

## Information On Vietnam Naval Operations Tripod

*This book depicts the United States Navy's contribution to the twenty-five-year American and Vietnamese campaign to defend the Republic of Vietnam. The dimension of that effort is suggested by the fact that two million U.S. naval personnel, more than 2,551 of whom lost their lives, served their country in Southeast Asia. The text and photographs in By Sea, Air, and Land cover all naval aspects of this prolonged campaign, particularly the operations of carrier, surface, amphibious, logistic, riverine, coastal, and mine forces. Assessments of the Navy's overall experience in counterinsurgency, civic action, and the advisory effort are provided. Coverage extends to naval forces assigned to the Seventh Fleet as well as to units based ashore that reported to the Commander Naval Forces, Vietnam. Chapter 1 - The Early Years, 1950-1959 \* Passage to Freedom \* Development of the Vietnamese Navy \* Chapter 2 - The Era of Growing Conflict, 1959-1965 \* The Crises in Laos \* U.S. Naval Advisors and the Vietnamese Navy \* Counterinsurgency and the Navy \* U.S. Navy Direct Support \* Expanding Operations into North Vietnam and Laos \* Gulf of Tonkin Incidents \* The Conflict in Transition \* Chapter 3 - The Years of Combat, 1965-1968 \* The Naval Command in Southeast Asia \* The Carrier Force \* Rolling Thunder \* Amphibious Landings in South Vietnam \* Bombardment from the Sea \* Coastal Interdiction \* The Naval Command in South Vietnam \* River Patrol \* Riverine Assault Force \* The Naval Advisory Effort \* Civic Action \* The Navy's Logistic Support of the War \* Naval Support Activities \* Chapter 4 - Winding Down the War, 1968-1973 \* The SEALORDS Campaign \* Allied Navies on the Offensive \* Vietnamization of Naval Operations \* Task Force 77 Operations \* Allied Surface Warfare \* Vietnamization Completed \* Countering the Easter Offensive \* Linebacker \* Withdrawal from the War \* Chapter 5 - The Final Curtain, 1973-1975 \* Naval Evacuation of I Corps and II Corps \* Eagle Pull \* The Fall of South Vietnam \* Appendixes \* A. U.S. Navy Medal of Honor Recipients \* B. Secretaries of the Navy and Key U.S. Naval Officers \* C. Carrier Deployments to Southeast Asia \* D. Aircraft Tailcodes \* E. Enemy Aircraft Shot Down by Naval Aviators in Southeast Asia \* Glossary of Abbreviations and Terms \* Selected Bibliography* When many Americans think of the Vietnam War, they visualize Army

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*infantrymen warily inching their way along a jungle trail or slogging through endless rice paddies under a mercilessly hot sun. Troops fighting house to house through the streets of Saigon during the cataclysmic Tet Offensive of 1968 is another scene that comes readily to mind. Others may picture an Air Force attack jet dropping napalm bombs on a Viet Cong position or B-52s releasing strings of bombs high above the clouds. The aim of this illustrated history is to shed light on the significant involvement of the U.S. Navy, over a period of 25 years, in the struggle for Southeast Asia. The Navy was there from 1950, when the French Union Forces battling the Viet Minh were supplied with American aircraft and naval vessels, to 1975, when helicopters and ships of the Seventh Fleet evacuated the last Americans from Saigon. During the years from 1964 to 1973 alone, 2,636,000 sailors and Marines served in the Southeast Asian operational theater. Even before 1965, when substantial U.S. ground and air forces deployed to Southeast Asia, the fleet maintained a powerful presence in the waters off troubled Indochina. The Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson administrations repeatedly brandished the fleet weapon to deter Chinese and North Vietnamese military activism and to influence the political-military struggle ashore.*

*[Includes 11 charts, 1 map, and 20 illustrations] "In combat situations prior to Vietnam, U.S. military forces had an existing command and control structure which could be tailored to accomplish the task at hand. In Europe during World War II General Dwight D. Eisenhower modified the command structures developed for the North African and Mediterranean operations to form Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEPF). After his departure from Bataan in 1942, General Douglas MacArthur had several months in which to design the command structure that ultimately contributed to the defeat of the Japanese...There, the command and control arrangements, which ultimately directed a U.S. Military force of over 500,000 men, evolved from a small military assistance mission established in 1950. The Military Assistance Advisory Group's philosophy of assistance rather than command significantly influenced the development of the organization. "This monograph describes the development of the U. S. military command and control structure in Vietnam. The focus of the study is primarily on the Military*

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*Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV), and the U.S. Army in Vietnam (USARV). The relationships with the joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), Commander in Chief, Pacific (CINCPAC), U.S. Army, Pacific (USARPAC), and other outside agencies are discussed only as their decisions, policies, and directives affected MACV and operations within South Vietnam. The air war against North Vietnam and naval operations of the U.S. Seventh Fleet were CINCPAC's responsibilities and are only mentioned in regard to their impact on MACV and the forces under MACV. "This study is not a conventional military or diplomatic history of the war in Vietnam. Rather, it is an analytical appraisal of the command and control structure."*

