

Changes

a history

1970

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“It is the everlasting and unchanging rule of this world that everything is created by a series of causes and conditions and everything disappears by the same rule; everything changes. . . .”

—from the Teaching of Buddha



United States Naval Support Activity/Facility, Da Nang



Dedication

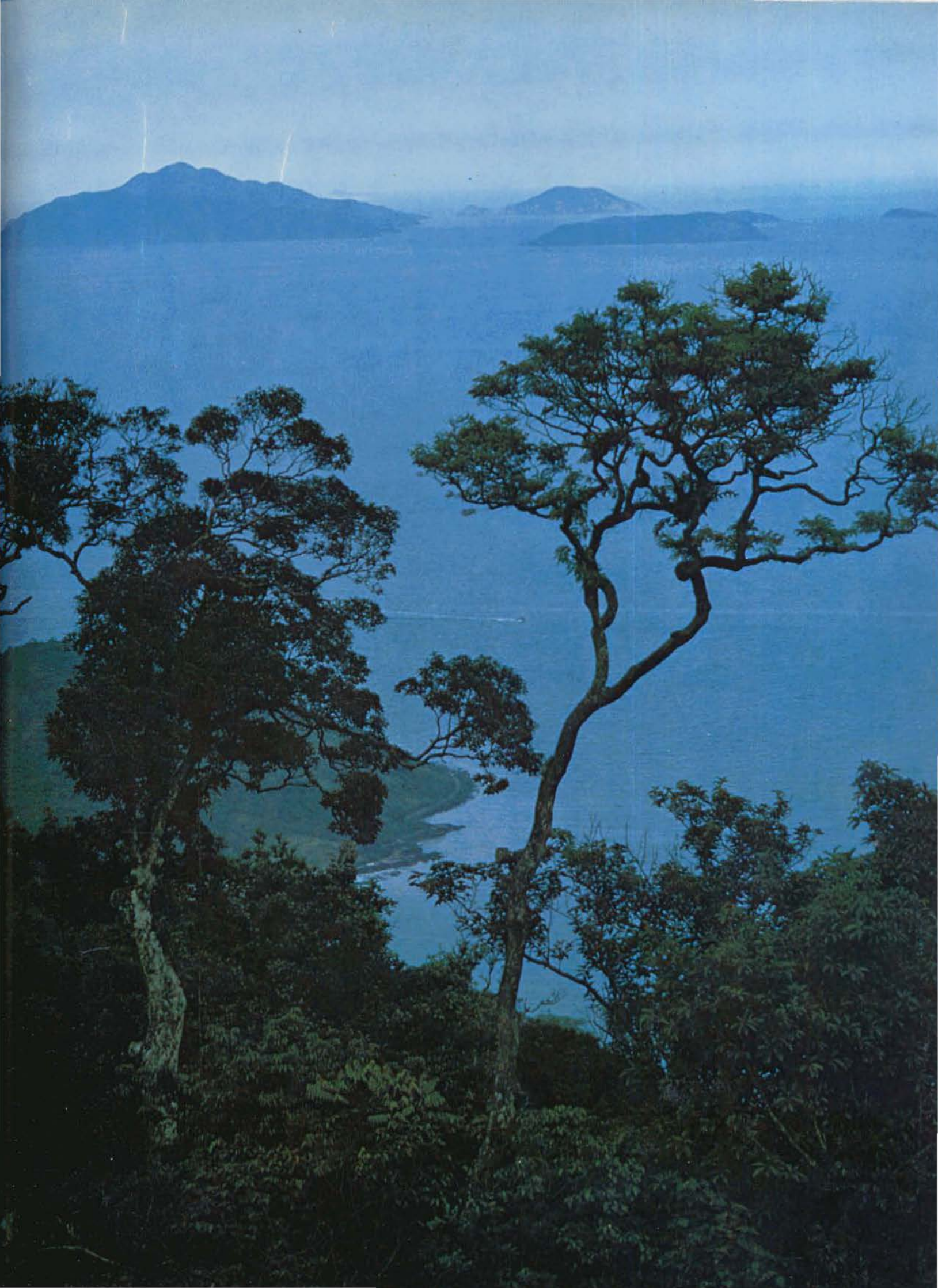
The Navy's mission in I Corps has seen many changes: a Seventh Fleet Detachment of 1500 men supporting the Marines in 1965 had become, by 1969, the Navy's largest overseas shore command with 10,000 men supporting nearly 200,000 free world military assistance forces. And then in mid-1970, the common support mission in I Corps was assigned to the Army and Naval Support Activity, Da Nang was relieved of this responsibility. With this, Naval Support Activity, Da Nang was disestablished. Out of it came a new organization, Naval Support Facility, Da Nang, and a new mission: that of small craft repair and training of Vietnamese Navymen to take over naval operations in I Corps.

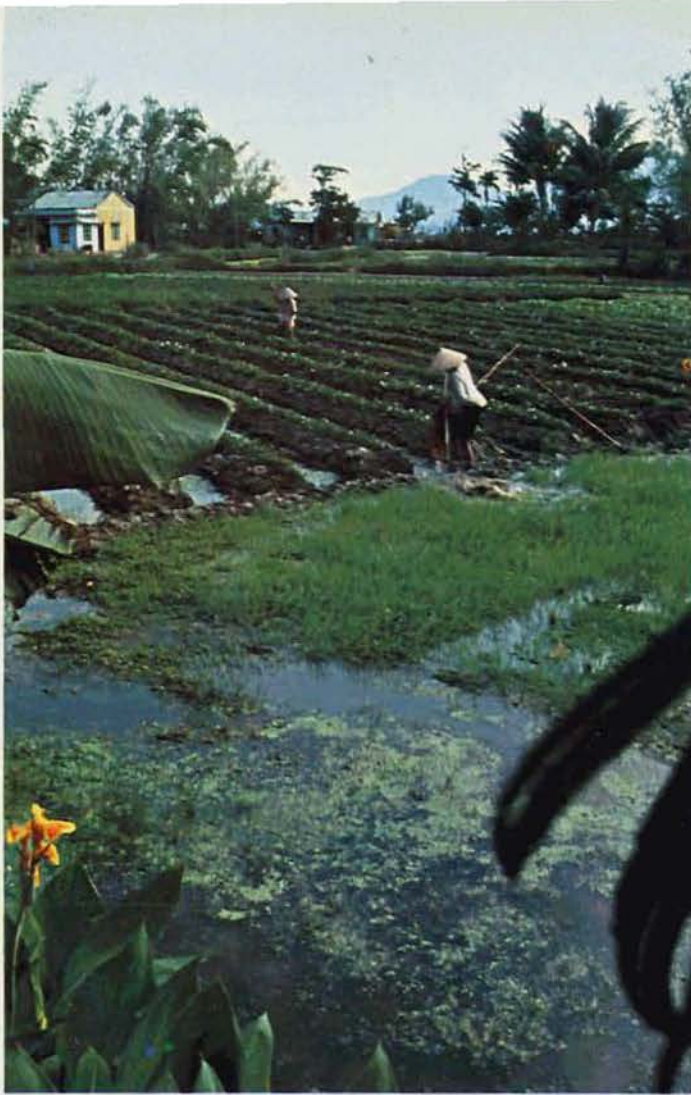
Important events shaped the changes that occurred in the five-year history of NSA. But it was the splendid effort of the men who served here that marked and characterized them throughout. This book is dedicated to the men who established NSA in 1965, the men who have since served NSA proudly, the men who closed out this unique period of Naval history, and the men remaining at the Naval Support Facility, Da Nang to complete the task of Vietnamization. And most importantly, this book is dedicated to the Navymen who gave their lives in support of our mission in I Corps.

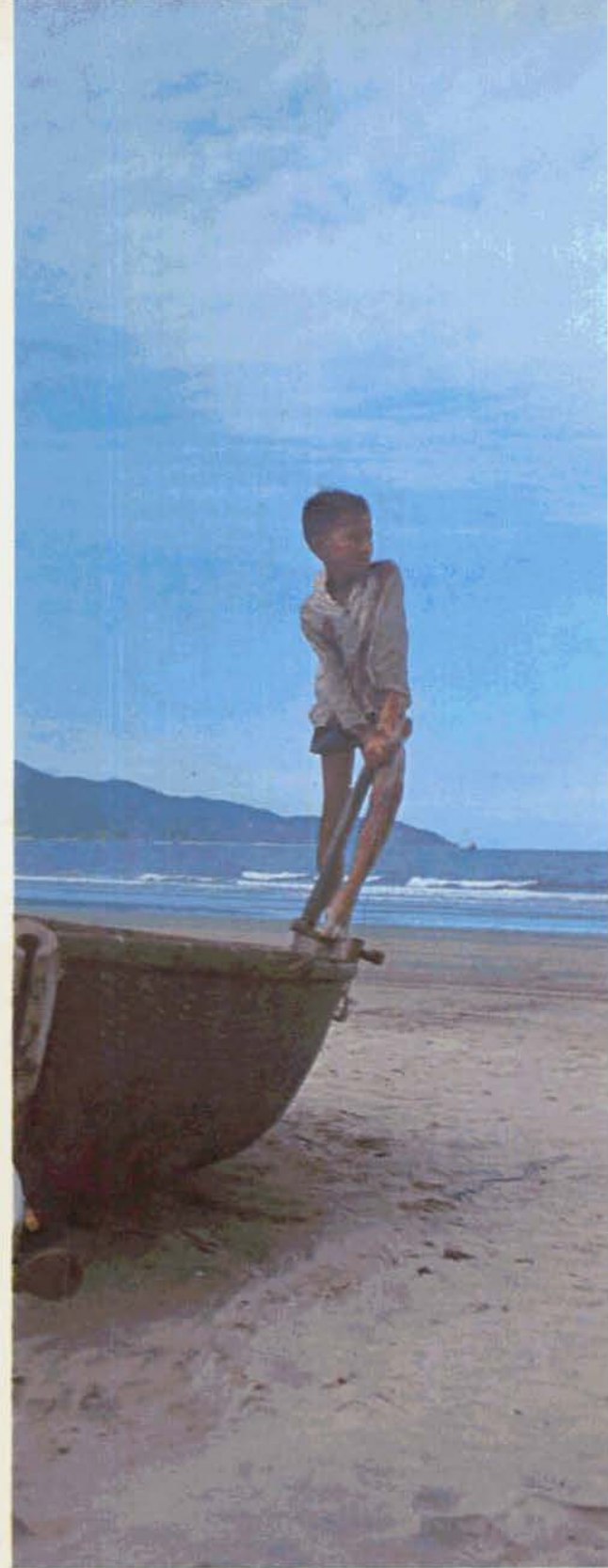


"CHANGES" chronicles the history of Naval Support Activity, Da Nang and Naval Support Facility, Da Nang through 1970. The hours were long, the tasks arduous, and the job well done. I am proud to have had a part in this remarkable history.

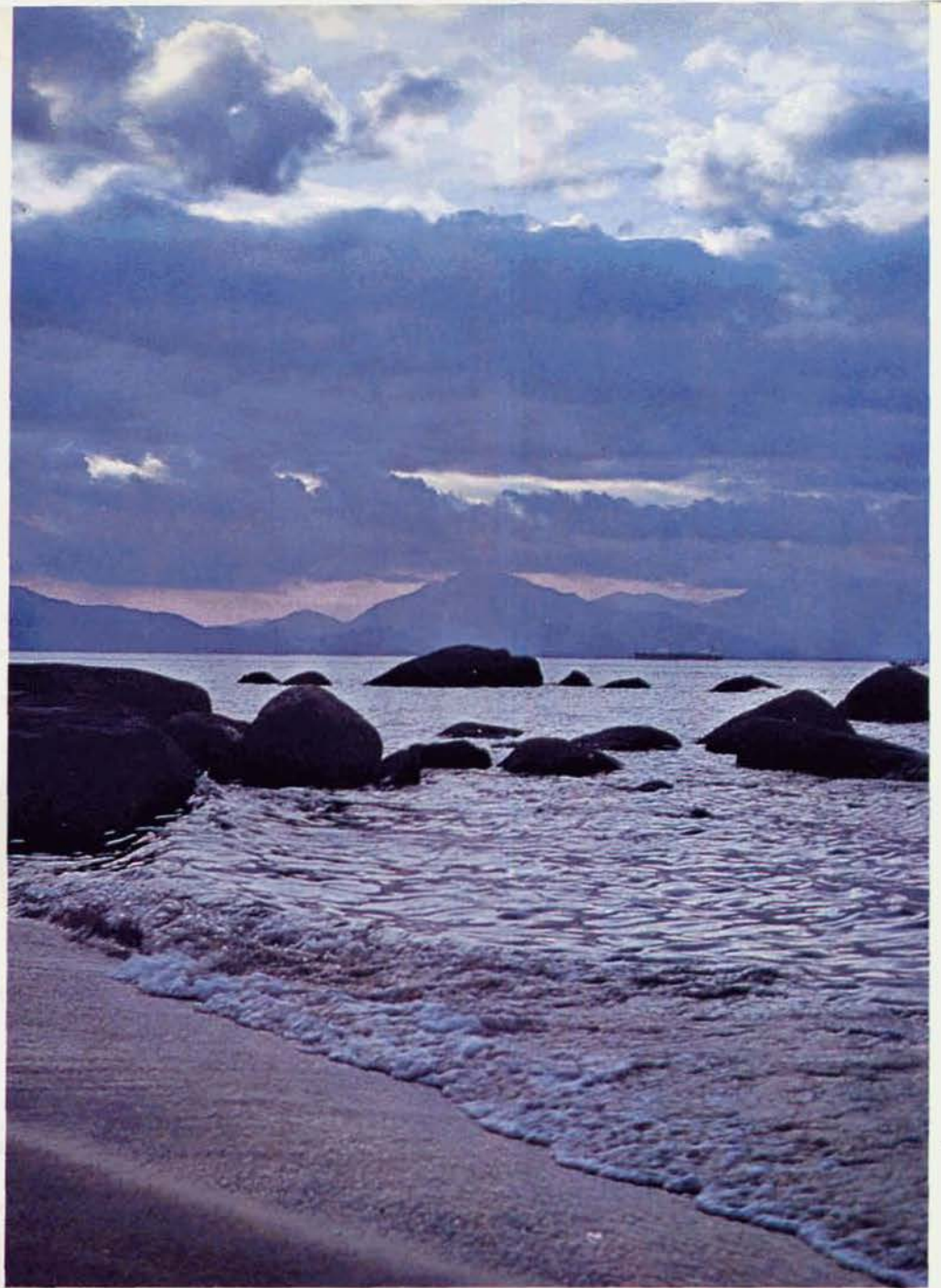
R. E. Adamson, Jr.
Rear Admiral
United States Navy











Da Nang: A brief history

Da Nang was known as Tourane during the French control-1888 to 1950. Until the middle of the 19th century, Tourane was an unimportant fishing and farming village. Ships first called at the Song Han Harbor (now the Bridge Ramp) in 1535, and by 1847 foreign merchant vessels were making regular calls at the harbor.

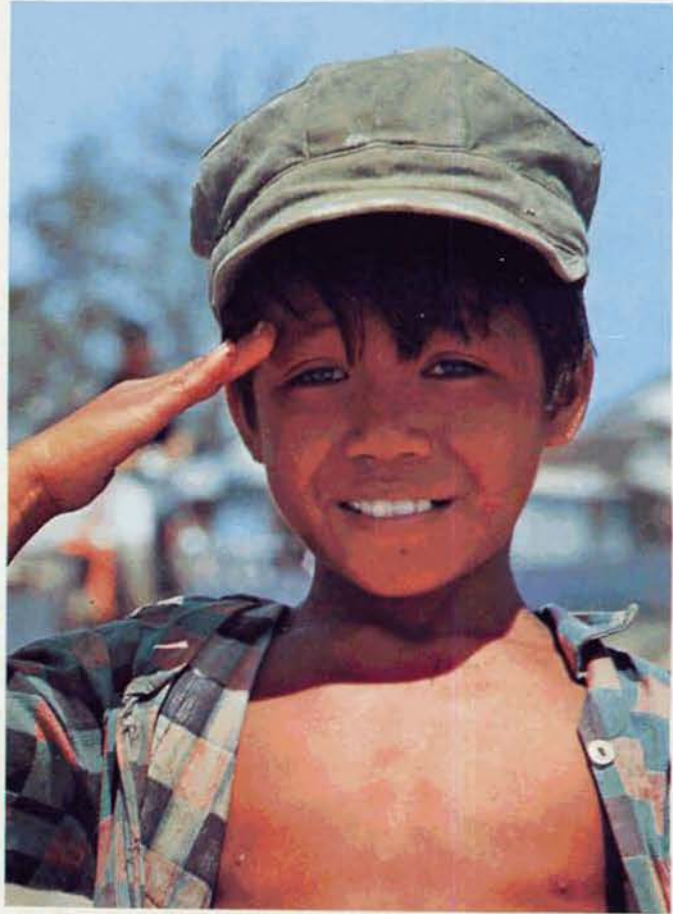
In 1859, French troops attacked the protective fort overlooking the Song Han Harbor, and the battle resulted in a treaty concerning free trade between the French and Vietnamese. The treaty was broken, however, and a 30-year clash developed between the French and the Vietnamese.

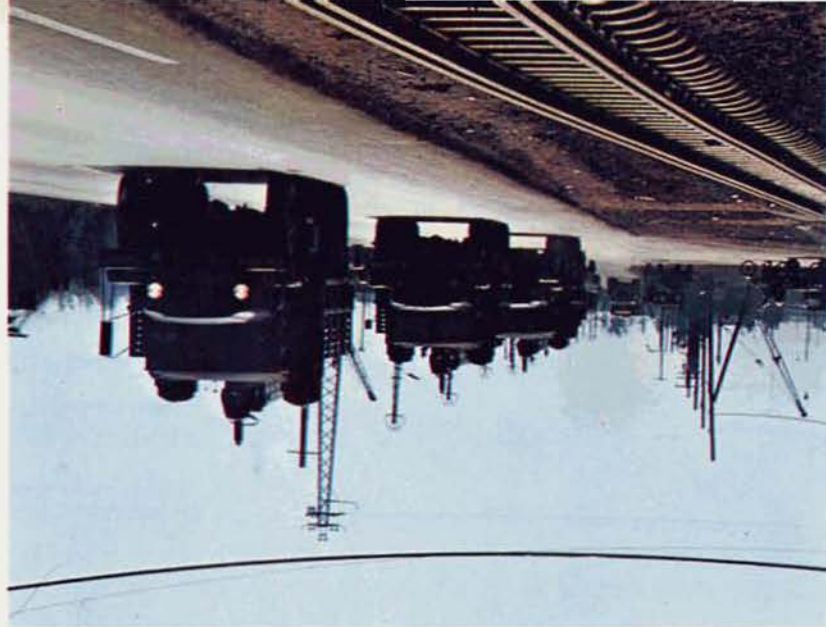
In August 1888, the fighting ended. The Vietnamese yielded control of the Port of Tourane to the French.

Tourane remained under French control until the Japanese occupied the harbor in the early stages of World War II. In 1945, Vietnam was divided at the 16th parallel. The Chinese occupied the territory to the north and the British accepted the surrender of the southern territory. In 1947 the French again assumed the control of Tourane. On January 3, 1950, Tourane was returned to the control of the Vietnamese government under international agreement.











The history

of Naval Support Activity

Da Nang, essentially began when elements of the Third Marine Amphibious Force landed at Red Beach, Da Nang, in March 1965 to protect the vital Da Nang air base from the Viet Cong.

Enemy attacks on bases in the Republic of Viet Nam had increased in intensity in the winter of 1964-65 endangering the lives of the approximately 50,000 U.S. advisors in the country. The apex of Viet Cong terrorism came in February when the VC conducted a night raid against American barracks at Pleiku, killing eight and wounding 126.

With the threat of more attacks and the upgrading of the American role in the war, the Marines were introduced as the first non-advisor combat ground troops in Viet Nam.

And with the Marines in I Corps Tactical Zone (the five northernmost provinces in Viet Nam), it was not long before the Navy assumed its historical role of supporting the Marines in combat. Shortly after the Marines were inserted it was determined that an advance supply base would have to be constructed in I Corps and headquartered in Da Nang, Viet Nam's second largest city.

For the first time since World War II, there was a requirement for the U.S. Navy to move ashore from ships and establish a major logistic support base at a remote location, without any prior planning.

THIS PAGE, TOP
The men who built NSA in 1965 lived in barracks craft (APLs) anchored in the Da Nang Harbor. *BOTTOM LEFT*
Construction began on a headquarters building, the newly leased "White Elephant", while in the foreground the nucleus of NSA's logistic craft

are tied up. BOTTOM RIGHT
Many ships were off-loaded at Da Nang's Commercial Pier in NSA's infancy. *OPPOSITE PAGE*
This was the only bridge connecting East and West Da Nang over the Song Han River when NSA was established.

The Commander of the Pacific Fleet assigned the overall responsibility of building this base to the Seventh Fleet Commander. In order to meet his commitment, COMSEVENTHFLT created Task Group 76.4 called the Amphibious Logistic Support Group. Task Group 76.4 was composed of ships and fragment groups from both the Pacific and Atlantic Fleets. It was commanded by Captain Kenneth P. Huff and had a complement of 800 officers and men who lived on ships in the harbor and worked with ancient, inadequate port facilities.



In June 1965, the Navy commenced off-loading operations in Da Nang and began providing logistic support for the Marines. In late July, the Chief of Naval Operations ordered the establishment of Naval Support Activity, Da Nang, and Task Group 76.4 disbanded. It was not until October 15, 1965 that NSA received its commission and its complement was boosted to about 1,500 officers and men under the command of Captain Huff.

The task that lay ahead of the Navymen of NSA was to transform the scenic harbor and sandy beaches of the quiet city of Da

Nang into a busy seaport which would eventually burgeon into the Navy's largest overseas shore command. The first problem to overcome was the conversion of the soft beaches into hardstand cargo off-loading ramps. Charting the harbor for sandbars and marking the erratic channel was the next order of business.

In these initial stages of NSA's development, the men lived in barracks craft (APL's) anchored in the harbor, and small craft and tents on the beaches. The only space ashore available to the command was part of the office space in a building known



THIS PAGE-NSA acquired the old French camp, Camp Tien Sha, to billet its men on the shore.

*OPPOSITE PAGE
Activation ceremonies held at a former French Army barracks at Camp Tien Sha officially established NSA on October 15, 1965.*

as the "White Elephant" in the main section of the city of Da Nang. It became NSA headquarters. Public Works department also strived to lease more real estate for the infant command.

One of the properties secured by Public Works was Camp Tien Sha located at the foot of Monkey Mountain on the Tien Sha Peninsula. In November of 1965, 500 men moved into the old French Army camp that had previously housed Vietnamese troops. When taken over by NSA, Camp Tien Sha had neither electricity, running water nor sewage. This was soon remedied.

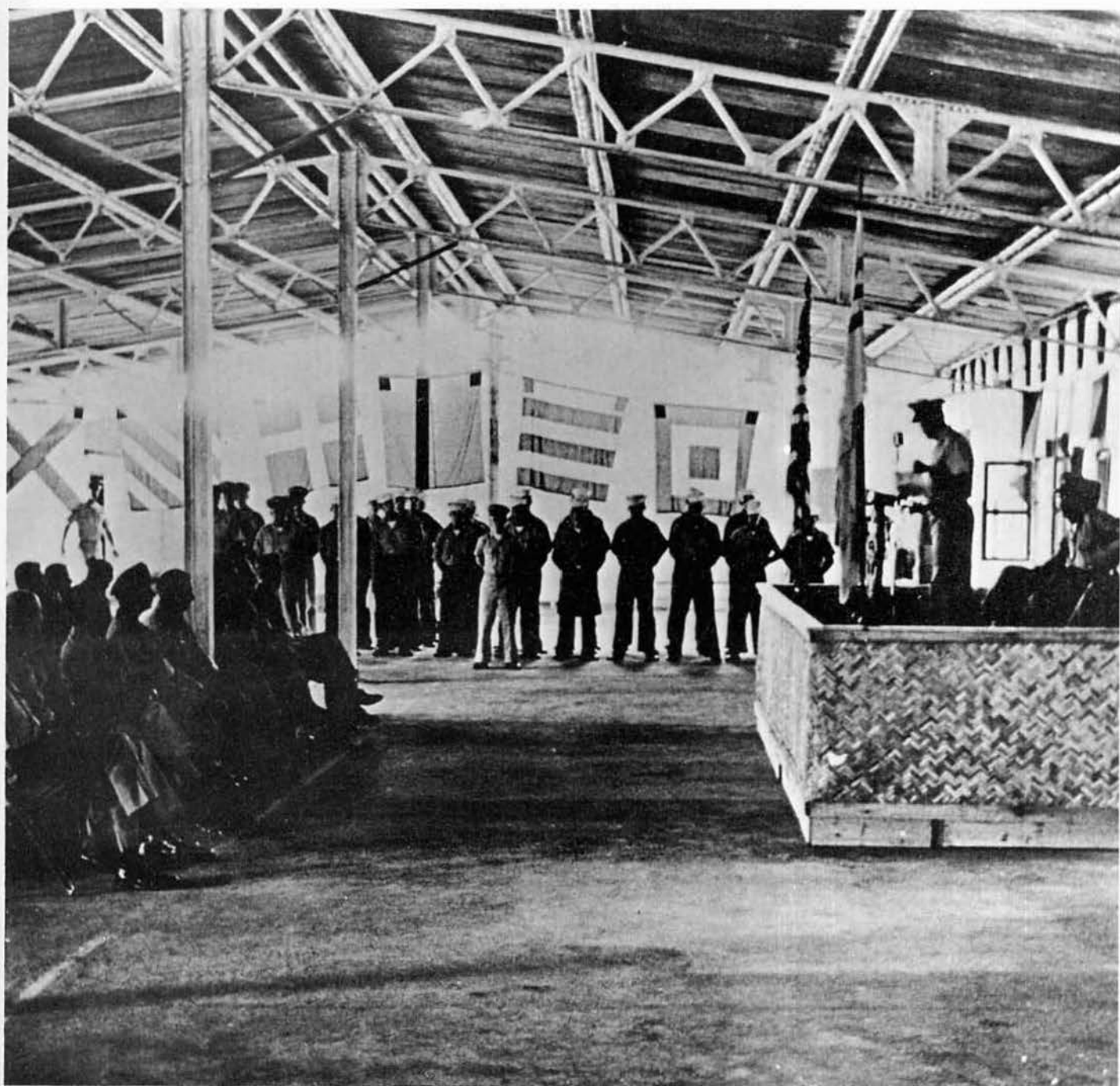


In addition to the already existing French structures which were renovated, 25 new "tropicalized" barracks were completed within a few weeks to accommodate an additional 1700 men. A barber shop, and a galley (which opened on Thanksgiving day) were soon established.

