team. Results of the multiple strikes were 68 enemy troops killed, and 24 AK-47 rifles captured. TG 116.8 lost no aircraft or personnel and friendly ground casualties were light.

The OV-10A jockeys once more had a field day on 20 September when the 33rd RCAT again called for assistance, this time to silence enemy mortar positions (vic VQ 382 370), close to the positions that had been thoroughly routed on 17 September. The "Ponies" struck from 0930H until 1330H, killing 20 VC and making it possible for ground troops to advance and capture five AK-47 rifles, 14 B-40 rounds, and assorted ammunition. The airmen suffered no casualties and all aircraft returned safely.

Black Pony strikes were credited with a major part in the allied effort to break up the September offensive in the northern U Minh Forest.

One other extremely successful series of strikes took place on 21 September at WR 095 448, during the period from 1640H to 1820H. An Army helo had been shot down and "Ponies" were called in to protect the area. They placed four rocket and machine gun strikes in the area killing 42 enemy troops. Friendly casualties were not known.
COASTAL SURVEILLANCE FORCES

U.S. Navy MARKET TIME and VNN TRAN HUNG DAO XV units maintained an effective barrier against sea-borne infiltration in September. MARKET TIME units inspected 1,938 craft during day and night patrols, boarded 67, and detained no persons. The MARKET TIME units were composed of, on the average, two MSO, two PGs, one DE, one DD, one LST, and one WHEC throughout the month.

VNN TRAN HUNG DAO XV units inspected 16,910 craft, and detained 177 persons during day and night patrols.
FIRST COASTAL ZONE

Enemy activity continued to be moderate throughout the First Coastal Zone during September. Operations continued at a moderate pace in the Chi Lang I AO with six reported incidents, four involving LDNN inserts, one of which resulted in one VC killed by air on the 28th. Also, CG 14 personnel conducted a combined operation with National Police Field Forces on Cu Lao Cham Island on 23 September, resulting in one deserter wounded and ten people detained.

Activity in the Chi Lang II AO was low, with no significant incidents reported.

Activity in the Chi Lang III AO was moderate, with 14 mining incidents reported. Four of the incidents were harmless mine detonations, two involved minings of LCMs, while the eight others involved mine turn-ins and recoveries, attesting to the continuing success of the VNN psyops/VIP effort. Three of the mines recovered were floating booby traps, possibly directed at civilians, probably indicative of an attempt by the VC/NVA to hurt the psyops effort.

Swimmer/sappers were also active in DaNang Harbor as they possibly attempted to mine the SS RAINBOW, anchored at anchorage
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10, late in the evening of 12 September. Coast Guard personnel on a tug observed a sampan lying under the port bow, and fired warning shots to alert the U.S. Army sentry. Two figures then dropped off the anchor chain into the water, and the sampan tried to evade around the starboard side of the ship. The tug pursued and halted the sampan, capturing five men, including one still in the water. EOD personnel checked the ship for mines with negative results. Early the following morning, another sampan was observed under the stern of SS RAINBOW by the U.S. Army sentry. Four persons were spotted in the water and one in the sampan. One swimmer attempted to climb a line hanging over the stern. The sentry fired into the swimmers and sampan, possibly wounding several of the swimmers. The sampan disappeared into the blackness, escaping. EOD personnel again checked the ship but found nothing.

In miscellaneous incidents throughout the First Coastal Zone, on 2 September, VNN HQ 13, under the OPCON of U.S. CTG 115.6, detected and apprehended the SS EASTERN TRADE and two junks engaged in smuggling off DaNang. In another incident during the night of 23-24 September, the U.S. ammunition ship, USS KILAUEA (AE-26) was repeatedly challenged by VNN HQ-1 (ex USS CAMP, DER-251) with no reply. The HQ-1 then fired three 3 inch 50 caliber
illumination rounds in order to visually identify the contact. At that time, the KILAUEA turned on her navigation lights and responded to the challenge. Apparently, the HQ-1 used a weak amber light to initiate the challenge which could not be seen on the KILAUEA.

On 19 September, LT John D. Fritsvold, USNR, relieved LT David J. Mallon, USN, as NILO Chu Lai.
Harbor security at Qui Nhon continued to be the main topic of interest in the Second Coastal Zone in September. Many recommendations made in the harbor security study conducted last month by COMNAVFORV were being implemented; waterline lighting was being improved, pier security manning level was brought up to 100 percent, and ship/pier separation was being increased by widening fenders and camels for better visibility of the water line. In addition, ISDS (Improved Swimmer Defense System) arrived at Qui Nhon on 25 September and was assigned the designator TE 115.9.3.1, under the OPCON of SA HDU Qui Nhon, CTU 115.9.3. The ISDS was composed of two sonars, one active and one doppler, and a special high resolution radar capable of detecting surfaced swimmers within 400 yards under good conditions. The system was mounted on an LCM-6 platform, and incorporated an 81mm mortar firing specially fused water entry rounds. The mortar could be vectored for attack by either the radar or sonar. The system became operational at Qui Nhon on 27 September.

