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COUNTY replenished Task Force 117's Mobile Riverine Base three times in June.

Throughout the month NAVSUPPACT's three C-47 aircraft remained in a grounded status. Two of the aircraft were in Japan awaiting the replacement of corroded wing attachments, and the third was at the Sangley Point Naval Station in the Philippines for a wing replacement. Employing a C-54, a C-47 and a US-2C provided by COMFAIRWESTPAC, the NAVSUPPACT aviation section transported 3,487 passengers and 157 short tons of cargo during the month.

At the same time, the ships and craft of NAVSUPPACT transported 915 short tons of cargo; an additional 105 short tons of cargo were transported overland by trucks.

On 30 June NAVSUPPACT's personnel strength was 1,952. The number of personnel provided logistic support by NAVSUPPACT headquarters in Saigon and its 11 detachments stood at 6,253 at month's end.

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THIRD NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BRIGADE

On the 6th of June two Seabees were killed and 12 others were wounded when the U.S. Marines' camp at Khe Sanh, 25 miles south of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), was struck by enemy mortar and rocket fire.

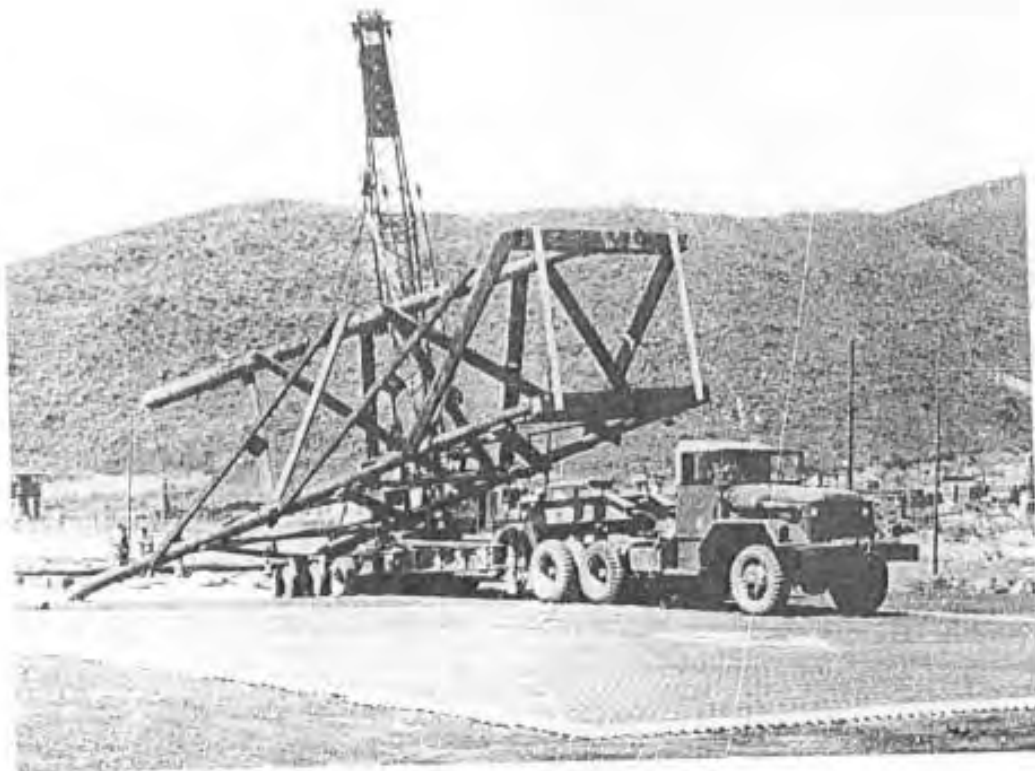
Throughout the month a detachment of Naval Mobile Construction Battalion FOUR (MCB-4) at Khe Sanh constructed bunkers, artillery positions and ammunition pits for U.S. Marines defending Hill 881, which the Marines had captured from enemy forces in May. Meanwhile, a 76-man detachment from MCB-11 upgraded the Khe Sanh airfield.

During June personnel from six of the ten Seabee battalions in country began a major project (code-named ILLINOIS CITY) which includes making repairs to Route 1, the principal highway in the I Corps Tactical Zone. The Seabees were tasked with improving 139 miles of road north of Danang.

In another road improvement project, MCB-3 started making repairs to a three and one-half mile stretch of Route 551, which connects Hue with the LST-LCU facility at Col Co. The battalion also began work on a new road between Phu Bai (40 miles northwest of Danang) and the Seabees' base camp at Gia Le, five miles to the northwest. Meanwhile, MCB-62 laid rock and sprayed asphalt on 60 percent of the roads in the Phu Bai area.

At Red Beach, in Danang, MCB-1 built a liquid oxygen plant for Marine Air Group 11 and began work on a 500-man galley for the 2nd Battalion of the 7th Marine Regiment. A 64-man MCB-1 detachment

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One of the watchtowers constructed by MCB-4 during June.

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returned to Red Beach on 21 June from Dong Tam in the Delta, where the Seabees had constructed a number of facilities, including 25 hutches, a 500-man mess hall, and nine quonset huts.

At Camp Haskins, near Red Beach, MCB-74 relieved MCB-58 on 5 June and continued the work started by MCB-58 on a cantonment for the Marines' technical data system complex. The battalion also began upgrading the road leading to the Marines' light anti-aircraft missile site.

On 2 June MCB-7 relieved MCB-5 at Camp Adenir in Danang East, and began constructing several extensions to the Naval Support Activity's hospital. Meanwhile MCB-4, based at Danang West, constructed three observation towers, two along Route 5 and one at An Hoa, 50 miles southeast of Danang. In addition, the Special Forces Camp at Con Thien, 2,000 yards from the DMZ, was completed by MCB-4 during the month. The camp contains a 2,150-foot runway, four underground timber structures, 20 underground berthing and storage areas, and a 160-foot well.

At Danang's Black Rock Bay, MCB-133 completed the first increment of additional housing units for U.S. and Vietnamese military personnel, and built the first of three planned ammunition bunkers. The battalion also started work on a napalm storage area adjacent to the Danang airfield.

At Dong Ha, 10 miles south of the DMZ, MCB-11 completed five 50-foot observation towers in June as well as six Butler buildings.

At Phu Bai, MCB-62 erected 18 Butler buildings.

At Chu Lai, 60 miles southeast of Danang, MCB-8 completed

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construction of a chapel and began work on an aircraft control tower for Marine Air Group 13. Elsewhere, personnel from Chu Lai-based MCB-71 began the construction phase of Project SEARCHLIGHT at the COMNAVFORV communications center in Saigon. Material shortages, owing to limited funding, impeded the project's progress.

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SALVAGE OPERATIONS

On 15 June the merchant ship COSMOS TRADER ran aground in the west side of the channel while proceeding to anchorage at Vung Tau. The ship, under charter by the U.S. Military Sea Transportation Service, was enroute to Saigon with dry cargo and crude oil. After initial attempts by tugs to pull the ship free proved unsuccessful, the Master requested salvage assistance.

Salvage operations were begun that day by Team 5 of Harbor Clearance Unit 1, with assistance provided by the COMNAVFORV salvage officer and Coastal Surveillance Force personnel from Vung Tau. Two U.S. SEVENTH Fleet craft, USS HITCHITI (ATF 103) and USS CURRENT (ARS 22) were dispatched to the scene and, on 18 June, the salvage officer of Service Group THREE arrived and assumed control of the operations.

By 20 June almost half of the TRADER's cargo had been off-loaded to help restore buoyancy. At high tide on the 21st, with seven sets of beach gear in use to control the grounded ship's movements, TRADER was pulled free by the combined efforts of HITCHITI, CURRENT, two lift craft, and two commercial tugs. The merchant ship was then moved to an anchorage in the inner harbor, where salvage personnel removed a quantity of wire which had become fouled in the ship's screw. The salvage operation was terminated four days later.