*Very little has been written about the U.S. Navy in Vietnam in the immediate post-Korean War era, nor has the magnitude of American participation in the resettlement of Vietnam refugees following the 1954 Geneva Conference been explored. Beginning in the fall of 1954, U.S. Navy ships, as a part of Task Force 90, helped to relocate thousands of displaced North Vietnamese to South Vietnam following the separation of the nation at the 17th parallel. What those sailors accomplished during the three hundred days of Operation Passage to Freedom forever changed the lives of more than 310,000 Vietnamese who traveled on their ships. In Operation Passage to Freedom Ronald B. Frankum, Jr. recounts the events surrounding this enormous humanitarian evacuation that was the American military's first major involvement with the Vietnamese people. Based on archival research and interviews with more than forty sailors who participated in Task Force 90, Operation Passage to Freedom illuminates a mission that has been all but forgotten and also explores how the initial humanitarian involvement of the United States in Vietnam eventually led to massive military involvement in the 1960s and 1970s.*

*This paper examines U.S. riverine operations in the Vietnam War. With the current drive to establish a riverine capability within the U.S. Armed Forces as an integral part of the GWOT and small wars of the future, the evolution and operation of the U.S. riverine force during the Vietnam War serves as an effective blueprint for the conduct of modern riverine warfare. American riverine forces in Vietnam operated in a diverse range of brown and green water environments, successfully conducting a wide variety of missions.*

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*The evolution of these forces reflected the continuing need to develop the capabilities necessary for these operations. Their success was largely derived from experience which resulted in the creation of a variety of discrete riverine task forces specially configured for their specific missions as the situation dictated. U.S. riverine operations in Vietnam illustrate the complex nature of operations in brown and green water and the inherently joint requirement of the forces involved. The lessons learned as a result of these operations should be incorporated as a fundamental part of the creation of any modern riverine force.*

*Swift Boats at War in Vietnam*

*The Naval Story*

*A Story of Naval Operational Logistics in the Vietnam War 1965-1968 - Pueblo and Lloyd Bucher, Forces Afloat, Seventh Fleet, Inshore and Inland Waterways*

*An Operational History of MACVSOG*

*War in the Shallows*

*Operation Passage to Freedom*

Enemy action in the I, II, and III Corps Tactical Zones fluctuated between a low and a moderately low level in December. In the IV Corps Tactical Zone, a moderate number of enemy contacts reflected a degree of activity two to three times that reported in previous months, and was characterized by small unit crossings, mining incidents, and attacks against naval units. Contents: List of Charts, Graphs, and Photographs, Operation Sea Lords Summary: Giant Slingshot Campaign, Operation Ready Deck, Border Interdiction Campaign, Search Turn Campaign, Riverine Strike Group, Song Ong Doc Operation, Market Time Raider Campaign, Naval Statistical Summary, Coastal Surveillance Summary: Operation Market Time, First Coastal Zone, Second Coastal Zone, Third Coastal Zone, Operation Sea Float/Tran Hung Dao III, Operation Stable Door, Market Time Assets, River Patrol Force Summary: Clearwater Operations, Game Warden, PBR, UH- 1B and OV-10A Operations, Game Warden SEAL Operations, Operation Wolf Pack, Enemy Mining/Harassment/Attacks on Merchant Shipping, USN Statistical Summary, Naval Advisory Group Summary: Vietnamese Marine Corps, VNMC Operational Control Summary, VNN/VNMC Statistical Summary, Psychological Operations and Civic Action Summary: USN Civic Action Statistical Summary, Accelerated Turnover and Civic Action Summary, Vietnamese Ferro-Cement Swift Boat and Viper, Naval Support Activity, Saigon, Naval Support Activity, Danang, Third Naval Construction Brigade.

You-are-there stories of ambushes and patrols on the Mekong in the Vietnam War Developed specifically for the Vietnam War (and made famous by the 2004 presidential campaign), Swift Boats were versatile craft "big enough to outrun anything they

couldn't outfight" but too small to handle even a moderate ocean chop, too loud to sneak up on anyone, and too flimsy to withstand the mildest of rocket attacks. This made more difficult an already tough mission: navigating coastal waters for ships and sampans smuggling contraband to the Viet Cong, disrupting enemy supply lines on the rivers and canals of the Mekong Delta, and inserting SEALs behind enemy lines. The stories in this book cover the Swift Boats' early years, which saw search-and-inspect operations in Vietnam's coastal waters, and their later years, when the Swift Boats' mission shifted to the Mekong Delta's labyrinth of 3,000 miles of rivers, streams, and canals. This is an intimate, exciting oral history of Swift Boats at war in Vietnam.

Contents: List of Charts/Graphs/Photographs, Operation SEA LORDS summary: Barrier Reef Campaign, Tran Hung Dao Campaign, Market Time Raider Campaign, Operation SEA LORDS Statistical Summary, Operation SEA LORDS statistical Summary, Coastal Surveillance Force Summary; Operation Market Time, Market Time Units, Market Time Statistical Summary, Operation Stable Door; River Patrol Force Summary; Game Warden, PBR, UH-1B, and OV-10 Operations, Game Warden SEAL Operations, Enemy Harassment/Attacks on Merchant Shipping, PCF Operations in Game Warden Areas, Mobile Riverine Force; Operations in Kien Hoa Province, Operations in Long An Province; USN Statistical Summary, Naval Advisory Group Summary-Vietnamese Navy, Vietnamese Marine Corps, VNN/VNMC Statistical Summary, Psyops and Civic Action Summary; USN Civic Action Statistical Summary, Accelerated Turnover Program and Training Summary, Commander U.S. Naval Forces Vietnam/Chief Naval Advisory Group Staff Reorganization, Glossary of Abbreviations.