In spite of these increased security measures, Qui Nhon managed to have several swimmer/sapper incidents. At 2317H, 23 September, two empty barges were sunk while tied up to an ammu-

1. COMNAVFORV msg 261152Z SEP 71
tion wharf. EOD personnel recovered an unexploded eight to ten pound charge from between two other barges at the wharf. The pier sentries had not noticed anything unusual prior to the explosion. Furthermore, on 26 September, personnel enroute to the SS PATRICIA noticed a line attached to the SS LUCKY TWO, moored at commercial buoys. EOD personnel dove and rendered harmless a mine composed of eight 25-30 pound blocks of CHICOM TNT. At the time of the EOD search, a small sampan with one VN male aboard was detained in the vicinity of LUCKY TWO.

Sappers were also active at Cam Ranh Bay. On 13 September, USAF personnel engaged an enemy sapper team one kilometer northwest of NAF, resulting in one wounded sapper captured. A NAF skimmer craft saturated the suspected water escape route with concussion grenades, causing a secondary explosion. No friendly casualties occurred.

USS CURRENT (ARS-22) completed salvage operations on SS GREEN BAY on 11 September. The GREEN BAY departed Qui Nhon on 23 September, enroute to Hong Kong, under tow by the Dutch tug, ELBE.
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THIRD COASTAL ZONE

Operations proceeded smoothly in the Third Coastal Zone during September. Enemy activity was light to moderate. The coastal cloud unit, TU 213.3.1, inspected 5,731 craft during day and night patrols, in and between the Binh Dai, Thanh Phu, and Long Toan VC Secret Zones. The task unit support ship, USS WINDHAM COUNTY (LST-1170), was relieved by the USS VERNON COUNTY (LST-1161) on 7 September. U.S. Navy Seawolves of HAL-3 Detachment 9, staging from the LST, flew 17 missions in support of the task unit, destroying 23 sampans, five structures, two bunkers, one junk, and one water reservoir; and damaging seven bunkers, five sampans, and two structures.

U.S. Navy Black Ponies of VAL-4, based at Binh Thuy, also aided the air operations with four strikes on 20, 22, 28, and 29 September, killing 19 VC, and destroying 17 structures and five bunkers. All of the strikes took place in the general vicinity of coordinates XR 638 560, and were directed at enemy bunker complexes and personnel concentrations.

The enemy did not seem to fear allied air operations in the secret zones as he frequently fired on the Seawolves and Black Ponies with seeming disregard for the consequences. In a particularly
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Audacious encounter on 4 September, Seawolves were escorting a Thanh Phu District RF/PF convoy, 33 miles southeast of Dong Tam. The helos placed random automatic weapons fire in the mangroves along the route of the convoy. Suddenly, at 1030H, the lead sampan of the convoy took fire from the south bank (XR 710 012), but proceeded through the area undamaged. The second sampan received heavy fire, lost steering control, and went into the bank. Upon withdrawing, one B-40 round, fired at point blank range caught the sampan amidships, immediately sinking it. The Seawolves put in door gun strikes on the enemy position. However, the enemy refused to be routed, and continued his attacks, the battle raging for about one hour, the Seawolves receiving moderate to heavy ground fire during this time. The Seawolves continued to cover for the convoy until the friendlies were out of the area. Miraculously, there were no friendly casualties.

Coastal groups were very active throughout the month. On 8 September, CG 34 and 35 junks were released from operations with TRAN HUNG DAO XIX units and were free to actively support the cloud task unit in the transshipment interdiction effort. However, enemy activity was not confined solely to the secret zones as CG 33 found out at 2300H on 30 September. Four rocket rounds landed
in the CG 33/ Rach Dua area, one round scoring a direct hit on
two junks alongside the pier, sinking both junks. No personnel
casualties resulted.

In a miscellaneous incident in the Third Coastal Zone, the
Polish merchant vessel LELEWELL, bound for Singapore, required
a medevac to Vung Tau for a serious cardiac patient. This was the
second Polish merchant vessel in two months to require a medevac
to Vung Tau.
FOURTH / FIFTH COASTAL ZONES

Cloud operations continued to improve in the Fourth/Fifth Coastal Zones during September. A comprehensive assessment of transshipment/infiltration points throughout the zones was made by U.S. task group advisors. Areas of primary interest mentioned were the Gan Hao River (WQ 46 95), Ong Doc River (VR 79 99), Dong Cung River (VQ 79 93), and the Rach Tien Dua (VR 83 53), all in the Ca Mau Peninsula; and the "Hump Area" of the U Minh (VR 89 87). Also mentioned was a new area further north, near Ha Tien, the Bai Ot Peninsula (VS 490 370), supposedly a new staging area for coastal transshipment. It was believed that recent 16th ARVN Regiment operations in the Moso Mountains and Three Sisters Area (VS 89 19), a long time transshipment staging area, caused the shift to the new location.