On 25 June PCF 97, while on coastal patrol 45 miles northeast of Ca Mau Point, was struck in the starboard bow by enemy fire and subsequently sank in 27 feet of water.

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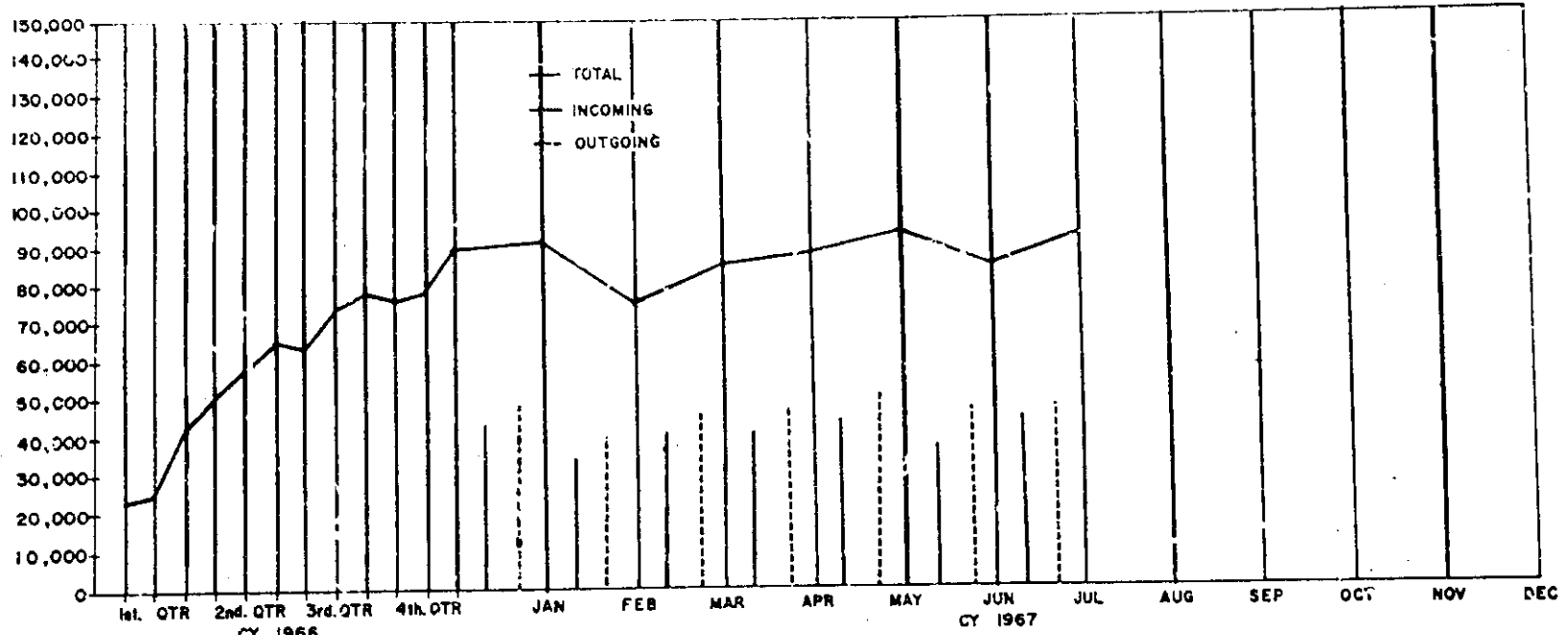
Pulling the COSMOS TRADER free.

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Team 5 of Harbor Clearance Unit 1 was dispatched to the area from Vung Tau and began salvage operations on the 26th. However, the team's light lift craft was unable to raise the PCF clear of the water. The team then stripped the sunken boat of all removable equipment, and remained on the scene to await the arrival of the SEVENTH Fleet's USS OAK HILL (LSD 7), which had a crane capable of lifting the PCF.

On 29 June USS COCONINO COUNTY (LST 603) was mined while discharging cargo at the Cua Viet LST ramp. The explosion tore a three- by nine-foot hole in the ship's bottom. A temporary patch was fabricated by the ship's crew and installed over the ruptured area with the assistance of divers provided by NAVSUPACT Danang. Later that day, COCONINO COUNTY was towed to Danang for interim repairs preliminary to onward towing to Guam.

MONTHLY MESSAGE TRAFFIC



58

PERCENT OF TOTAL

FLASH	1	1	1	1	1	2	5					
IMMEDIATE	21	20	19	18	16	17.5	18.1					
PRIORITY	60	61	63	63	66	64.6	62.9					
ROUTINE	18	18	17	18	17	17.7	18.5					

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COMMUNICATIONS

During June the COMNAVFORV communications center processed 89,762 messages, 5,522 messages less than were handled in May.

At the GAME WARDEN tactical operations center in Nha Be, work on Project SEARCHLIGHT (upgrading communications equipment), nearly complete, was suspended on 15 June pending the arrival of the materials needed to complete the renovation of the local operating positions. The installation team, composed of personnel from the naval shipyard at Pearl Harbor, moved to the GAME WARDEN base at My Tho to begin that phase of the project's cycle.

Meanwhile the construction work and installation of equipment at the Naval Communications Station, Cam Ranh Bay, code-named Project BOWLINE, neared completion. On 19 June the testing of equipment began, with NAVCOMMSTA, Philippines and USS ANNAPOLIS (AGMR 1) assisting in the test program. The communications station at Cam Ranh Bay was scheduled to be commissioned in early August.

At Danang the new construction for the Naval Support Activity, Project SEA ANCHOR, continued to progress. By month's end the communications center, transmitter site and receiver site were 80, 85 and 82 percent complete, respectively. The installation of electronic equipment was over 80 percent complete at all three sites.

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Admiral MOOREH (left) is met at Tan Son Nhut Air Base by General William C. WESTMORELAND, USA, COMUSMACV, and Rear Admiral VETH.

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ORGANIZATION AND COMMAND

On 2 June Captain Alfred R. MARSCHALL, CEC, USN, Commander of the 30th Naval Construction Regiment, assumed the additional duty of Commander THIRD Naval Construction Brigade. On 6 June Captain Spencer R. SMITH, CEC, USN, Chief of Staff to the Officer in Charge of Construction, Vietnam, assumed the duties of CICC and Deputy Commander, Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southeast Asia. Captain MARSCHALL and Captain SMITH had been acting in the new positions since 12 May for Rear Admiral Paul E. SEUFER, CEC, USN, during the admiral's temporary absence. Illness subsequently prevented the admiral's return.

On 22 June the Honorable Charles F. BAIRD, Under Secretary of the Navy-designate, arrived in South Vietnam for three days of tours and briefings. Included in Mr. BAIRD's itinerary were visits to the Saigon headquarters of COMNAVFORV and the Vietnamese Navy and the Vietnamese Marine Corps, as well as to the naval facilities at Can Ranh Bay, Can Tho, Binh Thuy, and the Mobile Riverine Base.

On 27 June Admiral Thomas H. MOORER, USN, Chief of Naval Operations-designate, arrived in Saigon. During his stay Admiral MOORER conferred with Rear Admiral Kenneth L. WETH, USN, COMNAVFORV, and visited Binh Thuy, Cat Lo, the naval shipyard in Saigon, and the naval activities in the Danang area.

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MILITARY CIVIC ACTION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS

On 13 June, in Binh Thuan province, a joint civic action team went ashore in the hamlet of Long Hai and conducted the kind of mission that has become increasingly characteristic of civic action projects. The team's medical-dental contingent--Vietnamese Navy and U.S. Army and Navy doctors and corpsmen--treated almost 400 children and adults while other team members distributed foodstuffs, textile kits and school kits. Afterwards, a Vietnamese drama team arrived from Phan Thiet and entertained about 2,000 inhabitants of Long Hai and adjacent hamlets. The mission was capped by a brief address from a former Viet Cong political leader who had recently become a Hoi Chanh (returnee) under the Government's Chieu Hoi (amnesty) program.

