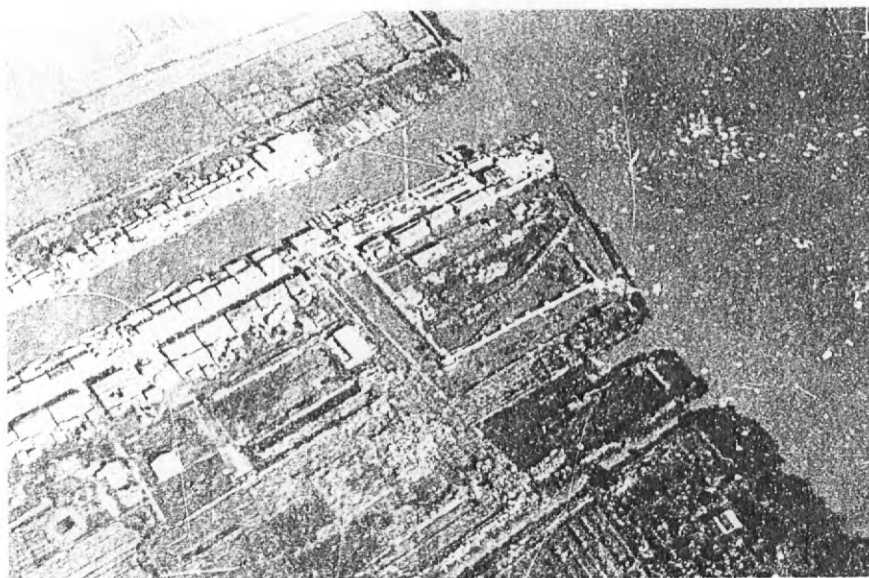


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Group 35 personnel landed, two miles north of Phu Vinh, on the Co Chien river. The Coastal Group sweep yielded one Viet Cong killed, two Viet Cong and two sampans captured and 13 Viet Cong suspects detained.



An aerial view of the Coastal Group 43/44/45 base at Kien An.

In the Fourth Naval Zone, on 8 January, a junk from Coastal Group 43/44/45 base engaged five Viet Cong aboard a sampan on the Cai Lon river, five miles south of Rach Gia. All five Viet Cong were killed and the contents of the sampan, an M-2 carbine, nine grenades, eight magazines and numerous documents, were captured.

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Later that day two Coastal Group 44 units landed an eight-man ambush team in the same vicinity. Three VNN sailors were killed in the ensuing fire fight. Supporting Coastal Group junks chased a fleeing sampan down the Cai Long River until it beached and the Viet Cong escaped into the woods. Assorted weapons, ammunition, documents and medical supplies were seized from the sampan.

The next day, in the same area of Kien Giang province, a Coastal Group 43/44/45 reconnaissance team engaged a Viet Cong platoon, killing 18 of the enemy and capturing two individual weapons. The reconnaissance team suffered three VNN killed. Two junks of Coastal Group 42 were attacked on 12 January while transporting raiders to the Hai Yen Special Zone near the mouth of the Bay Hap river in An Xuyen province. Three Viet Cong in three sampans and one carbine were captured by the Coastal Group junks.

