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to obtain supplies and encountered and engaged one Viet Cong platoon. In the ensuing firefight ten Viet Cong were killed, and one sub-machine gun, one carbine, twenty-eight grenades and two bars of TNT were captured. One VNN junk sailor was killed.

Two significant actions during May in the Second CZ involved Coastal Groups and their advisors. On 14 May, a patrol from Coastal Group 21 was maintaining a barrier patrol in the vicinity of Operation DAVY CROCKETT (Coastal Group 21 had remained on patrol in the area upon completion of TEE SHOT V, discussed previously). The patrol detected a junk with nineteen people embarked, and as the patrol approached, several items were thrown over the side. Upon boarding, a medical kit and some documents were discovered. The junk and suspects were apprehended and taken for interrogation. Twelve of the nineteen admitted to being Viet Cong, and stated that they had worked for the Viet Cong in various jobs and were fleeing U.S. forces engaged in DAVY CROCKETT. One was a sixteen year old female, serving as a nurse. They stated that when the Coastal Group 16 patrol approached, they had thrown six M-1 rifles and three boxes of ammunition over the side. All were turned over to the Binh Dinh re-education center.

In the Third CZ three significant clandestine operations were conducted; all displaying ingenuity and aggressiveness in carrying the war to the Viet Cong. On 1 May a Coastal Group 35 intelligence team, disguised as civilians, raided a small band of Viet Cong at a position south of the CG 35 base. One Viet

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Cong was killed, one was injured, and several grenades and a flag captured. On 5 May the Commanding Officer of Coastal Group 32 and five sailors, all dressed as fishermen and armed with sub-machine guns and carbines, embarked in three small sampans. Near Long Son Island they were approached by three Viet Cong tax collectors. The Viet Cong were taken under fire and all three were killed. Coastal Group 32 then came under shore fire but suffered no casualties. On 16 May Coastal Group 35, employing similar tactics, encountered nine Viet Cong in a sampan. A fire-fight erupted and three Viet Cong were killed. After two patrol junks from Coastal Group 35 arrived on the scene the sampan and some documents were captured. The remainder of the Viet Cong fled.

The heaviest action in the Third CZ involved units from Coastal Group 35 and 36 patrolling near the mouths of the Bassac and Co Chien Rivers. On at least eight occasions they came under heavy automatic weapons fire. In a firefight on 16 May, a Coastal Group 35 patrol received automatic weapons, mortar and possible 57mm recoilless rifle fire. Two Vietnamese sailors and one U.S. advisor were wounded. The increase in activity in this area can be directly related to an increase in patrols by the two Coastal Groups.

Operations in the Fourth CZ were somewhat curtailed by a fire which occurred in dependent housing at An Thoi, Phu Quoc Island. The Fourth CZ commander and VNN Headquarters were quick to respond with new housing and necessities for the dependents; however, married junk sailors were excused from duties to assist in construction of new housing, thus curtailing the patrols from Coastal

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Groups 42, 46 and 47.

In the only action of significance in the Fourth CZ during May, a two junk patrol from Coastal Group 41 was attacked by an estimated twenty Viet Cong junks off the southern tip of the Ca Mau Peninsula. In the heavy firefight one Yabuta from Coastal Group 41 was hit by a grenade, killing two sailors and wounding another. The Viet Cong suffered one junk sunk and at least six killed. A similar incident in the same area is discussed in an advisor's report from March of 1964. On 29 March of that year a Command Junk was attacked by twenty small Viet Cong junks. In that action five of the attacking junks were sunk and an estimated twenty-one Viet Cong killed. No friendly casualties were reported.

* * * * *

RIVERINE AREAS AND RIVER ASSAULT GROUPS

Operations in the Third Riverine Area during May were centered in the Rung Sat Special Zone. Here as previously mentioned, units from RAG 22 participated in Operation LEXINGTON III. In addition, Regional Force operations were supported by RAG 22, often supplemented by boats from RAG 24/30 and RAG 28. In addition, boats from the above RAGs were assigned to five sensitive areas near Saigon for patrols and support.