Over 3 million U.S. military personnel were sent to Southeast Asia to fight in the Vietnam War. Since the end of the Vietnam War, veterans have reported numerous health effects. Herbicides used in Vietnam, in particular Agent Orange have been associated with a variety of cancers and other long term health problems from Parkinson's disease and type 2 diabetes to heart disease. Prior to 1997 laws safeguarded all service men and women deployed to Vietnam including members of the Blue Navy. Since then, the Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) has established that Vietnam veterans are automatically eligible for disability benefits should they develop any disease associated with Agent Orange exposure, however, veterans who served on deep sea vessels in Vietnam are not included. These "Blue Water Navy" veterans must prove they were exposed to Agent Orange before they can claim benefits. At the request of the VA, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) examined whether Blue Water Navy veterans had similar exposures to Agent Orange as other Vietnam veterans. Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans and Agent Orange Exposure comprehensively examines whether Vietnam veterans in the Blue Water Navy experienced exposures to herbicides and their contaminants by reviewing historical reports, relevant legislation, key personnel insights, and chemical analysis to resolve current debate on this issue.

Coastal Operations

Vietnam Studies - RIVERINE OPERATIONS 1966-1969 [Illustrated Edition]

Navy Medicine in Vietnam

The United States Navy and the Vietnam Conflict: The setting of the stage to 1959

### A History of Minesweeping Operations in North Vietnam

#### The United States Navy in Vietnam, 1954-1955

This study examines U.S. riverine force operations in the Vietnam War to determine why the force was established, how and why it evolved, and what significance it held for the war as a whole. This study begins with Operation Game Warden, continues through Mobile Riverine Force operations, and ends with the completion of the SEALORDS campaign. The impetus for this research arose from the current debate in Washington as to whether or not the U.S. military has a real need for riverine forces and if those forces should be "stood up" today. Looking back through history gives an opportunity to view past riverine warfare conducted by the American military and determine the contributions such operations have made to the overall conduct of wars. This study shows that riverine operations have been crucial to success in certain environments in the past and points to their possible use in similar environments today. This study measures the effect of U.S. riverine operations in Vietnam and evaluates the contribution this type of force made to our war effort in that environment. This study promotes the use of Task Force 194, which conducted the SEALORDS campaign, as the model for establishing U.S. riverine forces today. This study points out that the nucleus of a riverine force must be maintained, doctrine modernized, and crew currency maintained in order to have any reasonable expectation for success at the outset of future riverine conflicts.

Operation End Sweep: A History of Minesweeping Operations in North Vietnam was written in 1977 by staff members of Tensor Industries of Fairfax, Virginia. Tensor prepared this account under the terms of a contract with the Mine Warfare Project Office of the Naval Sea Systems Command which, in turn, responded to a requirement from the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. Since the study was a security-classified document, it originally saw limited circulation. Tensor's preface pointed out the importance of End Sweep. That operation represented the U.S. Navy's first major minesweeping campaign since the Navy faced the challenge, in 1950-1951, of clearing extensive enemy minefields laid at Wonsan, Korea. The helicopter mine countermeasures systems developed after the Navy's experience in Wonsan saw their first extensive use in End Sweep. Finally, Tensor's authors noted the special problems posed by the shallow depths of North Vietnam's coastal waters and the sensitivity of the mines involved. Ironically, the U.S. Navy originally laid the mines swept by American naval forces off North Vietnam. The Seventh Fleet's 1972 mine offensive severely hampered Hanoi's ability to import war supplies from abroad and was a factor in encouraging Hanoi to negotiate a peace accord with the United States. The mines posed an equal threat to seaborne commerce once America withdrew from Southeast Asia. It is not surprising, therefore, that in the talks leading up to the Paris cease-fire agreement of January 1973, Hanoi demanded that the United States enter into a separate diplomatic protocol in which America agreed to "render harmless" the mines we had laid in the waters of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Over the next six months, as the U.S. Mine Countermeasures Force accomplished this work, and American forces withdrew from Southeast Asia, Hanoi continued to wage war against South Vietnam. During that period the United States viewed the minesweeping operation as a means of attempting to influence North Vietnam's behavior. Dr. Edward J. Marolda, Head of the Naval Historical Center's

Contemporary History Branch and a well-known historian of the naval war in Southeast Asia, skillfully revised this document for publication and composed an introduction that places these events in historical perspective. I also wish to acknowledge the major contributions made by Sandra J. Doyle, the Center's Senior Editor, in copy editing the study and overseeing its printing. Operation End Sweep describes a classic mine clearance campaign involving the deployment of men, ships, and specialized equipment halfway around the globe to complete a demanding and politically sensitive naval operation. Considering the continuing importance of mine warfare, the Navy's historians publish this account in the hope that it will be of special interest to today's naval professionals. Dean C. Allard Director of Naval History