Similar appeals (either actual or taped) from Hoi Chanh have proved to be effective inducements in persuading the Viet Cong to defect. In June six Viet Cong "rallied" to the Coastal Group 14 base at Hoi An, south of Danang. The defections raised to 15 the total number of Hoi Chanh processed by the Coastal Group since the 19th of May. On that day the Group began an intensive "psywar" campaign which included broadcast appeals made by former Viet Cong. Three of June's Hoi Chanh rallied as a direct result of the broadcasts. One of the ralliers subsequently pointed out several Viet Cong bunkers and weapons caches during a sweep of the area south of Hoi An by U.S. Marines and elements of Coastal Group 14.

In the Mekong Delta, five Viet Cong rallied to PBR patrols



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A Seabee team corporal treats a wounded Viet Cong at the P.O.W. compound at Bao Trai, 20 miles northwest of Saigon.

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during the month. On 4 June a Viet Cong hailed a patrol in the Bassac River, raised his hands, and told the patrol officer that he wanted to defect. He added that three fellow Viet Cong also wanted to become Hoi Chanh. The next day he was taken back to his village and the three men turned themselves in, along with a quantity of Viet Cong political propaganda material. On the 6th of June a PBR patrol returned to the village and brought the families of two of the Hoi Chanh to safety.

To handle the influx of Hoi Chanh the Government has established Chieu Hoi Centers in various locales. The Centers conduct rehabilitation and retraining programs, and help the Hoi Chanh obtain employment. Many of the returnees are in poor health and require immediate and continuing medical care.

Some of the care is provided by the U.S. Navy's eight, 13-man Seabee Teams. The Teams' corpsmen visit the Centers regularly in the course of conducting sick calls which take the corpsmen through various villages and hamlets. Frequently the corpsmen also visit prisoner of war compounds and administer aid to captured Viet Cong. During June the corpsmen, operating principally in the Mekong Delta, treated over 3,000 Vietnamese for ailments ranging from diarrhea to respiratory infections.

The following is a tabulation of certain military civic action projects conducted during June by U.S. and Vietnamese naval forces and the Vietnamese Marine Corps. Construction projects involving renovation or repair are so indicated with an R.

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1. Construction:

a. Bridges	1R
b. Dispensaries	1
c. Dwellings	17; 7R
d. Hospitals	3R
e. Leveling-grading projects	2
f. Orphanages	1; 1R
g. Playgrounds	1; 2R
h. Schools	17, 1; 1R
i. Wells	9; 2R
j. Flag poles	2
k. Gates	1
l. Gardens	3
m. Dikes (feet)	100

2. Medical treatment:

a. General medicine	28,040
b. Dental	1,530
c. Surgery	48
d. Emergency evacuations	254
e. Immunizations	890
f. Burns	1
g. Cleft-palate operations	1

3. Health and sanitation:

a. Medical aides or nurses trained	2
b. Spray insecticide operations	44
c. MEDCAPs	5

4. Distribution of commodities (pounds unless otherwise specified):

a. Cement	68,520
b. Clothing	18,890
c. Fertilizer	3,000
d. Food	173,003
e. Lumber (board feet)	90,570
f. Medical, non-prescription	175
g. School kits (number)	543
h. Soap (pounds/bars)	240/50,741
i. Tin sheets (number)	730
j. Salt	2,000
k. Blackboards (number)	3
l. Water pumps (number)	1
m. Nails	540
n. Wire	2,000
o. Beds (number)	26

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p. Generators (number)	1
q. White Wash (gallons)	200
r. Plywood (sheets)	150
s. Wallboards (sheets)	60
t. Firewood (truck loads)	40
u. Health kits (number)	148
v. Garden kits (number)	7
w. Magazines (number)	36,225
x. Toys (number)	40
y. Paint (gallons)	50
z. Textile kits (number)	24
aa. Cloth	125
ab. Cigarettes (cases)	10
ac. Mess kits (number)	224
ad. Wheel chairs (number)	1
ae. Crutches (pairs)	24
af. Sewing machines (number)	23
ag. Textbooks (Vietnamese and English)(number)	3,448
ah. Paper blankets (number)	1,310
ai. Farming tools (number)	74

5. Educational efforts:

a. English classes/attendance 243/2,338

6. Voluntary piaster contributions in support of:

a. Orphanages 48,680

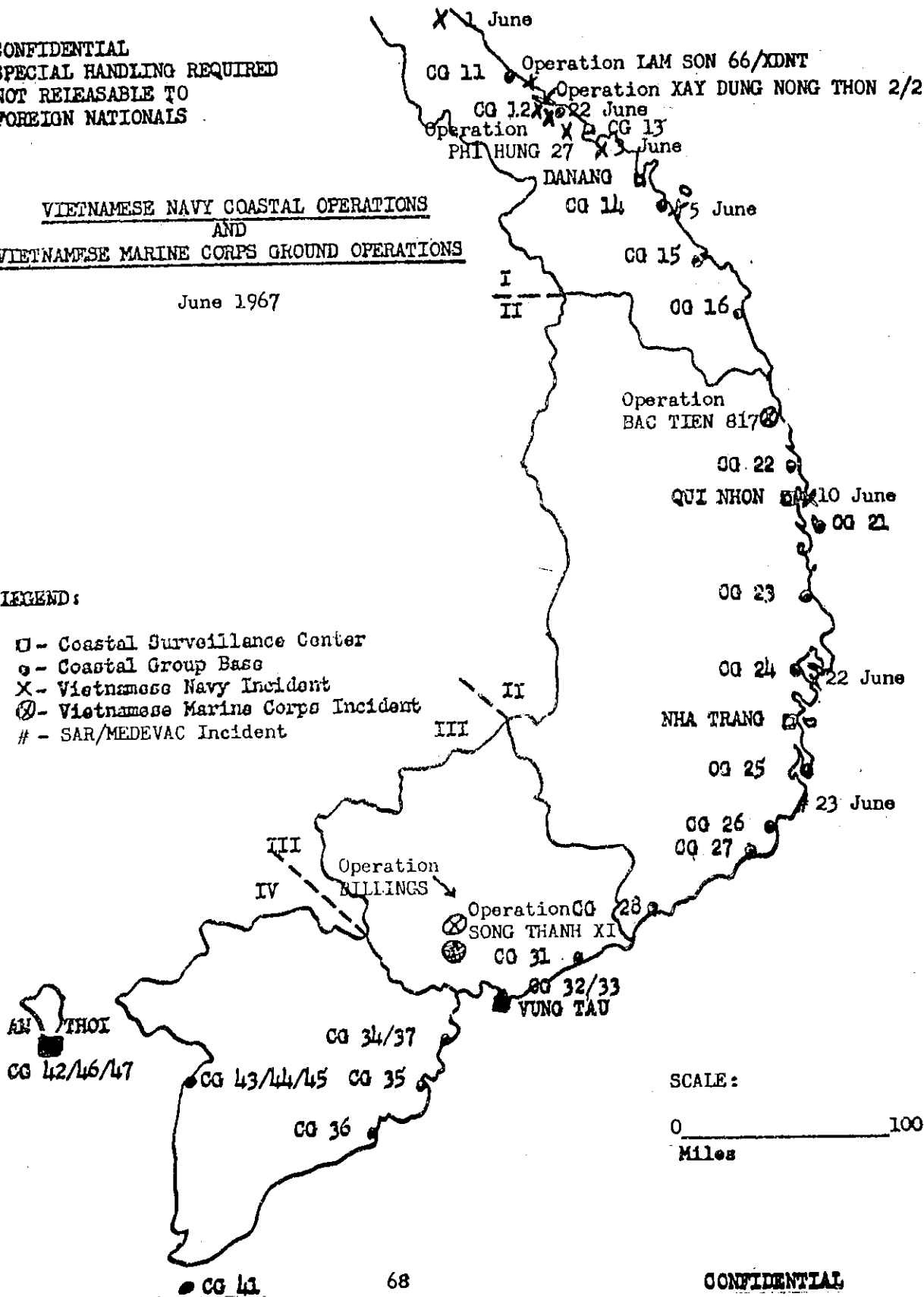
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VIETNAMESE NAVY COASTAL OPERATIONS
 AND
VIETNAMESE MARINE CORPS GROUND OPERATIONS

June 1967

LEGEND:

- - Coastal Surveillance Center
- - Coastal Group Base
- X - Vietnamese Navy Incident
- ⊗ - Vietnamese Marine Corps Incident
- # - SAR/MEDEVAC Incident



● CG 41

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NAVAL ADVISORY GROUP

VIETNAMESE NAVY

The personnel strength of the Vietnamese Navy (VNN) on 30 June was 15,995 officers and enlisted men. The number of personnel discharged as deserters increased from 35 in May to 57 in June; the number of unauthorized absentees dropped for the third straight month, declining from 314 in May to 310 in June.