Other construction in the Da Nang area commenced in the early days of NSA. A 400-bed Advance Base Station Hospital began in July. Work progressed steadily with the notable exception of a delay caused by a Viet Cong attack that destroyed several buildings and demolished some equip-

ment. Ten days later, however, the buildings and equipment had been replaced. Work was also initiated on a covered storage area for the many supplies NSA was accumulating.

Da Nang harbor and the surrounding area began to take on the look of a busy seaport as the Vietnamese Government granted the Navy use of the commercial pier on the city side of the Song Han (Da Nang) River. The Museum Ramp near the Cham Museum went into operation in November 1965, off-loading LCU's (utility landing craft) and LST's (tank landing ship), and lighterage



THIS PAGE Material off-loaded by LCU's at NSA's Tien Sha Ramp in 1965 was staged on the sandy shoreline. *OPPOSITE PAGE, TOP* The entrance to the White Elephant in downtown Da Nang, headquar-

ters for the Amphibious Logistic Support Group Da Nang, the first Navy men in Da Nang. OPPOSITE PAGE, BOTTOM Warehouse construction began in 1965 at what was to be Covered Storage.

craft transferring supplies from larger ships in the harbor.

During the early months, NSA's cargo off-loading capability grew from just a few hundred tons a month to 95,000 tons during the month of December 1965.

In early January 1966, the NSA Station Hospital was formally opened. Destined to be the largest and finest hospital for the treatment of combat casualties in Viet Nam, it opened its doors with 60 beds (at its peak, the hospital had tenfold that number). The first frozen blood bank ever operated in a combat zone was installed at the hospital later that month.



The need to extend its support mission to areas removed from Da Nang found NSA operations expanding to Chu Lai, 45 miles south of Da Nang. In February 1966, the Naval Support Activity Detachment was established on the sandy beaches of scenic Rosemary Point with 900 Navymen working in support of Marine and Army units in the area. The newly constructed Cus Co Ramp could accommodate one LST when it opened. It later handled four as Chu Lai became NSA's largest detachment, and the support mainstay for Americal Division. By February 5, 1966, NSA's responsibility had expanded to such proportions that a flag officer, Rear Admiral Thomas R. Weschler, was assigned as Commander. In ceremonies at Camp Tien Sha, he relieved Captain Huff who then became Chief of Staff. Later that month, for the first time in any major military port in Viet Nam, backload was reduced to zero in Da Nang as every ship in the harbor carrying military cargo was off-loaded.

America was assuming more and more of the war role in Viet Nam in the late spring of 1966. United States combat strength in Viet Nam had increased to 267,000, more than five times the 1965 troop level. Also there were approximately 30,000 allied forces now engaged in the war. To meet the expanding requirements of the swelling number of fighting forces in I Corps, NSA (now at 3,600 men) established a cargo ramp at the Imperial City of Hue to supply northern province troops with combat supplies, food, and petroleum products. A handful of men were sent to Hue, the oldest city in Viet Nam, and Tan My, seven east of Hue, in 1965. The detachment was formally established in May 1966.

Cargo off-loading figures increased by hundreds of thousands of tons during the months following NSA's commissioning. On July 1, 1966, one million short tons of through-put cargo in I Corps had been handled by NSA, that same day the Bridge Cargo Ramp was officially opened. By then the command was charged with the logistic support of more than 70,000 troops in I Corps and the opening of Bridge Ramp increased NSA's supply capability by one-third.

The detachment at Cua Viet and Dong Ha was established in July 1966 as an outpost to support Operations "Prairie" and "Deckhouse IV." The mission of NSA's northernmost detachment was the support of the Third Marine Division, which operated around the combat base at Dong Ha. The first transportation of supplies by LST to Cua Viet was accomplished on March 15, 1967. Much of the cargo reaching Cua Viet, just five miles below the Demilitarized Zone, was directed up the Cua Viet River by YFU's and LCU's. The Dong Ha Ramp was located eight miles upriver.



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The NSA Station
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THIS PAGE, BOT-
TOM Construction
of Deep Water Piers
was initiated in 1966.
OPPOSITE PAGE
Ceremonies marked
the one millionth ton
off-loaded by NSA's
ramps in July 1966.

From their establishment, Cua Viet and Dong Ha were under constant threat of attack by artillery and mortar fire because of their proximity to the DMZ. Two milestones were reached at the Naval Support Activity during the period August to October 1966. A record cargo of 236,330 tons was processed in August and the Deep Water Pier complex was dedicated on the one-year anniversary of the establishment of NSA, October 15. The pier complex, dedicated as the Thong Nhat Deep Water Piers Complex, opened with two 600 by 90 foot piers, plus a special



De Long Pier. Their dedication more than doubled the cargo capacity of NSA.

The pier complex went into partial operation in September when a store ship, the USS ALUDRA, became the first vessel to off-load alongside the new piers. This pier facility made it possible for deep draft ocean-going vessels to off-load cargo directly onto waiting trucks instead of off-loading into lighterage craft and barges while at anchor in the harbor.

The men of NSA were recognized for their dramatic efforts in logistic support in November of 1966 when Rear Admiral Weschler

accepted the Navy Unit Commendation. The citation covered the period of October 15, 1965, to August 15, 1966, and read in part: "Despite extremely adverse climatic conditions, shortages of equipment and personnel, restrictions in cargo off-loading conditions and the continuous exposure to enemy attack, the officers and men of the Naval Support Activity, Da Nang, overcame the circumstances and succeeded in providing continuous and complete logistic support to all forces engaged in I Corps operations."

NSA's second flag officer, Rear Admiral Paul L. Lacy, relieved Rear Admiral Weschler during ceremonies on February 5, 1967. Five days later, on February 10, as part of the unusual becoming commonplace at NSA, twenty-eight sentry dogs and their Navy handlers arrived. The only K-9 Corps in the Navy, these dogs were sent to augment the security of NSA base perimeters.

The continuing effort of NSA to better supply I Corp's combat troops found Foremost Foods, Inc., under Navy contract, opening a modern milk recombining plant in Da Nang on March 4, 1967. The plant, located at NSA's covered storage area, provides "dairy" products by recombining coconut milk. It has an output of one pint of milk a day for every man in I Corps and produces cottage cheese and ice cream as well.

Another Navy-contracted project was completed in June. The 1,680-foot Da Nang River Bridge was officially dedicated on June 25, 1967. It was built under a \$7.5 million contract and was designed to handle 60-ton tanks. (The other bridge connecting East and West Da Nang over the Song Han River had a single lane and a 20-ton capacity, inadequate for the heavy equipment which needed to transit the river.) The new bridge was maintained by Public Works and guarded against sapper attack by Marines.

As early as June 1967, classes had begun to train Vietnamese in the stevedoring trades. Under the guidance of the Industrial Relations Department (later designated Consolidated Civilian Personnel Office), the courses were designed to teach the Vietnamese the makeup of hatch teams, safe movement of cargo, forklift operations and the duties of



THIS PAGE Bridge Cargo Complex off-loaded tons of needed materiel in 1967 even though it did not have a hardstand staging area yet. *OPPOSITE PAGE, TOP LEFT* In March 1967, NSA contracted Foremost Dairies to provide dairy products for the troops of I

Corps. *OPPOSITE, BOTTOM LEFT* A new and sturdier bridge was completed under contract in June 1967 which allowed heavier traffic to cross the Song Han River. *OPPOSITE, RIGHT* Additions enhanced the entrance to NSA's headquarters, the White Elephant.

hatch boss, winchman and signalman. The training sessions were instituted to prepare local workers to augment the Navymen working at the piers and ramp sites. In August of 1967, NSAD Phu Bai, located just south of Hue, began with a small detachment of 10 Seabees. As an extension of the Public Works Department in Da Nang, Phu Bai grew to a total workforce of 650 Seabees, Koreans and Vietnamese. The detachment provided public works support to non-tactical units of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps located near the ancient city of Hue (including



NSA detachments at Tan My and Hue). The scope of NSA supply operations increased to such a degree by December 1967 that four individual sections of the Supply Department—Material, Inventory Control, Data Processing and Quality Assurance—were combined into a standard supply depot operation. The mission was expanding from cargo handling and transshipment to putting more emphasis on being a single supply point for all armed forces in I Corps. Supply's business increased from three million dollars in April 1967 to more than 20 million in November. During the same

period, business shifted from 80 per cent Navy customers to 20 per cent with the great increase going to Marine and Army personnel. At the time of this consolidation, supplies were stored in 575,000 square feet of warehouse space (compared to nearly 900,000 at NSA's peak).

The year 1968 was marked by an increase in enemy activity in both the Da Nang area and at the detachments in I Corps. This increased activity was met by a corresponding increase in NSA's size and scope of operations.

In the supply area, there was a significant



THIS PAGE—NSA LCU's off-load Army artillery at the Hue Ramp during the 1968 TET Offensive. The Hue Cargo Ramp on the Perfume River was the hardest hit of NSA facilities during the Communist offensive.

amount of construction of fuel facilities in I Corps, including a new 3,000-barrel aviation fuel tank at Hue, and a six-inch pipeline from Tan My to Phu Bai.

For cargo movement to the detachments, a new class of Harbor Utility Craft, the "Skilak" class, arrived on the Da Nang scene in January 1968. The first to arrive was YFU-71, constructed by the Pacific Coast Engineering Co. YFU-71's first trip up the Cua Viet River to the Dong Ha Ramp was uneventful but tricky since this craft was the largest to navigate the shallow river up to that time.



On February 5, 1968, Rear Admiral James B. Osborn relieved Rear Admiral Paul L. Lacy. Rear Admiral Osborn received his first challenge with the 1968 TET offensive. The TET offensive was felt most by NSA's detachments. Cua Viet, Dong Ha and Hue were hit hard by incoming artillery and mortar barrages, inflicting personnel casualties and damaging Navy craft. Hue Cargo Ramp on the Perfume River was hardest hit of NSA's facilities. The officer-in-charge of the ramp, LTJG Robert T. Moinester, was killed during the action while leading a reactionary force from Phu Bai to Hue.

A total of 53 craft were hit by small arms, recoilless rifle and rocket propelled grenade rounds during this period on the Cua Viet and Perfume Rivers. YFU-12 was completely destroyed and two LCM-8's were destroyed by fire while other LCM, YFU and LCU craft received major and minor damage.

The high level of enemy activity continued during March. On March 10, enemy rockets and artillery damaged most of the buildings at NSAD Cua Viet. The mess hall was lost, and forty-seven 10,000-gallon fuel bladders, a 30-ton crane and a forklift were destroyed. A well placed rocket also hit some ammunition on the cargo ramp and the resulting explosions and fires all but destroyed this vital supply link.

The sailors of Cua Viet Ramp, determined to get the supplies through, fought fires while rebuilding the ramp and transferring provisions along the sandy beach area. Although supply traffic was slowed, it never stopped. A few days later the ramp was rebuilt and supplies flowed smoothly again.

Later in March 1968, NSA introduced something new to the tough business of stevedoring. Thirteen Vietnamese women underwent training in cargo handling and forklift driving. Using an idea originated in Saigon, women were recruited to replace Vietnamese male stevedores being drafted. All through the spring, cargo operations intensified. This intensification reflected the increased troop demands as a result of the communist offensive. Subsequently, I Corps troop population reached new highs, from 200,000 to 205,136 in August.

Enemy action continued to inflict damage on NSA. On May 5, 1968, Da Nang's Bridge Cargo ramp was hit by rockets and

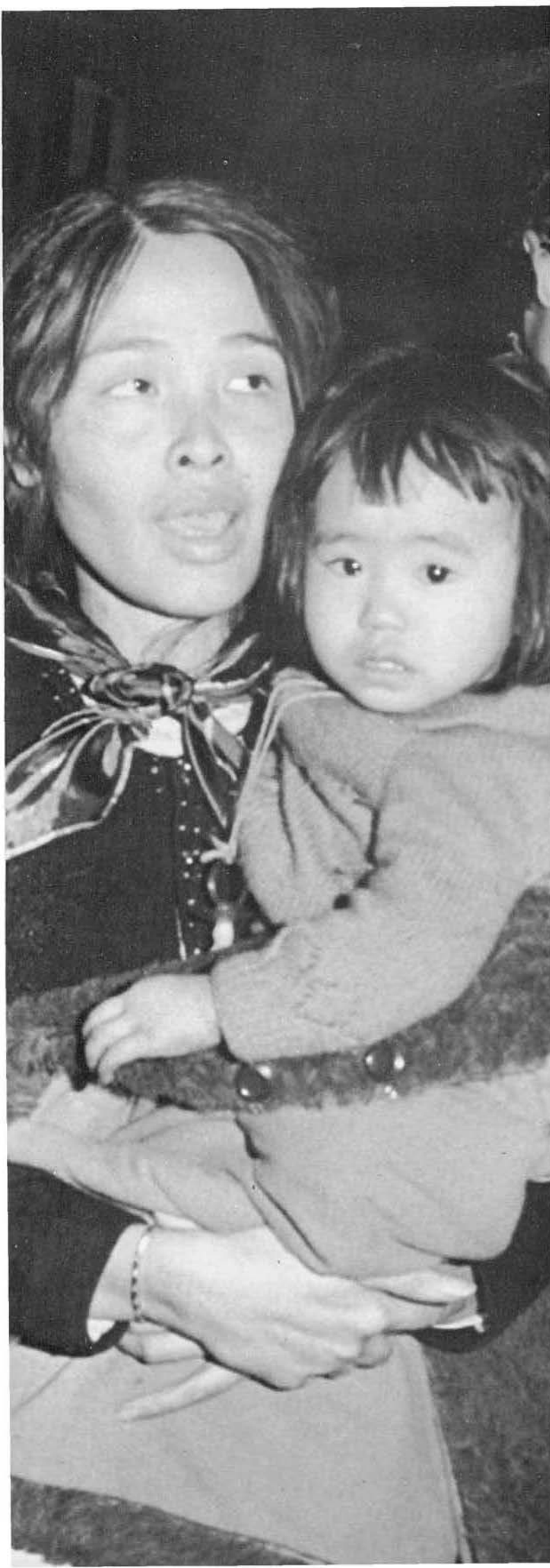
for first time, an NSA cargo handling facility in Da Nang became a primary target. Although damage was relatively minor, three Navy men were killed and others wounded. Reflecting the level of enemy activity and resultant casualties, the NSA Station Hospital set what became a yearly high for monthly admissions in May with a total of 2,542 patients. To help meet this increased medical burden, construction of the hospital's new Intensive Care Unit was completed on 11 May.

The island of Sa Huynh, two miles from the II Corps border to the South of Da Nang, was the site of the opening NSA's newest and smallest detachment in August 1968. Taken over from the Army, its Navy mission remained supplying elements of the Army's Americal Division operating in the southern I Corps area. The first serious enemy incident at Sa Huynh occurred in September when three LCM-8 craft were seriously damaged in a mining incident.

Complicating the already complicated-by-enemy-action NSA scene was the fall typhoon and monsoon season. Typhoon "Bess" roared up the Vietnam coast and inflicted the most damage to the northern detachments. Both the Cua Viet and Tan My channels were closed to LST traffic, Tan My for a month. Supply traffic and fuel distribution slowed and communications were interrupted for ten days while repairs were made on damaged antennae on Monkey Mountain.

To further improve the supply program in northern I Corps, a Serv Mart was established in the Phu Bai/Tan My area. The Phu Bai Serv Mart, another milestone in Navy-Army cooperation, opened in November 1968 carrying 1,300 line items on a walk-in and shop basis.

November was the high point of supply activity. There were 105,000 line items carried at NSA Supply Depot. In addition, the Supply Depot received 186,000 demands for material and performed 165,000 issues. There was a total of 875,000 measurement tons of through-put at the piers and ramps. Also in November, Deep Water Piers was hit by enemy rockets for the first time, resulting in four killed at Pier Two and minor damage to the pier and a yard crane alongside.



1968, a year of growth under enemy fire, closed out with Rear Admiral Osborn being relieved by Rear Admiral Emmett P. Bonner in December.

1969 was an eventful year characterized by a leveling off of NSA's support mission, the beginnings of ACTOV (Accelerated Turnover of Navy Assets to the Vietnamese Navy) and the continuance of enemy inflicted damage to NSA facilities. The year started off with one of NSA's YFU's and an LCM-8 being mined in January while transiting the Cua Viet River; 10 Navymen were killed and 10 were injured. Also in January, the Hue/Cornfield LST Ramp became operational.

The Consolidated Civilian Personnel Office established a diesel repair school for Vietnamese sailors at NSA's Small Craft Repair Facility in February 1969. The trainees for the school were selected from six groups of I Corps First Coastal Division sailors. The first class of Vietnamese Navy diesel mechanics graduated in May 1969. At the presentation of diplomas, Admiral Bonner noted that the course had produced top quality engineers. "The expansion and growth of the Vietnamese Navy over the past year has been impressive," he said.

The Camp Tien Sha Annex opened on February 17, increasing NSA billeting capacity by 1,000. A week later NSA's covered storage was hit for the first time. It was damaged severely by secondary explosions from a direct hit on ammunition stored at the ARVN ammo dump close by. Secondary explosions continued for 13 hours hampering firefighting and repair on damaged structures.

On February 27, 1969, the Bridge Cargo Ramp was hit by enemy shells for the second time resulting in the death of 22 Navymen. A harbor utility craft and a utility landing craft were destroyed in the attack and a second LCU sustained minor damage.

The spring months saw NSA operations continue normally. In June 1969, Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable John H. Chafee, toured the facilities at Da Nang and praised the job the Navy and Marines were doing in the I Corps Tactical Zone. "Since I was here in 1965, astonishing changes have taken place in facilities, road construction and in amounts of equipment, but what is constant is the spirit of the

sailors and marines," he commented. While Secretary Chafee was in Da Nang he extended the effective date of the Navy Unit Commendation presented to NSA from December 15, 1967, to include the period up to May 15, 1969.

In the summer months events continued and change, innovations and progress continued, and a new president, Richard Nixon, commenced the redeployment of combat troops from Viet Nam, a promise he made to the American people in his campaign for office. Operation "Keystone Eagle", the first increment of the redeployment of the

OPPOSITE PAGE NSA craft brought refugees from battle-torn Hue City to Da Nang during the TET Offensive in February 1968. THIS PAGE, TOP LEFT The NSA Detachment at Cua Viet was battered by enemy rockets and artillery on March 10, 1968. Almost every building at the detachment was dam-

aged by the attack. THIS PAGE, TOP RIGHT Sailors and marines at Cua Viet desperately fight a fire caused by enemy artillery. THIS PAGE BOTTOM In the spring of 1968, helicopter gunships accompanied patrol boats on the Perfume River because of the high incident of enemy attacks on the craft.

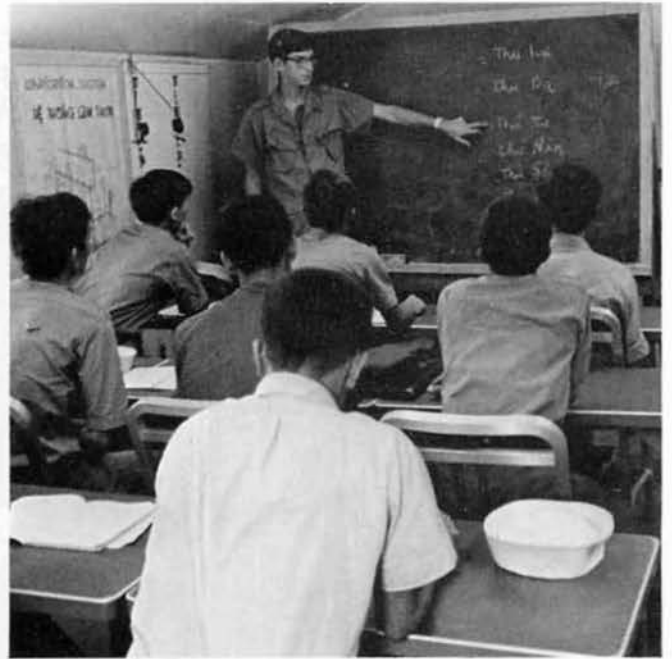


THIS PAGE, LEFT
As part of NSA's
civic action program,
the Cham Museum in
downtown Da Nang
was completely re-
novated on September
10, 1969. THIS
PAGE, TOP
RIGHT An engine
repair school was
established at the
Small Craft Repair
Facility for Viet-
namese sailors in

February 1969.
THIS PAGE, BOT-
TOM RIGHT Head-
quarters for NSA
were relocated to the
China Beach Complex
in August of 1969.
OPPOSITE PAGE
Cargo off-load opera-
tions continued at a
fast pace in 1969 and
were greatly aided by
the new rough terrain
forklifts utilized at
NSA ramps.

1st Battalion of the 9th Marines began
on July 14 when 1,300 marines boarded the
USS PAUL REVERE at the Deep Water
Piers. "Keystone Eagle" was completed after
34 days and a total of 6,700 marines were
redeployed.

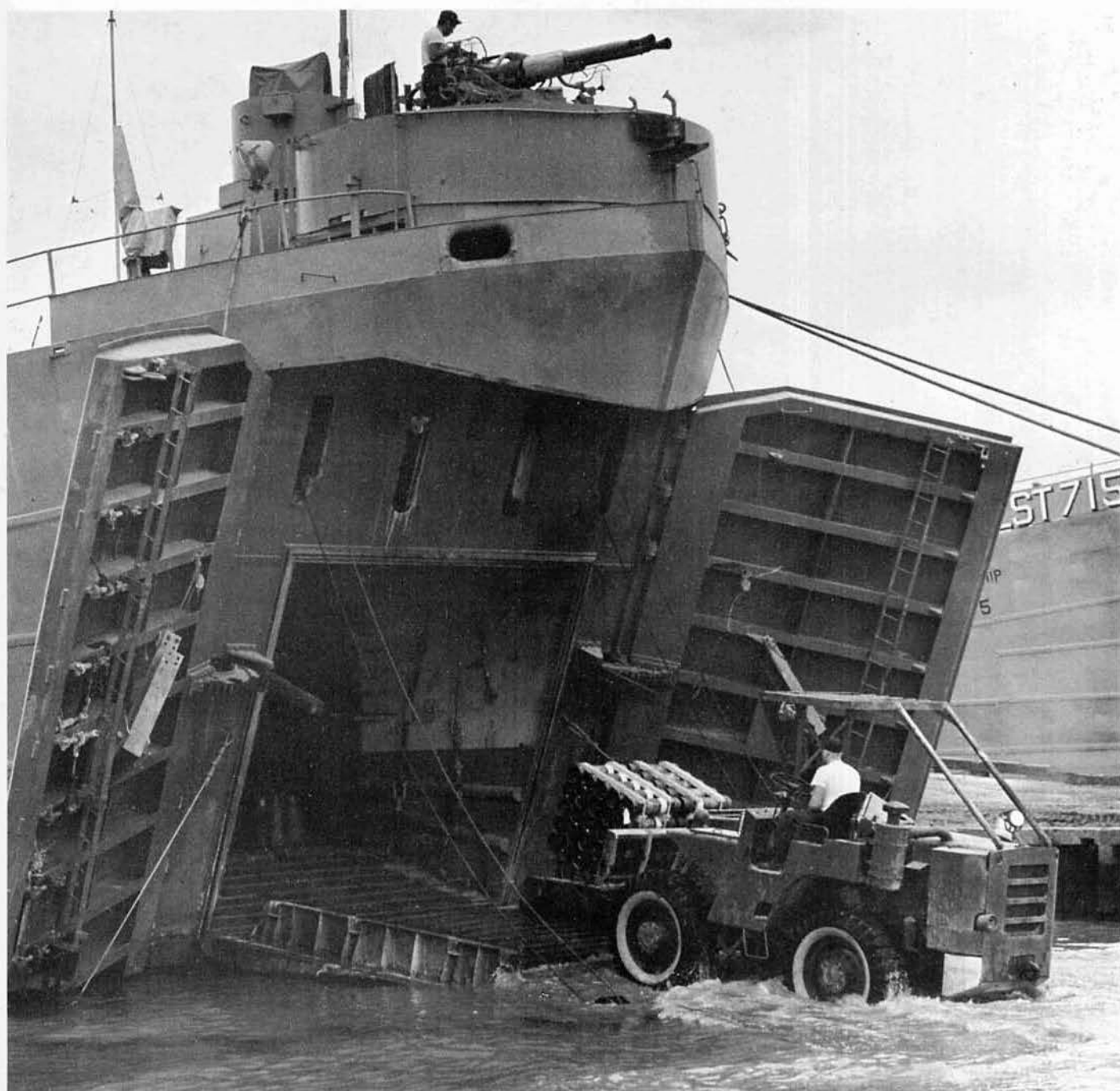
The second announced redeployment began
in late September as the 3rd Marine Divi-
sion was redeployed from I Corps. Opera-
tion "Keystone Cardinal" took 65 days and
concluded on November 30 when the final
elements of the 11,900 marines to be rede-
ployed boarded the USS IWO JIMA and
USS TRIPOLI at Deep Water Piers.