In the light of this new intelligence, several of the cloud units were repositioned. TU 213.4.1, formerly patrolling in Rach Gia Bay, moved south to cover the U Minh "Hump Area". Also, TU 213.4.2, spread its activity throughout MARKET TIME areas 9H, 9M, 9K, and 9K1 primarily to interdict arms movement from Cambodia to the Bai Ot Peninsula.

On 30 September, LT James W. Heubach, USN, relieved LT John D. Rausch, USN, as NILO An Thoi.
PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS AND CIVIC ACTION SUMMARY

September 1st saw the close of the U.S. Veterans' Project, first begun in July. This project was coordinated by the Department of Defense with the Navy serving as the executive agency. Ten veterans worked on the project, the construction of 20 dependent shelters. These shelters were 20 percent completed upon the veterans' arrival in-country, and were over 80 percent completed when they returned to the United States. Once settled in three of the housing units they were constructing, they made the project site their home. They had austere living conditions, but wanted to live and work with the Vietnamese. They were all able to establish good rapport with the Vietnamese.

In a message on 6 September, COMUSMACV granted COMNAVFORV's request to increase the cost limit of an average dependent housing unit from $600 to $700.

The Sister Ship Program gained momentum during September with the visit of COMDESRON 17 to the squadron's sister ships, RPD 56 at Moc Hoa, and RPD 58 at My Tho. The purpose of the visit was to identify ways in which the sister unit program could assist in the professional growth and development of the VNN counterpart unit and further two-way communication. As a follow up to the
initial contact, COMDESRON 17 desired to host a visit by VNN sister
unit officers aboard his flagship, USS HENRY B. WILSON.
New dependent housing units on Binh Ba Island, in the mouth of Cam Ranh Bay, provide more comfortable living for the families of sailors assigned to Coastal Group 26 there.
On a river near the Phu Cuong OP Base, a Vietnamese sailor hauls in fish caught as part of the Operation Helping Hand fishing project his base has underway to provide more protein to the diets of Navymen and their families.
ACCELERATED TURNOVER PROGRAM AND TRAINING SUMMARY

The ACTOV program took giant strides towards completion during the month of September. LSB Dong Tam and eight ISBs were turned over during the month, making 28 out of 32 support bases placed in VNN hands to date. A total of 62 ships and craft were turned over during the month, a figure rivaling the December 1970 mass turnover of combat PBRs. Included were the USS FORSTER (DER-334), a Coast Guard lightship, the USS SATYR (ARL-23), two YRBMs, 12 LCMs, and assorted utility and small craft.

Intermediate Support Base Qui Nhon was the first of eight ISBs to be turned over to the VNN Logistics Support Command during the month, passing into VNN hands on 1 September. Vinh Long followed suit on 7 September; Thuan An on 10 September; Long Phu on the 14th; Cat Lai on the 16th; Cho Moi and Long Xuyen on 23 September; and finally Nam Can on the 27th. Logistics Support Base Dong Tam was turned over on 30 September, the ninth and final base to be turned over during the month, and the 28th base turned over in the ACTOV program. Two radar sites, at Vung Tau and DaNang, had also been turned over previously.

LSBs Cam Ranh Bay and Binh Thuy experienced changes of command on 20 and 22 September respectively. The bases will
continue as U.S. bases, but with a VNN commanding officer, until
the turnover of the base when all control and assets are formally and
physically transferred. From the time of change of command, the
VNN complement increases and the U.S. component decreases, the
remaining U.S. personnel assuming an advisory status.

The VNN Blue Water Navy received the Radar Picket Destroyer
Escort USS FORSTER (DER-334) and the U.S. Coast Guard Lightship
WLV-523 on 25 September at the USN Ship Repair Facility in Guam.
The FORSTER, renamed TRAN KHAN DU (HQ-4), was one of the
first U.S. naval units to participate in the MARKET TIME coastal
surveillance operations in 1965. The FORSTER overhaul was completed
on 20 September, 42 days ahead of the original schedule. Sea trials were
held on 13 and 16 September, and "with guns blazing and a 20 knot full
power trial, FORSTER proved herself ready as a worthy addition to the
VNN... The good guys contributing to the early completions and success of the
overhaul were the FORSTER crew and the SRF Assistant Repair Superinten-
dent LT Clemen."\[1\] A special task force selected to manage the overhaul
accomplished $64,282 of the work previously assigned the ships
force. About one third of the HQ-4 (ex FORSTER) crew had trained
aboard the HQ-1 (ex CAMP) before reporting aboard, with additional

1. DER Project Officer, LCDR Whitely msg NAVSHIPREPFAC
GUAM 170640Z SEP 71

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extensive training following the turnover. The Lightship Ba Dong, also turned over, will assume the job of ACTOVRAD Gap Filler, taking station off the coast in a position where the coastal radars cannot give adequate coverage.