On 11 June the Vietnamese Navy received a yard oiler (YOG), the third oiler received thus far under the U.S. Military Assistance Program. The craft was scheduled to become operational in August.

On 20 June the nine remaining River Assault Group craft on loan to the U.S. Mobile Riverine Force returned to their regular units.

That day, four newly-constructed gunboats (PGMs) were formally transferred to the Vietnamese Navy in a ceremony at the Vietnamese Navy Headquarters in Saigon. Rear Admiral Kenneth L. VETH, USN, COMNAVFORV, signed the transfer certificates on behalf of the Military Assistance Program. Accepting for the South Vietnamese Government was Captain Tran Van CHON, VNN, Chief of Naval Operations. The four ships had arrived in South Vietnam in April; two of the ships completed shakedown training on 11 May and the remaining two on 9 June.

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As Captain CHON looks on, Rear Admiral VETH signs certificates transferring...

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...four new PGMs during a ceremony in Saigon.

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Fleet Command Operations

Of the 30 ships available to the Fleet Command in June, 12 were maintained on station off the coast of South Vietnam, four conducted river patrols, and one performed convoy escort duty between Vung Tau and Tan Chau. During the month the ships of the Fleet Command conducted 31 gunfire support missions, searched 624 junks and 2 745 persons, and detained seven junks and nine suspects.

Patrol craft (PC and PCEs) patrolled off the coasts of the First, Second, and Fourth naval zones. At 1635 on 10 June PCE 12 conducted a gunfire support mission for Vietnamese Army (ARVN) ground forces, 24 miles south of Qui Nhon. Four Viet Cong were killed and several others were wounded in the incident. PCE 12 fired eight other small-scale gunfire support missions in the Second Naval Zone during the month.

Gunboats (PGMs), meanwhile, conducted patrols in the Rung Sat Special Zone and the four Naval Zones and fired six gunfire support missions. In addition, at 0230 on the 23rd, PGM 614 rescued four Vietnamese survivors from a sinking junk near Dinh Point, 50 miles south of Nha Trang, and transported them to the Coastal Group 15 base at Phan Rang.

Support landing ships (LSSLs and LSILs) provided gunfire support and acted as convoy escorts in the Third Naval Zone, the Fourth Riverine Area and the Rung Sat Special Zone. The ships

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conducted a total of 16 gunfire missions in June. On the afternoon of the 4th, 18 miles south of Vinh Long, LSSL 28 assisted a beleaguered Popular Force outpost at Duc My on the Co Chien River. The craft's gunfire helped repel a platoon-size Viet Cong force. The extent of the enemy's casualties was undetermined.

On the morning of 17 June, one mile farther south, LSSL 228, supported by two PBRs, came to the aid of the Lo Xe Defense Post, which was under attack by two Viet Cong companies. The gunfire provided by the three craft helped drive the enemy off, but not before 40 percent of the post was destroyed by fire.

On 27 June LSSL 228 joined eight PBRs in conducting an Operation FERRET mission along the Co Chien, 10 to 20 miles south of Vinh Long. During the six-hour operation 102 junks and 278 persons were searched, one enemy junk was sunk, and one Viet Cong was killed.

In June one minesweeper (MSC) conducted coastal patrols in the Fourth Naval Zone. On 8 June the 10 MLMSs assigned to the RSSZ instituted a revised sweep plan in the Saigon, Nha Be and Long Tau Rivers; the plan increased the number of miles of channel swept daily from 106 to 192. At the same time, the new plan was coordinated with the sweep patterns employed by the U.S. Navy's

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minesweeper detachment at Nha Be.*

Personnel of the VNN Underwater Demolition Team (LDNN) engaged in diverse activities during the month. In a continuing mission in Saigon, a four-man detachment conducted hull inspections nightly of all ships berthed in the Capital's port. From 19 to 21 June, a detachment composed of one officer and eight enlisted men, together with two U.S. advisors, conducted a beach survey at Ca Na Point, 57 miles south of Nha Trang. On 27 June, in the Nha Be district south of Saigon, three LDNNs recovered the body of a Vietnamese Ranger who had drowned when a rope bridge collapsed.

The month's 22 logistical missions resulted in the movement of 3,840 personnel and 3,134 tons of cargo. Medium landing ships (LSMs) lifted 1,686 personnel and 1,590 tons of cargo; utility landing craft (LCUs) lifted 1,020 personnel and 574 tons of cargo; and the tank landing ship (LST) lifted 1,134 personnel and 970 tons of cargo.

*The coordinated plan provides for 12 chain-drag sweeps daily in the Saigon River; in the Nha Be and Long Tau Rivers, the pattern includes four chain-drag sweeps, eight twin Cropsa-gear sweeps, and eight combined single Cropsa-gear and chain-drag sweeps. The MIMSs, which are not radar-equipped, conduct chain-drag sweeps in the three rivers during the daylight hours. In addition, the MIMSs sweep the Dong Nai and upper Saigon Rivers at various intervals. The U.S. minesweepers (12 MSBs and three specially configured LCM-6s) operate in two sections, from 0200 to 1100 and from 1400 to 2300, sweeping the Nha Be and Long Tau Rivers.

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Coastal Force Operations

In June the 209 available units of the Coastal Force had a daily employment average of 59 per cent. The units searched 21,030 junks and 81,842 persons, detaining 15 junks and 248 suspects.

On the morning of 1 June, junks from Coastal Group 11 joined with U.S. Marine units in conducting a sweep and blocking action of a river island ten miles south of the Demilitarized Zone. During the mission six Viet Cong were captured, 11 suspects were detained, and a large quantity of medicines and clothing was seized.

In the early hours of 3 June, units of Coastal Group 13 and a Popular Force platoon conducted a sweep along the banks of Cau Hai Bay, 28 miles northwest of Danang; the mission led to the detention of 119 suspects.

During the evening of 5 June, a Coastal Group 14 unit on patrol near Hon An intercepted seven junks transporting approximately 20 Viet Cong. The FNN craft requested air support, and U.S. fixed-wing aircraft subsequently destroyed four of the junks.

From 18 to 23 June, Coastal Group 14 units and Quang Nam sector forces conducted Operation PHI HUNG 27 in an area 15 miles northwest of Danang. During the operation ten enemy structures and three recoilless-rifle emplacements were destroyed, six Viet Cong were captured, and 24 suspects were detained. Four other Viet Cong defected.

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From 25 to 28 June, Coastal Groups 12 and 13 and the ARVN 31st Combat Group conducted Operation XAY DUNG NONG THON 2/2, 45 miles northwest of Danang. The results of the operation included: 222 Viet Cong killed, 76 captured, and 40 individual weapons seized. In addition, 45 suspects were detained. During the three-day period, 18 ARVN soldiers were killed and 67 others were wounded. There were no VNN casualties.

On 22 June, in the Second Naval Zone, Coastal Group 25 units assaulted a Viet Cong supply point on My Giang Island, 17 miles north of Nha Trang. Four Viet Cong were killed during the engagement; two U.S. Navy Swiftboats--PCFs 47 and 52--provided covering fire for the VNN units during their successful withdrawal.