In August, NSA moved its headquarters from its old location in downtown Da Nang to new facilities at China Beach. Also in August the ACTOV program for on-the-job training of Vietnamese sailors in small craft repair commenced at the Small Craft Repair Facility. LCU 1475 was turned over to the Vietnamese Navy in ceremonies at Lighterage Causeway for the first of many craft to be turned over to the Vietnamese.

In September, typhoon "Doris" hit Cua Viet causing damage that took four days to repair, and for the second time, secondary explosions from rockets landing at the

ARVN ammo dump caused extensive damage to covered storage. NSA men and Seabees worked around the clock repairing damage, rebuilding reefers and working feverishly to save perishable food by loading it into vans and rushing it to customers and to a reefer ship at Deep Water Piers. Every structure at the supply depot was damaged including the building housing the IBM computer. The computer was relocated to a warehouse and was operational within 24 hours. Although supply functions were slowed by the attack, no orders went unfilled and normal operations soon resumed.



THIS PAGE AND OPPOSITE PAGE
As part of the President's de-escalation of the war and redeployment of combat troops, NSA took part in the "Keystone" operations that redeployed ma-

rines from all over I Corps. This included the Third Marine Division. During the summer and fall of 1969, the loading of marines and their gear were familiar sights at Deep Water Piers.

As part of NSA's civic action programs, the Cham Museum was completely renovated. This cultural landmark located in the city of Da Nang was reopened on September 10, 1969. Later that month NSAD Phu Bai started its first Vietnamese formal classroom training in public works skills.

The NSA Management and Language Training center opened in early October and on October 22 four LCM-8's were turned over to the Vietnamese Navy. In November, two more LCM-8's were acquired by the Vietnamese.

A change of command ceremony took place

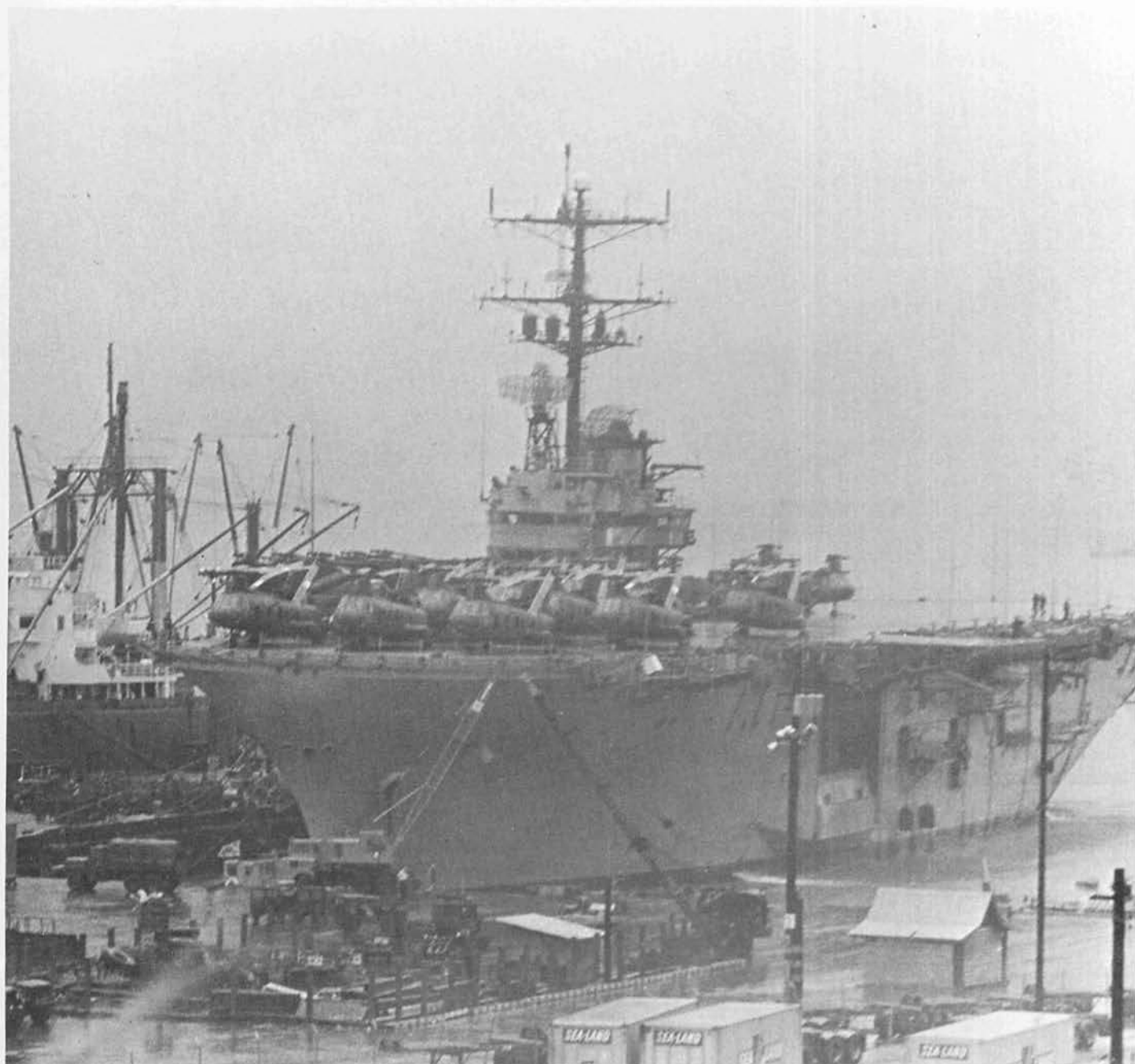


on December 19, 1969 at the China Beach Complex. Rear Admiral Emmett Bonner was relieved by Rear Admiral Robert E. Adamson, Jr., the fifth and last flag officer to command Naval Support Activity, Da Nang. Rear Admiral Adamson came to NSA at its peak.

With nearly 10,000 officers and men, 5,300 Vietnamese employees, over 3,000 Koreans and 62 U.S. civilians, NSA had a total workforce of more than 18,000. In 1969, NSA facilities in Da Nang handled more tonnage than the port of Baltimore, averag-

ing over 550,000 tons every month.

At its peak, NSA Da Nang provided more than 98 per cent of all munitions, food and other military supplies for the 190,000 troops in the Republic of Vietnam's five northern provinces and was spread the length of I Corps—from Sa Huynh to the DMZ. The stage was thus set for 1970, the year of changes, when NSA would turn over its common support mission in I Corps to the Army, change its name to Naval Support Facility, and dramatically reduce its manpower level and assets.



1970



1970, the year of changes for the Naval Support Activity began quietly enough. Behind closed doors, Navy, Army and Vietnamese officials began to make and finalize plans for the eventual turnover of most of the command's assets and jobs. This proved to be no easy task because thousands of men had to be redeployed. A complete inventory of all the command's assets had to be conducted and then plans formulated to find customers for the countless acres of property, buildings and supplies held by NSA.

The Supply Department, recognizing some of the problems ahead, formed the ATOP program (Army Turnover Plan) for the orderly transfer of stock so that projected requirements could be determined and met

without a single day's loss of efficiency. Additionally, the department's Freight Terminal Division established a new monthly record for the transfer of retrograde cargo as the Phase II redeployment operation drew to a close. They moved 65,027 tons of supplies and equipment for the Third Marine Division which was moving to Okinawa. "Operation Keystone Bluejay", the further redeployment of Marines, began in January and meant that some 117 Lighterage craft had to make 1,100 sorties during the next two-month period despite severe winds and heavy seas.

Another major concern for the command was planning for the increase of Vietnamese Navymen scheduled to report to NSA to begin training for their eventual takeover



THIS PAGE, LEFT
On February 15, 1970, three of NSA's detachments were disestablished, including the smallest at Sa Huynh near the II Corps border. CENTER - YOG 76, mined and sunk in the Cua Viet River in late fall 1969, was brought back to NSA in February

1970. OPPOSITE PAGE, TOP-NSAD Dong Ha, along with NSAD Cua Viet, were disestablished on February 15 and closed their ramps down. OPPOSITE PAGE, BOTTOM Public Works Department turned over its functions to the Army in ceremonies on June 30, 1970.



and maintenance of the logistics craft being overhauled at SCRF.

More of the Operations Department's Lighterage craft were kept busy in January as they continued to support the Third Marine Division and the Second Korean Brigade combat operations that began during the latter part of 1969.

In February, many U. S. sailors at Camp Tien Sha found themselves moving out of their barracks as the first Lieutenant's Division implemented a program of closing the barracks. The closings were necessary to meet conversion requirements for the joint US-VN Dependent's Shelter program. On February 7, LCM 6 (32) was sunk by enemy mines as it transited the Cua Viet River from Cua Viet to Dong Ha.

On February 15, three of NSA's detachments were disestablished. The command's northernmost detachments at Cua Viet/Dong Ha were disestablished after more than two years of channeling supplies to the combat forces near the DMZ. Also, the detachment at Sa Huyh, NSA's southernmost detachment was closed after an 18-month existence. Called "Gilligan's Island" by the men that worked there, Sa Huynh was tasked with providing support to the Army's Americal Division near the II Corps border.

On the 26th of February, the Bulk Fuel operation at NSAD Tan My was transferred to the Army's 863rd Transportation command. As March began, the first increment of Vietnamese Navymen phase-in personnel reported aboard NSA. Twenty



men reported and began training in six skill areas.

After many months of hard, back-breaking work, Navymen from Lighterage and SCRF watched as LCU 1477 and YOG 71 were turned over to the Vietnamese Navy. Both boats had been completely overhauled by the U. S. Navymen.

Then, on March 14, after more than four years of service off the coast of Vietnam, NSA Navymen bid farewell to hospital ship USS REPOSE. She departed Vietnam and returned to the States where she was eventually decommissioned.

The month of April found the Freight Terminal Division again setting another record; this time for one ship when 10,687 tons were loaded aboard USS GREENBAY.

On April 6, the Philco Ford Corporation, under general contract to the U. S. Navy, began a new six-month Base Maintenance Training Program for 500 Vietnamese Navymen. This was the first time a project of this scope had been tried and the old Korean camp across from the Triangle Communication's Division was converted into the training site.

The Public Works functions at Phu Bai were turned over to the Army on April 10 and that command was phased out. NSAD Phu Bai had provided repair and upkeep for approximately 70 different Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine units. On April 15, the Security Department moved from Camp Carter to the Tien Sha Annex. The camp, complete with its barracks, library, exchange



LEFT - NSA Da Nang, after four and a half years of support to combat forces in I Corps, was disestablished on June 30, 1970. RIGHT Deep Water Piers was turned over to the Army on July 30.



and small club, was turned over to the Army. The following day, three more boats (the LCM 8s 871, 927 and 928) were turned over to the Vietnamese.

Tactical river lifts in enemy territory on previously unused sections of the Song Bon River near Barrier Island began on April 29 in support of the Marine's 9th Engineering Battalion's new land clearing operations. And in support of the ROK Marine operations on Barrier Island and the Cua Dai River, the Lighterage Division LCM 8s made 57 amphibious beachings in the heavy surf of the monsoon season and carried 1,500 tons of men and equipment.

During the first part of May, an Army liaison officer and the first several increments of Army boat group personnel reported

aboard at Lighterage. They were immediately phased into operational LCU/YFUs as part of the crew. May 1 also saw the turnover of the China Beach R & R Center to the Army's control.

Capt Maurice A. Horn reported to NSA in April, and on May 6, relieved Capt Jack W. Bennett as Chief of Staff to RAdm Adamson.

On May 12, all of the Navy and Marine Corps patients from the NSA Station Hospital were transferred to hospital ship USS SANCTUARY. Three days later, the hospital was closed after treating more than 67,000 in-patients since its activation in January 1966. Another boat, LCU 1494, was turned over to the Vietnamese on May 20 and on that same day, ribbon cutting



LEFT-NSA's Supply Depot, and with it the common support mission in I Corps, was turned over to the Army in ceremonies at Covered Storage on June 30. TOP

RIGHT The Station Hospital was disestablished on May 15 and its patients were transferred to the USS Sanctuary. BOTTOM RIGHT Naval Support Facility, Da

Nang was officially established on July 1, 1970, and the sign over the entrance to its headquarters at the Tien Sha Annex was soon erected.



ceremonies were held for the new, 28-bed Camp Tien Sha dispensary. Then, on May 27, the Harbor Security Division began the training of 17 Vietnamese sailors as part of the ACTOV program.

The number of phase-in personnel had now increased to 139 Vietnamese in some 22 skill areas, while at the China Beach complex, the Consolidated Civilian Personnel Office graduated 173 trainees during their last Base Maintenance Training class.

On June 1st, NSAD Chu Lai turned over all but a small portion of the base to the Army's 57th Transportation Command. A smaller command was retained by the Navy as a detachment of the Naval Support Facility to provide a combined ACTOVLOG training and small craft repair site with the Vietnamese.

Bridge Ramp, Tien Sha Ramp and the ServMart were transferred to the Army on June 15. Additionally, the Da Nang East Security Division was phased out and Tien Sha Security absorbed approximately 60 men from that division. June 25 saw the closing of the NSA fire department at 14 Gia Long in downtown Da Nang and all of the equipment and fire apparatus was signed over to CORDS and the Mayor of Da Nang.

The U. S. Naval Support Activity, Da Nang was closed on June 30 after nearly five years of providing the wherewithal for combat troops in the I Corps Tactical Zone. The following day, the U. S. Naval Support Facility, Da Nang came into being. The first six months of 1970 brought about many changes for the Navy at Da Nang. The command personnel level went from 9,285 on January 1 down to 4,991 on June 30.

When NSF was established, a total of 25 logistics craft had been turned over to the Vietnamese since the beginning of the ACTOV program, 18 of them since January 1. Plans called for nearly 100 more boats to be prepared and turned over to the VNN.

*The hospital ship, USS *Repose*, left the waters of Viet Nam on March 14, 1970, after nearly five years of service to the sick and wounded.*

A new era, a unique one for the Navy in the I Corps, began with NSF. The Naval Support Facility's mission, training Vietnamese sailors so that they are able to take over when the Navy leaves, came into being and the Navy no longer provided common logistics support for all U. S. and free world military assistance forces in the I Corps Tactical Zone.

In October, a major step in the ultimate goal of complete Vietnamese take over of the naval base was implemented. NSF became a joint US-VN base and Cdr Tran-Phuoc-Du assumed duties as the VNN Deputy. Throughout the rest of the command, Vietnamese officers were phased in to the assistant department head slots.

The Navy in Da Nang went through dramatic changes in 1970 and will continue to change as rapidly as possible toward the eventual turnover of all responsibilities and assets to the Vietnamese Navy. But as the U. S. Navy works itself out of a job in Da Nang, it still retains the spirit that permeated the men who founded NSA in 1965, only now expressed in Vietnamese: "Cung-Nhau-Tien-Bo" (Forward Together).



NSA

NSF

The mission changed. So did the responsibilities, and even the name. In the spring and summer of 1970, the Navy in Da Nang underwent a metamorphosis that reduced its function from common support to small craft repair and Vietnamization. "Changes" reflects the transformation of Naval Support Activity to Naval Support Facility (and even I Corps was changed to Military Region One during this period). This section is a photo album with accompanying text of the NSA/NSF Departments, the job they did, and the job they now do.

Changes

NSA



RAdm R. E. Adamson, Jr

REAR ADMIRAL ROBERT E. ADAMSON JR., attended Columbia University before entering the U. S. Naval Academy in 1940. He was graduated with distinction and commissioned Ensign in 1943.

He reported to the anti-aircraft cruiser USS SAN DIEGO and participated in operations at Gilbert and Marshall Islands; Leyte Luzon; Iwo Jima; Okinawa Gunto and the Third Fleet operations against Japan. He remained in SAN DIEGO until August 1945 when he attended Gunnery Officer's School in Washington.

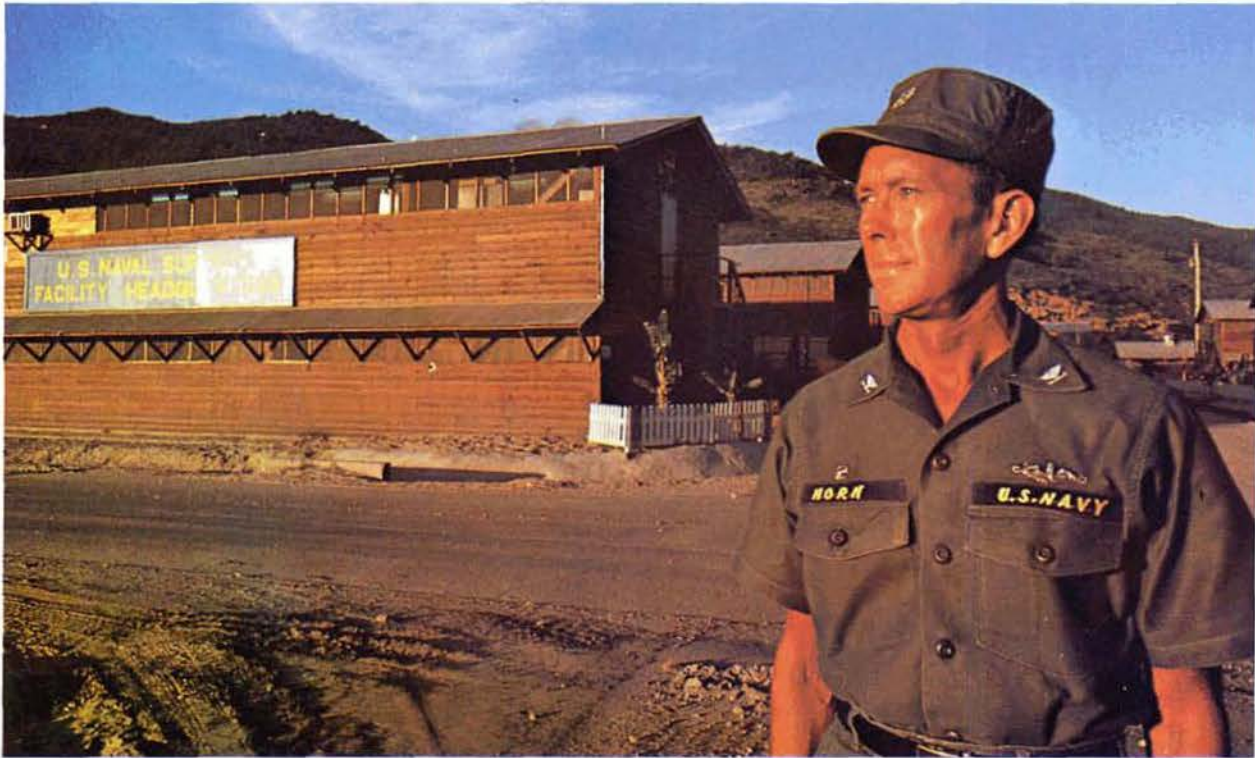
Other sea duty included tours as assistant Gunnery Officer in battleship USS MASSACHUSETTS; Commanding officer of destroyer escort USS NAIFEH; commanding officer of destroyers USS WILTSIE and USS MULLANY; and as Commanding Officer of cruiser USS GALVESTON. The Admiral has had shore duty throughout the world including: duty as Operations Officer and Physicist with Joint Task Force Three at Los Alamos, New Mexico; as

Staff Officer with the Military Liaison Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission, Washington; Livermore Branch, Field Command, Livermore, California; on the Staff of Commander Cruiser-Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet; as head of the General Purpose Objective Forces Section, Strategic Plans Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations; and then became Deputy Commander for Fleet Maintenance and Logistic Support, Naval Ship Systems Command Headquarters.

In addition to campaign medals from World War II, Korea and Vietnam and the Air Force Commendation Medal, Admiral Adamson wears the Korean Presidential Unit Citation and the Legion of Merit.

Rear Admiral Adamson and his wife Lyn, have three children: Robert E. III; Gail Agnes and Valerie Helen.

During his tour of duty in the Far East, Admiral Adamson's family is residing in Annandale, Virginia.



Capt M. A. Horn

CAPTAIN MAURICE A. HORN enlisted in the U. S. Navy in 1942, attended college as an officer candidate in 1943 and was commissioned at Columbia University on July 5, 1945.

He first saw sea duty aboard destroyer USS CECIL and operated in the Pacific with her until 1947.

Other tours of duty at sea include: duty as First Lieutenant in destroyer USS FISKE; as Communication's Officer in submarine USS SARDA; as Engineering Officer aboard submarine USS STICKLEBACK; as Executive Officer of submarine USS MENHADEN; and as Commanding Officer of submarine USS BLACKFIN.

Captain Horn has several tours of duty ashore with the Staff of Commander, Submarine Force Pacific; on the Staff of

Commander, U. S. Pacific Fleet; and with the Staff of Commander, Submarine Flotilla Seven. He also served as Commander, Submarine Division 71 at Pearl Harbor.

He reported to Naval Support Activity, Da Nang for duty as Chief of Staff in May 1970 and became the Commanding Officer of U. S. Naval Support Facility on July 1, 1970. Prior to coming to Vietnam, the Captain served as the Director of Submarine Safety in Washington.

In addition to campaign medals from World War II, Korea and Vietnam, Captain Horn wears the Navy Commendation Medal.

Captain Horn is married to the former Cecilia Cody of Kearny, N. J. His wife and two boys, Daria, 22, and Maury, 20, reside in Kearny.

COMMANDER MARVIN D. NELSON, Jr. enlisted in the U. S. Navy in 1946 under the Naval Aviation Midshipman Program. He attended and was graduated from Oklahoma State College and was commissioned Ensign on June 6, 1950.

Among his duties at sea have been tours with Air Group 101 and Air Task Group Two aboard aircraft carrier USS BOXER and the aircraft carrier USS ESSEX during the Korean Conflict.

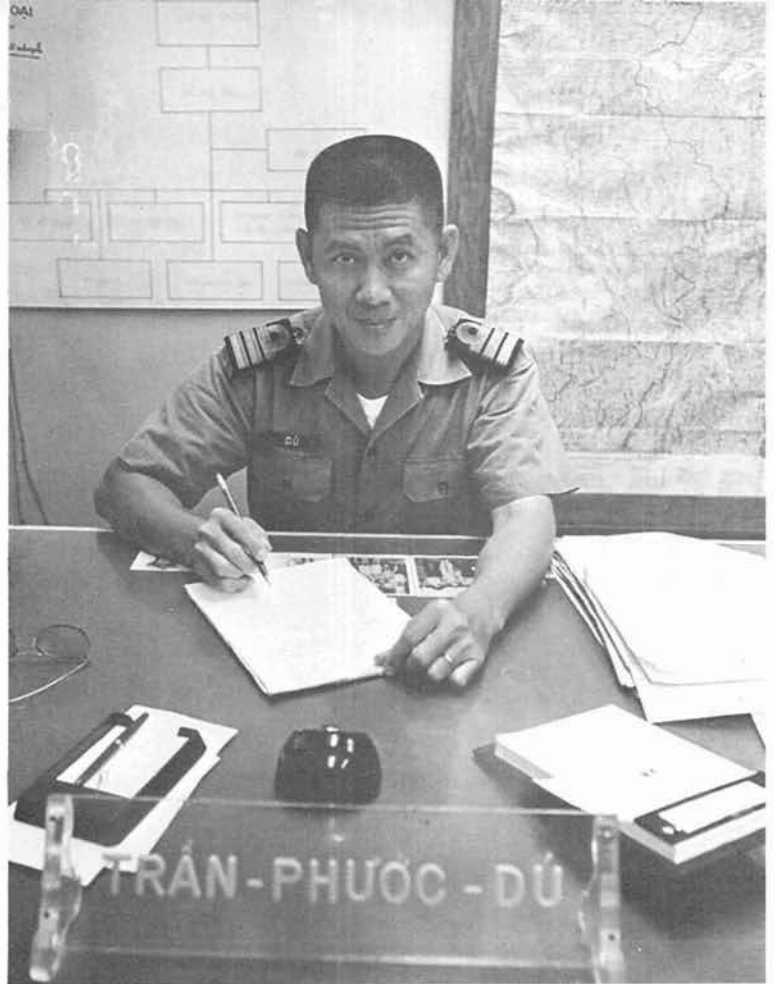
Additionally, he has been at sea as Navigator/Legal Officer aboard attack transport USS SARASOTA; as Weapons Officer aboard destroyer USS CHEVALIER; as Executive Officer and later Commanding Officer of destroyer USS OZBOURN.