On 30 September, the USN turned over the Landing Craft Repair Ship USS SATYR (ARL-23) in a ceremony at Long Xuyen support base. The SATYR, valued at an estimated 5.5 million dollars, had been providing repair services and logistic support for VNN riverine assault and coastal patrol craft operating in the Mekong Delta. With the turnover, nearly 120 American sailors left the SATYR, with ten U.S. Navy men remaining as advisors. ARLs are capable of providing full repair services to the underwater body, hull, screws, and shafting, as well as to diesel engines, auxiliary machinery, electrical, electronic and ordnance systems of the various riverine and coastal patrol craft.

Two non-self propelled barges were turned over during the month. On 15 September, the YRBM-16 was turned over at LSB Nha Be, and on 28 September, the YRBM-21 was turned over at Tan Chau. The YRBM-16 had been serving since 1967 in a repair, messing, and berthing capacity for riverine combat craft in the Mekong Delta. The barge returned to Vietnam in August from Guam where it
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underwent a complete refitting at a cost of 1.3 million dollars.

With the severe shortage of craft and repair facilities for PBRs, these mobile repair barges were most welcome additions to the VNN.

More than two years of concentrated effort came to a close on 25 September, when the last five boats of the MR I portion of the ACTOV Craft Program were turned over to the VNN at LSB DaNang, the Republic’s northernmost seaport. Four LCM-6 pusher boats and a 50-foot utility boat were transferred. Since the first transfer in August 1969, over 100 boats were turned over at DaNang.

CWO Sorensen, DaNang’s ACTOV Division Officer, stated "All the boats that we've turned over are in as good a shape as they were when they were new. The boats are stripped down to bare metal and repainted, inside and out. All equipment is removed and overhauled, and all electrical circuits are checked and tested. They're good-looking craft when we're through with them, and they run well". In the spring of 1970, there were approximately 275 U.S. Navymen in the ACTOV Division at DaNang, doing all turnover work on the boats, and they dwindled to 22 men by the end of September. The projected completion date for the boat turnovers was June of 1972. However, with the accelerated program in effect, nine months were shaved off that time. 1

1. NSF DaNang NEWS RELEASE No. 199-71, September 25, 1971

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Also on 25 September, four LCM-6s, an LCM-8 (minidock), and a 100-foot UTB were transferred to the VNN at LSB Nha Be; while two LCM-6s were turned over at LSB Dong Tam; and an LCM-6 was transferred on board the USS SATYR.

Four Army PBRs were turned over at ISB Cat Lai on 29 September. They assumed waterborne escort of ammo tows to Bien Hoa.

On 11 September, at NTC Saigon, 208 personnel comprising PO class 2S/71 were graduated. On 30 September, 71 OCS graduates of Tran Hung Dao Class XII received their commissions from RADM Chon at the NTC in Saigon. This ceremony marked the completion of the OCS program which provided a total of 744 new officers to the VNN in its two year span.

The base provides fuel, maintenance, administrative, financial, and logistic support for river and patrol bases in the northern portion of MR I. Because of its central location, Thuan An provides a vital link in the supply chain to these bases. It is located about 15 miles northwest of Hue on an island. The base was constructed in 1970 by USN Seabees from MCB 10, and commissioned on November 11, 1970.
U.S. Navy men haul down American flags on the last boats to be turned over to the Vietnamese Navy at the U.S. Naval Support Facility, DaNang, Republic of Vietnam. Four LCM pusher boats and a 70-foot utility craft were turned over, marking the end of the MCTOV CRAFT program at DaNang.
Several milestones of the VNN supply improvement program were completed at the end of September, throughout the LSB/ISB support complexes, including standardization of procedures, stock purification, and rewarehousing. The Accelerated Overhaul Program was noted to be slipping in its deadlines, and the program was adjusted such that the goals of the program could yet be achieved. Also during the month, the Drug Rehabilitation Program shifted from Nha Be to Naval Hospital, Miramar, California, leaving the detoxification effort in-country at LSB Nha Be.