In the Third Naval Zone, on the afternoon of 5 June, Coastal Group 35 units ambushed a Viet Cong junk in the Co Chien River, three miles east of Phu Vinh. Six Viet Cong were killed during the incident. In addition, several enemy weapons fell into the river and a quantity of documents was seized.

At 2200 on 8 June, four junks from Coastal Group 36 intercepted two Viet Cong junks at the mouth of the Bassac River. In the ensuing fire fight, four Viet Cong were killed, three individual weapons were seized, and the two junks were destroyed.

On the 16th, junks from Coastal Group 33 and two Special Forces platoons from the Go Cong sector conducted Operation CUU LONG 93, near the mouth of the My Tho stretch of the Mekong River.

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After landing the troops, the junks conducted blocking patrols. The results of the one-day operation included: 13 Viet Cong killed, one suspect detained, and five rifles and 172 grenades seized. Three Special Forces soldiers were killed and seven others were wounded.

On 28 June, Coastal Group 33 conducted Operation HOA BINH 10/67 on Loi Quan Island in the Mekong River. During the mission, six Viet Cong were killed and five suspects were detained. In addition, an automatic rifle, 327 grenades and over 1,100 rounds of assorted small-arms ammunition were seized.

Riverine Command Operations

In June the River Assault Groups conducted three operations in the First Naval Zone, six in the Third Riverine Area and nine in the Fourth Riverine Area.

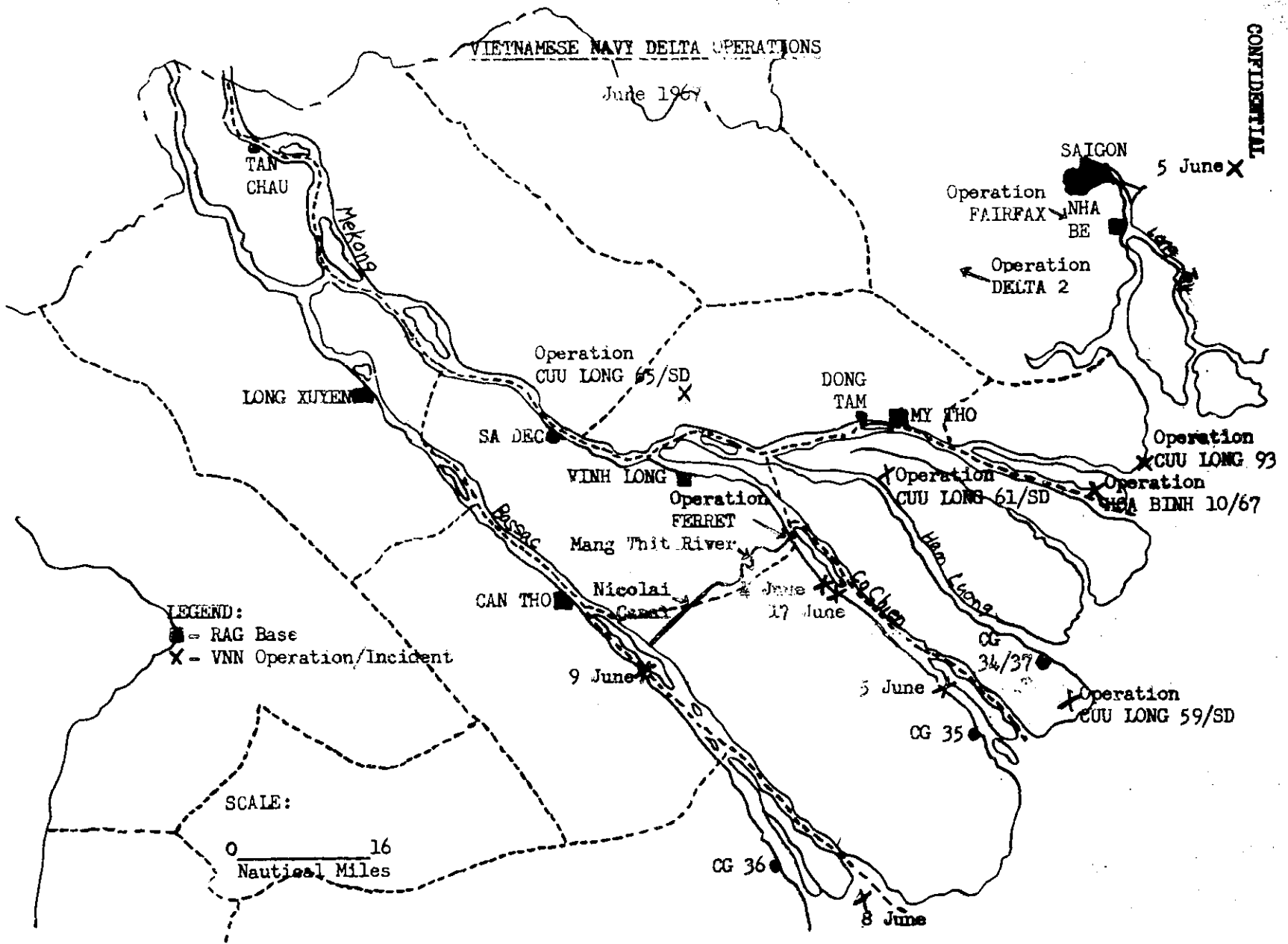
The RAG units also performed escort duty and conducted river patrol, base defense and psychological warfare missions. With a daily average employment of 70 per cent of the available 147 craft, the RAG units searched 2,512 junks and 6,585 persons, and detained two junks and five suspects.

From 12 to 14 June, 60 miles northwest of Danang, the First Naval Zone's RAG Detachment supported Operation IAM SON 66/XDNT, conducted jointly by the 2nd ARVN Airborne Combat Group and Regional Force units. Three Viet Cong were killed during the operation, and one suspect was detained.

VIETNAMESE NAVY DELTA OPERATIONS

June 1969

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LEGEND:

- - RAG Base
- X - VNN Operation/Incident

SCALE:

0 16 Nautical Miles

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On the 22nd, the RAG Detachment and units of the Huong Tra subsector conducted a search and destroy operation seven miles northwest of Hue. Five Viet Cong were killed that day, and a small quantity of arms was seized.

In the Third Riverine Area, RAG 30 provided continuing support for the U.S. Army's Operation FAIRFAX for a total of 14 days in June. On 5 June, nine RAG craft and embarked troops conducted a search along the banks of the Dong Nai River, east of Saigon. The units captured three individual weapons, four B-40 rockets, and searched 40 junks and 72 suspects. Four Army soldiers were wounded during the mission.

On 7 June, 13 craft from RAGs 24 and 28 and units of the U.S. Army's 199th Light Infantry Brigade commenced Operation DELTA 2 along the Vam Co Dong and Vam Co Tay rivers, 21 miles southwest of Saigon. The operation ended on 11 June and resulted in the detention of 3 Viet Cong suspects, and the destruction of 374 Viet Cong defense positions and 55 punji-stake pits. On 14 and 15 June, seven craft from RAGs 24 and 28 supported elements of the 199th Brigade in a search and destroy operation along the same stretch of the Vam Co Dong River. Six Viet Cong were killed during the mission, and two Viet Cong and a quantity of medical supplies were captured. One U.S. soldier was killed.

In a Delta operation which started in May and extended through 16 June, units of RAGs 23 and 31 joined with two battalions of the

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ARVN NINTH Division to drive the Viet Cong from the environs of the Mang Thit River and Nicolai Canal. The river and canal complex links the Co Chien and the Bassac rivers, and had been under Viet Cong domination for many years. During the operation the RAG units employed infrared equipment with effective results. Infrared searchlights were mounted on trucks and jeeps embarked in the RAG craft and the boat crews were equipped with infrared glasses and weapons sights. The equipment greatly enhanced the ability of the RAG patrols to detect enemy activity along and beyond the river banks, and to land troop elements accordingly.