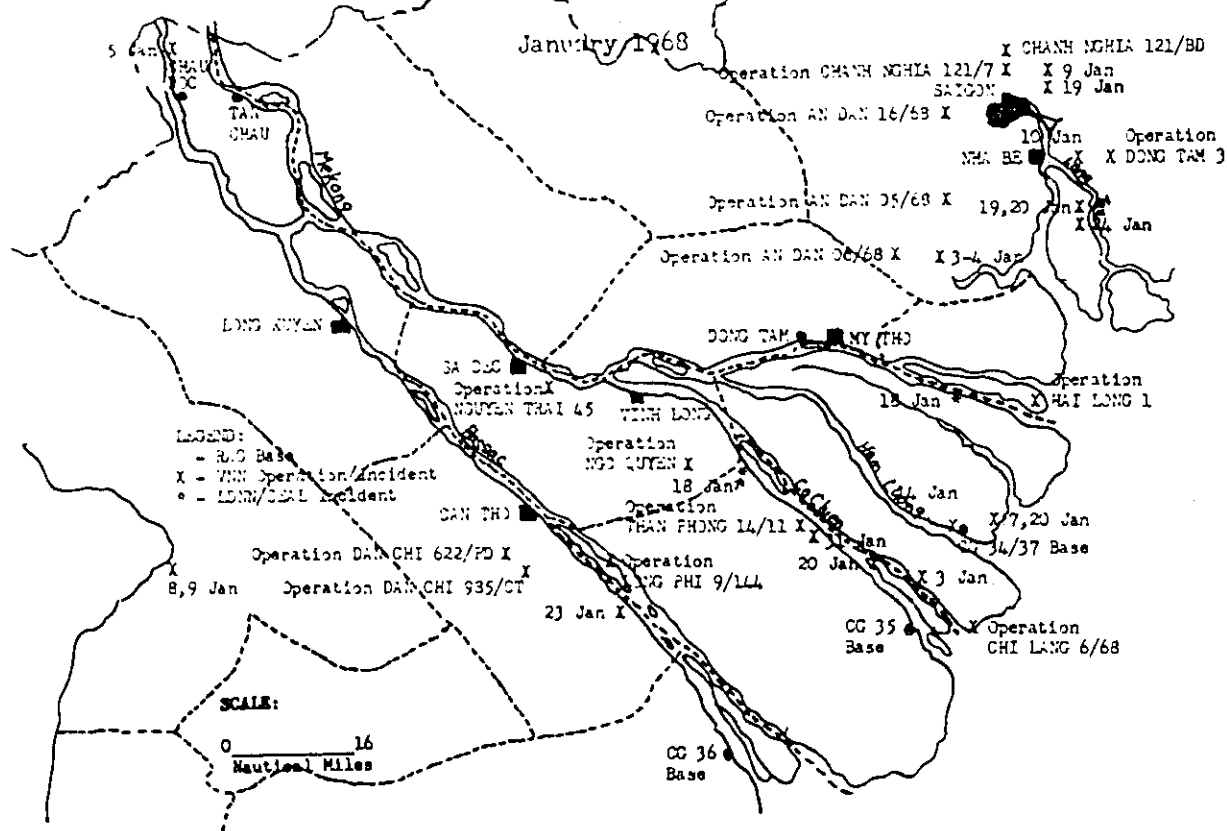
Riverine Area Naval Commands

At the end of January the RAGs and the River Transport Escort Group (RTEG) had 225 craft assigned; a daily average of 150 craft were available for operations and 129 were employed. An average of 33 craft were employed daily in support of amphibious operations. The remainder of the river craft were deployed on river patrols, static defense and province assignments. The RAGs searched 4,927 junks and 15,581 persons during January. At the close of the month riverine forces in the Third and Fourth Riverine Areas were

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VIETNAMESE NAVY DELTA OPERATIONS

January 1968



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chiefly engaged in defensive operations to counter the Viet Cong Tet Offensive. Six additional craft, four LCVPs and two LCMs, continued to be assigned to the I Corps Tactical Zone as an augmentation force to Perfume River patrol duties. Later these six craft were employed by Coastal Group 12 to support the ARVN 1st Division at Hue.

In the Third Riverine Area a RAG 24 patrol craft conducted a night ambush on the Vam Co Dong river on 3-4 January. A Viet Cong sampan, with three occupants, attempted to cross the river, 17 miles south-southwest of Saigon, and was sunk by the RAG 24 craft's gunfire. Two Viet Cong were captured while the third escaped. Operation CHANH NGHIA 121/7 was conducted by the ARVN 7th Infantry Regiment and five RAG 24/28 craft in Gia Dinh province, four miles northeast of Saigon from 4-14 January. Three Viet Cong were killed, two captured and various weapons seized. One ARVN soldier was killed and nine were wounded during the operation.

On 9 January 14 river craft of RAG 24 supported ARVN forces during Operation AN DAN 06/68, an area sweep on the Vam Co Tay river, 20 miles southwest of Saigon. Five Viet Cong suspects were detained. That same day seven RAG 30 craft and the ARVN 5th Ranger Group conducted a search and destroy operation 11 miles northeast of Saigon on the Dong Nai river. Two Viet Cong were killed in this action while one ARVN soldier was killed. On 13 January 10 river

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craft of RAG 27 supported units of the ARVN 50th Infantry Regiment during Operation AN DAN 05/68. This operation, in the vicinity of the Vam Co Dong river, 15 miles southwest of Saigon, resulted in three Viet Cong killed, one captured and nine suspects detained. ARVN casualties were three killed and 22 wounded.

Six river craft of RAG 30 and the ARVN 5th Ranger Group conducted search and destroy operations in Bien Hoa province, seven miles east of Saigon, on 19 January. A fire fight late that day resulted in three Viet Cong killed, one junk destroyed and numerous weapons captured.

Operation AN DAN 16/68 was conducted by the ARVN 50th Regiment and nine RAG 27 craft on 19 January to reduce the enemy's presence in Ben Luc District. The area sweep along the Vam Co Dong river, 15 miles southwest of Saigon, killed 52 insurgents and one North Vietnamese Army (NVA) soldier, captured two Viet Cong and 12 individual weapons and detained two suspects. Three ARVN soldiers were killed, 25 wounded and five others declared missing. For the next two days five RAG 24/28 craft conducted Operation CHANH NGHIA 121/68 on the Saigon river, six miles north of Saigon, with units of Binh Duong Province. The sweep force destroyed five sampans and 14 grenades; Viet Cong casualties were unknown.

Another ARVN search and destroy operation was conducted on 28 January along the Vam Co Dong river with units of RAG 27 providing

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the blocking force. Three Viet Cong and 25 bags of rice were captured as a result of this area sweep.

In the Rung Sat Special Zone RAG 22 and Regional Force Commandos continued their search and destroy/ambush operations in conjunction with RF/PF, U. S. and Free World Forces. On 10 January two enemy base camps in the RSSZ were destroyed by a combined force



Vietnamese Regional Force Commandos, with their U. S. Marine Corps advisor, set up an ambush in the Rung Sat Special Zone.