The Accelerated Overhaul Program for PBR and RAC craft began in July with the approval of the commander of the VN Joint General Staff and General Abrams of MACV to stand-down riverine craft operations to insure that the craft would be in a high state of readiness for the upcoming dry season campaign. By the middle of September, it became obvious that the original program deadlines would not be achieved. Factors contributing to the slippage included: failure to schedule craft into overhaul in accordance with the established schedule, inadequate boat crew participation in overhaul responsibilities, improper supervision of repair work, less than optimum utilization of limited lift capability, failure to properly plan and prepare for overhaul work packages, and, absenteeism.
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among both repair and craft personnel. Accordingly, the schedule was revised to reduce the number of PBRs in overhaul at any one time from 28 to 18 and the number of RAC craft from 54 to 42. The revised schedule was adjusted to reflect actual progress and demonstrated capabilities of the repair facilities.

The causes for slippage in the overhaul deadlines were often expressive of the problems of Vietnamization on the whole, and are worth expanding upon. It was felt that VNN repair support supply personnel on the repair craft HQ-800 on the Vam Co River were reluctant to submit work stoppage messages, feeling that they might appear to be implicating their seniors at VNNLSC. ¹ LSB Dong Tam experienced a delay when PBRs from TRAN HUNG DAO XIX failed to show up (as scheduled) for nine days, with the hull repair facilities standing empty for six days. ² Dong Tam further suffered from large scale absenteeism from the repair facility. The difficulty appeared to be discouraged and unmotivated sailors, inadequately supervised and controlled. ³ The VNN commander of the Dong Tam facility illustrated his sense of frustration, in suggesting that concertina wire be strung around the repair shops to prevent the men from.

1. LOGSUPBASE Nha Be msg 200424Z SEP 71
2. SA LSB Dong Tam msg 231039Z SEP 71
3. SA LSB Dong Tam msg 111522Z SEP 71
from slipping away. A more reasonable solution appeared when CNO VNN was petitioned to allow the facility to establish two eight-hour shifts with extra pay in lieu of the disheartening 12-hour day. A critical shortage of tools/repair parts to support the overhaul and PMS programs on the PBRs was noted. With no survey action having been taken at the time of loss by the RPD commanders, replacements could not justifiably be forthcoming. This impasse did not solve the problem for the PMS program, and it was suggested by SA CTF 212 that the survey/replacement technical procedures would have to be dispensed with and the requisite tools given out anew.

The implementation of the standard field procedures at the LSB/ISBs was completed 26 September. For the first time, all 18 bases and their supported activities were operating under a single, standard set of procedures, written in both Vietnamese and English. The LSB/ISB stock purification and rewarehousing program was completed 30 September. The following supply departments were turned over in September: LSBs Nha Be, Cam Ranh Bay (106 days ahead of schedule), and DaNang; ISBS Ca Mau (commissioned), Nam Can, and Cho Moi.

1. SA LSB Dong Tam msg 161102Z SEP 71
2. SA CTF 212 msg 241005Z SEP 71
On 27 September, requisition channels for Brown Water support were shifted back to the VNNSC. Since 17 July, VNNSC had referred all LSB/ISB requisitions to NSA, Saigon, to reduce the workload during mechanization and rewarehousing.

On 30 September, the project to pull VNNSC excess and to rewarehouse and inventory remaining Blue Water material in the Warehouse 5 complex was completed. This complex, consisting of three large buildings, contains more than 22,000 line items with an ultimate capacity of about 70,000 line items, and will hold all active line items at the VNNSC. The excesses located in the remainder of the VNNSC warehouses will be processed by the VNN at a later date.

The milestones initially established to improve supply support in the VN Navy were completed 30 September, several months ahead of schedule. The progress in the last three months was excellent. Phase I of the VNN Supply Support Improvement Program was completed. The following items were the major accomplishments of Phase I:

a. The VNNSC was mechanized.

b. The VNNSC is operating under simple, written procedures.

c. All active materiel at the VNNSC was rewarehouse, inventoried, and taken up on the records.
d. Excess materiel at the VNNSC was segregated.

e. All LSBs and ISBs were purged of excess material, rewarehoused, inventoried and now operate on standard written procedures.

f. A responsive transportation system was established and all backlogs were eliminated.

g. Range and depth of stocks to support all VNN ships and craft were reviewed and revised by SPCC, Mechanicsburg, and all deficiencies placed on order with delivery scheduled in-country by 30 October, 1971.

h. A responsive CASREPT and Work Stoppage procedure was established with weekly status being provided to all activities.

i. A Materiel Control and Screening Procedure (MATCONOFF) was established to utilize in-country assets for all urgently required materiel not available at the VNNSC or NSA Saigon.

j. The VNN operating forces were finally receiving reasonably responsive supply support.

By the beginning of September the rehabilitation phase of the drug program in-country was shifted to Naval Hospital, Miramar, California, as the last of the personnel in rehabilitation left the APL-30 at LSB Nha Be. Nha Be remained the central detoxification site in-country, as all personnel admitted into the program were
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forwarded to Nha Be for a 10-14 day stay for evaluation and administrative processing. In September there were 58 persons admitted to the center at Nha Be.