As a result of the successful sweep of the area, the marketplace near the Mang Thit Bridge, dormant for years because of the Viet Cong presence, was opened for business. To help keep the river-canal complex secure, a section of eight craft from RAGs 23 and 31 remained in the area throughout the month.

From 1 to 3 June, in the Fourth Riverine Area, an eight-Battalion force of the ARVN SEVENTH Infantry Division, supported by 18 craft from RAGs 21, 26, 27 and 32, conducted Operation CUU LONG 59/SD in the Thanh Phu Secret Zone. Thirteen Viet Cong were killed during the operation, 20 more were probably killed, and 17 Viet Cong suspects were detained. Also, the forces captured a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, food and documents, including 20 mortars, 50 blocks of TNT and seven tons of rice and salt. In addition, three enemy craft were destroyed.

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On the night of 9 June, a Bassac River patrol of three craft from RAGs 25 and 29 and a platoon of Ba Xuyen sector forces intercepted and destroyed a camouflaged junk, killing four Viet Cong. The incident occurred 14 miles southeast of Can Tho.

On the 10th and the 11th, RAGs 21 and 27 supported the 12th ARVN Infantry Regiment of the SEVENTH Division in Operation CUU LONG 65/SD, 11 miles north of Vinh Long. The ground forces killed 112 Viet Cong, killed or wounded 60 more, and captured 10 others. The troops also captured four crew-served and 19 individual weapons, and destroyed a Viet Cong ammunition dump.

At 0910 on the 25th, a Mang Thit River patrol was ambushed by two Viet Cong platoons armed with automatic weapons, 57-mm. recoilless rifles and B-40 rockets. In the ensuing fire fight the two patrol craft were heavily damaged and seven sailors were wounded, two of them seriously. The extent of the enemy's casualties was undetermined.

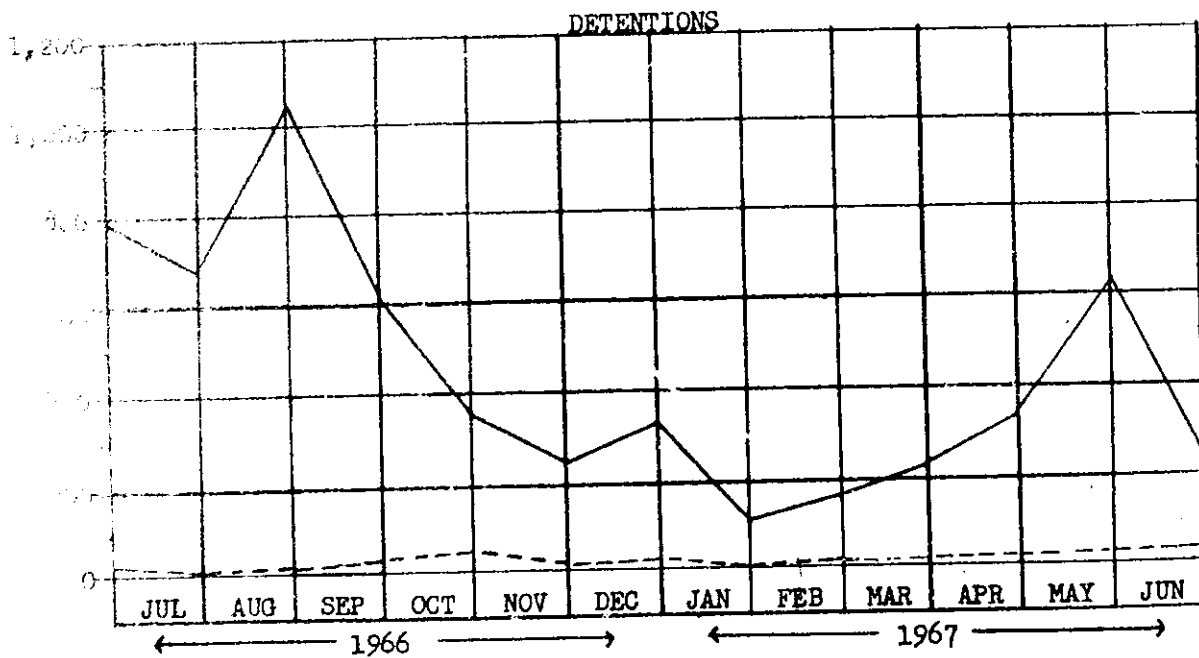
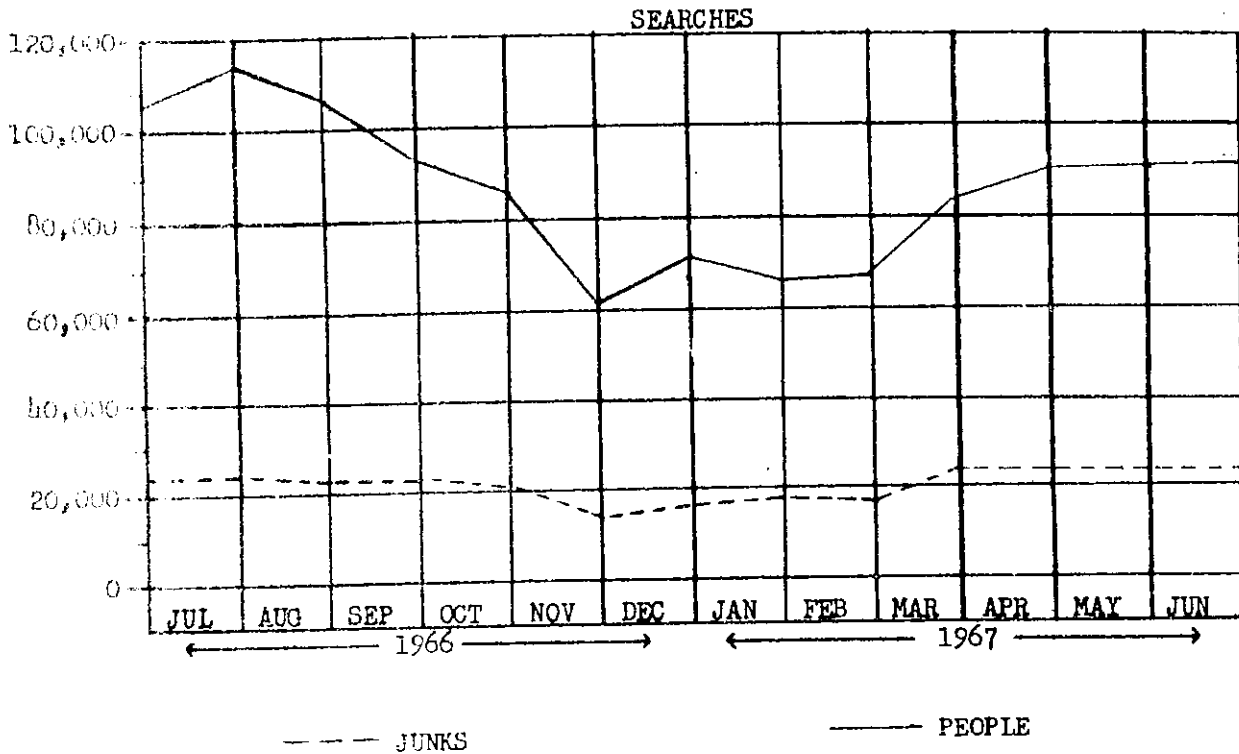
On 26 and 27 June, five miles west of Ben Tre, RAGs 21 and 27 supported elements of the ARVN SEVENTH Infantry Division in Operation CUU LONG 61/SD. Thirty-six Viet Cong were killed during the operation, six others were captured, and 73 suspects were detained.