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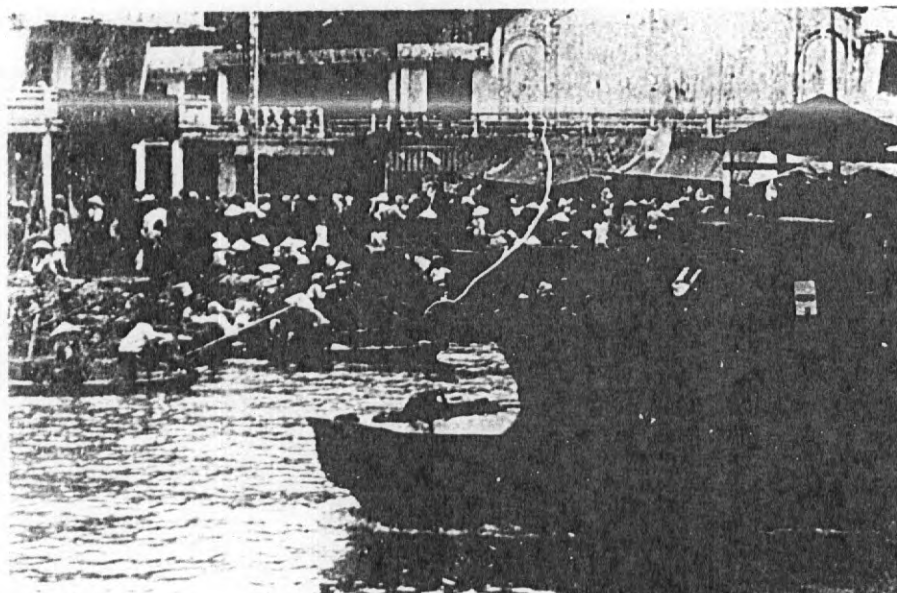
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under the control of the RSSZ Commander. U. S. Army spotter aircraft located the camps and directed RF troops embarked in RAG 22 craft to the area. U. S. Army and Navy helicopter fire teams provided area cover and close air support to the troops and an ARVN 105-mm battery fired into the enemy area as the troops departed. Six Viet Cong were killed, five individual weapons were seized and two camps, containing 12 buildings, two sampans and four tons of rice, were destroyed in the 10-hour operation.

A RF Commando squad was inserted 15 miles southeast of Saigon on 19 January by PBRs for a night ambush. The PBRs and a U. S. light helicopter fire team provided support as the commandos ambushed a Viet Cong listening post. Six Viet Cong were killed; graves and blood trails were sighted and numerous bunkers and shelters destroyed. A land mine, 250 meters of wire and a Chinese Communist grenade booby trap were captured. At 1300 on the 20th a RF company was inserted in the same area to sweep the withdrawal routes from the previous night's ambush. A base camp, consisting of four bunkers and three sampan docks, was located and destroyed. No contact with the enemy was made but fresh footprints were noted. Another base camp was located on the 24th, 16 miles southeast of Saigon. River craft of RAG 22 and three RF companies combined forces during Operation DANG TAM 3 to destroy six rows of houses and capture one sampan, six mines and quantities of sugar, rice, beans and tobacco.

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In the Fourth Riverine Area RAG 25/29 craft supported Phong Dinh Province forces during Operation DAN CHI 622/PD on 3 January, 10 miles south of Can Tho. Ten Viet Cong were killed, two were captured and two submachine guns and numerous documents were seized. Less than two miles to the southeast 13 craft of RAG 25/29 conducted Operation DAN CHI 985/CT with the ARVN 21st Infantry Regiment. Nine Viet Cong were captured, 12 suspects detained and numerous weapons and mines captured. Operation LONG PHI 9/144 was conducted by the



Hundreds of Vietnamese gather at the market place in the once Viet Cong-controlled village of Minh Duc, in Vinh Long province, as a Vietnamese Navy River Assault Group 31 river patrol craft provides security by patrolling the Mang Thit River.

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ARVN 9th Division and 16 craft from RAGs 23, 25, 26, 29 and 32 on 5 and 6 January. The operation swept the west bank of Tan Dinh Island in the Bassac river, resulting in seven Viet Cong killed and nine captured; ARVN forces suffered eight wounded in action.

RAG 23/31 craft and PF troops killed 28 Viet Cong on 6 January during Operation NGO QUYEN, a three-mile sweep of the Mang Thit river, 11 miles southeast of Vinh Long. The RAG boats landed the PF troops in the area and then searched sampans on the river for enemy infiltrators or supplies. A total of 27 sampans were stopped and three Viet Cong suspects were detained. The sweep uncovered a Viet Cong ammunition factory and numerous weapons were seized.

RAG 31 craft, on 8 January, carried units of Sa Dec Province to the Nha Man Canal, east of Sa Dec, to begin Operation NGUYEN TRAI 45. The units were inserted on the south bank of the canal along a five-mile area between Sa Dec and Vinh Long. RAG craft provided blocking and patrolling services while the units ashore swept the area. Ten Viet Cong sampans were captured, two bunkers and a 10-structure Viet Cong village were destroyed during the operation.