The River Assault Groups of the Fourth Riverine Area participated in a series of highly successful operations in May. Operation CAN CHI 227/SD was launched on 14 May as a reaction operation in the area of the attempted trawler infiltration on the Ca Mau

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Peninsula. Boats from RAG 25/29 along with helicopters carried two ARVN regiments and two Ranger battalions to the scene. Friendly forces suffered one killed and forty-four wounded against Viet Cong losses of 247 killed and 19 captured. Two mortars, one recoilless rifle, two anti-aircraft machine guns, 12 automatic weapons and 16 rifles were captured. One Viet Cong supply center was destroyed.

In other action involving RAG 25/29, Operation LONG PHI 969 saw 32 Viet Cong killed and twenty-five rifles, ten kilograms of TNT, one boat and miscellaneous supplies captured. One Viet Cong hospital was destroyed. This operation involved three battalions of ARVN troops and took place 25 miles east-southeast of Can Tho.

All told during May, Fourth Riverine Area River Assault Groups participated in eighteen operations, all successful in varying degrees. In most of the operations the transport of troops was effected entirely by the RAGs. Stepped-up riverine operations appear to be effectively carrying the war to the Viet Cong in the Mekong Delta.

* * * * *

VIETNAMESE MARINE CORPS

Task Force Alpha, composed of the second and fifth Vietnamese Marine Battalions and a Headquarters Detachment saw the only significant combat action during May. Operating under the control of the ARVN Second Infantry Division, they conducted a search and clear operation fourteen kilometers west of Quant Ngai from 9-13

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May. The results included twenty-five Viet Cong killed and four captured. Nineteen weapons, 1400 rounds of ammunition, and five mines were captured. There were three friendly troops killed and eleven wounded. On 15 May the Task Force, less the Fifth Battalion, was airlifted to DaNang to assist in controlling dissident elements and rebel forces in that city. They were joined by the First Vietnamese Marine Battalion on the same day. On 16 May one VN Marine was killed in action and three were wounded as a result of rebel small arms fire at DaNang. For the remainder of the month the force continued to assist in returning the rebel force (Struggle/Resistance Movement) to government control and in reestablishing order within DaNang.

The Third Marine Battalion spent the first part of the month in several search and clear operations in the Capital Military Region, and also provided static security and riot control forces at the Saigon Radio Station and at the Capital Military Region Headquarters. In search and clear operations light enemy contact was made on 5 May and 8 May. There were four VN Marines wounded and unknown enemy casualties. One additional Marine drowned crossing a stream. On 15 May the Third Battalion was assigned to various areas in Saigon to provide security and a riot control force for the city. They were periodically deployed to trouble spots throughout the city to control gatherings of demonstrators. The Battalion remained on security for the remainder of the month.

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The Vietnamese Marine Recruit Training Center at Thu Duc was attacked by approximately two platoons of Viet Cong on the morning of 22 May. The Viet Cong, using small arms fire, pole charges, TNT charges, bangalore torpedoes and rifle grenades, were successful in penetrating the compound. Three Vietnamese Marines were killed in action and thirty-five were wounded. There were no Viet Cong casualties reported. Steps were taken immediately to improve the defensive posture of the training facility. Damage from the Viet Cong attack was repaired by the end of the month, and construction and improvement of defensive positions and barriers continued daily.

Despite the political crisis with its religious overtones, unit morale within the VNMC remained high and loyalty to the government was unaffected. Proper leadership and indoctrination, combined with esprit de corps and discipline, successfully countered any dissension which might otherwise have come to the surface, and accounts for the loyalty and effectiveness of VNMC units employed as security and riot control forces.¹

¹ Senior Marine Advisor Monthly Historical Summary, May 1966.

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CIVIC ACTION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE ACTIVITIES

During May the greater part of the naval PsyWar and Civic Action activity was administered by the Vietnamese Navy Psychological Warfare Bureau and its U.S. advisors. However, GAME WARDEN and MARKET TIME units will soon be taking a more active part in these activities. During May PsyWar-trained U.S. Navy officers were assigned to DaNang, Nha Trang, Vung Tau, Can Tho, and An Thoi to serve as PsyWar Advisors. In addition, a PsyWar officer will be assigned to the NAVFORV staff in Saigon to coordinate U. S. Navy and Coast Guard PsyWar and Civic Action activities.