The NAVFORV Drug Education Team continued its briefings for all incoming personnel in Saigon, and made trips to all activities in the field on a quarterly basis. The team discussed the drug program on these trips, and distributed tapes and pamphlets which in many cases were well received. The team also set up a 24-hour drug hot line in-country.

The proportion of the drug problem for the Armed Forces in Vietnam was found to be less than first anticipated. As of 22 September, 97,296 personnel being reassigned out of RVN had been screened: 3,580 or 3.7 percent were positive on confirmatory tests. The Navy fared better in the breakdown of the statistic as follows:

<table>
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During the month, RADM Salzer, COMNAVFORV, traveled

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to several support bases throughout the country to discuss matters with the U.S.N. advisors along with their counterparts. At each base he also took the opportunity to address all hands. The bases the admiral visited were LSBs Dong Tam, Binh Thuy, Cat Lo, Cam Ranh Bay, and DaNang. At DaNang and Cat Lo the admiral also took the opportunity to visit the local CSCs to discuss the coordinated use of air assets as well as the employment of the CSC. On 16 September, RADM W. C. Dowd, DEPCOMNAVFORV for Supply, toured LSB Cam Ranh Bay, the same day RADM Salzer was there, and termed the supply department the best in the country.

On 10 September at LSB Cat Lo, the day COMNAVFORV was visiting, CAPT R. G. Mills, CO NAVSHIPREPFAC Subic, visited to discuss the ACTOVLOG program in preparation for assuming duties as CINCPACFLT Maintenance Officer. On 18 and 19 September, RADM A. W. Price, Jr., DEPCOMNAVFORV for Operations, traveled to the VNNTC at Nha Trang for the Naval Academy graduation, then on to DaNang for a tour of ACTOVRAD Site No. 2 and the nearby CSC. He toured OP Bases Hue and Cua Viet also during his tour. On 28 September, he toured Tan Chau OP Base, and proceeded on to the YRB.M-21 for her turnover ceremony.
LT Du Xinh, the repair officer at Binh Thuy, discusses the progress of the Accelerated Overhaul Program with LT Joe T. Rucker, his American advisor.
NAVAL CONSTRUCTION FORCES

The Navy construction experts of NMCB-5 and CBMU-302 continued to achieve solid results at far flung bases throughout the Republic of Vietnam. In addition to the major units various small detachments from NMCBs 4, 5, 10, 40, 62 and 133 worked at USAID projects from Soc Trang, deep in the Delta, to Xuan Loc, about 35 miles northeast of Saigon. These detachments worked on roads, schools, a maternity clinic, and various other projects to better the standard of living of the citizens of South Vietnam.

The constructionmen of NMCB-5, Detail Maverick at Mui Dinh ACTOVRAD Site (35 men including advisors), completed their work on 26 September and moved off the site. They are preparing to stand down and return to CONUS in late October, however, construction at the site was not without its dangers. Mui Dinh was probed by an ABF of two rounds of unknown ordnance on 11 September at 2100H. No casualties were incurred as the rounds impacted 300 meters south of the base. The Seabees responded with fire in the general direction of the enemy and managed to suppress all hostile fire.

Detail Mustang (99 men including advisors) continued its work on the ISB at Ca Mau. This detail was plagued with transportation problems due to virtually impassable roads and its isolated location.
Due to the road conditions in September, food shipment had to be flown to the base by CH-46 helicopters of Air Cofat, the Navy's own "White Hat Airlines". A sentry, EA2 D.P. Rehm, was wounded in the left shoulder as he stood his watch at the main gate of the ISB. The sniper was thought to have been a great distance away as the bullet penetrated his shoulder and lodged there. He was medevaced to the Army hospital at Binh Thuy and was expected to return to duty in 10 to 20 days. Detail Mustang was expected to complete their work at Ca Mau on 10 October and prepare for movement back to CONUS during the last part of October.

Detail Bonco, stationed at the ACTOVRA site at Nui Ta Kou (84 men including advisors), saw their completion date slip two weeks due to excessive rainfall and extremely uncooperative Viet Cong insurgents. The elusive guerrillas again this month planted mines on Route 341 slowing construction by disabling dump trucks and trying to impair the morale of the Seabees. Three Seabees were wounded and a five ton dump truck had its front end totally destroyed when the vehicle hit a mine on 30 September at 0930H.

The incident occurred at ZS 135 970, and following the now familiar pattern, the sweep team, using a mine dog, found the second mine at 1030H at ZS 135 972, about 200 meters up the road from the first mine, and blew it in place. The three wounded men, EOCN
J.E. Eichorn, EOCN G.R. Hattrup, and BU3 R.A. Weber were treated at the 24th Evacuation Hospital and released to light duty with NMCB-5, Detail Stallion, at the base camp in Bien Hoa.