On 16 January a Saigon-to-Bac Lieu convoy, escorted by five river craft of the RTLC, was attacked with B-40 rocket fire, 11 miles northeast of Vinh Loi in Bac Lieu province. An 81-mm mortar

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mount on a monitor was hit and four VNN sailors were wounded. One civilian junk was sunk, two were damaged, one civilian was killed and one wounded. On 23 January another convoy was hit by the enemy when a tug was sunk by a mine, 23 miles northeast of Vinh Loi. One civilian was wounded and another was reported missing.

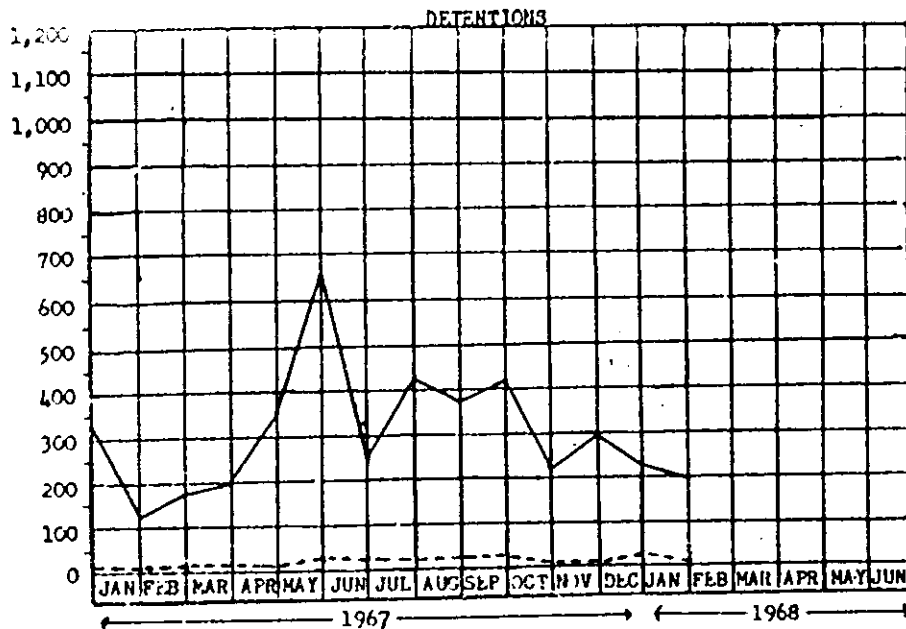
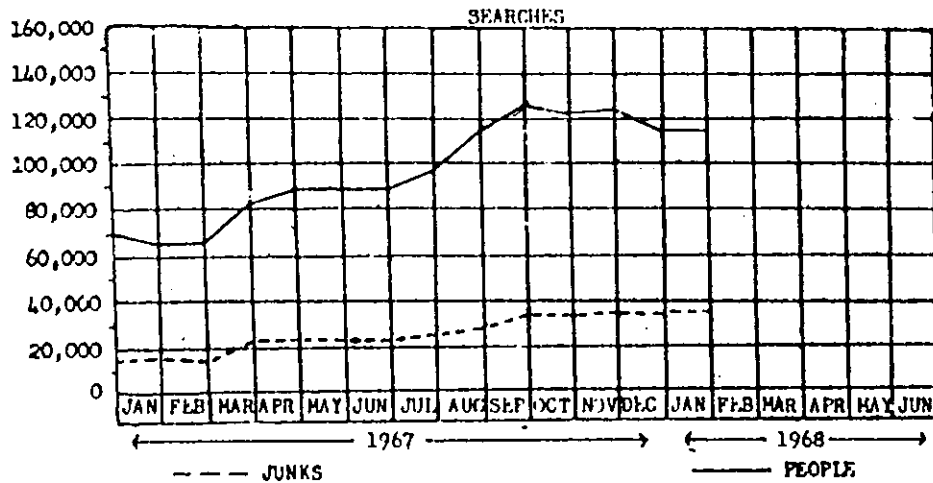
From 21 to 23 January seven river craft of RAGs 26 and 32 conducted Operation DAN THAN 05 with the ARVN 43rd Ranger Battalion, three RF companies and one platoon of PF troops in Kien Phong province, north of Rach Gia. Eight Viet Cong were killed, 26 suspects detained and eight Viet Cong captured along with two junks, several weapons and numerous documents. On the night of 31 January, the beginning of the Tet offensive, all RAGs in the Fourth Riverine Area were engaged in troop lifts, evacuation and logistic lifts in support of the cities of Can Tho, My Tho, Vinh Long and Chau Doc.

Logistics

In January the VNN conducted 24 logistics support missions and lifted a total of 2,618 tons of cargo and 2,552 personnel. Tank landing ships (LSTs) carried 1,349 tons of cargo and 380 personnel; medium landing ships (LSMs) carried 657 tons of cargo and 340 personnel; utility landing ships (LCUs) handled 580 tons of cargo and 1,752 personnel and light cargo ships (AKLs) lifted 32 tons of cargo and 80 personnel. During the month the VNN Supply Center had a gross effectiveness of 74.9 percent on a total of 8,076 requests

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



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for items and a net effectiveness of 86.7 percent on 6,974 requests for items normally carried in the supply system.