Commander Nelson attended the University of Oklahoma in 1955 to study Aeronautical Engineering and, in 1963 was graduated from the U. S. Naval Postgraduate School with a BS Degree in Electrical Engineering. Prior to reporting to Da Nang for duty, the commander was with the Branch Office, Office of Naval Research, London.

In addition to campaign medals from Korea and Vietnam, Commander Nelson wears the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Bronze Star with Combat V, and the Air Medal. The Commander is married to the former Myra Beatrice Marshall of Winston Salem, North Carolina. They have a daughter, Frances Ann, 13, and two sons, Douglas Forrest, 11, and Mark Dougherty, 8.

Executive Officer/
Cdr M. D. Nelson, Jr





Vietnamese Deputy/ Cdr Tran Phuoc Du

COMMANDER TRAN PHUOC DU enlisted in the Vietnamese Navy on July 15, 1953 and later attended and was graduated from the Naval Academy at Nha Trang in 1954. Upon graduation, he was commissioned Ensign in the Engineering Corps.

His first assignment as a Vietnamese Naval Officer was as Chief Engineer aboard a minesweeper from April 1954 until November 1956. He then reported to Saigon Naval Shipyard and was later designated the Machine Shop Master in May 1957. Following the Shipyard Management Course at Subic Bay, Philippines, he assumed duties as Assistant to the Supply Department in April 1958 and later served with the Vietnamese Navy Transportation Division. Commander Du studied at the U. S. Naval Supply Corps School at Athens, Ga., from April 1959 until July 1959 and then returned to the Saigon Naval Shipyard as Hull Shop Officer, Ship Superintendent

Head and Junk Building Project Officer until February 1963.

He returned to the United States in 1963 for the Shipyard Management Course at the Philadelphia Navy Shipyard. He has been commanding officer of the Naval Supply Center in Saigon and served as Planning Officer in the shipyard. He reported to U. S. Naval Support Facility, Da Nang on June 23, 1970.

The commander wears the Staff Medal 1st Class, Technical Medal 1st Class, Order of Military Merit of the Republic of Korea, National Police Honor Medal 2nd Class, Sea Duty Medal 3rd Class, Spy Warfare Medal 1st Class, Honor Medal 1st Class, Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Navy Distinguished Medal 2nd Class and the National Order 5th Class.

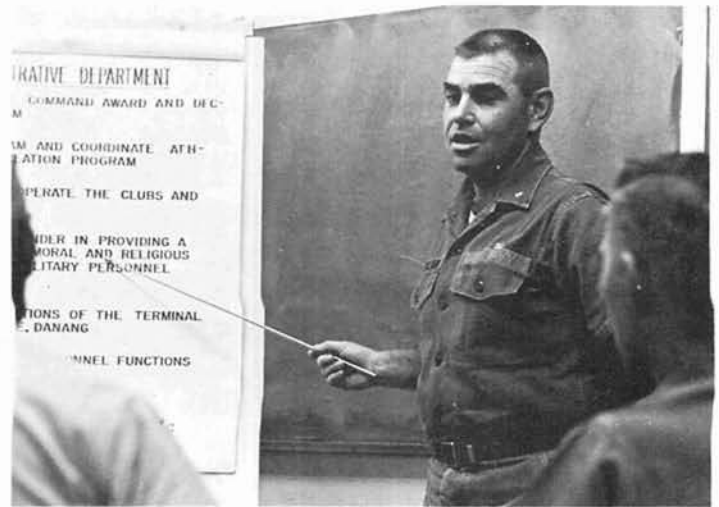
Commander Du is married and he has nine children who range in age from 18 months to 19 years.



Admin



LCdr B. F. Johnson
NSF Admin Officer



Cdr P. E. Sutherland
NSA ACOS for Admin

The Administration Department encompasses a wide range of activities which are dedicated to providing services to U. S. sailors attached to the Naval Support Facility.

Administratively, the Officer Personnel Branch handles all officers' orders and service records. The Awards Office controls the constant flow of prose for the numerous awards earned by NSF personnel.

The Public Affairs Office serves as liaison between all Navy activities in Military Region one and the civilian media. Journalists turn out hundreds of hometown releases and feature stories on NSF personnel and the command's activities. The office also publishes the "White Elephant News." A vital part of the public affairs division is the photo lab where professional photographers take pictures for both public affairs and operational purposes.

The Print Shop helps keep the paper work flowing smoothly by printing the seemingly endless stack of forms, notices and instructions by which the command functions.

The Special Services Division satisfies the off-duty needs of Navymen and offers a gymnasium, library, base theater, recreation

room, swimming pool, hobby shop and entertainment through the scheduling of professional bands that visit the area. Special Services also coordinates and schedules the out-of-country R&R program.

The Clubs and Messes Division is in the food and entertainment business, with one of the largest club and mess systems in the world. For those who don't spend their evenings playing basketball, lifting weights or reading, there is often a live floor show at one NSF's clubs and, of course, there is always a cold beer waiting at the end of a very long, hot day.

The Chaplain's Office, with a staff of three chaplains, minister to the spiritual needs of Navymen at Tien Sha. They formerly traveled throughout I Corps to hold divine services wherever Navymen were stationed.

The Post Office provides the largest morale booster of any other department through its fast delivery of letters from home. The small staff of Navymen handles over 6,000,000 pounds of mail each year.

Recently incorporated into the Administration Department were the former NSA Enlisted Personnel Command and Communications.



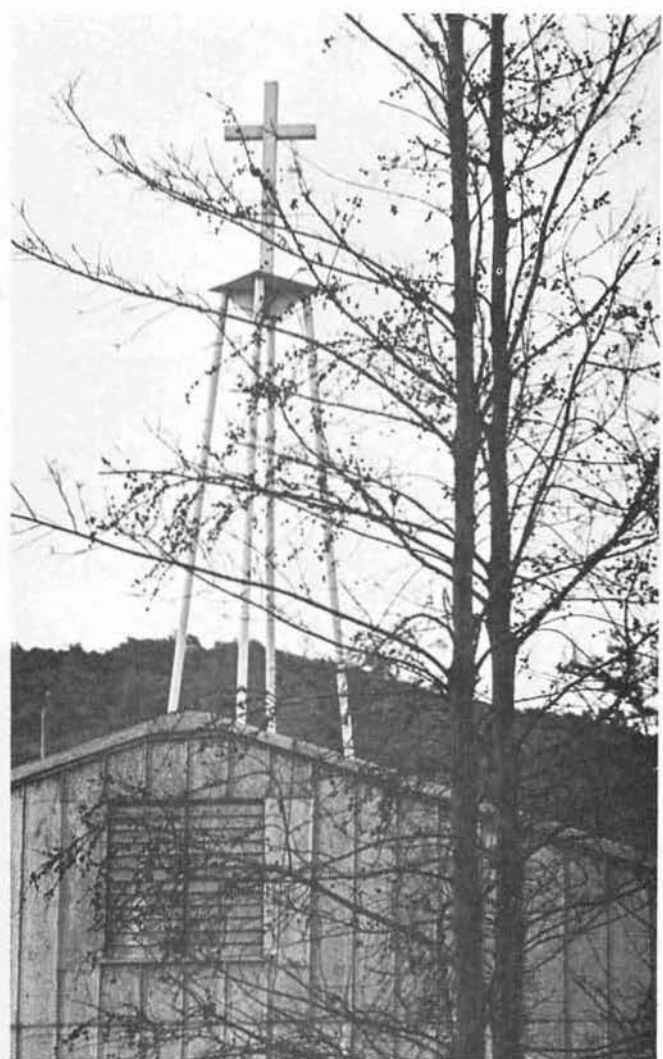
Clubs & Messes





Awards/
Central Files/
Admin Yeomen





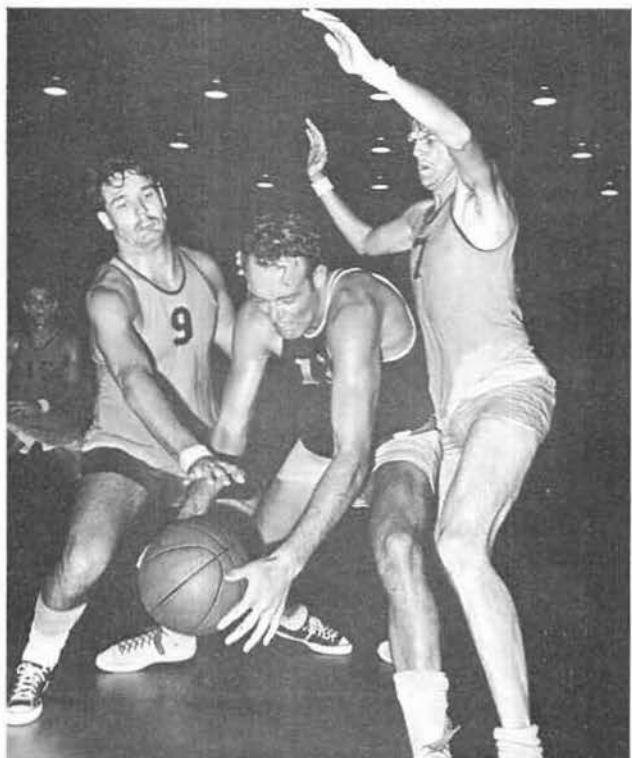
Chaplains



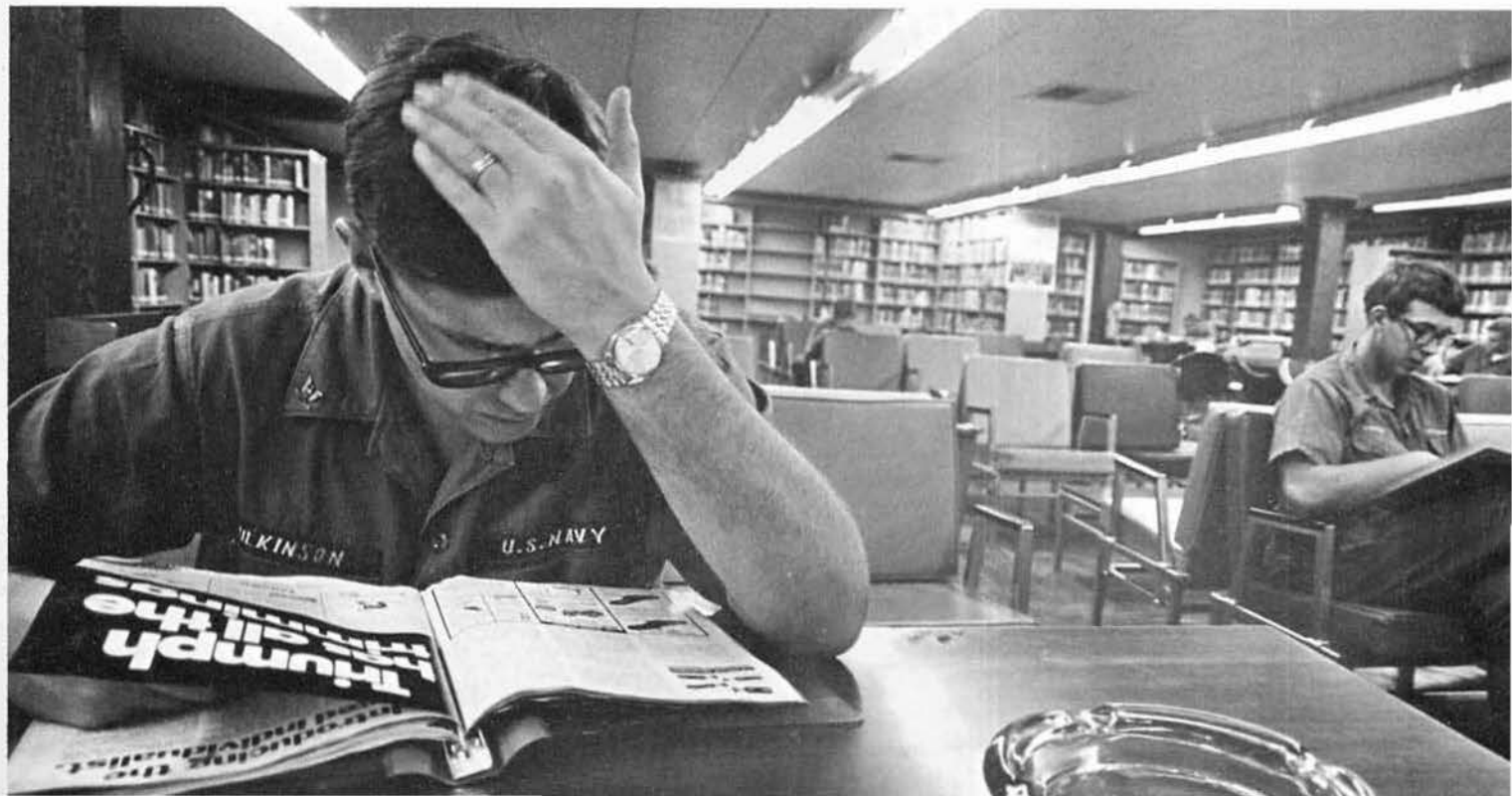


Print Shop

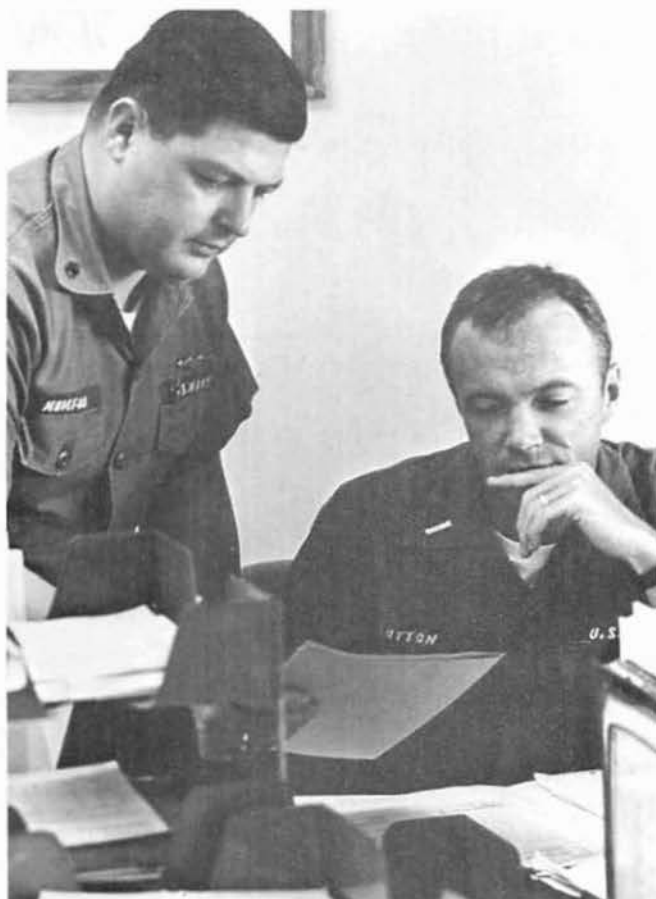




Special
Services



NSA Flag Assistants



PAO/Photo Lab

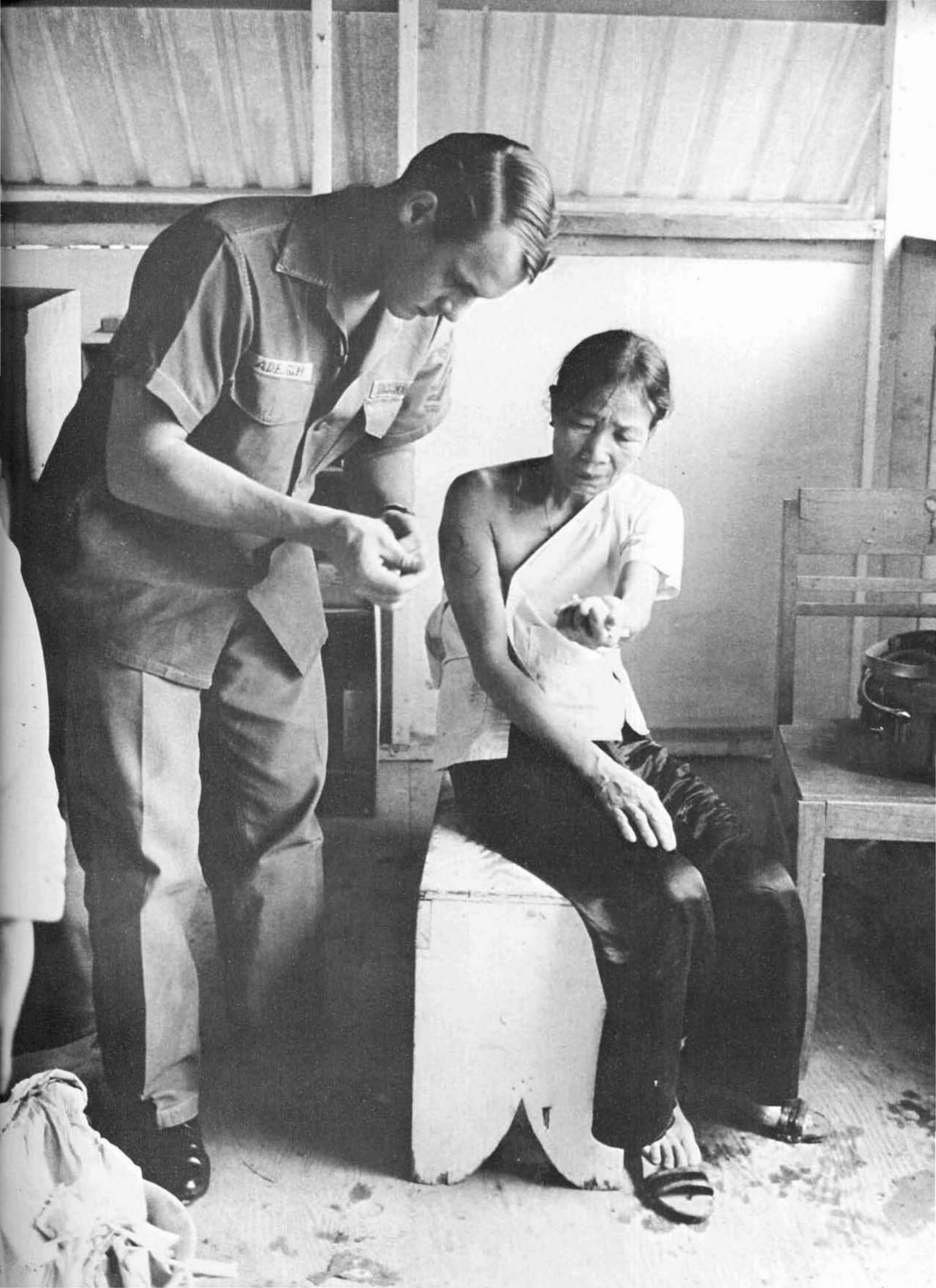


Officer Personnel



Civic Action







Cdr R. Lappin, JAGC

Legal

From the inception of NSA Da Nang in 1965 until the arrival of the first flag officer, legal services in I Corps were furnished by a single Legal Officer with a law specialist designator. When a flag officer was named Commander, NSA Da Nang in 1966, legal services were expanded under the name of staff Legal Office. In 1968, the Staff Legal Office was transformed to the Da Nang Law Center, bringing legal aide to the more than 10,000 officers and men of NSA Da Nang and its detachments. Commander, NSA Da Nang was the general court-martial convening authority for all Navy activities in I Corps. Accordingly, Da Nang Law Center personnel reviewed all appeals from non-judicial punishment, performed pre-trial investigations and recorded trials for all summary and special courts-martial in I Corps.

During the time NSA was at maximum strength, weekly scheduled legal assistance trips to Cua Viet, Tan My, Phu Bai, Quang Tri, Sa Huynh and Dong Ha were maintained.

From the period August 1, 1969 to May 31, 1970, the law center conducted 15 pretrial

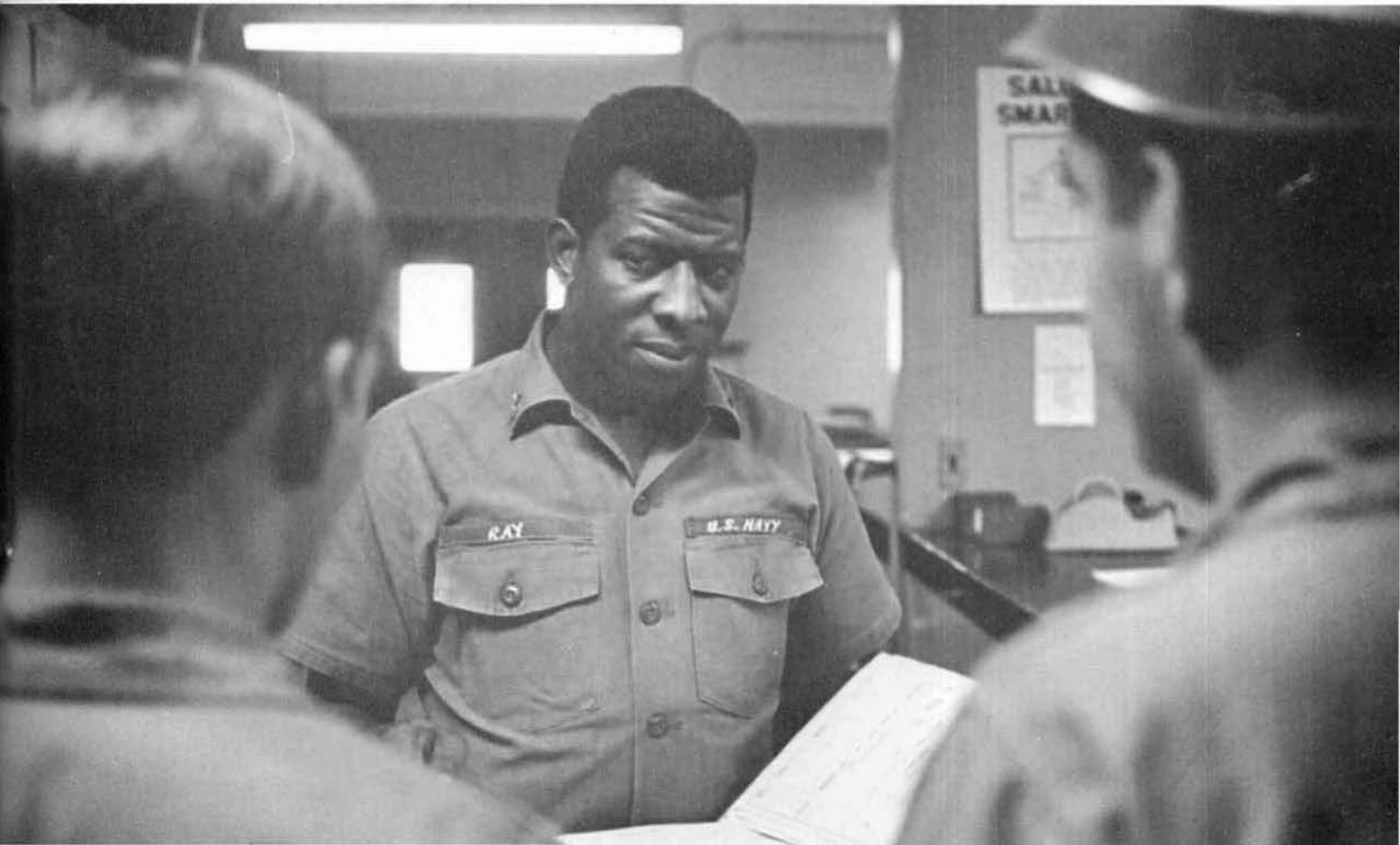
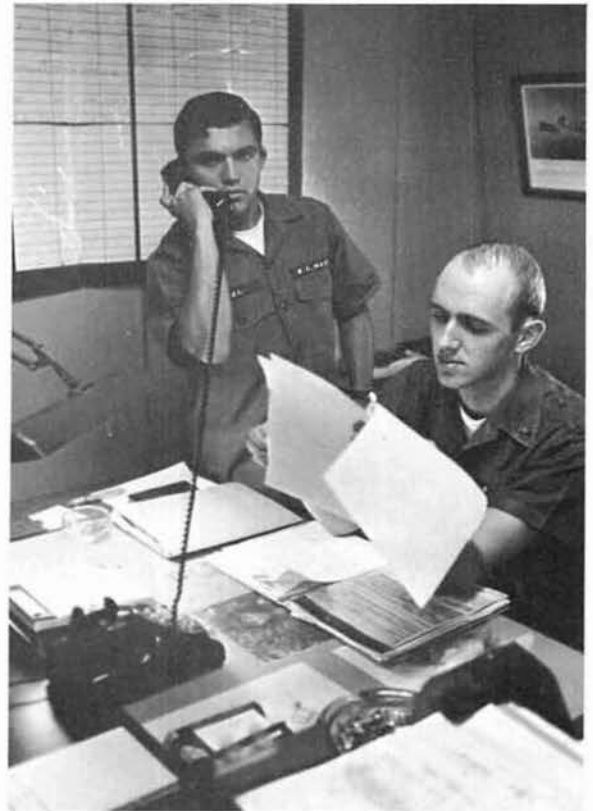
investigations and tried nine general and 134 special courts-martial. Additionally, the Da Nang Law Center reviewed four general, 115 special and 16 summary courts-martial. The center also provided legal assistance to 2,482 personnel with regard to matters involving almost all categories of the law. One-hundred ninety-three investigations and 71 appeals from non-judicial punishment were prepared and reviewed during this ten-