This study examines Operation SEALORDS, the capstone campaign conducted by the brown-water Navy in Vietnam. Specifically, this paper addresses the primary question: Was the SEALORDS campaign successful, and if so, what lessons can be learned from SEALORDS and how might the Navy employ brown-water forces in the future? This thesis breaks down the SEALORDS campaign into three areas of study. First, the study examines the barrier interdiction portion of the campaign designed to stem the flow of enemy infiltration of men and material from Cambodia into the Mekong Delta. Second, this study analyzes the Denial of Sanctuary Operations and Pacification portion of the SEALORDS operations. Last, the Accelerated Turnover to the Vietnamese Program (ACTOV) is examined to determine its effectiveness. The findings of this study suggest that by concentrating naval forces athwart the major infiltration routes along the Cambodian border, SEALORDS effectively cut enemy lines of communication into South Vietnam and severely restricted enemy attempts at infiltration. Additionally, the findings suggest that SEALORDS contributed significantly to pacification efforts in the southern part of III Corps and all of the IV Corps Tactical Zone. Finally, the ACTOV Program is evaluated as successful and put the Navy out ahead of the other services with respect to Vietnamization of the war effort.

The fifteen eyewitness commentaries on U.S. naval operations in Vietnam that form the core of this essay collection represent the first serious attempts to describe the naval side of the war.

Riverine Warfare

Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans and Agent Orange Exposure

Vietnam Studies - Command and Control 1950-1969 [Illustrated Edition]

Naval Intelligence in Southeast Asia

Mobility, Support, Endurance, a Story of Naval Operational Logistics in the Vietnam War, 1965-68

An Illustrated History of the U. S. Navy and the War in Southeast Asia

The U.S. Naval Institute Chronicles series focuses on the relevance of history by exploring topics like significant battles, personalities, and service components. Tapping into the U.S. Naval Institute's robust archives, these carefully selected volumes help readers understand nuanced subjects by providing unique perspectives and some of the best contributions that have helped shape naval thinking over the many decades since the Institute's founding in 1873. Among the various aspects of the U.S. Navy's "in-country" experiences in Vietnam, small-craft

operations are among the most significant. Revealed in this collection from the Naval Institute's archives are Operations Market Time, Game Warden, and SEALORDS, as well some lesser-known aspects of the Navy's iconoclastic venture into the green and brown waters of Southeast Asia.

Excerpt from *Mobility, Support, Endurance: A Story of Naval Operational Logistics in the Vietnam War, 1965-1968* In narrating the naval history of a war, one approach open to a historian is to record the general story of naval operations, then complement the main history with works dealing with specialized fields. The Naval History Division plans to follow this approach in the case of the Vietnam War, focusing the Division's efforts primarily on an account of naval operations but accompanying the major history with publications in limited fields deserving of treatment beyond that to be given in the main work. This was the practice, as it finally evolved, in World War II. One of the volumes that complemented Samuel Eliot Morison's magnificent multi-volume *History of United States Naval Operations in World War II* was *Beans, Ballets, and Black Oil*. Valuable insights on the logistic aspects of the war at sea were provided by the author, Rear Admiral W. R. Carter. Not only had he served as Commander Naval Bases, South Pacific, during critical phases of the Solomons campaign of 1942 and 1943, but also later when the United States naval offensive across the Pacific was in full swing, he had organized and commanded Service Squadron Ten, the mobile base organization so essential to sustaining the massive operations of the Third and Fifth Fleets in the violent final phase of the war. Widely used as a reference work, *Beans, Ballets, and Black Oil* did much to impart an understanding and appreciation of mobile logistic support throughout the Navy, and to keep the basic concepts alive in the post-war years. To Admiral Carter goes a considerable amount of the credit for the continuing emphasis which the Navy placed on the maintenance of its capabilities for mobile logistic support in the active and inactive fleets, on the continuance of a reasonable state of readiness in this important area, and on the refining of some of the techniques involved. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.forgottenbooks.com](http://www.forgottenbooks.com) This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

[Includes 2 charts, 6 diagrams, 16 maps, and 21 illustrations] "This monograph describes U.S. Army Riverine planning and operations in the Republic of Vietnam during the years 1966 through 1969. Since the personal experience of the author was with preparations for riverine operations and the initial operations themselves, emphasis has been placed on these activities through early 1968. In summarizing operations conducted in the balance of the three-year period, particular attention has been called to significant trends or changes in riverine operations in Vietnam, a co-operative enterprise of the U.S. Army and the U.S. Navy. "Looking back from the vantage point of early 1972, this study attempts to reconstruct the events and describe the situation as it was from 1966 through 1969, using official records, reports, and personal interviews." The Author - "Major General William Fulton, was intimately involved in the early development of the riverine warfare concept as commander of the 2d Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, which arrived in Vietnam in January 1967 and immediately began combat operations in the Mekong Delta. In March the brigade moved into Dong Tam, the base created by dredging sand from the bottom of an arm of the Mekong River. In early June the brigade teamed with Navy Task Force 117 to form the Mobile Riverine Force. During World War II General Fulton fought in Italy and during the Korean War served on the staff of Army Forces Far East Advance."

Using interviews and official records, this volume traces the twenty-five year involvement of the United States Navy in Vietnam.