Vietnamese Navy Statistical Summary
January 1968

<u>Coastal Force</u>	<u>Searched</u>		<u>Detained</u>	
	<u>Junks</u>	<u>People</u>	<u>Junks</u>	<u>People</u>
I NZ	12,414	33,048	0	62
II NZ	8,241	22,486	4	126
III NZ	7,953	31,115	0	0
IV NZ	3,683	10,546	0	0
Sub-totals	32,291	97,195	4	188
<u>Fleet Command</u>				
Patrol Ships	1,003	4,152	0	2
<u>Riverine Area</u>				
Craft	4,924	15,581	0	7
<u>Totals</u>	38,218	116,928	4	197

Vietnamese Marine Corps

During January the six Infantry battalions and one artillery battalion of the Vietnamese Marine Corps (VNMC) operated in II, III and IV Corps Tactical Zones and the Capital Military District. The battalions were committed to operations 95 percent of the time during the month. Marine casualties were 68 killed and 261 wounded.

Task Force A, composed of a headquarters, the 3rd and 4th Infantry Battalions and Battery C of the VNMC Artillery Battalion, continued Operation SONG THAN 38-68, a search and destroy/road security mission in Binh Dinh province in II Corps. Enemy contact

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during the month was light and sporadic. On 11 January the 6th Battalion relieved the 3rd Battalion which then returned to the Thu Duc base camp. Squad- and company-sized operations were conducted in which little or no enemy contact was made and largely negligible results were reported. The 5th Battalion relieved the 4th Battalion which was then airlifted to the base camp at Vung Tau. A company-sized operation on 31 January, 34 miles southwest of An Khe, resulted in 70 Viet Cong suspects detained.

Meanwhile, Task Force B, composed of a headquarters, 1st and 2nd Infantry Battalions and Battery B, VNMIC Artillery Battalion, continued Operation SONG THAN 810-68, west of My Tho. Under the operational control of the ARVN 7th Infantry Division, the Marines had heavy contact on the 1st and 2nd and on the 19th and 20th of January.

On 1 January, during an operation, 26 miles west of Dong Tam, the 1st and 2nd Battalions partially surrounded the Viet Cong 261st Main Force Battalion. The close-contact, small-unit battle ended on the 2nd when the enemy dispersed and evaded to the north leaving 85 of their number on the field; eight Viet Cong were captured, 14 suspects detained and 71 weapons seized. The Marines had 28 killed and 83 wounded. On the night of the 19th approximately three companies of the enemy's 261st Main Force Battalion attacked the positions of the 1st Battalion and Battery B, 15 miles west of Dong

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Tam. The combined mortar, rocket and infantry attack was beaten back by the Marines supported by U. S. Army helicopters and U. S. Air Force flareships. The Marines killed 37 Viet Cong while suffering 20 men killed, 66 wounded and one man missing. Villagers along the enemy's escape route reported that 40 sampans bearing dead or wounded Viet Cong passed during the morning of the 20th.

Task Force B, less Battery B, VNMC Artillery Battalion, was airlifted to Saigon under the control of the Joint General Staff, RVN, on 31 January. Battery B remained with the task force rear echelon under control of the ARVN 7th Infantry Division. The 3rd Infantry Battalion relieved the 5th Infantry Battalion and assumed duty in the Capitol Military District on 16 January. After completing a three-month deployment in II Corps Tactical Zone on 22 January, the 4th Infantry Battalion returned to their base camp at Vung Tau. Eight days were spent on equipment rehabilitation and leave and then, on the morning of 31 January, the 4th Infantry Battalion was alerted to move to Tan Son Nhut Air Base under the operational control of the Tan Son Nhut Sensitive Area Command. At 1245 enemy contact was made with an estimated two enemy platoons from the north. The battalion was unable to close the enemy without inflicting excessive civilian casualties; nine civilians were wounded in this action with an estimated 20 enemy killed. At 1630 the 1st and 3rd Companies attacked an armored compound that had

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been overrun by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army (NVA) troops. The enemy had warned that all civilians would be killed if the compound was attacked and, after the compound was retaken the next day, the Battalion found that the civilians had been murdered, including the Camp Commander, a Lieutenant Colonel, his wife and eight children. An estimated NVA Battalion continued to hold the compound throughout that day despite the Marine attack, Vietnamese Air Force air strikes and U. S. helicopter gunship support. Due to limited ammunition supply and impending darkness the air strikes were halted and the 4th Battalion was ordered to withdraw. Throughout the night of the 31st the Battalion Command Post was under sporadic sniper fire. Enemy casualties were 100 killed that day while friendly casualties were seven killed and 52 wounded.

The 5th Infantry Battalion remained at the base camp at Thu Duc as the Ready Reaction Force for III Corps Tactical Zone from 1 through 9 January. On 10 January the Battalion moved into the Capital Military District. The 5th Battalion was relieved on 16 January by the 3rd Battalion and returned to Thu Duc to prepare for further deployment to II Corps Tactical Zone on 22 January.