The VNN Hospital Ship LSM 400 provided the highlight of the Naval PsyWar and Civic Action during the month. On 19 May she returned to Saigon, completing a 28 day deployment in the IV Corps Tactical Zone. During May stops were made at Cai Con, O Mon and Tan Hoc on the Bassac River. During an eleven day working period, the ship treated 4,400 people, including 400 dental patients and twenty-seven minor surgery cases. In associated activities the mobile PsyWar team distributed twenty tons of welfare material to 650 families and school supplies to 400 students. The cultural platoon gave six performances. The PsyWar team conducted six broadcasts in support of the Open Arms program. Two Viet Cong rallied the day following one of the broadcasts at O Mon, bringing with them one submachine gun, two carbines, two grenades and ammunition. They attributed their rallying to the VNN PsyWar team broadcasts.

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A second LSM hospital ship is planned for late this year. The initial equipment for this ship started arriving in country during May. LSM 400 deployed again on 29 May for another thirty days in the IV CTZ.

During May over eleven tons of Civic Action material were received from CARE, Catholic Relief Society and USAID for further distribution. The quantity received this month was again lower than normal due to the delays experienced by ships carrying this material in getting into Saigon to offload. About twenty tons of material were delivered to the Coastal Surveillance Force, Sea Force and River Assault Groups for further distribution by VN and U.S. personnel. About 60% of this material was transported by VNN and USN ships. In addition, the following material was distributed:

(1) Two tons to the families of VNN personnel who had their homes destroyed by fire at An Thoi, Phu Quoc Island.

(2) Fifteen tons to Can Tho for use aboard LSM 400 in its continued IV CTZ civic action program.

(3) Fifteen tons to DaNang for further distribution by CTF 115 personnel.

(4) One-half ton to Nha Be for further distribution by CTF 116 personnel.

The quantity of material delivered to several areas was smaller than usual due to the political strife in the areas and the resultant inability to obtain transportation.

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One child from the Rung Sat Special Zone and four children from the Saigon area had successful cleftlip operations during the month. One child, blind in both eyes, was operated on and her eyes replaced with artificial eyes to cosmetically improve her appearance. A VNN seaman, blinded in action, was examined by U.S. Army eye specialists. It was concurred that his sight could not be restored, and arrangements were being made to enroll the man in a trade school for the handicapped in order that he may learn a trade and support his family.

The PsyWar bureau issued 21,000 magazines, 49,500 posters, and 122,000 leaflets to VNN and U.S. units for further distribution. An additional 16,000 leaflets were supplied to the Rung Sat Special Zone. A special leaflet was developed and 10,000 copies printed for use in the Rung Sat Special Zone capitalizing on the wounding and subsequent death of a woman who stepped on a Viet Cong mine placed outside a U.S. Advisor's quarters. In addition, fifty English-Vietnamese language books were distributed to TF 115 and TF 116 units in the field to assist them in their language teaching and learning programs.

In a significant CTF 115 action, PCF 61 while on a routine night patrol sighted a fifty foot junk near Song Cau, 20 miles south of Qui Nhon. When PCF 61 approached for a routine inspection, she found that the junk was overloaded with 157 passengers and that it was swamping due to the overload, heavy seas and high winds. Because of the conditions it was felt that any attempt

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to tow the boat would be futile, and the PCF went alongside to take aboard the passengers. Although a slightly larger load than the normal crew of six, 157 persons left the sinking junk and boarded the PCF. All were taken off safely, and the junk soon went down.

PCF 61 then proceeded to USS VANCE (DER-387), also patrolling in the same area. All the refugees were transferred to VANCE, who proceeded to Qui Nhon to turn them over to Vietnamese authorities for transportation to their destinations. It was later learned that all 157 refugees were enroute to Tuy Hoa and Nha Trang, fleeing their homes in Song Cau, Phu Yen district to escape the Viet Cong in that area.