By Sea, Air, and Land

What Lessons Can Be Drawn From U.S. Riverine Operations During The Vietnam War  
Vietnam

An Illustrated History of the U.S. Navy in the Vietnam War

Coastal and Riverine Warfare

History of Naval Operations Vietnam, 1946-1963

*Over the years a number of general officers and a few flag officers in positions of responsibility have written their own accounts of what went on during a major war. Quite understandably these have tended to focus mainly on the purely combat features of the war and on overall strategy. The result has often been an unbalanced picture of the total military effort. To complete the picture, it is necessary to place in proper perspective the logistic support actions upon which the combatant forces and the effectiveness of these forces were totally dependent. It is the coupling of combat strength and logistic support that makes victory possible, whether it be action by a small unit, a major battle, a campaign, a war, or the wide variety of peacetime operations to support the national interest. Thus, along with knowledge of combat activities, one must gain an appreciation of logistics, of its relationship to operations, and the nature of operational logistic actions for a full understanding of a war. Hopefully, this recording of the activities of the Service Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet, will advance that appreciation, and contribute to a more complete picture of the Vietnam Conflict. This volume is a recording of events and of views and experiences gained in thirty-one months as commander of the Navy's foremost operational logistic command.*

**CHAPTER I - THE VIETNAM CONFLICT \* A "Logistic War" \* CHAPTER II - THE EARLIER STAGES OF THE CONFLICT \* Early Role of U.S. Navy \* Republic of Vietnam \* Navy Logistic Involvement \* CHAPTER III - LOGISTICS AND COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS \* CHAPTER IV - THE SERVICE FORCE \* Forces Afloat \* Shore Activities \* Tasking \* Principal Logistic Agent \* Flexibility and Economy of Resources \* CHAPTER V - THE CRITICAL SITUATION IN 1965 \* CHAPTER VI - THE SEVENTH FLEET IN ACTION \* Sustaining Operations \* Underway Replenishment \* Fuel \* Ammunition \* Provisions \* New Types \* Mobility, Support, Endurance \* Hard, Unglamorous Work \* CHAPTER VII - COUNTRY-WIDE SUPPORT \* CHAPTER VIII - I CORPS TACTICAL ZONE \* Amphibious Landing \* Naval Support Activity, Danang \* Medical \* Establishment of the Naval Support Activity \* Port and Terminal Operations \* Port Development \* Harbor Defense \* Civil Disturbances \* Small Craft Repair \* Supplies \* Fuel \* Provisions \* Real Estate \* Public Works \* New Responsibilities \* Security \* Civic Action \* Award \* CHAPTER IX - SOUTHERN I CORPS \* Chu Lai \* Starlight \* Base Development \* Duc Pho \* CHAPTER X - THE CRUCIAL FIGHT FOR THE NORTHERN PROVINCES \* Hue, Tan My and Phu Bai \* Tet \* Cua Viet and Dong Ha \* Enemy Action \* Weather \* Khe Sanh \* Major Military Feat \* CHAPTER XI - INSHORE AND INLAND WATERWAYS \* Market Time \* Game Warden \* Naval Support Activity, Saigon \* Supply Maintenance \* New Tasks \* Public Works \* Resupply by Water and Air \* Mobile Riverine Force \* Personal Response Project \* CHAPTER XII - BASES FOR THE SUPPORT OF NAVAL CRAFT IN VIETNAM \* I Corps \* Qui Nhon \* Cam Ranh Bay \* Vung Tau \* Cat Lo \* An Thoi \* Long Tau River \* Nha Be \* Bases in the Delta \* My Tho \* Dong Tam \* Vinh Long \* Sa Dec \* YRBM-16 \* Long Xuyen \* Binh Thuy \* Support Effectiveness \* CHAPTER XIII - CONSTRUCTION \***

*Defense Construction Agent \* Build-up of Contractual Effort \* Controls \* Seabees \* Seabee Teams \* CHAPTER XIV - SALVAGE \* Frank Knox \* Combat Salvage \* Rescue Tows \* The Threat of Blocked Channels \* Harbor Clearance Unit One \* Accelerating Tempo of Salvage Operations \* Excellency \* River Clearance \* Prairie Grove \* Mahnommen County \* Jamaica Bay \* Diversified Operations \* Minot Victory \* Stoner \* Guardfish \* CHAPTER XV - SURVEILLANCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS \* Banner \* Pueblo \* "Blocking Ships" \* Survey Operations \* Mobile Communications Support \* Other Operations \* Postal Services \* CHAPTER XVI - WESTERN PACIFIC BASES \* Repair \* Supply \* Other Activities \* CHAPTER XVII - AMMUNITION \* Responsibilities \* Forecasting \* Management \* Shortages \* Subic \* Mines \* Northeast Asia \* CHAPTER XVIII - THE LIFELINE BY S*

*This is an autobiography of Edward C. Engle. It tells the story of his childhood and education and eventual migration to the Navy as a bombardier/navigator in the A-6 Intruder aircraft. He explains the systems, the tactics, and the ordnance used against an implacable enemy over Laos, South Vietnam, North Vietnam, and Cambodia. After he returned, the book continues with his life in further assignments, eventual career change to aeronautical engineering duty officer, his participation in the Cold War and European Theater operations as part of the National Space Program, and the closing assignments of his career working on developing the requirements for the Navy's Force Network Concept.*