Vietnamese Navy Statistical Summary
June 1967

<u>Coastal Force</u>	<u>Searched</u>		<u>Detained</u>	
	<u>Junks</u>	<u>People</u>	<u>Junks</u>	<u>People</u>
I NZ	5,555	22,701	14	175
II NZ	6,783	26,598	1	16

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SEARCHES AND DETENTIONS
 BY VIETNAMESE NAVY SEA, COASTAL AND RIVERINE FORCES



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	<u>Searched</u>		<u>Detained</u>	
	<u>Junks</u>	<u>People</u>	<u>Junks</u>	<u>People</u>
III NZ	6,496	25,703	0	57
IV NZ	2,196	6,841	0	0
Sub-Totals	21,030	81,843	15	248
<u>Fleet Command</u>				
Patrol Ships	624	2,745	7	9
<u>Riverine Area</u>				
Craft	2,512	6,586	2	5
Totals	24,166	91,174	24	262

VIETNAMESE MARINE CORPS

During the month the seven battalions of the Vietnamese Marine Corps operated in the II and III Corps Tactical Zones and the Rung Sat Special Zone. The six infantry battalions were committed to operations 92 percent of the time and the three batteries of the Artillery Battalion were committed 93 percent of the time.

Throughout June Brigade Force A, consisting of a headquarters, the 4th and 5th Battalions, and Battery B of the Artillery Battalion, continued Operation BAC TIEN 817 in the Bong Son area of the II Corps Tactical Zone, 40 miles north of Qui Nhon. In a series of scattered skirmishes with small enemy units, the Force killed 66 Viet Cong, captured twenty-seven, and detained 115 suspects. Six Marines were killed during this period and 35 others were wounded.

Brigade Force B, composed of a headquarters, the 1st and 3rd

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Battalions, and Battery C of the Artillery Battalion, remained in the base camp at Thu Duc until 7 June when the Force moved by motor convoy to the village of Tan Uyen, 17 miles north of Saigon. The next day the Marine units commenced Operation SONG THANH XI. The 1st Battalion deployed east of the village and the 3rd Battalion took up defensive positions around the artillery battery and the village. Between the 8th and the 14th the 1st Battalion located and destroyed four enemy base camps, all of which had contained extensive trench and bunker complexes. During the same period, the Marines captured two tons of rice, 400 pounds of salt, and 200 rounds of ammunition.

The 3rd Battalion relieved the 1st Battalion in the field on 14 June. That Day, as elements of the 1st Battalion were returning to Tan Uyen, eight Marines were killed and 30 Marines and one U.S. Marine advisor were wounded by a triple-charge booby trap. The following day, in the same general area, elements of the 3rd Battalion engaged a Viet Cong platoon, killing ten of the enemy and capturing another. One Marine was wounded.

During the rest of the month, the 3rd Battalion made little contact with the enemy. On 16 June a Viet Cong base camp was discovered near Tan Uyen and destroyed.

The 1st Battalion remained in defensive positions around Tan Uyen until 19 June when it was relieved by a company of the ARVN 35th Ranger Battalion. On 20 June the 1st Battalion was lifted by

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helicopters to an area near Phuoc Vinh, 20 miles north of Tan Uyen, to participate in Operation BILLINGS. That day the battalion relieved the 2nd Battalion of the U.S. Army's 16th Infantry Regiment, which had been providing security for Fire Support Patrol Base* "Gunner One" and a unit of U.S. Army engineers widening Route 1A. From the 21st to the 25th, units of the Marine battalion conducted a series of search and destroy sweeps and located and cleared three anti-tank mines from the roadway.

During the afternoon of the 25th, the 1st Battalion was returned by helicopter to Tan Uyen and relieved the ARVN Rangers. On 30 June the 1st Battalion relieved the 3rd Battalion in the field and the latter returned to Tan Uyen for defensive purposes.

The 2nd Battalion, meanwhile, continued its participation in Operation FAIRFAX, conducting search and destroy, pacification, civic action and rural reconstruction operations in the Nha Be district, south of Saigon. From 1 to 13 June units of the battalion conducted daily patrols and nightly ambushes to help insure the security of the district. On the 14th, the battalion completed its participation in FAIRFAX and returned to the base camp at Thu Duc. Three days later the battalion took up security positions in and near Go Vap, just north of Saigon. On 24 June the

* An encampment containing a fire direction center and an artillery battery of five to 10 105-mm. howitzers or 155-mm. howitzers; in some instances, the Base contains 175-mm. self-propelled guns.

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battalion relieved the ARVN 5th Airborne Battalion at Vinh Loc, four miles west of Saigon, where it continued to conduct security-type operations.

Throughout the month, the 6th Battalion and Battery A of the Artillery Battalion continued to conduct operations in the Rung Sat Special Zone. On 3 and 4 June, the battalion located and raided two Viet Cong base camps. During the raids, six bunkers and tunnels and 33 structures were destroyed, and a large quantity of foodstuffs and cooking equipment was seized.

On the evening of 5 June a battalion ambush team took an enemy sampan under fire. Two of the six Viet Cong embarked were killed, two escaped and the other two were presumed killed. The captured sampan contained a rifle, a "claymore" mine and eight rifle grenades.

From the 6th to the 18th, the battalion located and destroyed four Viet Cong base camps. On the 23rd a Marine ambush team killed three Viet Cong and seized a sampan which contained a rifle, 5,000 rounds of ammunition, two anti-tank mines and a box of booby-trap grenades. Between the 24th and the 30th, the battalion destroyed six additional base camps, including one 19 miles southeast of Saigon which had been used as a Viet Cong prison.

Vietnamese Marine Corps Statistical Summary

VC/NVA: 81 KIA, 28 CAPTURED, 119 SUSPECTS DETAINED

VNMC: 15 KIA, 72 WIA, 1 U.S. ADVISOR WIA.

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Certain Materiel Captured or Destroyed:

Base camps	11
Bunkers, trench-line complexes	6
First aid stations	1
Observation towers	3
Sampan	10
Sampan motors	1
Gas masks	1
Booby-trap grenades	8
Claymore mines	4
M-1 ammunition (boxes)	2
7.62-mm. ammunition (rds.)	100
M-1 carbine ammunition (boxes)	2
AK-50 ammunition (rds.)	200
Hand grenades	23
Mines (anti-tank)	12
Medium DH-10 mines (weight: 15 lbs.)	1
Assorted ammunition (rds.)	600
Rice (lbs.)	6,400
Salt (lbs.)	570
Jungle boots (prs.)	50

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Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.

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APPENDIX II

THE SAIGON NAVAL SHIPYARD

The Saigon Naval Shipyard--largest of its kind in Southeast Asia--occupies a 53-acre site a short distance from the center of South Vietnam's capital. Although the Vietnamese Navy operates two other repair facilities (in Saigon and Can Tho) as well as six smaller repair activities along the coast, the Saigon shipyard is the only facility capable of overhauling craft larger than LCM-8s.