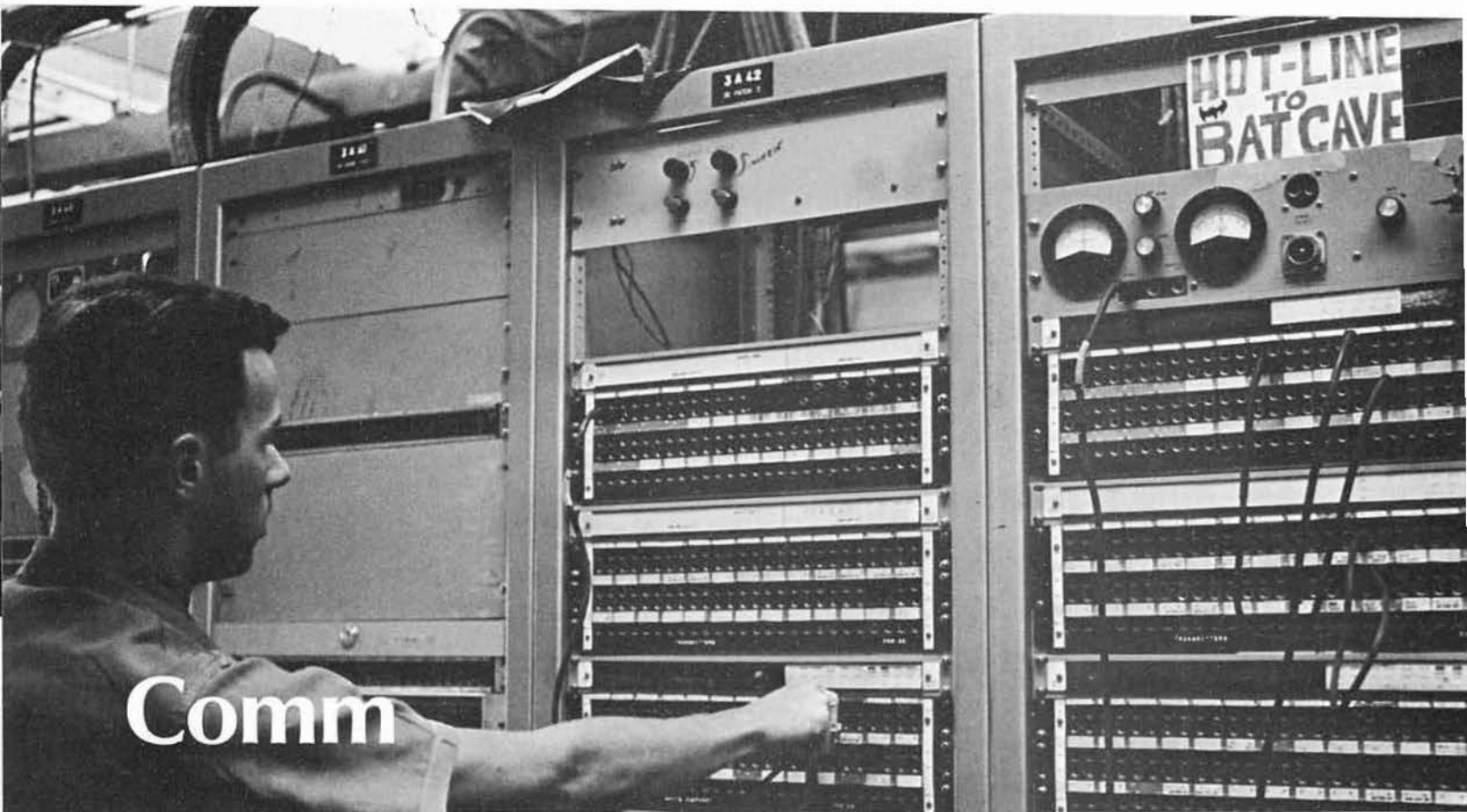


month period. The center also aided personnel claims for a total amount of \$63,941.13 and foreign claims for a total of nearly 28 million piasters.

When NSA was disestablished and superseded by NSF, the Da Nang Law Center was also disestablished and succeeded by the NSF Da Nang Legal Office. With the exception of those functions peculiar to a general court-martial, the legal activities and services of the new office are essentially the same.

CTS Legal





Comm

In August 1969 the staff of Commander Naval Support Activity moved from the "White Elephant" in downtown Da Nang to the "Wooden Elephant" at China Beach. At the same time the Communication Center was relocated to the "Triangle Relay Center" on the Da Nang East Peninsula. Starting in the fall of 1969, the Communications-Electronics Department was involved with the immediate and long range goals of training Vietnamese Navymen in preparation for an orderly turnover of communications facilities and equipment. In September the department started the first class of on-the-job training in the Electronics shop with five Vietnamese.

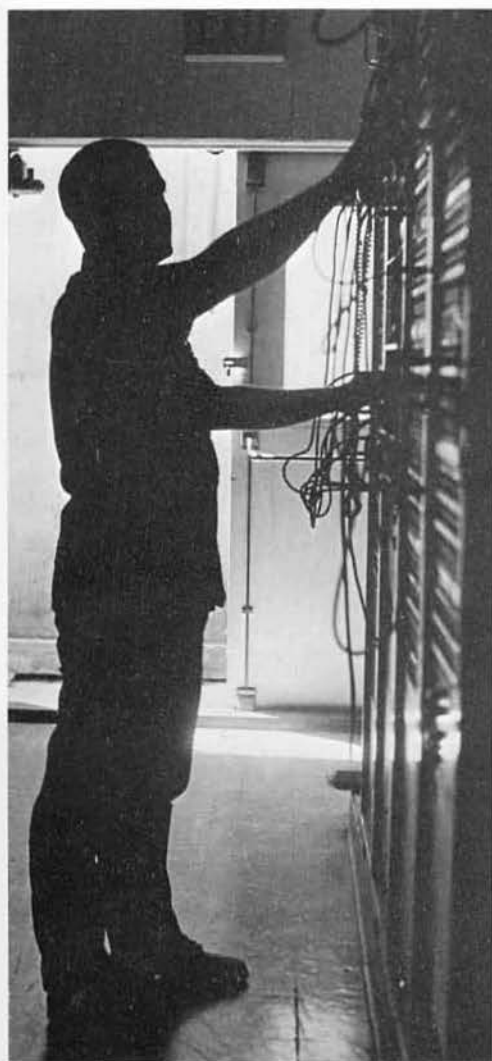


Lt. E. A. Grady

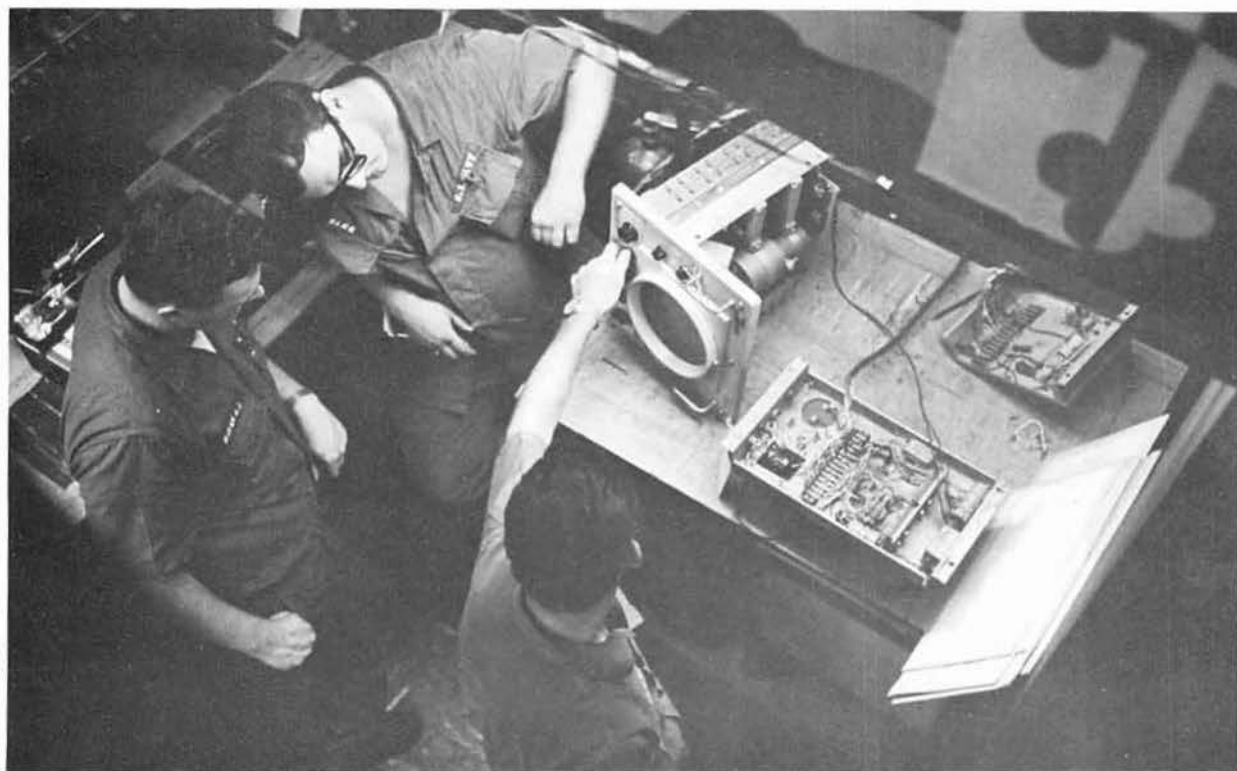
Communications is actively involved in installing small communications facilities for the use of the Vietnamese Navy.

When NSA transferred its common support function to the Army on July 1, four detachment communications facilities were closed down. Also, in March the Communications transmitter site at Marble Mountain and the receiver site at Monkey Mountain were shut down, and this costly equipment was shipped to communications stations throughout the world.

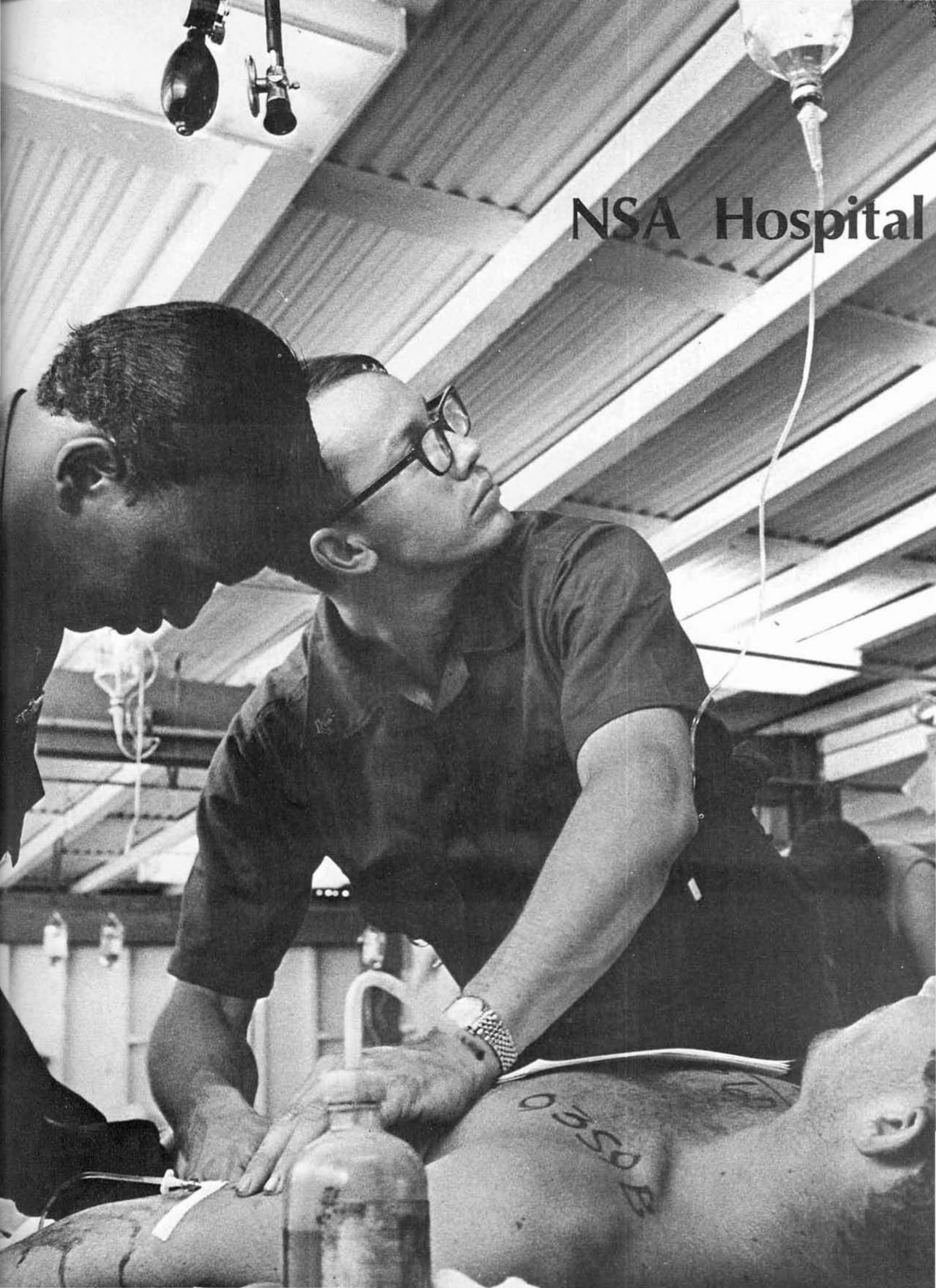
With the establishment of NSF and the resultant change in mission, the volume of message traffic handled by Communications decreased considerably. The present large Communications Center will be closed in the fall and relocated to the Camp Tien Sha Annex/Small Craft Repair Facility complex. At the same time the Electronics Shop in Camp Tien Sha will move into new quarters at SCRF. It is also planned that the Communications-Electronics Department will cease to be a department and become two separate divisions. The Communications Division will become part of Administration and the ET Shop will join the Repair Department.



ET Shop



NSA Hospital



NSA Hospital was the largest combat hospital in Vietnam. It grew from 60 beds in January 1966 to an authorized bed capacity of 600 beds, with an expansion capability of 720 beds during 1969. The maximum number of inpatients on a single day (605) occurred in July 1969. The hospital staff included more than 700 doctors, nurses, MSC's, dentists, hospital corpsmen and dental technicians. Over 200 non-medical personnel augmented the medical staff.

Hospital facilities included a helicopter landing pad, preventive medicine unit, frozen blood bank, medical research unit, ophthalmology section, surgery, urology, orthopedics, neurosurgery, medicine, dental, medical library and recreation facilities.

NSA Hospital began phasing down on 15 March 1970 with a reduction to 400 authorized beds. A further reduction to 200 beds occurred on 15 April 1970. The hospital officially closed on 15 May 1970. The inpatients were transferred to the Naval Hospital in USS SANCTUARY on 12 May 1970. The NSA Hospital cantonment was officially turned over to the U. S. Army on 15 June 1970.

More than 95 per cent of the casualties arriving at the hospital alive survived and



Capt D. L. Custis, MC
NSA Medical Officer

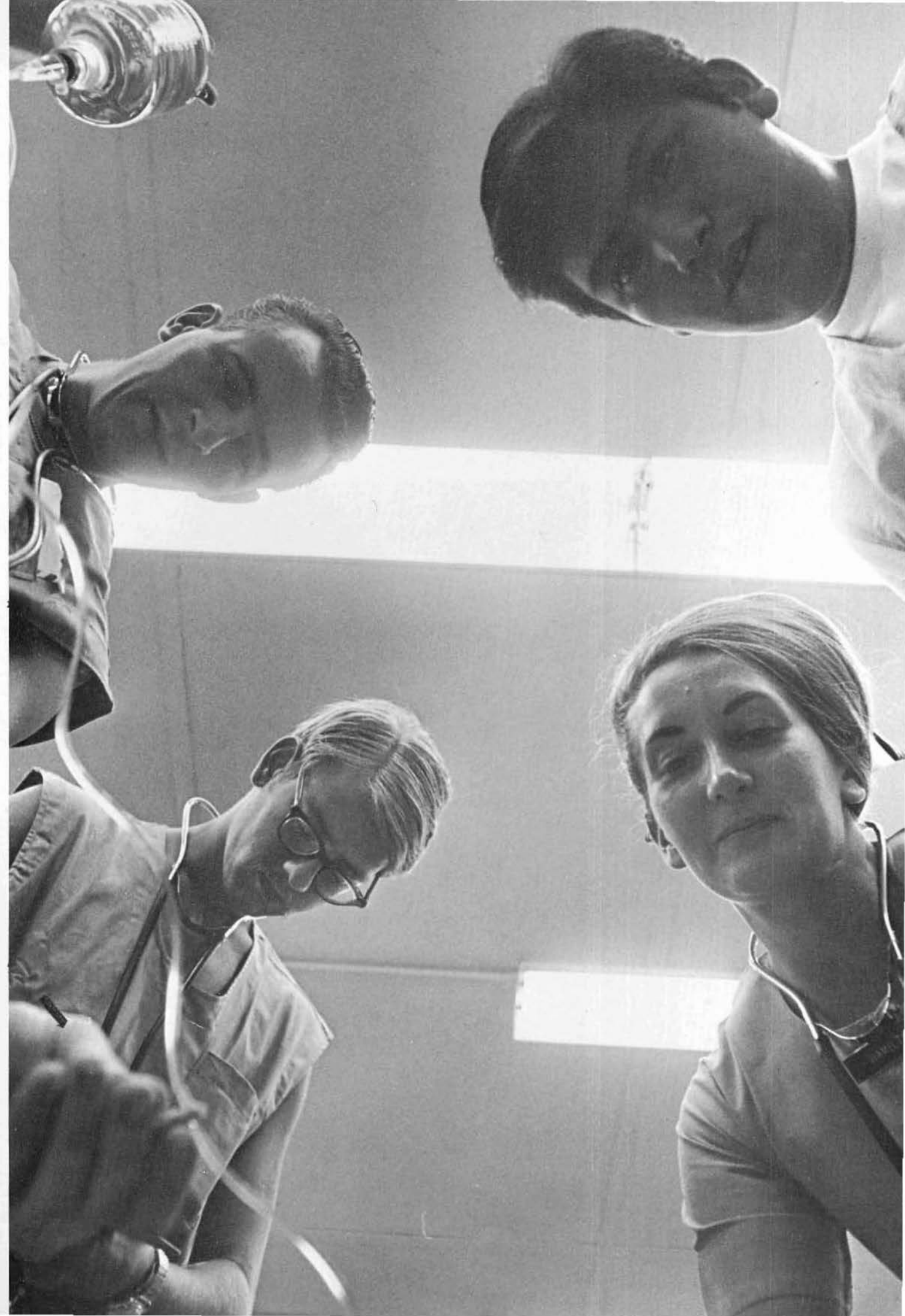
many returned to duty directly from the hospital. Succeeding NSA Hospital is a newly constructed 28-bed dispensary located at Camp Tien Sha. The new dispensary became operational on 12 May 1970.

The dispensary offers complete outpatient service and has a 72-hour holding policy for inpatients on the ward. Personnel requiring longer periods of hospitalization are transferred to the 95th Evacuation Hospital or the Naval Hospital in USS SANCTUARY. Dental facilities are also found in the new dispensary. They include two operating units and an x-ray unit.









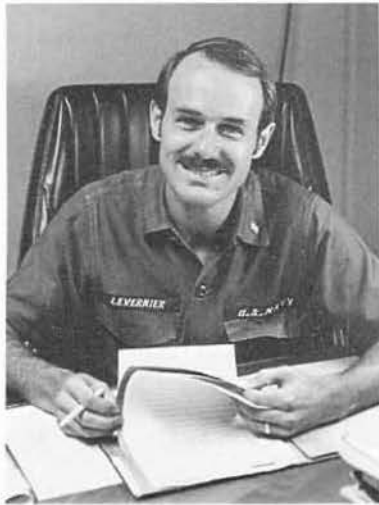


NSA's Station Hospital officially closed in ceremonies on May 15, 1970. Three days earlier, all the Navy and Marine Corps patients were transferred to the hospital ship, USS Sanctuary. In its four years of existence, the hospital treated more than 67,000 in-patients. It had been the largest and finest combat casualty hospital in Viet Nam.

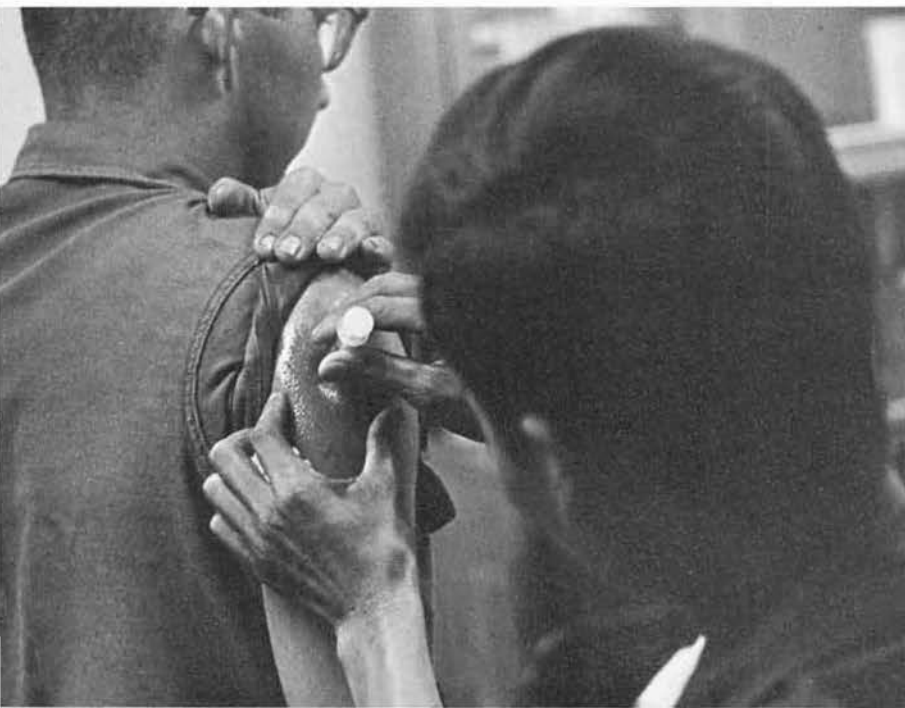


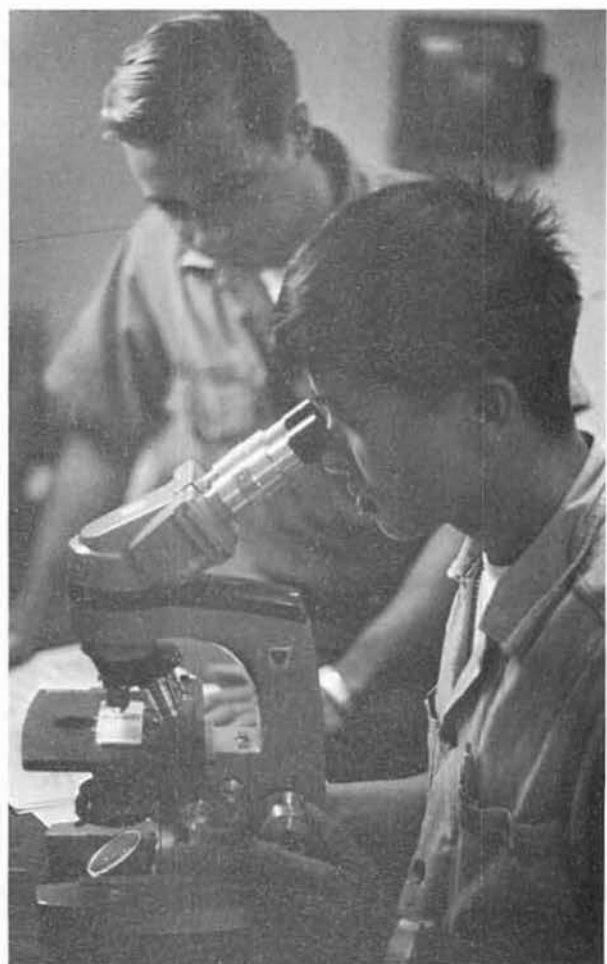


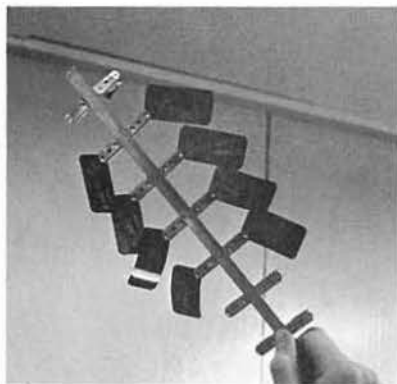
Lt J. Levernier, MC
NSF Medical officer



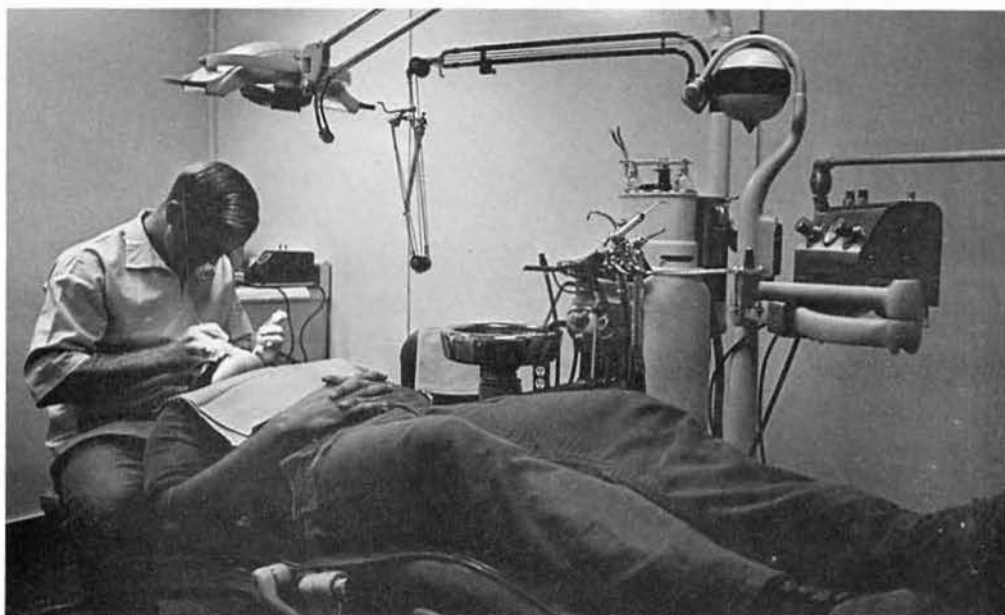
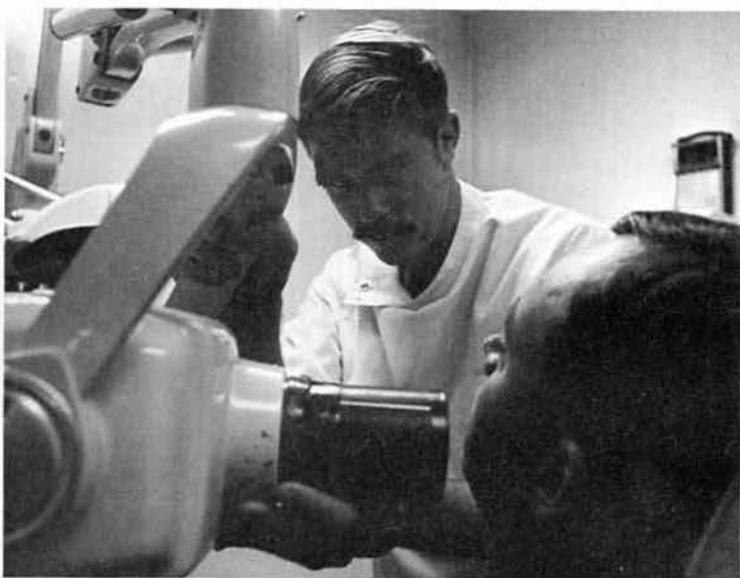
CTS Dispensary







Dental





Security

The onset of hostilities and establishment of NSA dictated the necessity of a Security/Intelligence Department. The mission was keyed to prevent infiltration, espionage, sabotage and curtail theft, pilferage and unauthorized diversion of vital war materials. With the increased tempo of NSA's early operations, the Security Department expanded to a total of 1150 enlisted and 21 officers in the summer of 1969. Total Security Forces were further increased with the employment of 400 indigenous guards.