*In 1964 the Viet Cong was firmly entrenched in the Mekong Delta region. Using fear and terror tactics, the insurgency gained control of the population creating a safe haven for the movement to thrive and expand. The United States and the Government of South Vietnam recognized the infiltration problem in the Mekong Delta but their military organizations were either unable or incapable to deal with the problem. The geography of the region made it impossible for a U.S. Army or Marine Corps division to operate effectively and the South Vietnamese Army and Navy lacked the training and equipment to operate successfully. In response to these obstacles, Secretary of Defense, Robert McNamara, commissioned the U.S. Navy to develop a fighting force capable of operating in the delta and ridding the region of the Viet Cong influence. The Navy used for main Operations: MARKET TIME, GAME WARDEN, -The Mobile Riverine Force, and SEALORDS to achieve these goals. In four short years the Brown Water Sailors experienced marked success with Viet Cong influence minimized and resupply efforts rerouted to the tortuous Ho Chi Minh Trail. However, by the end of 1968 American resolve to fight a war in South Vietnam had deteriorated and the Government needed a way out. President Nixon's Vietnamization program provided the exit for American forces and in turn mitigated the Brown Water Navy's successes of the previous four years. The Brown Water Navy overcame tremendous obstacles in less than one year to create and deploy a formidable fighting force to the Mekong Delta. In four years aggressive strides against the Viet Cong insurgency were achieved only to be mitigated by the effects of Vietnamization.*

*This work describes riverine combat during the Vietnam War, emphasizing the operations of the U.S. Navy's River Patrol Force, which conducted Operation Game Warden; the U.S. Army-Navy Mobile Riverine Force, the formation that General William Westmoreland said "saved the Mekong Delta" during the Tet Offensive of 1968; and the Vietnam Navy. An important section details the SEALORDS combined campaign, a determined effort by U.S. Navy, South Vietnamese Navy, and allied ground forces to cut enemy supply lines from Cambodia and disrupt operations at base areas deep in the delta. The author also covers details on the combat vessels, helicopters, weapons, and*

*equipment employed in the Mekong Delta as well as the Vietnamese combatants (on both sides) and American troops who fought to secure Vietnam's waterways. Special features focus on the ubiquitous river patrol boats (PBRs) and the Swift boats (PCFs), river warfare training, Vice Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr., the Black Ponies aircraft squadron, and Navy SEALs. This publication may be of interest to history scholars, veterans, students in advanced placement history classes, and military enthusiasts given the continuing impact of riverine warfare on U.S. naval and military operations in the 21st century. Special Publicity Tie-In: Commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Vietnam War (Commemoration dates: 28 May 2012 - 11 November 2025). This is the fifth book in the series, "The U.S. Navy and the Vietnam War."*

*TABLE OF CONTENTS Introduction The First Indochina War The Vietnam Navy River Force and American Advisors The U.S. Navy and the Rivers of Vietnam SEALORDS The End of the Line for U.S. and Vietnamese River Forces Sidebars: The PBR Riverine Warfare Training Battle Fleet of the Mekong Delta High Drama in the Delta Vice Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr. Black Ponies The Swift Boat Warriors with Green Faces Suggested Reading*

*The Brown Water Navy In The Mekong Delta: COIN In The Littorals And Inland Waters*

*The United States Navy in Vietnam*

*Chronology of Some Naval Operations, Vietnam*

*U.S. Marines In Vietnam: The Landing And The Buildup, 1965*

*As The U.S. Navy Moves Into The Twenty-First Century?*

*Coastal and Riverine Warfare in Vietnam*

*Navy Medicine in Vietnam begins and ends with a humanitarian operation—the first, in 1954, after the French were defeated, when refugees fled to South Vietnam to escape from the communist regime in the North; and the second, in 1975, after the fall of Saigon and the final stage of America's exit that entailed a massive helicopter evacuation of American staff and selected Vietnamese and their families from South Vietnam. In both cases the Navy provided medical support to avert the spread of disease and tend to basic medical needs. Between those dates, 1954 and 1975, Navy medical personnel responded to the buildup and intensifying combat operations by taking a multipronged approach in treating casualties. Helicopter medical evacuations, triaging, and a system of moving casualties from short-term to long-term care meant higher rates of survival and targeted care. Poignant recollections of the medical personnel serving in Vietnam, recorded by author Jan Herman, historian of the Navy Medical Department, are a reminder of the great sacrifices these men and women made for their country and their patients. -- Provided by publisher.*

*U.S. Navy Intelligence Contribution Key to SE Asia War Effort from 1965-75 Knowing the Enemy, part of the commemorative series The U.S. Navy and the Vietnam War, covers the Navy intelligence*

establishment's support to the war effort in Southeast Asia from 1965 to 1975. It describes the contribution of naval intelligence to key strategic, operational, and tactical aspects of the war including the involvement of intelligence in the seminal Tonkin Gulf Crisis of 1964 and the Rolling Thunder and Linebacker bombing campaigns; the monitoring of Sino-Soviet bloc military assistance to Hanoi; the operation of the Seventh Fleet's reconnaissance aircraft; the enemy's use of the "neutral" Cambodian port of Sihanoukville and the support to U.S. Navy riverine operations during the Tet Offensive and the SEALORDS campaign in South Vietnam. Special features elaborate on the experiences of reconnaissance plane pilots navigating the dangerous skies of Indochina; intelligence professionals who braved enemy attacks at shore bases in South Vietnam; the perilous mission in Laos of Observation Squadron 67 (VO-67); the secret voyage of nuclear attack submarine Sculpin (SSN-590); and the leadership and heroism of Captain Earl F. Rectanus, Lieutenant Commander Jack Graf, and other naval intelligence professionals who risked, and sometimes lost, their lives in the service of their country during the war. The work is lavishly illustrated with more than 85 photographs and maps, and includes a select list of suggested readings. This publication will be of interest and value to scholars, veterans, and students of the Vietnam War and the Navy's role in that conflict. Related products: Vietnam War resources collection can be found here: <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/catalog/us-military-history/battles-wars/vietnam-war> Other products produced by the U.S. Navy, Naval History and Heritage Command can be found here: <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/agency/902>