In addition first aid was administered throughout the month to Vietnamese civilians aboard junks encountered during board and search operations. Assistance included minor first aid ranging from cleaning and dressing cuts and sores to providing aspirin. In addition PsyWar material including dry milk, clothes, candy and food were given to friendly fishermen by patrol units. Staff corpsmen from PCF divisions in DaNang and An Thoi assisted in treating Vietnamese Navy dependents and the local civilian population. Also, a joint effort was made by PCF personnel and USN advisors to provide medical assistance to the inhabitants of some of the island villages in the Gulf of Thailand.

At the Naval Support Activity, DaNang the emphasis was placed on medical civic action (MEDCAP) during May. Sick call was held

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in Da Man Village #1 twice during the month; forty villagers were treated. The Station Hospital, working in conjunction with the DaNang East Civic Action Group conducted sick call each Monday at facilities made available by the Sacred Heart Convent. The Convent provided building space with room for a pharmacy and examination room, and also provided interpreters. Over 100 Vietnamese were seen under this program during May. Also during May, 59 Vietnamese were admitted to the Station Hospital and 51 persons were treated as outpatients. U.S. Navy doctors operated on three Vietnamese at the DaNang Civilian Hospital and delivered two lectures at the Hue Medical School. MEDCAP teams composed of four hospital corpsmen treated 1345 Vietnamese during the month in villages south of DaNang. Dental department personnel with the teams performed 48 extractions and treated fifty-eight villagers for toothache.

In other activities, trucks and personnel assisted the city government in cleaning up debris after the recent political struggle in DaNang. Weekly distribution of commodities, including soap, rice and other assorted foods, was made to orphanages in the city.

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U. S. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, SAIGON

At formal ceremonies at the Cofat Compound, Saigon, on 17 May, U.S. Naval Support Activity, Saigon was established under Captain Herbert T. King, USN. Headquarters Support Activity, Saigon was simultaneously disestablished with its functions being assumed by the U.S. Army, Vietnam First Logistic Command. The mission of NAVSUPACT Saigon is to provide, arrange for, maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support U.S. Naval Forces, Vietnam; fleet units of the operating forces of the Navy; and such other activities as may be designated in the II, III, and IV Corps Tactical Zones.

The command consists of the Headquarters located in Saigon, five operational NAVSUPACT detachments and six planned detachments. The operational detachments are located at Cam Ranh Bay, Can Tho, Cat Lo, Nha Be and Qui Nhon. The planned detachments are at Chau Doc, Tan Chau, My Tho, Sa Dec, Long Xuyen and Vinh Long. The detachment at Long Xuyen is to be an interim base pending completion of Chau Doc and Tan Chau bases. Additionally, an afloat base is located on board USS KRISHNA located at An Thoi. However, this base is not presently under the operational control of NAVSUPACT Saigon.

NAVSUPACT Saigon is presently established with five departments: The Administrative Department, Supply Department, Operations Department, Repair Department and the Public Works Department.

In order to provide field support for Navy units in the II,

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III, and IV CTZ, the Supply Department has been organized to provide central supply support to all GAME WARDEN, MARKET TIME, Harbor Defense and Mine Countermeasures sites. These functions include: Inventory Control - procurement, issue, stock control and receipt control; Planning and Field Service - coordinating departmental planning functions, activating field assistance teams, administering allotments of miscellaneous naval detachments and departmental administration; Material Control - coordinating and scheduling cargo lifts, material distribution and storage operations; and Fiscal and Disbursing.

The Operations Department is tasked with providing, manifesting and scheduling logistic airlift requirements for COMNAVFORV in the II, III, and IV CTZ. To carry out this function, two C-47s, one HU-16C and one UC-45 are available. The Operations Department is also tasked with providing port services for all U.S. Navy ships entering the port of Saigon, and maintaining an armory to provide weapons for NAVSUPPACT and base personnel. NAVSUPPACT will also establish an RPMIO and a TTY/Crypto/Radio repair facility when personnel become available.