The perimeters encompassed 35,000 yards and included Da Nang Harbor, a harbor capable of accommodating the largest cargo vessels. To assure a continuous, vigorous security program, jeep patrols, radios for Combat Operations Center, Highway Patrol and numerous Boston Whaler "Skimmers" were employed. With the employment of indigenous personnel and eventual turnover to Army, the Pass Office was continually busy providing the necessary screening and access to compounds.

With the phase down, the Da Nang West and Da Nang Main sections were disestablished and the personnel who were not transferred to other activities were absorbed into Da Nang East and Tien Sha Peninsula Divisions.

The Armory, after manipulating thousands of tons of ammunition over the past few years, is now but a skeleton of its original organization.



LCdr K. W. McCarter
NSF Security Officer

Probably the most unique divisions of Security/Intelligence, although the smallest, are the Sentry Dog Unit and Fire Department. The Navy boasted but one authorized K-9 Unit and it was at Da Nang. Dog handlers and dogs were trained by the USAF in Texas and work very effectively together.

The Fire Department comprising the ratings of Ship's Serviceman, Commissaryman, Equipment Operator, Damage Controlman, Electrician's mate and numerous other ratings has provided more than adequate fire protection for Da Nang. Ammunition dumps burning and exploding, cargo ships containing petroleum and gas products burning and a multitude of other fires have been successfully contained and extinguished preventing the loss of millions of dollars of vital war materials.



The Security Department turned over its Camp Carter cantonment to the Army on April 15, 1970, and moved to the Tien Sha Annex

Armory



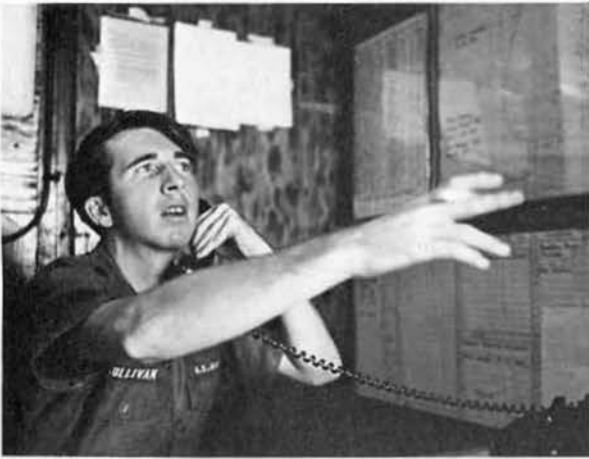


Fire Protection





Harbor Security





Base Security





Sentry Dogs





Pass Office



NSF Security Office



NSF Police

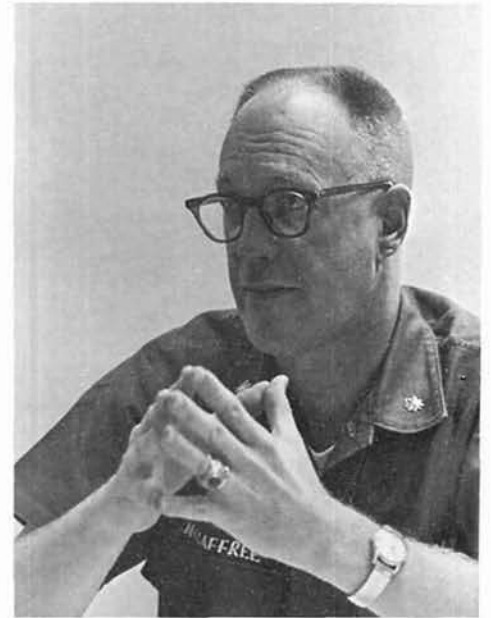


When NSF was established, the Security Department concurrently created the 30-man NSF Security Force which patrols a precinct 25 miles in circumference running from the Comm Triangle north. This was the first time the Navy had patrol responsibilities for the villes around Camp Tien Sha which were previously under the scrutiny of the Armed Forces Police, Da Nang.





NSA Command Plans



Cdr B. C. McCaffree
NSA ACOS for Command Plans

The Command Plans Department, once a very enterprising office with a very small staff, came to an end on June 30. This shop, formerly comprised of four officers and three enlisted men, boasted the motto: "Finger on the Pulse of Tomorrow," and in effect, planned itself out of existence. Command Plans had the overall responsibility for the U. S. Naval Support Activity, Da Nang planning functions, including continuous updating and promulgating the basic plans and operation orders necessary for

NSA's support mission. The department also maintained close liaison with members of the Army Support Command and together, they planned the timely turnover of all NSA's logistics support assets to the Army. The department also supervised the Navy's participation in the ACTOV program (Accelerated Turnover to the Vietnamese) and established guidelines and procedures for the Vietnamization of U. S. military assets, and analyzed the impact of troop redeployments on NSA's logistics support commitments.



NSA Enlisted Personnel Command

The NSA Enlisted Personnel Command, which was disestablished under NSF, was responsible for the welfare, morale, discipline, and record keeping chores for all NSA enlisted men. In order to effectively complete its mission, Enlisted Personnel was organized into various divisions: First Lieutenant, Shore Patrol, Master-at-Arms Force, Personnel, Legal/Discipline, and Educational Services.

Lieutenant Commander J. T. S. Johnston, commanding officer of Enlisted Personnel, was also the officer-in-charge of Camp Tien Sha, which was "home" for more than 6,000 officers and men stationed at NSA Da Nang. His responsibilities included maintenance of discipline among the inhabitants, coordination of the camp's security, and supervision of personnel assignment and administration.

The Legal and Discipline Division prepared the paperwork for Commanding Officer's Non-Judicial Punishment and coordinated with the Da Nang Law Center in courts martial cases. The Shore Patrol and Master-at-Arms Force maintained order within the camp area and provided forces for the enforcement of regulations within Camp Tien Sha.

The First Lieutenant had housekeeping duties for the cantonment, the responsibility for the maintenance and cleanliness of the barracks, and supervised the Vietnamese labor force in policing the camp grounds.

NSA's Personnel Office at Camp Tien Sha has been responsible for more than 9,000 service records. The Division's six sections—Personnel Services, Records, Diary, ID and Ration Cards, FFT, and Flight Control—handled everything from advancement to the flight that took a man back to the states.

The Educational Services division was responsible for the administration of advancement-in-rate exams, correspondence and USAFI courses, career counseling, and educational benefits.

Since August 1969, the Enlisted Personnel Command was quite active in the phasedown of personnel and ACTOV. In order to maintain the integrity of Naval Support Activity, Da Nang, the Personnel Office spent exhausting hours adjusting billets and

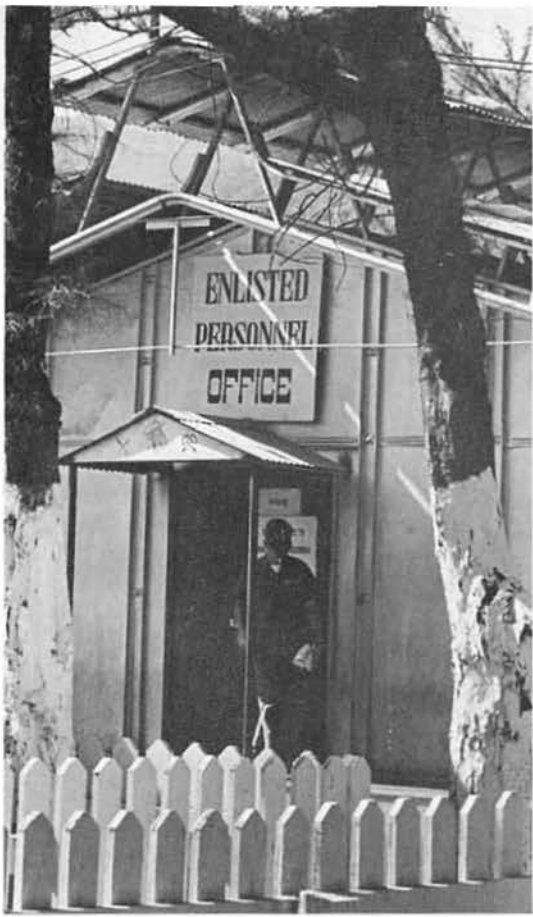
NSA's Enlisted Personnel Command was disestablished with the establishment of NSF and duties once exercised by its commanding officer, such as discipline and non-judicial punishment,

came under the auspices of Commanding Officer, NSF. Also, the functions and responsibilities of the command were incorporated into NSF's Admin Department at that time.

juggling personnel to provide the best possible manning level within each department as personnel strength was reduced. The First Lieutenant, in conjunction with Public Works, was tasked with numerous projects including barracks conversion to provide office space for Naval Support Facility, berthing for Vietnamese Navy trainees, and berthing for the additional Navy personnel returned to Da Nang as a result of disestablishment of the outlying detachments. When NSF was established, the responsibilities once assigned Enlisted Personnel Command came under the Administrative Department.



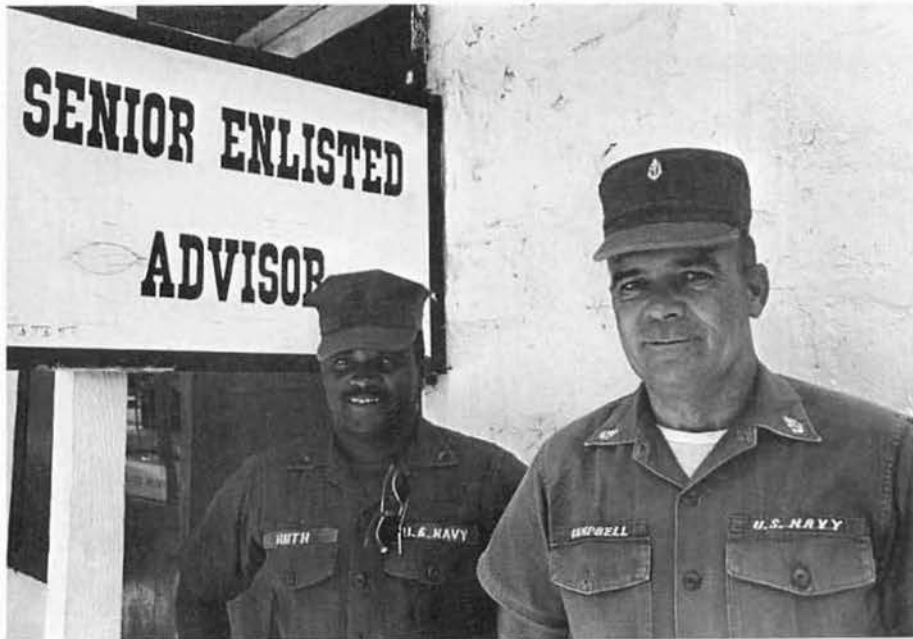
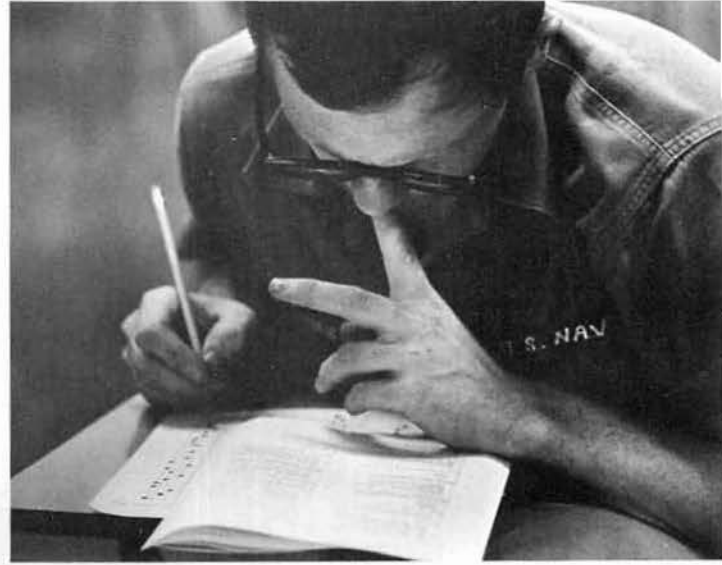
LCdr J. T. S. Johnston
CO, NSA Enlisted Personnel



Personnel Office



Educational Services



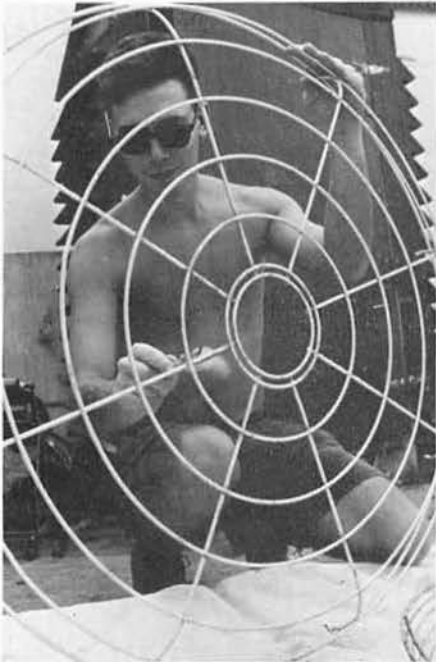
Senior Enlisted Advisor



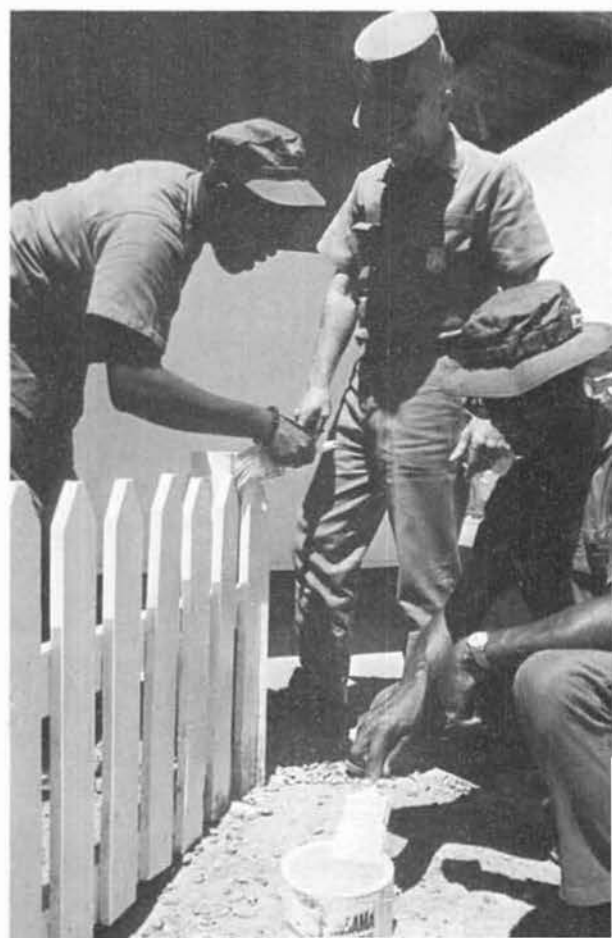
Post Office



First



Lieutenant





NSA
Air Base
Cantonment

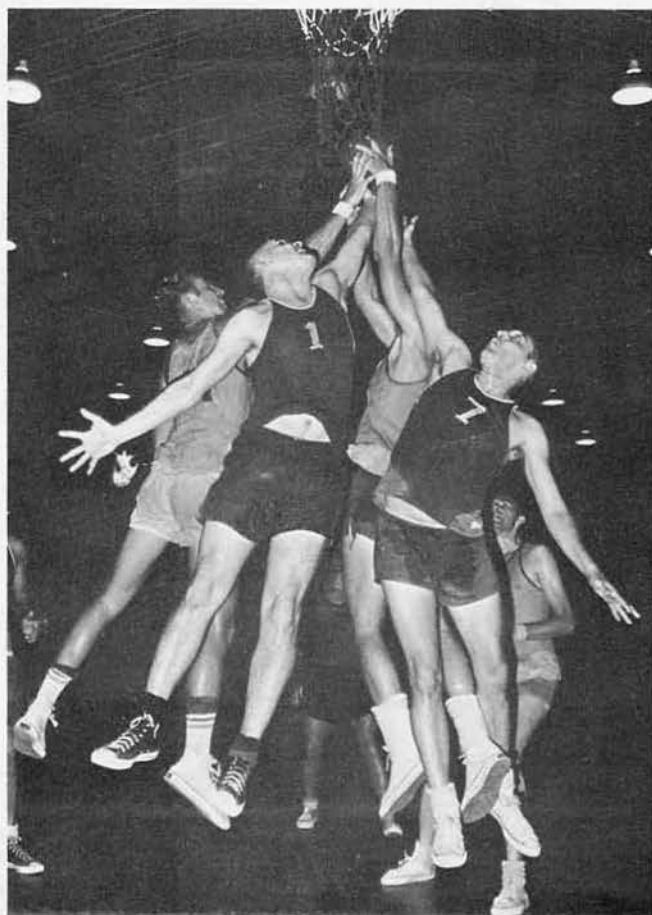




Camp Tien Sha: A Way of Life

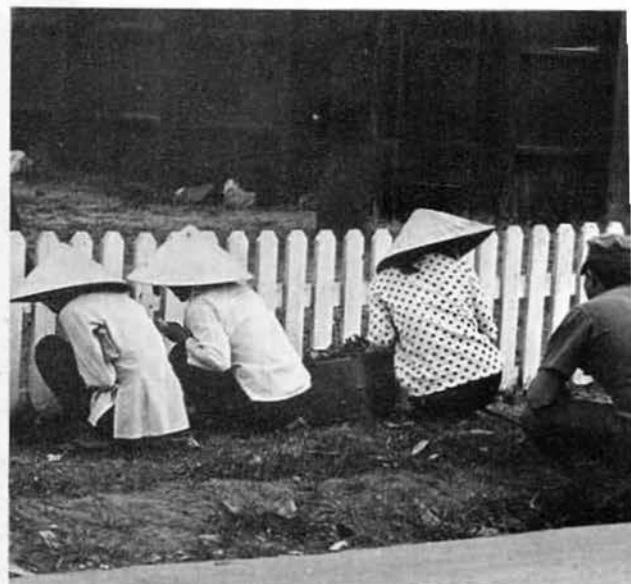
A
Remembrance

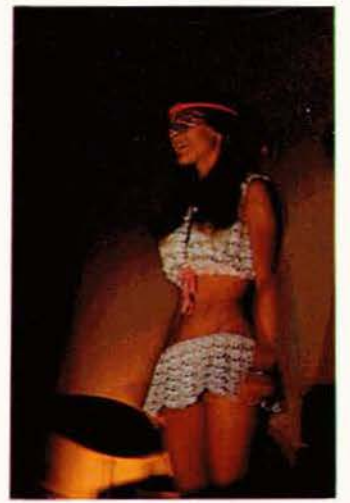


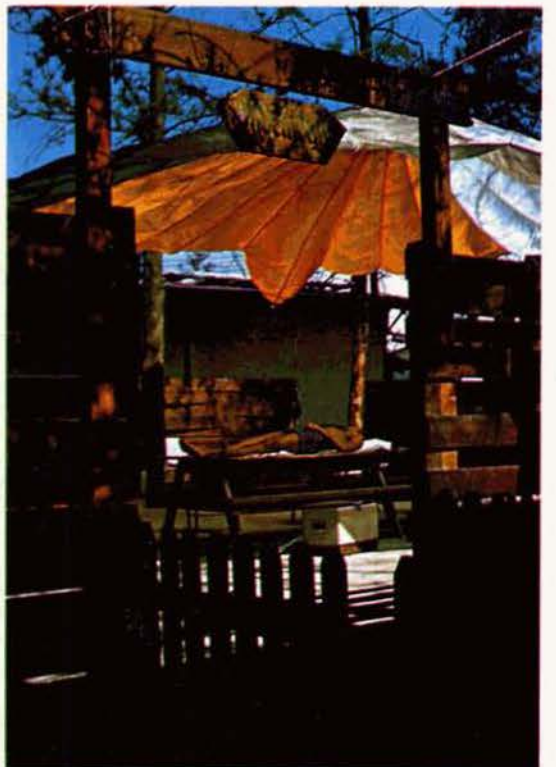
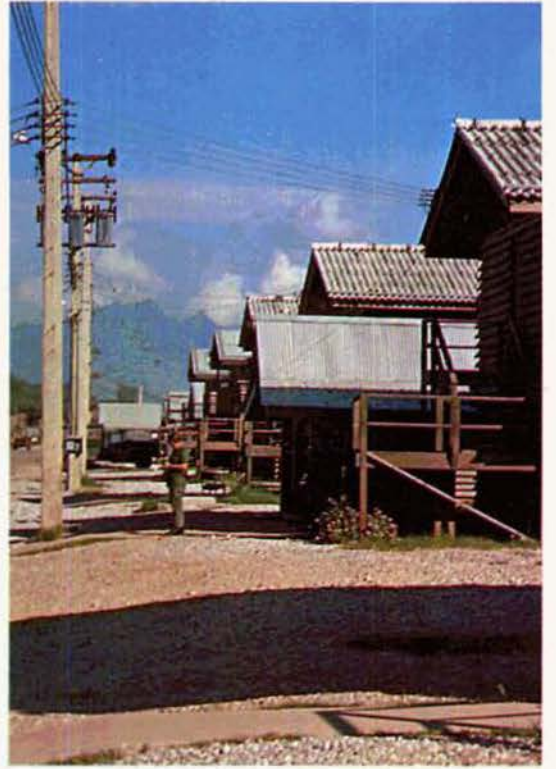
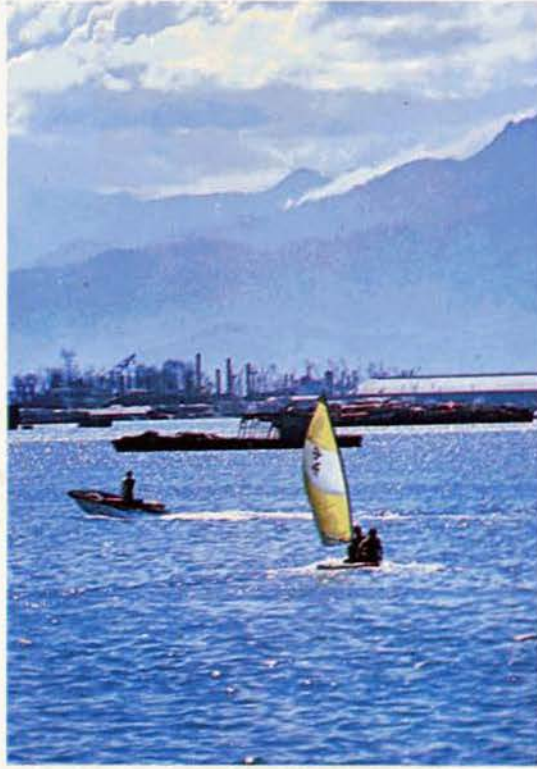