NMCB Detail Colt, consisting of nine men, completed the An Khanh Footbridge near Saigon on 17 September and turned it over to Vietnamese use on the 20th. This footbridge, built for the convenience of VNN dependent children, saves them a trip of 3.5 miles which was the distance they traveled to school last year.

CBMU-302 supported NAVCAT (Naval Civic Action Teams) elements at various locations throughout RVN as the dependent shelter program for the Vietnamese Navy continued. There were no combat incidents recorded by CBMU-302 but one Vietnamese Navy petty officer was killed on 3 September in DaNang when a ten ton cement truck went out of control and struck him. Solatium payments were paid to the widow and civil reaction was held to a minimum. In Saigon, an accident occurred at a block plant operated by NAVCAT 18, in which two female employees were seriously injured due to the negligence of a third civilian.

Seabee Team 0417 working in support of USAID, at Long Khanh Province near Xuan Loc, northeast of Saigon, was attacked with two
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B-40 rockets at 2345H on 25 September. One round hit a revetment and sickbay while the other impacted outside of the camp, EO3. Ritchie Grethey received minor shrapnel wounds and one three quarter ton truck received minor damage.

The following is a listing of the Seabee detachments working in Vietnam in support of USAID projects as of 15 September:

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<th>Unit</th>
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<th>Team Leader</th>
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<td>13308</td>
<td>Ben Tre</td>
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Smiling youngsters cross the An Khanh Footbridge, near the VNN Shipyard, Saigon.

This footbridge was constructed by Seabees of NMCB-5, Detail Colt, and turned over to the Vietnamese on 20 September.
### APPENDIX I

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

| CHNAVADVGRU U.S. MACV          | RADM R.S. SALZER, USN |
| CHIEF OF STAFF                  | CAPT R.A. PADOCK, USN |
| SENAVADV                        | CAPT B.G. STONE, USN  |
| SENADV, COMD NAVAL COMMAND      | LCDR J.H. GAUL, USN (D) |
| (SA CTF 227) SAIGON             | LCDR J. FERGUSON, USN (R) |

#### TRAN HUNG DAO CAMPAIGN ADVISORY ORGANIZATION/AREA

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**Senior Advisor, Fleet Command, Saigon**

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**Amphibious Type Command Advisory Organization (ATF 211)**

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<td>LT S.L. HOLMES, USN</td>
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<td>LT R.J. LINDSTEDT, USN</td>
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<td>SA RAID SEVEN THREE KIEN AN</td>
<td>LT F.E. KOLARICK, USN</td>
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<td>LT C. ARMENTROUT, USN</td>
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<td>SA RAID SEVEN FIVE CA MAU</td>
<td>LTJG R. BOLLER, USN</td>
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SA RPD SIX FOUR
TUYEN NHON

LTJG J. D. COLE, USNR

MOBILE SEA OPERATIONS COMMAND ADVISORY ORGANIZATION (TF 213)

SA MOBILE SEA OPERATIONS CMD
CAM RANH BAY

CAPT T. I. KOLSTAD, USN

SA COSFLOT ONE
DANANG

LCDR D. C. WILSON, USN

SA COSRON TWO ONE
QUI NHON

LT G. H. ROBERTS, USN

SA COSRON TWO TWO
CAM RANH BAY

LCDR R. W. LOWMAN, USN

SA COSFLOT THREE
VUNG TAU

LCDR R. S. WATKINS, USN

SA COSFLOT FOUR
AN THOI

LCDR J. G. TONTI, USN

SA COSFLOT FIVE
NAM CAN

LCDR J. MCCORMICK, USN

SA HARDU CRB
CAM RANH BAY

LT P. A. LINTON, USN

GENERAL RESERVE TYPE COMMAND ADVISORY ORGANIZATION (TF 214)

SA GENRESCOMD
CAT LAI

CAPT L. A. DWYER, USN

SA RTE DIV EIGHT ONE
CAT LAI

LT J. M. STEUSSY, USN

SA MID NINE ONE
CUU LONG

LT J. W. HAMILTON, USN

SA MID NINE TWO
CUA VIET/HUE

LT T. A. COMER, USN

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

LT R. F. ELLIOTT, USN

SA SEAL AND UDT UNIT
SAIGON

LT G. W. DORAN, USN (D)
LT B. VANHEERTUM (R)

SA SALVAGE UNIT
CAT LAI

LCDR E. H. SHIPP, USN (D)
LT R. J. SECORD, USN (R)