On 25 May the logistics airlift schedule was temporarily cancelled due to non-availability of aircraft. The C-47H was involved in an accident on the Phan Thiet airstrip, suffering damage to its port wing. Two other aircraft were down for maintenance, and only the UC-45J was available to meet requirements. Also during May, four LCMs were received and commissioning details assigned.

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The concept of operations originally planned for the Public Works Department was for individual bases to accomplish their own minor repairs utilizing base personnel rather than Public Works personnel. Accomplishment of work over and above base capabilities was to be requested from the Army under inter-support agreements, or requested from the Public Works Department. To accomplish this the Public Works Department was to have two or more mobile teams. Maintenance of facilities in Saigon and provision of engineering services would be by the U.S. Army Headquarters area command. In addition, the Public Works Department was also tasked with the construction of temporary bases at My Tho, Vinh Long, Long Xuyen, and Sa Dec. Work at the first of these, My Tho, was started during May.

However, it became apparent during May that the requirements levied on the Public Works Department required development of an engineering capability, and establishment of administrative and transportation divisions. As a result the reorganization of the Public Works Department was started to include the following divisions: administrative, planning and design, maintenance, contracts and real estate, and transportation.

The Repair Department has the mission of providing repair and maintenance support for all craft assigned, coordinating repair and maintenance support of bases in the II, III, and IV CTZs; maintaining selected record plans and ships' plans index for all craft assigned; coordinating repair and upkeep of all drydock and marine railway facilities assigned; coordinating

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and assigning repair of U.S. Navy ships and craft under operational control of COMNAVFORV less Seventh Fleet ships; and coordinating the efforts of the Harbor Clearance Units when assigned to COMNAVFORV and further assigned to NAVSUPACT Saigon.

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APPENDIX I

Equipment salvaged from Trawler

Weapons

One 12.7mm Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun
Three 7.62mm Machine Guns (Soviet SG-43)
One 57mm Recoilless Rifle (ChiCom Type 36)
One 7.92mm Machine Gun (MG-34, Mfg 1943)

Ammunition

Approximately 15 tons of ammunition including the following types:

120mm Mortar (1965 ChiCom Mfg)
12.7mm API (1965 ChiCom Mfg)
82mm Mortar
81mm Mortar (Apparently Mfg USA WWII)
75mm Recoilless Rifle
60mm Mortar
57mm Recoilless Rifle
12.7mm Small Arms
TNT Blocks
Blasting Caps
Pull Friction Igniters

Miscellaneous

Movie Projectors
Amplifiers
Speakers
Audio Transformers
Movie Films
Propaganda Material

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APPENDIX II

MARKET TIME Statistical Summary, May 1966

1. Average number U.S. ships/craft on patrol during month:

	DER	ISO	MSC	WPB	PCF
TOTAL	<u>115</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>516</u>	<u>675</u>
DAILY AVG	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>

2. Average number VNN ships/junks on patrol during month:

	SEA FORCE	COASTAL FORCE
TOTAL	<u>789</u>	<u>5355</u>
DAILY AVG	<u>25</u>	<u>173</u>

3. U.S. Activity:

TOTAL DETECTED	WOOD - DAY	<u>39,939</u>	NIGHT	<u>29,626</u>
	STEEL - DAY	<u>425</u>	NIGHT	<u>369</u>
TOTAL INSPECTED	WOOD - DAY	<u>9,230</u>	NIGHT	<u>7,129</u>
	STEEL - DAY	<u>164</u>	NIGHT	<u>159</u>
TOTAL BOARDED	WOOD - DAY	<u>11,318</u>	NIGHT	<u>5,528</u>
	STEEL - DAY	<u>11</u>	NIGHT	<u>2</u>

4. VNN Activity:

SEARCHED 21,699

DETAINED 629 people and 17 junks

5. Remarks:

U.S. detained 87 junks and 542 people.