The 6th Infantry Battalion remained in the Capital Military District until 11 January when it was airlifted to II Corps Tactical Zone.

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Vietnamese Marine Corps Statistical Summary
January 1968

VC/NVA 254 KIA 35 VIET CONG CAPTURED 133 VIET CONG SUSPECTS
VNMC 68 KIA* 261 WIA (*Includes 2 KIA in non-hostile action)

VNMC Weapons and Equipment Lost:

Rifle, U. S. M-1	10
Recoilless Rifle, U. S. 57-mm	1
Radio Transmitter, U. S.	2

Weapons Captured:

Rifle, U. S., M-16	2
Rifle, Russian, AK-47	44
Rifle, Russian, K-5	1
Rifle, U. S., M-1	3
Rifle NVA, K-50	2
Rifle, U. S. Browning automatic	2
Rifle, U. S., M-14	2
Carbine, U. S., M-1 and M-2	20
Carbine, Russian, 7.62-mm	14
Pistol, ChiCom, 7.62-mm	1
Pistol, Czechoslovakian	17
Light machine gun, ChiCom	12
Submachine gun, U. S., Thompson	4
Rocket launcher, anti-tank, Russian RPG-7	2
Rocket launcher, anti-tank, Russian RPG-2	7
LAAW, U. S., M-22	6

Captured or Destroyed Materials or Facilities:

Grenades	215
Grenades, anti-tank	321
Mines, 10-kilogram	5
Cluster Bomb-units (CBU)	3
Booby Traps	8
Rounds, assorted small-arms ammunition	2,600
Rounds, 7.62-mm ammunition	10,000
Magazines, miscellaneous ammunition	25
Magazines, AK-47	200
Shovels	80
Sampan	7
Gas Masks	2
Bunkers	5
Handle, anti-aircraft gun	1

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APPENDIX IRELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

The ministry of the Navy Chaplains in the Republic of Vietnam is indeed a vast one. Anywhere, anytime and whatever the situation, the Navy Chaplains administer to the needs of their men. Religious services are conducted in the splendor of ornate cathedrals and churches in the urban cities, while at the same moment, somewhere in the Delta a worship service is being held in an "EM" Club or a barren warehouse. The following remarks, extracted from an end of tour report prepared by Lieutenant Robert R. FREISTEDT, CHC, USN, a Navy Chaplain who served in South Vietnam from January 1967 to January 1968, best typifies the activities of a combat chaplain.

To describe and summarize a one year tour of duty in Vietnam is at one time easy and yet difficult. It is easy because one's mission may be stated quite simply as bringing "Christ to men and men to Christ". And yet it is difficult too because it involves so many and such varied situations. This is particularly true in the case of the Assistant Force Chaplain's job on the staff of Commander U. S. Naval Forces, Vietnam. Few assignments even in the civilian parish are as interesting and challenging...

During phase one of the tour, I functioned mainly as a Circuit Rider of Naval Support Activity, Saigon, visiting such bases as Nha Be in the Rung Sat Special Zone, Vinh Long, Sa Dec and Can Tho in the Mekong Delta, and occasionally conducting services at Qui Nhon on the coast in III Corps.

My regular circuit took me to Nha Be on Sunday for regular services in an old warehouse on the Vietnamese

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Naval Base. With bible in hand, altar kit slung over the shoulder and tape recorder at my side, I set out from the Chaplain's Office at NAVSUPPACT. Most weekdays were spent in the Mekong Delta, but occasionally on the sad occasions of a death, I had to go to Nha Be for a Wednesday evening service. It meant staying over in the old warehouse BOQ. But there was something rustic and demanding in this first headquarters of NSA Detachment Nha Be. It welded the men together into a fighting force in those early days. But when the chaplain came during the week, almost instinctively the men knew one of their buddies had "got it", so they gathered to honor him in the old warehouse "chapel". It was a time of deep thought and earnest prayer. It was a time a chaplain drew real close to his men. Before long these were "my" men. Rough and tough and sometimes wild, I loved them. I can remember arriving one morning during a battle on the Long Tau River. The MSBs were being hit hard that February. Helping the wounded off the boat, I spotted one fellow shaking badly, a big six foot two first class petty officer. We went behind a Conex box nearby where he "let it out" and there for the first time I held in my arms a sobbing, shaking man in his early thirties. After it was over he went back on the river and again was "hit". That day he earned the Bronze Star...

Late one afternoon while I was at NAVSUPPACT, Saigon, a phone call came from CDR RABUN (OINC of Nha Be). A medical aid station had been set up in the chowhall and they were expecting wounded to be heloed in any minute... I...jumped in the NAVSUPPACT truck and rode out to Nha Be. As I jumped out of the truck, I realized what the next few hours would be like. The first man I got to was a young Army private. "He's gone", said the medic. I kneeled, touched him and we all bowed our heads in prayer for this young dead G.I. From 1800 to 2400 the wounded kept arriving every fifteen minutes; battered, bloody and mud-soaked they came. Needless to say not one refused that moment of prayer. That night I slept with the wounded and then next day drove several fellows to the hospital in Saigon. Then I went back to the office to meet a counseling appointment--schedules had to be met even in the midst of war.