Leisure

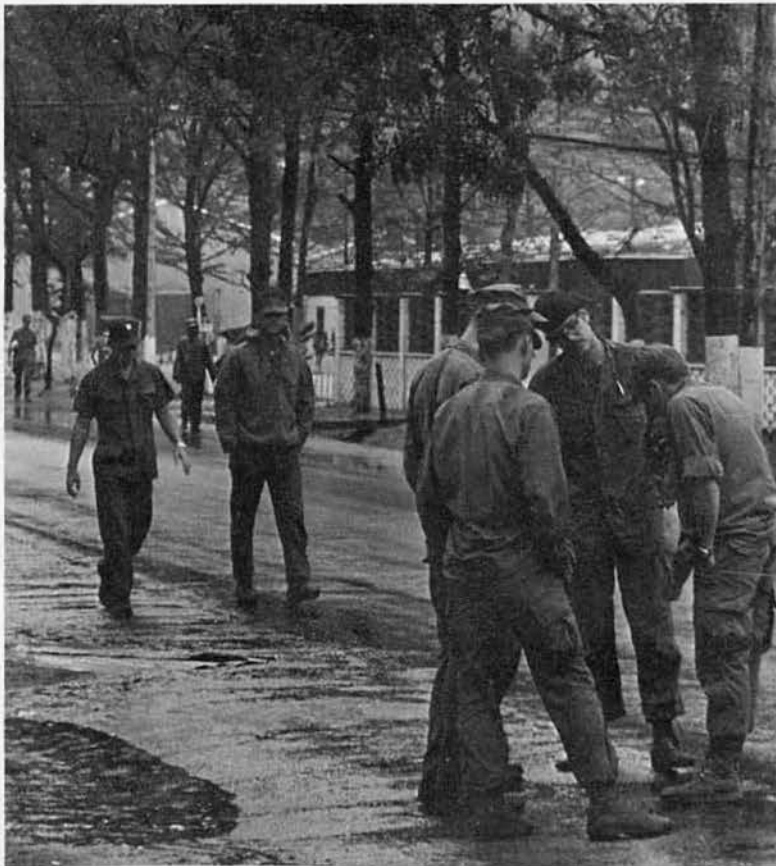
Around the Camp



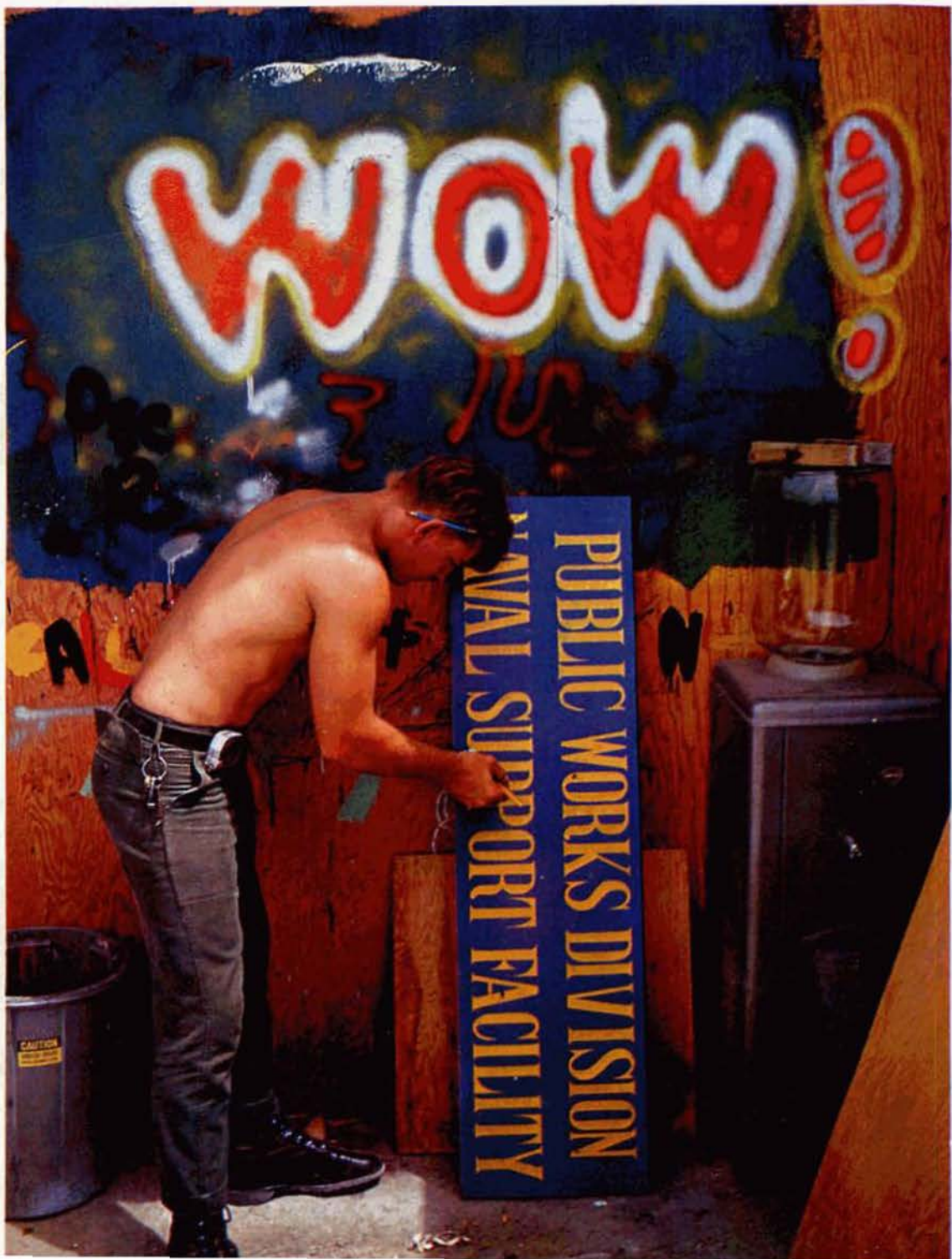




Monsoon Season



Public Works





Capt J. G. Devlin
NSA Public Works Officer



LCdr E. C. Frevert
NSF Public Works Officer

The NSA Public Works Department was started on August 10, 1965.

Headquartered in the White Elephant in downtown Da Nang, the new Public Works Department set to work acquiring suitable real estate on which to locate the support facilities being planned for Da Nang.

During the first part of 1966 the Public Works Department continued to expand its operations throughout the Da Nang area as well as establishing a detachment in Chu Lai. Improvements to Camp Tien Sha continued with the addition of a new galley and bakery.

By the end of 1966, construction on Deep Water Piers had been completed along with a 15-ton per day block ice plant which was put into operation.

Public Works Department continued to expand during 1967 and 1968 with detachments in Phu Bai, Tan My and Sa Huynh. In the Da Nang area, construction was

completed on a 1.9 million gallon capacity dam on Monkey Mountain, the Tien Sha LST Ramp, and a 500-ton per day rock crusher, and numerous additions and improvements to Camp Tien Sha, NSA Hospital, and the Supply Depot were also completed.

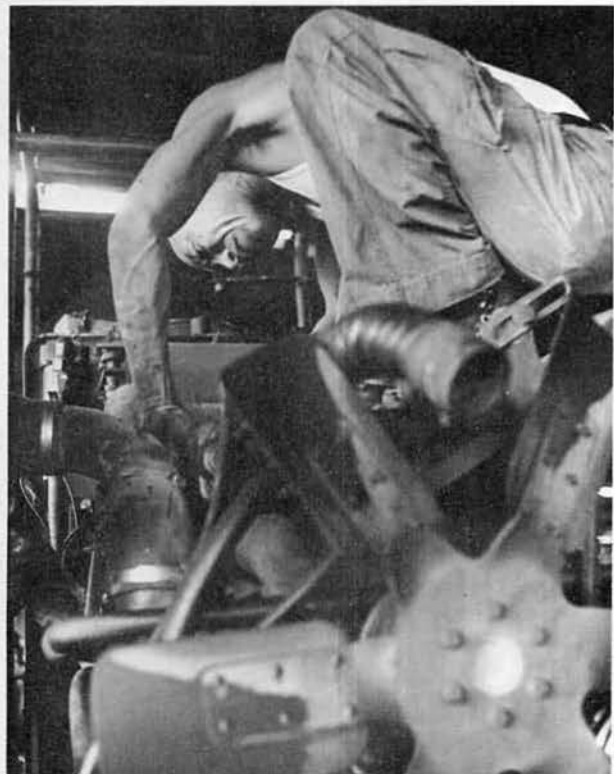
By the end of 1969, the Public Works Department had reached its peak and had become the largest Public Works operation in the world. At its peak the Public Works Department: was composed of more than 7,000 military, U. S. civilians, Vietnamese and third country nationals; operated and maintained 986 generators producing more than 122 megawatts of power; operated and maintained 30 water treatment facilities, producing 7,000,000 gallons of water per day; maintained 700 miles of road; operated and maintained 400 pieces of construction equipment; maintained over 2,300 pieces of automotive equipment; fixed 9,000 flat tires per month; and hauled 400,000 bus and taxi passengers per month.

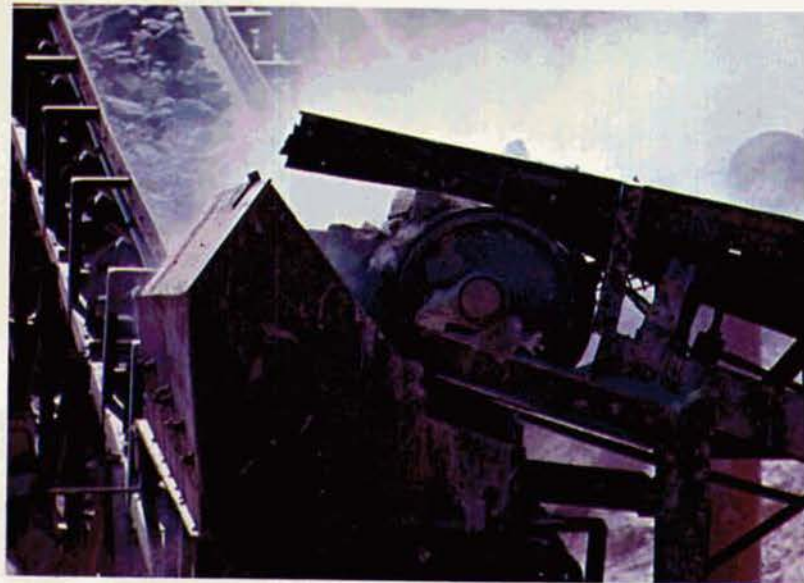
NSF Public Works now operates at Tien Sha Annex with an automotive shop and service station and is also responsible for maintaining all permanent structures at NSF and any construction that needs to be done. They are also charged with providing water to NSF.





China
Beach
Complex





Quarry

Maintenance





Forklift Repair

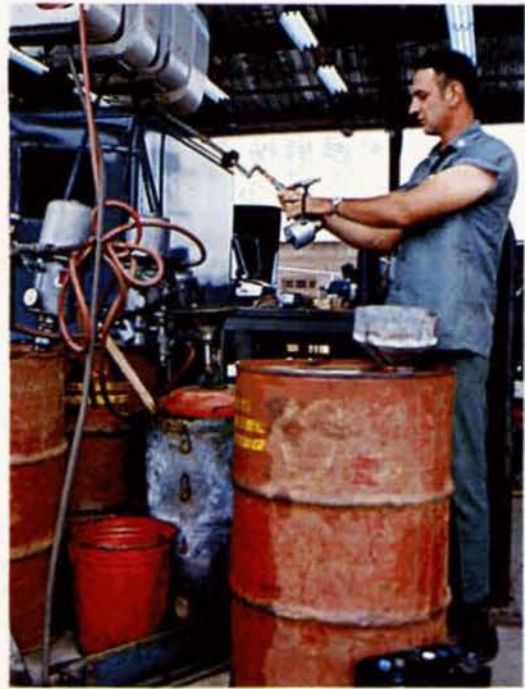
Forklift School

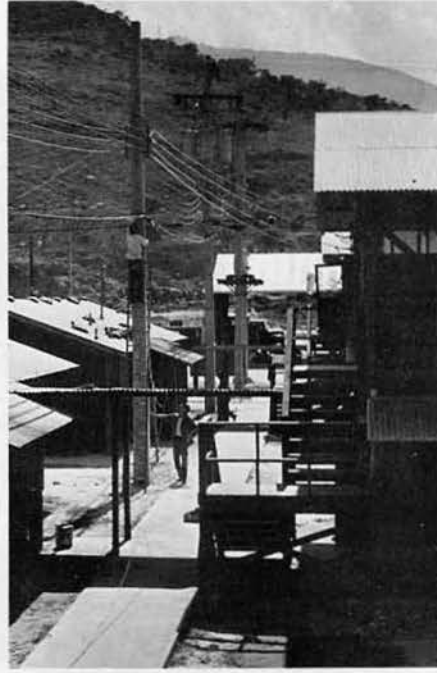


Vietnamese Navy Base Housing

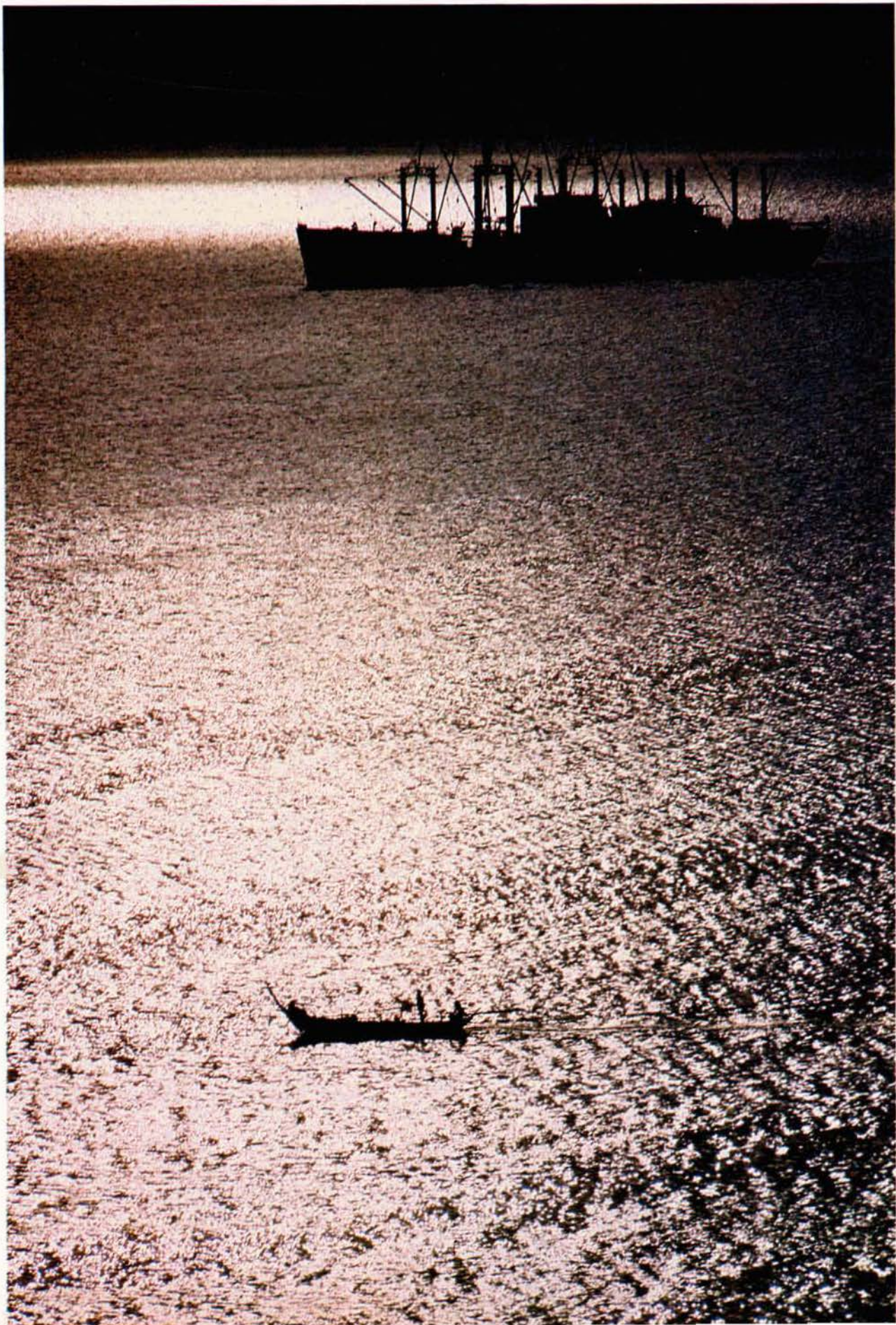


NSF Public





Supply / Fiscal



The Supply and Fiscal Department was composed of seven divisions: Supply Depot, Freight Terminal, Fiscal, Activity Supply, Fuel, Purchasing/Contract, Administration and Planning. It was not only the largest department in NSA Da Nang but also the largest overseas Supply and Fiscal Department in the Navy. Consisting of approximately 80 officers and 1,900 enlisted men, augmented by 1,800 Vietnamese and 700 Korean contract civilians, the Supply and Fiscal Department did an outstanding job of providing prompt and continuous support to the combat troops in the I Corps Tactical Zone.

During the interim between its birth in August 1965 and its demise on 30 June 1970, the Navy Supply Depot set an unprecedented record of support for 180,000 Free World Military Assistance Forces in I Corps.

The Supply Depot in Da Nang was the third largest in the Navy Supply System and was made up of six branches: Inventory Control, Material, Customer Services, Data Processing, Medical Stores, and Retail Stores. Its history was one of impressiveness in both size and service.

The Freight Terminal Division, which was founded in 1965, was the hub of cargo handling operations for all U. S. Naval Support Activity Detachments in the I Corps Tactical Zone. Beginning as a shallow draft operation using the commercial pier on the city side of the Song Han River, it expanded to the present 33-acre Deep Water Pier Complex which has berthing for six deep draft cargo ships.

When the Army assumed the supervisory responsibility of Freight Terminal operations on 15 July 1970, it marked the



final step in the turnover of Naval Support Activity tasks to the U. S. Army.

Every large activity requires a financial manager or comptroller and NSA Da Nang was no exception. This accounting watchdog was the Fiscal Division which was responsible for accounting for more than \$80 million in O&MN funds annually and approximately 20 per cent of the total inventory and cash assets of the Navy Stock Fund; about \$220 million in Fiscal Year 1970.

The Disbursing Division maintained an average of 10,000 pay records and paid both military and civilian employees on a bi-weekly schedule cash amounts of \$2.9 million and \$1.2 million respectively.

Activity Supply Division had the task of providing all personal services to the personnel assigned to NSA Da Nang. It operated the exchanges, laundries, small stores, and food service facilities.

Food Service Department operated 12 messes ashore, four afloat and six mobile vans which served an average of 900,000 meals a month. It also consisted of a bake shop which served some of the finest bake goods in the fleet.

The Purchasing/Contract Division had two very important functions. First, they were in charge of procuring material and services from local, other overseas and CONUS sources. They also administered and monitored many multi-million dollar contracts.

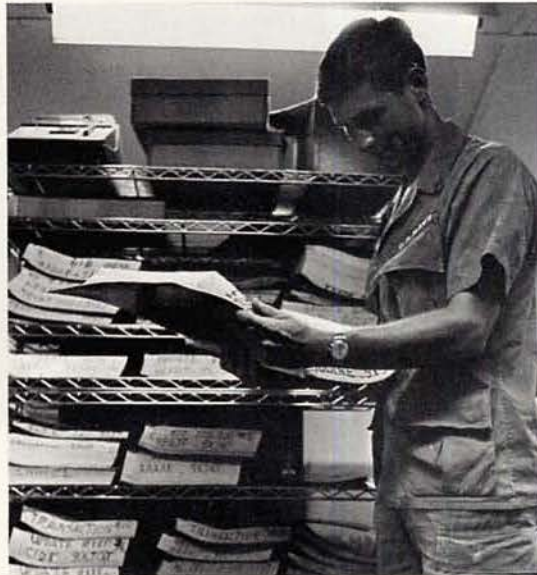
Finally, there was the Planning Division which was responsible for summarizing the inputs from other divisions into meaningful management reports. This division was essential for the effective management of such a vast and far reaching department.

Cdr E. M. Waller
NSF Supply Officer



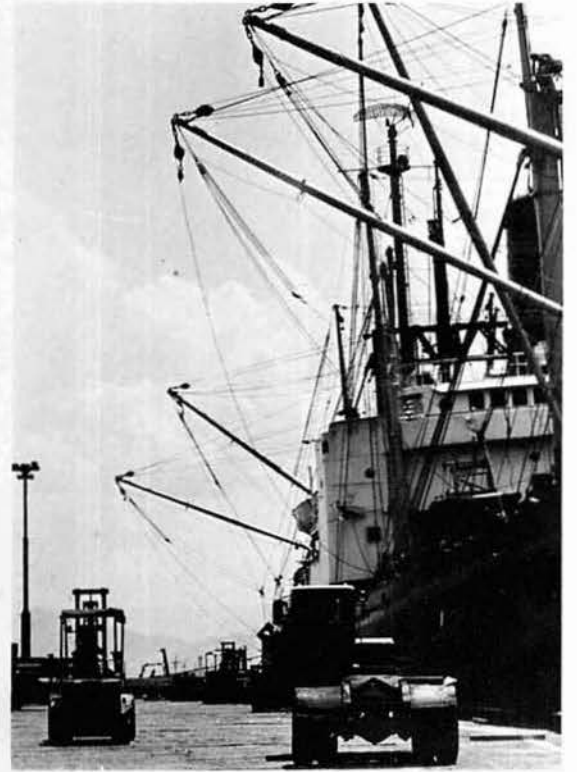
Capt T. J. Allshouse
NSA ACOS for Supply