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APPENDIX III

GAME WARDEN Statistical Summary, through May 1966

TOTAL FOR FIRST SEVEN WEEKS SINCE ACTIVATION OF PERS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>INSPECTED</u>	<u>BOARDED & SEARCHED</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>JUNKS DETAINED</u>	<u>PERSONS DETAINED</u>
4/17	0	40	40	13	19
4/24	0	1,445	1,445	4	13
5/1	0	1,135	1,135	6	31
5/8	0	1,595	1,595	5	39
5/15	0	1,222	1,222	3	55
5/22*	11	616	627	3	12
5/29	290	799	1,089	7	15
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	301	6,852	7,153	41	184
5/30	65	134	199	0	0
5/31	0	221	221	2	7
	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	366	7,207	7,573	43	191

* Reporting System Changed

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APPENDIX IV

COMPILATION OF CONTRABAND MATERIAL CAPTURED BY U.S.

AND VN MARKET TIME UNITS

1 AUGUST 1965 - 31 MAY 1966

U.S. MARKET TIME FORCES

Weapons

23 Rifles
15 Carbines
1 12.7mm Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun
3 7.62mm Machine Gun
1 7.92mm Machine Gun
1 57mm Recoilless Rifle

Ammunition

Estimated 16 tons of ammunition and explosives including the following types:

120mm Mortar
82mm Mortar
81mm Mortar
60mm Mortar
75mm Recoilless Rifle
57mm Recoilless Rifle
7.9mm
7.62mm
12.7mm API
12.7mm
9mm
TNT Blocks
Pull Friction Igniters
Demolition Charges
Explosives Caps
34 Grenades

Supplies

34,100\$ NVN
30,945\$ VN
1.5 tons salt
1,650 kilos rice
20 5-gallon cans Calking Compound
1 portable radio
2 movie projectors
2 amplifiers

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Supplies (Cont'd)

Miscellaneous speakers and audio transformers, movie films and propaganda material.

Miscellaneous tools, supplies, weapons parts, medicine and uniforms.

Junks

11 Junks Sunk
6 Junks Captured

VNN MARKET TIME FORCES - COASTAL GROUPS AND SEA PATROLS

Weapons

1 Sub-Machine Gun
1 Bayonet
168 Rifles
1 Automatic Rifle

Ammunition

13 Grenades
2 Potato Masher Grenades
3 Mines
186 Rounds 57mm Recoilless Rifle

368 Boxes of 12.7mm, 7.9mm, .30 Cal., & 9mm pistol ammunition

Supplies

1,598 Bottles Anti-Biotics
211 Packages miscellaneous medicine
1,000 kilos rice
1 junk-load of watermelons
10,900 kilos of salt

Junks

22 Junks Captured
20 Junks Sunk (Estimate)

VNN MARKET TIME FORCES - COASTAL GROUP LAND OPERATIONS

Weapons

15 Rifles
3 9mm Pistols
2 Sub-Machine Guns
1 Carbine

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Ammunition

46 Grenades
2 Mines
2 Bars TNT
3 Rounds 81mm Mortar
2 Rounds 75mm Recoilless Rifle
8 Rounds 57mm Recoilless Rifle
1,000 Rounds Small Arms Ammunition

Supplies

220 Gallons Diesel Fuel
2 Battery Powered Megaphones
2,000 Kilos of Rice
1 Gas Mask
Miscellaneous uniforms, rucksacks, weapon magazines &
tripods, and surgical tools.

Junks

3 Junks Captured

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APPENDIX V

Extract from the report of Medical and Dental Department Activities,
III Marine Amphibious Force, May 1966

1. Civic Action:

- (a) 58,651 Vietnamese civilians received 67,913 Medical and Dental treatments rendered by sixty-nine (69) reporting MEDCAP teams.
- (b) U.S. Marine MEDCAP teams rendered treatments in 137 villages and hamlets, 3 orphanages, 10 refugee camps, 6 schools, 1 sampan fleet, 7 hospitals, 1 children's home and 8 Battalion Aid Stations.
- (c) 48 health workers including nurses received informal training during the month.
- (d) Formal training to Hue University Medical Students was suspended during the civil conflict.

2. Events: During the recent civil unrest in DaNang the medical facilities of III MAF assisted in the care of Vietnamese civilian and military personnel, particularly with major surgical cases that were overloading Vietnamese facilities. At the conclusion of the period of unrest, III MAF medical teams assisted in the care of minor injuries in the city of DaNang.