However, most of my normal week's routine was spent "thumbing" my way through the Delta via CARIBOU (C-7A) or C-123 or helicopter. There was no assigned helo, it was

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all TAD travel, "catch as catch can". "Hop aboard, chaplain", they would say and off I'd go to Vinh Long, Can Tho or Sa Dec...

...In Vinh Long at the NSA Detachment...services were often conducted in the club or bar area "for there was no room for them" elsewhere. Contacting and counseling the men had to be done on the job for there was no other time for it. Sometimes a worried sailor had to be told bad news and the only place to do it was right where he worked. Of course, there was a lot of counseling that took place in the club after working hours. The circuit chaplain had no regular office out in the field. His office was most often a table in the club. His hours: 1900 to 2400...

The road between Sa Dec and Vinh Long, like so many other roads in the Mekong Delta, was "insecure", and rivers blocked other roads. Thus most transportation had to be by plane or helo. Though it might take only 15 minutes to travel a distance of 30-40 miles by the air, waiting time and transportation to and from the airport often made it half a day trip or longer.

Of course, to reach the LSTs in the rivers was a job for the Navy helos. Occasionally, you could take a PBR boat to your destination, but that meant 4-6 hours of riding or maybe even a full 12-hour patrol, transferring in mid-stream from boat to boat. Sometimes, luckily, you could catch a Seawolf Gunship (Navy) out to the "T"...

Once aboard the LST the main job was to contact men and get to know them as soon as possible. Normally I had only one day aboard or even just a few hours because I had to visit two other bases and still be back for Sunday services at Nha Be. The best place of course to meet the men was on deck resting after an operation. Occasionally, they might even be getting ready to "shoot" in a fire support operation. This meant that soon I was in the midst of battle, watching as the LST pounded VC bunkers and huts near the river. When there was a pause in the battle or the operation, we went down to the mess decks to conduct services...

Of course, when I returned from my trips to the Delta there was always plenty of counseling and work to do in

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the office at Naval Support Activity, Saigon...One of these duties included marriage counseling and religious instruction. I had the unique opportunity to counsel one couple where the Vietnamese girl was Buddhist. She wished to convert to Christianity and so over several weeks I gave her instructions, and then baptized her into the Church. I later blessed their marriage and have since heard from them, happily settled in the states.

Beyond the regular round of duties there was also civic action work to be done with the orphanages. This work took me to the "Children's Home of Blessing", a Chinese Christian orphanage in the Saigon/Cholon area...The home houses about 30 children regularly and provides free schooling for about 150 more from the neighborhood. The surroundings are neat and clean, as the young girls are quick to point out. Of course, part of the real joy of this ministry is to meet and work with the young children of this war-torn land and see them given a fresh start in the world...

Finally, the regular job as Assistant Force Chaplain provided numerous opportunities to travel and meet our various Navy Chaplains in Vietnam... This gave me an opportunity to discuss the circuit riding ministry of our NAVSUPACT, Saigon Chaplains and also the other fine work of our chaplains in-country...

Thus as one can see, in one year I have traveled the length and breadth of Vietnam, serving as Assistant Force Chaplain for NAVFORV, assisting in NAVSUPACT Chaplain's Office, circuit riding for NAVSUPACT, Saigon, working as base chaplain for NSA Detachment Nha Be and also its first Civic Action Officer...

However, best of all the assignments and most special was that time of worship with men like those at Nha Be. Tough men of the SEAL team, Seawolf pilots, PBR men or base support personnel all joined in prayer that soon peace would come to this land and our world. That was the "best" assignment to "bring Christ to men and men to Christ". It has been a wonderful tour in many ways, but whatever else I have done, that mission has given it all meaning and direction.

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Chaplain Robert R. FREISTEDT, USN, (second from left), conducts a Bible study in front of the base chapel at Nha Be. Other participants are, from left to right, LT Anthony WATSON, USN, GM1 Edward PROVOST, USN, SA Irwin E. MOORE, USN, and LT(jg) Carl MUILEN, USN.

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APPENDIX II

GLOSSARY

ANGLICO Air-Naval Gunfire Liaison Company (U. S.).

ARVN Army of the Republic of Vietnam.

CG Coastal Group (VNN) - A coastal patrol command consisting of six to ten junks with the responsibility of patrolling from 30 to 60 miles of coastline.

CIDG Civilian Irregular Defense Group (VN) - Paramilitary troops used in their local area for limited area operations.

CHIEU HOI "Open Arms" (VN) - The Republic of Vietnam's amnesty program of rehabilitation and re-location of Viet Cong who voluntarily return to government control.

CORDS Civil Operations for Revolutionary Development Support.

COSURVFOR Coastal Surveillance Force (USN) TF 115 - The U. S. forces participating in Operations MARKET TIME and STABLE DOOR.

COSVN Central Office for South Vietnam - The highest Viet Cong headquarters in South Vietnam.