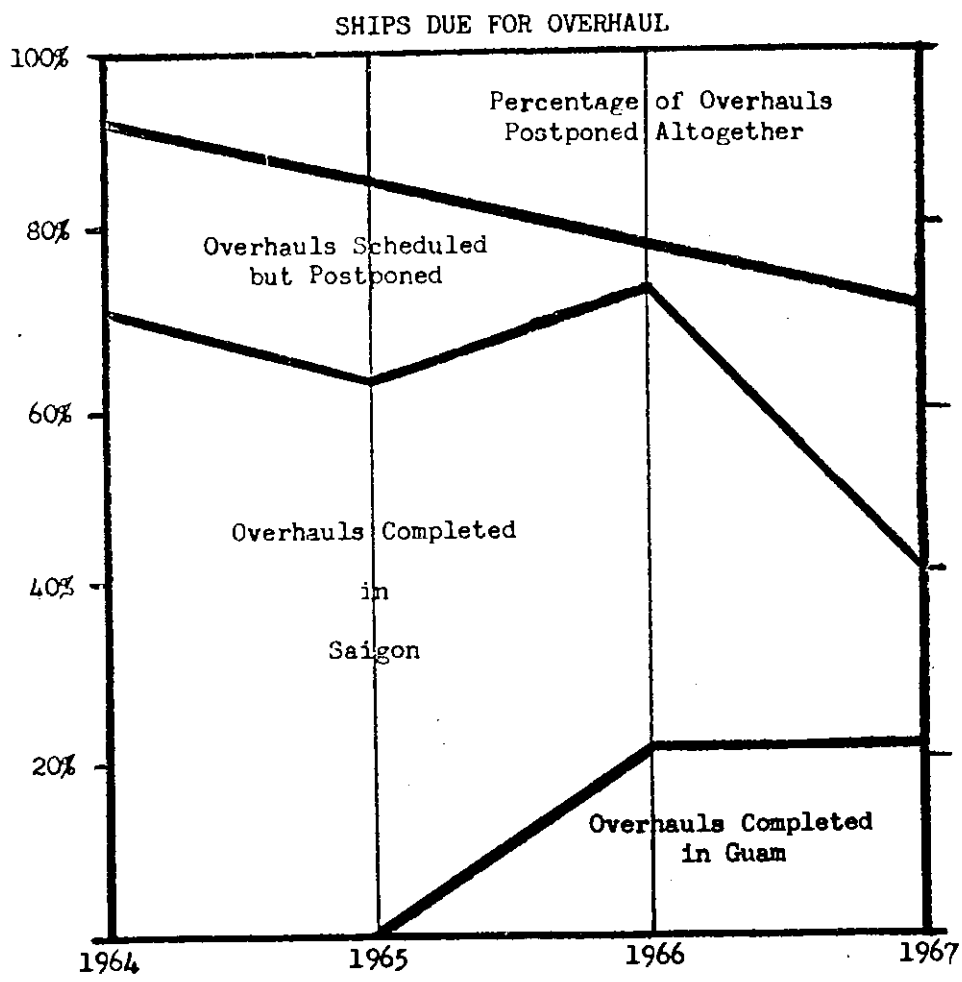
The century-old shipyard (built by the French in 1863 and transferred to the Republic of Vietnam on 14 September 1956) has two dry docks, one of which can accommodate ships up to 500 feet in length and 63 feet in beam; an 87-building complex containing diverse shops able to perform the most complex types of repairs to engines, motors, weapons, and optics; and a 30-ton capacity "floating" crane as well as several smaller mobile cranes.

In recent years a number of projects funded by the U.S. Military Assistance Program (MAP) have provided the shops with new tools and equipment, improved the shipyard's utilities system, and added a 100-ton capacity floating dry dock. During the past year one of the shipyard's shortcomings--waterfront space-- was considerably improved by the completion in August 1966 of a 750-foot pier and the addition of a 400-foot pier in May of this year. The new piers permit increased use of the shipyard's mobile cranes and have eliminated the previous inflexible reliance on "floating" cranes.

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SAIGON SHIPYARD OVERHAUL PERFORMANCE
BASED ON TWO-YEAR CYCLES



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Despite the shipyard's material progress and first-rate resources, the facility's production rate has steadily declined since the latter part of 1965. The principal reason is that its skilled workers have been leaving for better paying jobs. The manpower shortage has now reached the critical stage, and the exodus threatens the Vietnamese Navy's future progress and military effectiveness. Since June of 1966 the shipyard has been losing about 40 skilled workers and management personnel each month. During this period, 30 semi-skilled or unskilled workers have been hired monthly in an effort to stem the adverse impact on production schedules.

However, the downward trend in the number of skilled employees has weakened the schedules. In 1965 the shipyard overhauled 23 ships; in 1966 the figure dropped to 10; thus far in 1967 the figure is three. The backlog has necessitated sending some ships to the U.S. Naval Ship Repair Facility in Guam for overhaul, an expedient requiring approximately 30 days of transit time in each instance and considerable expense for the MAP. Last year six ships were overhauled in Guam; six more will complete the cycle during 1967.

The new construction program has also suffered. Two years ago the Saigon shipyard was able to build as many as three Yabuta junks in a week. Today it takes three to five weeks to complete one junk. Inevitably, the shipyard's attempt to reduce the rising backlog in the construction and repair schedules with semi-skilled workers has led

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to faulty workmanship, and a resulting increase in the incidence of post-availability malfunctions.

During the past 18 months the Vietnamese Navy, with U.S. Navy assistance, has implemented a number of measures in an effort to help alleviate some of the problem areas. The measures include improved management techniques, new, simplified hiring procedures, better working conditions (especially in the area of safety), reclassification of certain workers to permanent status, draft deferments for key employees, the use of available military personnel, an incentive award program, and increased fringe benefits, e.g., exchange and commissary privileges and medical care for dependents. Last October an apprentice school was established in the shipyard to train newly-hired personnel and to improve the skills of incumbent workers. The first class, comprising 142 men, will complete the course of instruction in August. A second class will convene in October of this year. In addition, the Vietnamese Navy has submitted to the Joint General Staff (JGS) a strong appeal for a substantial pay raise for shipyard workers.

The pay proposal is the key to the problem. The average annual wage for a skilled worker in the shipyard is 64,000 piasters (\$540). The same employee can earn 175,000 piasters (\$1,480) working for a private contractor in Saigon. Because of the inflated economy many shipyard personnel have resorted to "moonlighting" for private concerns in order to earn a living wage. And the shipyard's growing absenteeism

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reflects the part-time outside work performed during the day by some employees.

In January of 1965 the shipyard employed 1,449 skilled workers. One year later the figure dropped to 1,359. In January of this year the figure was 1,191. At the present resignation rate, the level will descend to 859 by December and to 644 by June of 1968. More significant, however, is the fact that approximately one-half of the employees currently listed as "skilled" are actually semi-skilled beneficiaries of the continuing exigency.

The shipyard's personnel plight has been the subject of numerous studies and proposals for many years. Although many of the steps taken thus far as a result of recommendations made to the JGS by the Vietnamese Navy have provided some measure of relief, it has become increasingly clear that the basic cure for the shipyard's ills lies in commensurate wages. At month's end Chief, Naval Advisory Group readied for submission to Commander, United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam a comprehensive analysis of the shipyard's personnel status, including a specific compensation proposal designed to arrest the deteriorating situation.

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APPENDIX III

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

In June the number of chaplains assigned to U.S. Naval Forces, Vietnam was 24. five Catholic and 19 Protestant.

During the month the chaplains traveled extensively by helicopter, jeep, boat and fixed-wing aircraft to minister to naval forces in outlying areas. Often, the chaplains accompanied crews on boat patrols. On 19 June Chaplain Raymond W. JOHNSON, LT, CHC, USNR, was wounded by enemy fire while accompanying units of the Mobile Riverine Force during Operation CONCORDIA I.

In addition to conducting religious services, the chaplains did instruction classes and conducted retreats and conferences. The chaplains also conducted religious services for the Vietnamese and taught at local schools. On a continuing basis, the chaplains participated in numerous civic action projects and assisted actively in the distribution of funds, building materials, food and medical supplies to needy individuals as well as to Vietnamese schools, churches and orphanages.

The following tabulation is a statistical summary of the religious services conducted during June:

Religious Services:

a. Divine Services:

(1) U.S. Naval Forces, Vietnam Installations

Number of Services	<u>Sunday</u>	<u>Weekly</u>	<u>Total</u>
	144	119	263

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	<u>Sunday</u>	<u>Weekday</u>	<u>Total</u>
Attendance	4,901	844	5,745
Communed	1,697	465	2,162

(2) Other Military Installations

	<u>Sunday</u>	<u>Weekday</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of Services	44	10	54
Attendance	1,622	112	1,734
Communed	988	82	1,070

(3) Civilian Churches

	<u>Sunday</u>	<u>Weekday</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of Services	2	2	4
Attendance	381	2	383
Communed	151	2	153

b. Religious services conducted by lay leaders and chaplains other than those attached to NAVFORV:

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Chaplains</u>		<u>Lay Leaders</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Attend.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Attend.</u>
Catholic	55	2,394		
Protestant	25	934	16	97

c. Other religious services in which chaplains participated:

<u>Type of Service</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
Memorial (3)	185
Kiddush (2)	12
Protestant Monthly Rally	160
Protestant Evening Service (2)	120