During the Vietnam War, the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam Studies and Observations Group (MACVSOG) was a highly-classified, U.S. joint-service organization that consisted of personnel from Army Special Forces, the Air Force, Navy SEALs, Marine Corps Force Reconnaissance units, and the CIA. This secret organization was committed to action in Southeast Asia even before the major build-up of U.S. forces in 1965 and also fielded a division-sized element of South Vietnamese military personnel, indigenous Montagnards, ethnic Chinese Nungs, and Taiwanese pilots in its varied reconnaissance, naval, air, and agent operations. MACVSOG was without doubt the most unique U.S. unit to participate in the Vietnam War, since its operational mandate authorized its missions to take place "over the fence" in North Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, where most other American units were forbidden to go. During its nine-year existence it managed to participate in most of the significant operations and incidents of the conflict. MACVSOG was there during the Gulf of Tonkin incidents, during air operations over North Vietnam, the Tet

*Offensive, the secret bombing of and ground incursion into Cambodia, Operation Lam Son 719, the Green Beret murder case, the Easter Invasion, the Phoenix Program, and the Son Tay POW Raid. The story of this extraordinary unit has never before been told in full and comes as a timely blueprint for combined-arms, multi-national unconventional warfare in the post-9/11 age. Unlike previous works on the subject, Black Ops, Vietnam is a complete chronological history of the unit drawn from declassified documents, memoirs, and previous works on the subject, which tended to focus only on particular aspects of the unit's operations.*

*This is the second volume in a series of chronological histories prepared by the Marine Corps History and Museums Division to cover the entire span of Marine Corps involvement in the Vietnam War. This volume details the Marine activities during 1965, the year the war escalated and major American combat units were committed to the conflict. The narrative traces the landing of the nearly 5,000-man 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade and its transformation into the III Marine Amphibious Force, which by the end of the year contained over 38,000 Marines. During this period, the Marines established three enclaves in South Vietnam's northernmost corps area, I Corps, and their mission expanded from defense of the Da Nang Airbase to a balanced strategy involving base defense, offensive operations, and pacification. This volume continues to treat the activities of Marine advisors to the South Vietnamese armed forces but in less detail than its predecessor volume, U.S. Marines in Vietnam, 1954-1964; The Advisory and Combat Assistance Era.*

*Brown Water Navy*

*To North Vietnam and Back Again*

*Passage to Freedom to the Fall of Saigon*

*From the Rivers to the Sea*

*The Birth Of Modern Riverine Warfare: US Riverine Operations In The Vietnam War*

*Operation Sealords: A Front In A Frontless War, An Analysis Of The Brown-Water Navy In Vietnam*

**Depicts the U.S. Navy's contribution to the twenty-five-year American and Vietnamese campaign to defend the Republic of Vietnam. Two million U.S. naval personnel, more than 2,551 of whom lost their lives, served their country in southeast Asia. The text and the 100s of photos in this book cover all naval aspects of this prolonged campaign, particularly the operations of carrier, surface, amphibious, logistic, riverine, coastal and mine forces. U.S.**

**Navy Medal of Honor winners. Aircraft Tailcodes. Maps and charts. Glossary of terms. Bibliography.**

**Table of Contents for October 1966: Chronology of Significant Events River Patrol Force: Flood Operations in the Plain of Reeds, Delta River Patrol Group, Rung Sat Special Zone Patrol Group; Coastal Surveillance force: Beached Junk Incident, PACV/PBR Collision, Mortar Explosion Aboard PCF 9, Evasion and Hostile Fire Incidents, Gunfire Support Missions, Operations, MARKET TIME Unit Changes; U.S. Naval Support Activity, Saigon, Salvage, 3rd Naval Construction Brigade, U.S. Naval Support Activity, DaNang, Civic Action and Psychological Operations, Naval Advisory Group; Vietnamese Navy, Operations, Maintenance and Supply, Vietnamese Marine Corps; MARKET TIME Statistical Summary, October, 1966, GAME WARDEN Statistical Summary, October, 1966, Revised Rules of Engagement- GAME WARDEN.**

**A heavily-illustrated coffee-table book on U.S. Naval operations in the Vietnam War. War in the Shallows, published in 2015 by the Naval History and Heritage Command, is the authoritative account of the U.S. Navy's hard-fought battle along Vietnam's rivers and coastline from 1965-1968. At the height of the U.S. Navy's involvement in the Vietnam War, the Navy's coastal and riverine forces included more than 30,000 Sailors and over 350 patrol vessels ranging in size from riverboats to destroyers. These forces developed the most extensive maritime blockade in modern naval history and fought pitched battles against Viet Cong units in the Mekong Delta and elsewhere. War in the Shallows explores the operations of the Navy's three inshore task forces from 1965 to 1968. It also delves into other themes such as basing, technology, tactics, and command and control. Finally, using oral history interviews, it reconstructs deckplate life in South Vietnam, focusing in particular on combat waged by ordinary Sailors. Vietnam was the bloodiest war in recent naval history and War in the Shallows strives above all else to provide insight into the men who fought it and honor their service and sacrifice. Illustrated throughout with photographs and maps. Author John Darrell Sherwood has served as a historian with the Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC) since 1997. -- Provided by publisher.**