SA RID FOUR ZERO
GO DAU HA/TRA CU

LT R. O. MILHAM, USN

SA RID FOUR ONE
TAN CHAU

LT R. A. DORSI, USN

SA RID FOUR TWO
DONG TAM

LT G. VOTAVA, USN

SA RID FOUR THREE
PHU CUONG

LTJG T. B. WAGENSEIL, USN

SA RID FOUR FOUR
BEN LUC/TAN AN

LT G. C. COOLEY, USN

SA RID FOUR FIVE
NAM CAN

LT C. F. TIBBETTS, USN

SA RID FOUR SIX
DONG TAM

LT W. C. SMITH, USN

SA RID FOUR SEVEN
NAM CAN

LT W. TAYLOR, USN

SA RID FOUR EIGHT
CHAU DOC

LT W. R. RUSLING, USN

SA RAG TWO SEVEN
NHA BE

LT W. GOTTSCHALK, USN

FIRST COASTAL ZONE ADVISORY ORGANIZATION (TF 231)

SA FIRST CZ
DANANG

CDR P. MCLAIRD, JR., USN (D)
CDR A. VIESSMAN, USN (R)

SA CG ONE ONE
CUA VIET

LT R. DUMINIAK, USNR (D)
LT R. ANDERSON, USN (R)
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SA CG ONE TWO
THUAN AN
LT R. N. MYERS, USN

SA CG ONE THREE
CU TU HIEN
LT J. SCOTT, USN

SA CG ONE FOUR
HOI AN
LT JG R. G. MCCAIN, USN

SA CG ONE FIVE
CHU LAI
LT D. ROBINSON, USN (D)
LT J. TAYLOR, USN (R)

SA CG ONE SIX
QUANG NGOI
LT W. R. OWENS, USNR

SA RAG THREE TWO
HUE
LT G. L. MAGER, USN

SA HARDU DANANG
LT D. W. WIRICK, USNR

SA CSC DANANG
LT P. M. SCOTT, USN

SECOND COASTAL ZONE ADVISORY ORGANIZATION (TF 232)

SA SECOND CZ
NHA TRANG
CDR A. S. JEFFERIS, USN

SA CG TWO ONE
DE GI
LT J. K. ENGELKEN, USN

SA CG TWO THREE
SONG CAU
LT E. L. SIWINSKI, USNR (D)
LT F. J. BLAKE, USN (R)

SA CG TWO FIVE
DONG HAI
LT D. G. THOMAS, USN

SA CG TWO SIX
BINH BA ISLAND
LT J. P. MCGRATH, USN

SA CG TWO SEVEN
NINH CHA
LTJG P. MILLER, USN

SA CG TWO EIGHT
PHAN THIET
LTG. NORDLAND, USN

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SA HARDU NHA TRANG  LT J. E. BINGHAM, USN
SA HARDU QUI NHON  LT B. VALENTINE, USN
SA CSC NHA TRANG  LT S. C. AREY, USN
SA CSC QUI NHON  LCDR P. J. CISEK, USN

THIRD COASTAL ZONE ADVISORY ORGANIZATION (TF 233)

SA THIRD CZ  CDR J. G. SULLIVAN, USN
VUNG TAU
SA CG THREE THREE  LTJG C. JOHNSON, USN
VUNG TAU
SA CG THREE FOUR  LT E. J. GIBSON, USN
THANH PHO
SA CG THREE TIVE  LTJG T. E. ARNOLD, USN
THU VINH
SA CG THREE SIX  LTJG D. C. BOGER, USN
LONG PHU
SA HARDU VUNG TAU  LT N. BARBOUR, USN
SA CSC VUNG TAU  LT D. R. ROGUS, USN

FOURTH COASTAL ZONE ADVISORY ORGANIZATION (TF 234)

SA FOURTH CZ  CDR M. J. SHINE, USN
AN THOI
SA CG FOUR ONE  LT R. JOHNSTON, USNR
POULO OBI
SA CG FOUR TWO  LT O. R. COLE, III, USN
AN THOI
SA CG FOUR THREE  LT M. A. SOBYNA, USN
HON TRE ISLAND
SA CG FOUR FOUR  LT D. C. SNYDER, USN
HA TIEN

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SA CSC AN THOI

THIRD RIVERINE AREA ADVISORY ORGANIZATION (TF 216)

SA THIRD RIVERINE AREA
LONG BINH

SA RAG TWO TWO/TWO SEVEN
NHA BE

SA RAG TWO EIGHT
LONG BINH

SA RAG THREE THREE ZERO
PHU CUONG

SA REG FOR RPG
CUU LONG

FOURTH RIVERINE AREA ADVISORY ORGANIZATION (TF 217)

SA FOURTH RIVERINE AREA
CAN THO

SA RAG TWO ONE/THREE THREE
DONG TAM

SA RAG TWO THREE/THREE ONE
VINH LONG

SA RAG TWO FIVE/TWO NINE
CA MAU

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

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<td>RADM P. S. McManus, USN</td>
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