CTZ Corps Tactical Zone - The major divisions of South Vietnam into military regions.

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DAI DOAN KET	National Reconciliation Program - Program which is aimed at helping qualified returnees find employment commensurate with their previous training and experience.
GAME WARDEN	The operation performed by U. S. Navy forces to interdict Viet Cong movement on the major waterways of the Mekong Delta and the RSSZ. The force is composed of River Patrol Boats, Minesweepers, helicopter fire teams and SEAL teams.
HEAT	High Explosive Anti-Tank - A shaped-charge projectile with high armor penetration capability normally used in 57-mm or 75-mm recoilless rifles.
HHFT	Heavy Helicopter Fire Team (U. S.) - A helicopter fire team with three or more gunships used in support of ground and water-borne units. The use of three helicopters allows continuous firing on the target.
HOI CHANH	"Returnee to the Just Cause" (VN) - An individual (Viet Cong) who returns under the Chieu Hoi program.
IUWU	Inshore Undersea Warfare Unit (U. S.) - The U. S. forces conducting Operation STABLE DOOR.
IWCS	Integrated Wideband Communication System.
LDNN	Lien Doc Nguoi Nhia (VNN) - Literally "soldiers

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who fight under the sea." UDT force of the VNN.

LHFT Light Helicopter Fire Team (U. S.) - A helicopter fire team composed of two gunships used in support of ground and waterborne units.

LRRP Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol.

MARKET TIME The operation conducted by U. S. and Vietnamese naval forces to interdict Viet Cong infiltration of men and supplies from the sea.

MEDCAP Medical Civic Action Program.

MG Machine Gun - An automatic, crew-served weapon adaptable to many mountings. The four types currently used by USN and VNN forces are the M-60, the .30 caliber light machine gun, the .50 caliber heavy machine gun, and the 7.62-mm mini-gun.

MILPHAP Military Provincial Health Assistance Program - MILPHAP teams, normally staffed by three doctors, a Medical Service Corps officer and 12 corpsmen, work with Vietnam's Ministry of Health at the province hospital level to improve health services available to Vietnamese civilians.

MRF Mobile Riverine Force (U. S.) - A force made up of Navy craft and Army units designed and trained for amphibious assaults in the Mekong Delta and the RSSZ.

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NGFS

Naval Gunfire Support (USN-VNN) - Naval gunfire used to assist operations ashore; often spotted and corrected by spotter aircraft or forward observers.

NILO

Naval Intelligence Liaison Officer.

NLF

National Liberation Front - Actually the "National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam." A Communist political-front used to give the appearance of popular non-Communist support to thier insurgency activities in South Vietnam.

NUOC MAM

(VN) A fermented fish sauce served with almost any dish. A national delicacy.

NVA

North Vietnamese Army.

PRU

Provincial Reconnaissance Unit (VN) - Para-military personnel whose principal mission includes clandestine operations designed to destroy the Viet Cong infrastructure. Each unit consists of one or more teams of 18 to 20 civilians who have had prior military service.

RAF

Riverine Assault Force (USN) - The U. S. Navy contingent of the MRF.

RAG

River Assault Group (VN) - An amphibious warfare command with the capability to transport and support a battalion of infantry. Similar to a boat

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division in the RAF.

RED HAZE	Infra Red Detector (U. S.) - Sensitive heat detectors used as an airborne locator of personnel, equipment and military sites.
RF	Regional Force (VN) - Forces under ARVN control which operate within their home province.
RIVPATFOR	River Patrol Force (USN) TF 116 - The forces used in conducting Operation: GAME WARDEN.
RPG	Rocket Propelled Grenade - A Soviet or Chinese Communist-manufactured, fin-stabilized, anti-tank grenade. RPG-2 (B-40). RPG-7 (B-41).
RSSZ	Rung Sat Special Zone - Literally "forest of assassins." A special military area located about 21 miles southeast of Saigon in Gia Dinh Province and composed of Can Gio and Quang Xuyen districts.
RVNAF	Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces - Consists of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and RF/PF.
SEAL	Sea, Air, Land. (USN) - Special duty personnel qualified as underwater demolition, paratroop and jungle warfare specialists.
SECRET ZONE	A Viet Cong-dominated area utilized as a base, training camp and logistic resupply area.
SLAR	Side-Looking Airborne Radar (U. S.) - An accurate

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	airborne radar for detecting small, moving objects.
STABLE DOOR	The U. S. Navy operation conducted to provide harbor defense.
STAR LIGHT	Ambient light equipment (USN) - A portable system to enhance vision under conditions of starlight or moonlight.
UDT	Underwater Demolition Team (USN) - Specially trained swimmers used for underwater work in the Navy.
USAID	United States Agency for International Development.
USSF	United States Special Forces (USA) - Army personnel specially trained for use as advisors to indigenous personnel.
VIET CONG	Vietnamese citizens under the control and leadership of North Vietnam. These persons may be local sympathizers, guerrillas, or hard-core, full-time workers for the Communist domination of South Vietnam.
VNAF	Vietnamese Air Force.
VNMC	Vietnamese Marine Corps.
VNN	Vietnamese Navy.

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