**U.S. Navy Activities In Vietnam From 1964 - 1966: Vietnam War History**

## **Brown Water, Black Berets**

### **An Illustrated History of the U.S. Navy and the War in Southeast Asia - Gulf of Tonkin, Rolling Thunder, Coastal Interdiction, River Patrol, SEALORDS, Vietnamization, Linebacker**

#### **The U.S. Navy's Operations on Inland Waters**

#### **U.S. Naval Forces, Vietnam Monthly Historical Summary for October 1966**

#### **Warfare on the Rivers and Canals of Vietnam**

The United States Navy involvement in the Vietnam War prior to 1964 was primarily blue water operations. In 1964, the Vietnam Delta Infiltration Study Group was tasked to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of enemy infiltration of men and supplies into South Vietnam Mekong Delta region across the Cambodia and Laos borders. The findings of the group were published in the Bucklew Report and concluded that the border infiltration problem was significant and needed to be stopped in order to ensure victory in the Vietnam War. The recommendations were for the U.S. to develop an extensive riverine operations capability to assist the South Vietnamese military in conducting counter-insurgency operations to stop the infiltration problem. The U.S. Navy moved from deep blue water operations to near shore blue water operations with the Operation MARKET TIME patrols, which encompassed larger seagoing craft patrolling the coast to forty miles out to sea. These operations led to the first brown water operations during Operation GAME WARDEN which patrolled the major river systems in the Mekong Delta region in order to interdict enemy movements along the rivers. Soon these patrols revealed the need to ground troops to control the riverbanks in order for the patrols to be effective. The Tet offensive of 1968 revealed that the MARKET TIME and GAME WARDEN patrols were not totally containing the infiltration problem. Operation SEALORDS established patrol barriers that were designed specifically to stop the influx of men and supplies crossing the Cambodian border and sustaining enemy forces operating in the Mekong Delta and Saigon areas. SEALORDS barriers were systematically set up to take control of the Mekong Delta region and deny the enemy the freedom of movement enjoyed for years prior. Are you interested in finding out more about wars all over the world? If so, this book is definitely for you. Grab a copy today! This book documents and tells the history of the establishment and growth of the Coastal Surveillance Force, Task Force 71. This grew to Task Forces 115, 116 and 117. My research for this history came from veterans serving in this period and the documentation of the Commander Naval Forces Vietnam Monthly Summaries. These documents did not exist before January 1966, so the early period was dependent on veterans and the author's personal knowledge. This book is dedicated to those pioneers of the Small Boat Navy's very successful war against a stubborn enemy. It is important to point out that this is a book of fiction and all of the names of the characters are fictional. This was used to make the significant incidents more alive while retaining the accurate details of the action. Much of the COMNAVFORV summaries were also paraphrased for effect while retaining the factual accounts stated in the records. The photographs and map images are placed at the end of the chapters in the book to help former military and non-military folks identify with the many units and terms used in the text. The images and photographs are either my personal items or from the COMNAVFORCESVIETNAM Monthly Summaries.

The men of the U.S. Navy's brown-water force played a vital but often overlooked role in the Vietnam War. Known for their

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black berets and limitless courage, they maneuvered their aging, makeshift craft along shallow coastal waters and twisting inland waterways to search out the enemy. In this moving tribute to their contributions and sacrifices, Tom Cutler records their dramatic story as only a participant could. His own Vietnam experience enables him to add a striking human dimension to the account. The terror of firefights along the jungle-lined rivers, the rigors of camp life, and the sudden perils of guerrilla warfare are conveyed with authenticity. At the same time, the author's training as a historian allows him to objectively describe the scope of the navy's operations and evaluate their effectiveness. Winner of the Navy League's Alfred Thayer Mahan Award for Literary Achievement in 1988 when the book was first published, Cutler is credited with having written the definitive history of the brown-water sailors, an effort that has helped readers better understand the nature of U.S. involvement in the war.

BROWN WATER NAVY is the thrilling day-to-day life of a young seaman fighting for survival on the war torn, deadly canals and rivers of Vietnam as a "River Rat" with the U.S. Navy's Mobile Riverine Force. Seaman Ron McAbee, a Monitor 20mm gunner with the 92nd River Assault Division, tells his story in a down to earth memoir of what it was like to be on a moving target going eye-to-eye with VC Forces doing their level best to destroy his Monitor as VC Forces attempted to deny the Delta and IV Corps to US and South Vietnam Forces. BROWN WATER NAVY may very well become one of the epic stories of U.S. Naval Operations during the Vietnam War. 208 pages, 49 photos and illustrations.

The U.s. Naval Institute on Vietnam

Knowing the Enemy

U.S. Naval Riverine Operations Vietnam

A Story of Naval Operational Logistics in the Vietnam War, 1965-1968

U.S. Navy Coastal and Riverine Warfare in Vietnam, 1965-1968

Black Ops, Vietnam