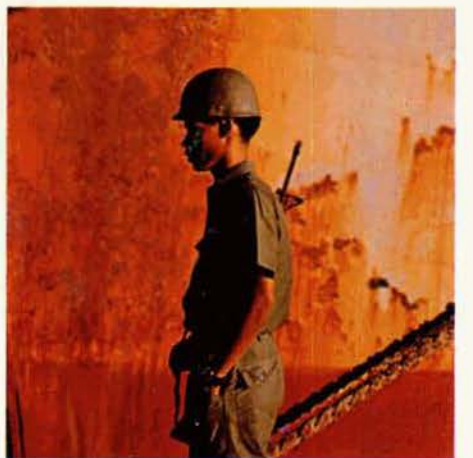


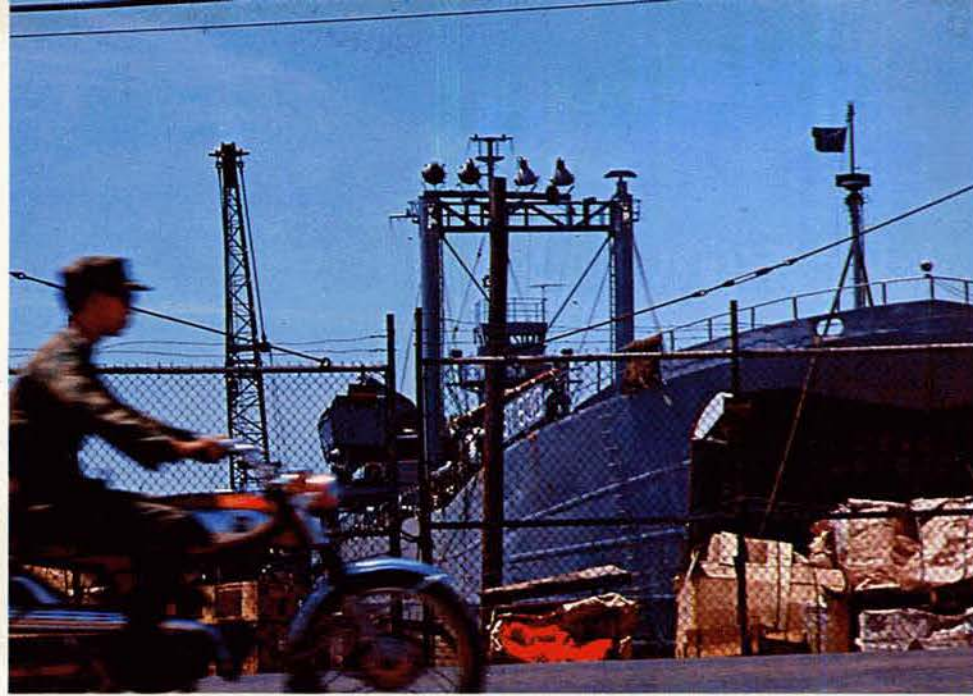
Supply admin



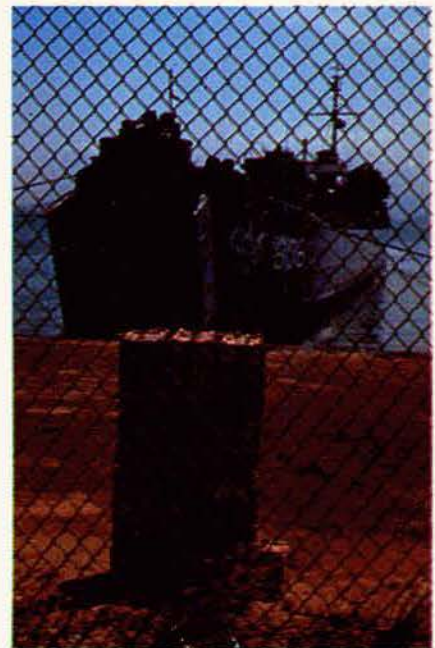


NSA
Deep
Water
Piers





NSA Bridge Ramp

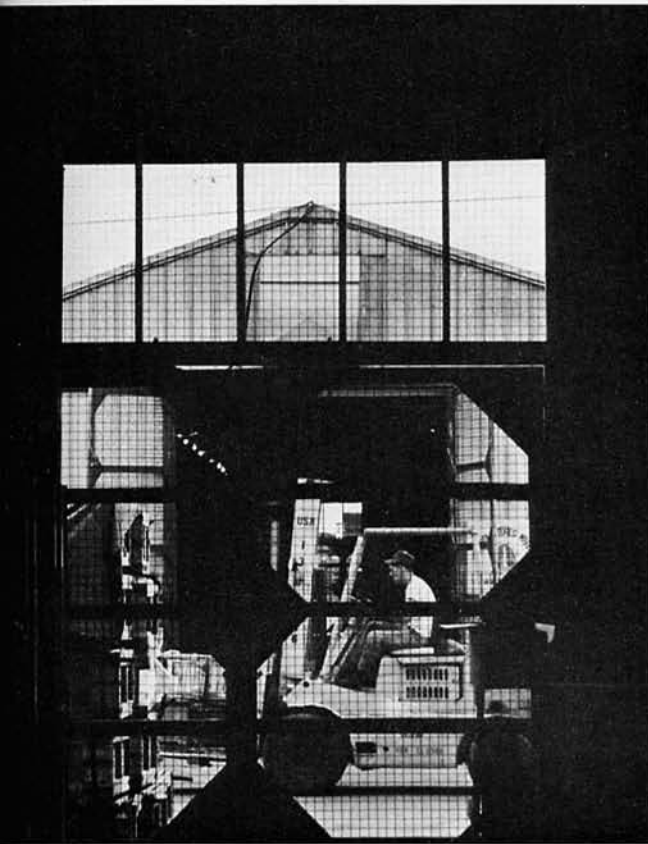


NSA Tien Sha Ramp





NSA Covered Storage

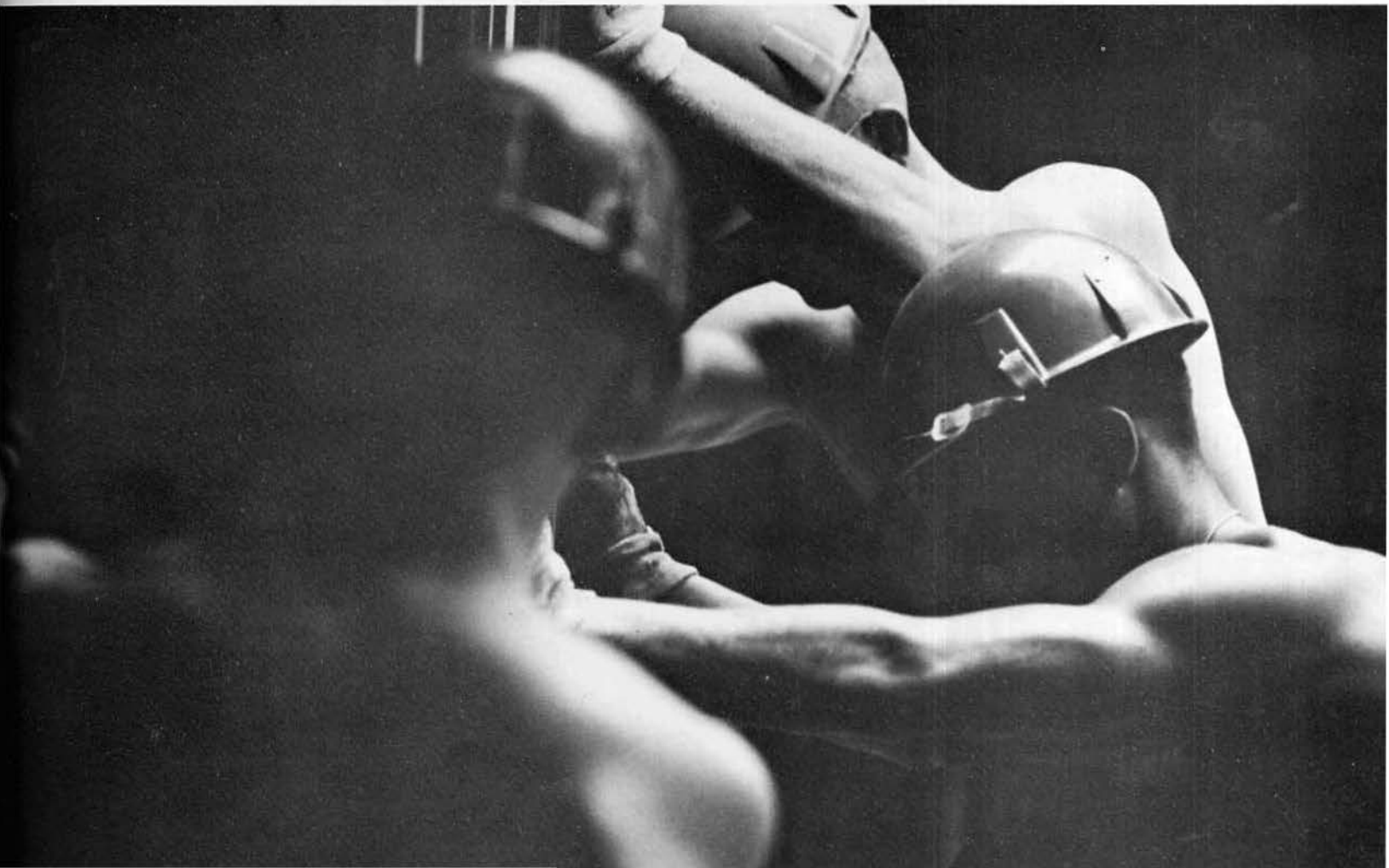
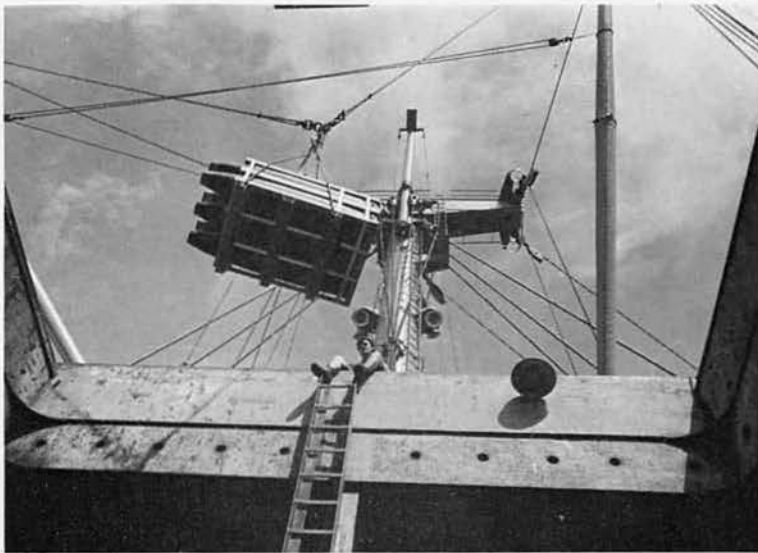




Boat Support



NSA Ammo Stevedores





Exchange/
Activity Supply





Comptroller

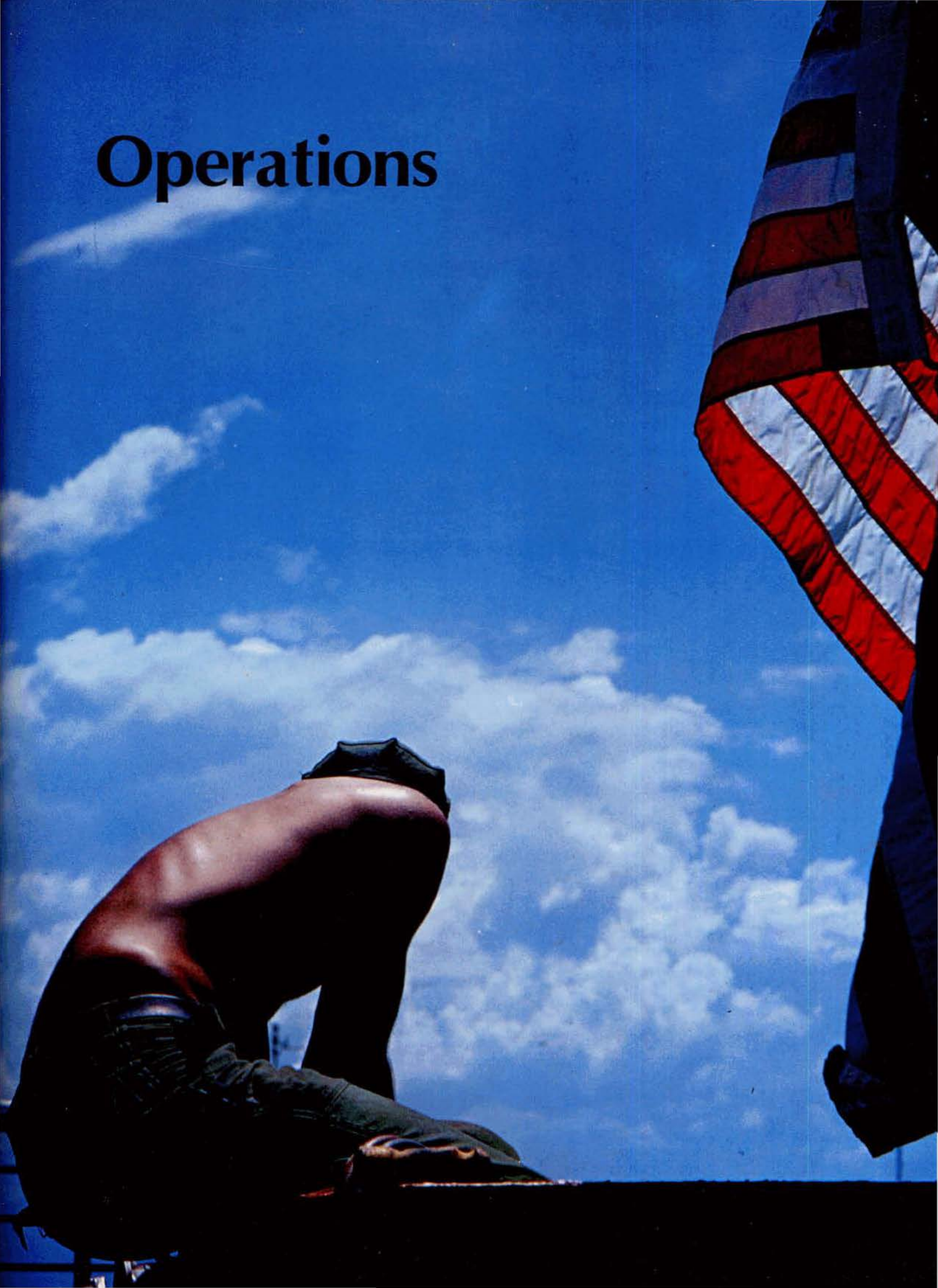




Food Service



Operations





Cdr. N. G. Hayes
NSF Operations Officer



Capt. B. Mussetto
NSA ACOS for Operations

The Operations Department was formed on October 15, 1965 concurrent with the establishment of the U. S. Naval Support Activity, Da Nang. From a modest beginning with only 60 small craft and a handful of men, the department grew to over 3500 USN personnel and Vietnamese and Korean employees. It operated or controlled more than 350 ships and craft and four outlying Naval Support Activity Detachments in support of NSA Da Nang's task of providing military logistic support for all U. S. and free world military assistance forces from the Demilitarized Zone to the southern boundary of Quang Ngai Province (I Corps Tactical Zone).

The Operations Department transported cargo in lightercraft from Da Nang to offload sites at shallow draft ports, beaches and ramps along the coast and up the rivers of I Corps. These deployments were unique because craft not designed for lengthy operations completed thousands of day and night coastal transits, often under extremely hazardous monsoon conditions. Maximum alertness by crews was required in river transits because of mines and the

threat of swimmer-sapper, rocket, mortar and small arms attacks. The Operations Department provided port services both for its own command assets and for fleet and MSTC shipping. This included coordinating ship and craft movements within the major port of Da Nang as well as providing services.

Throughout I Corps, the Operations Department maintained POL fuel lines, conducted salvage and dredging operations, exercised operational control over EOD/UDT teams, and conducted tactical boat operations for amphibious beachings of troops in support of combat operations. Additionally, the Operations Department provided complete coastal meteorological services for I and II Corps, and controlled the command's C-117 airplane for command support and Market Time operations.

In the fall of 1969 the Operations Department turned over to the Vietnamese Navy the first craft (an LCU) under the ACTOV program (Accelerated Turnover of U. S. Navy Assets to the Vietnamese Navy) and by the time NSA Da Nang was disestablished on June 30, 1970, had successfully

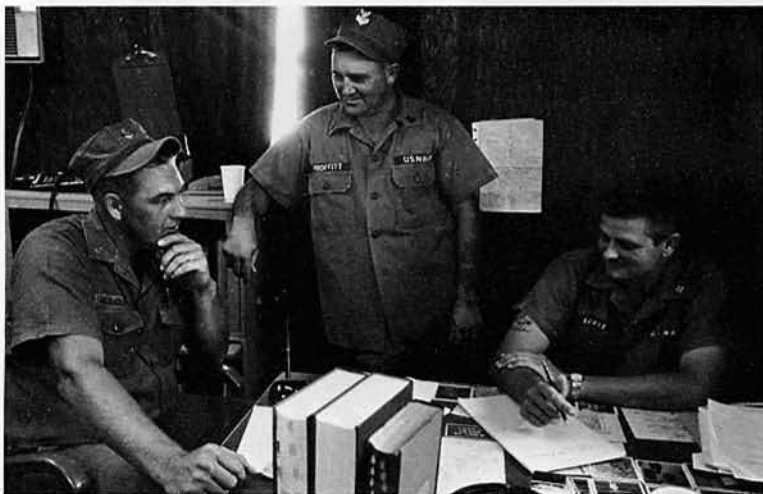
turned over 25 craft in outstanding condition to the Vietnamese Navy.

Periodically, large scale amphibious beachings were made in direct support of Americal Division, First and Third Marines and Second Republic of Korea Marine Brigade to land or retract combat troops on or from exposed enemy beaches. Operations Keystone Eagle, Cardinal and Bluejay, which involved the redeployment of the First and Third Marine Divisions from Vietnam in 1969 and early 1970 under the President's phased reduction in the force program, would have been impossible without the total participation of the Operations Department craft assets.

These operations took place in the face of enemy small arms fire and mines on the Cua Viet and Perfume Rivers, and were conducted during the worst monsoon weather in recent years. Over 3,000 separate sorties by lighterage craft from the outlying detachments to waiting units of the Seventh

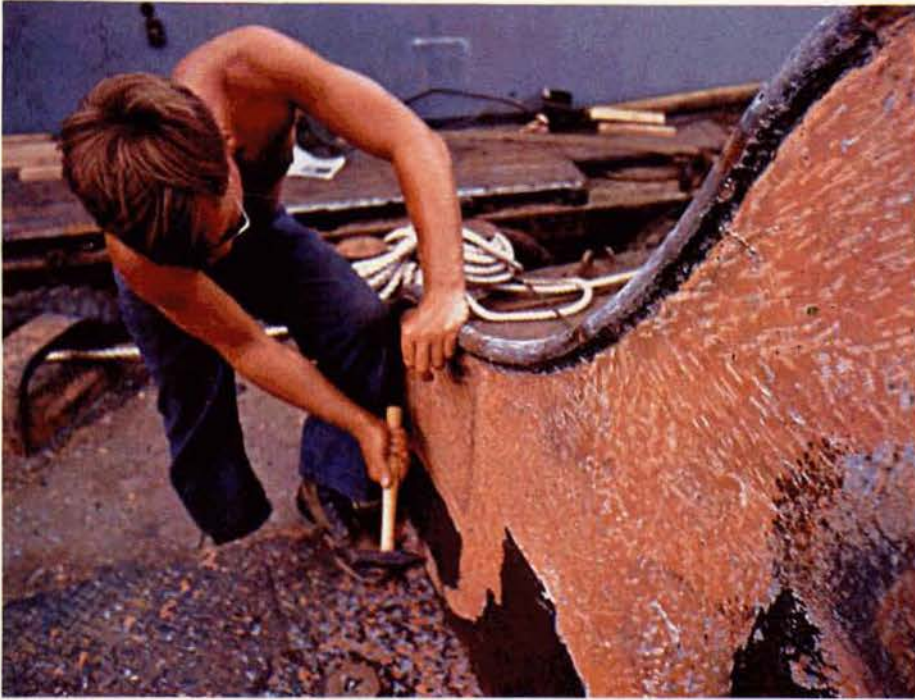
Fleet Amphibious Ready Groups were necessary to successfully complete the mission. The Lighterage Division alone in its four and a half year history suffered more than six per cent of all Navy killed in Vietnam, and seven Silver Stars were awarded to men of this division. Thirty-seven lighterage craft proudly display the Presidential Unit Citation for operations during the 1968 TET offensive, and the division was instrumental in the winning of the Navy Unit Commendation awarded to NSA Da Nang, and all extensions of the period of the award.

During its last year in operation, the NSA Da Nang Operations Department saw many changes. The department grew to its peak size, then phased down and disestablished as it turned over its logistic support responsibilities for I Corps to the U. S. Army on July 1, 1970, and prepared to expand and continue its participation in the ACTOV Program under NSF.

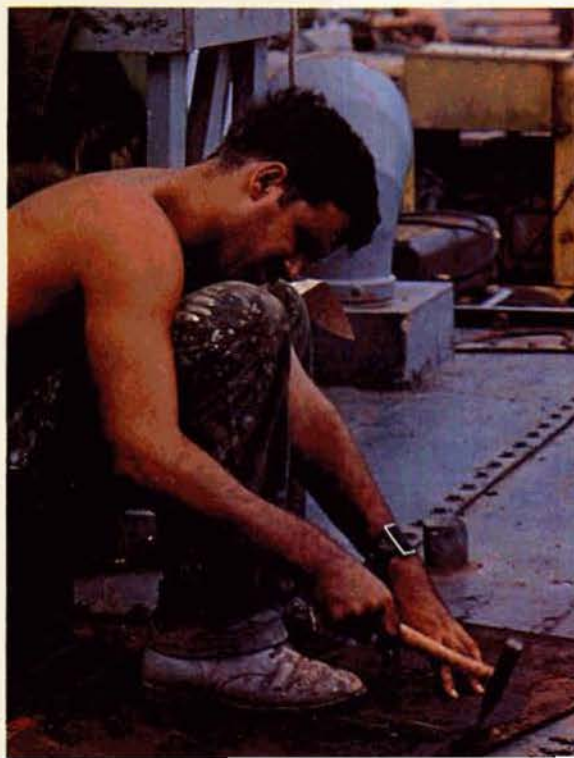


Admin

ACTOV Craft



Before



Preparation



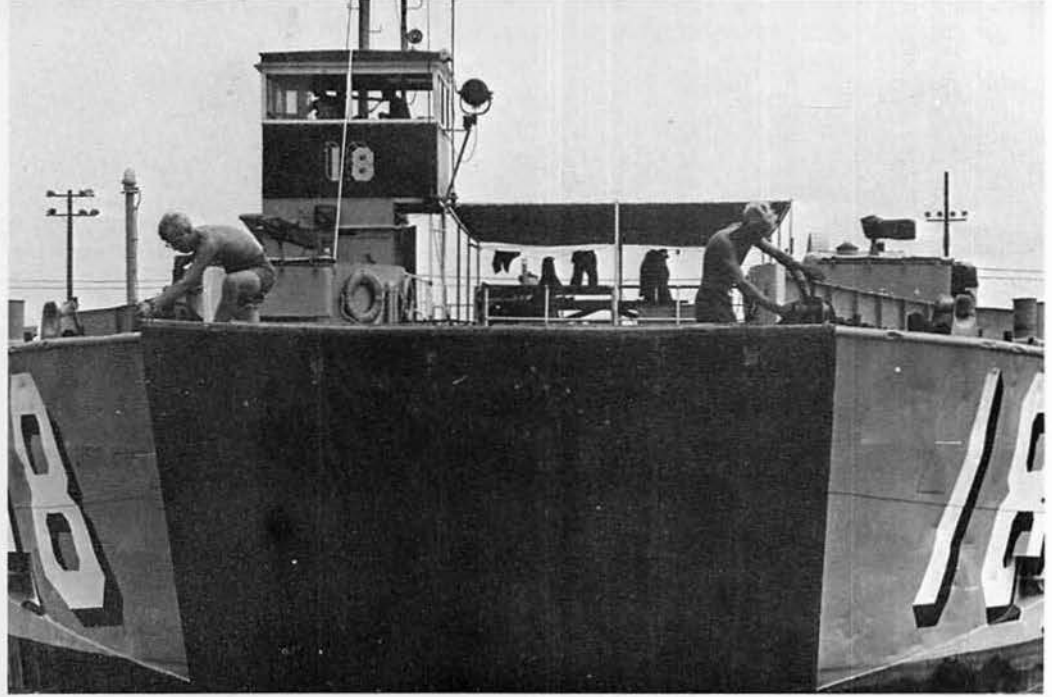
After





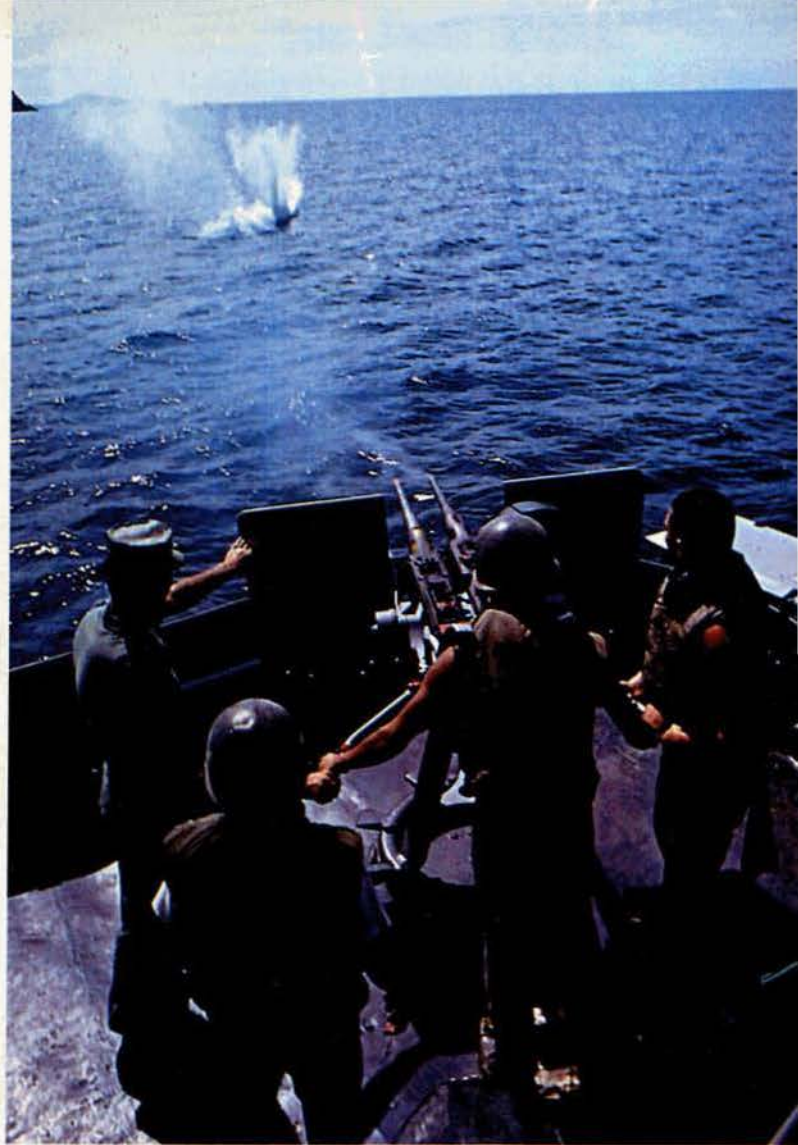
Turnovers



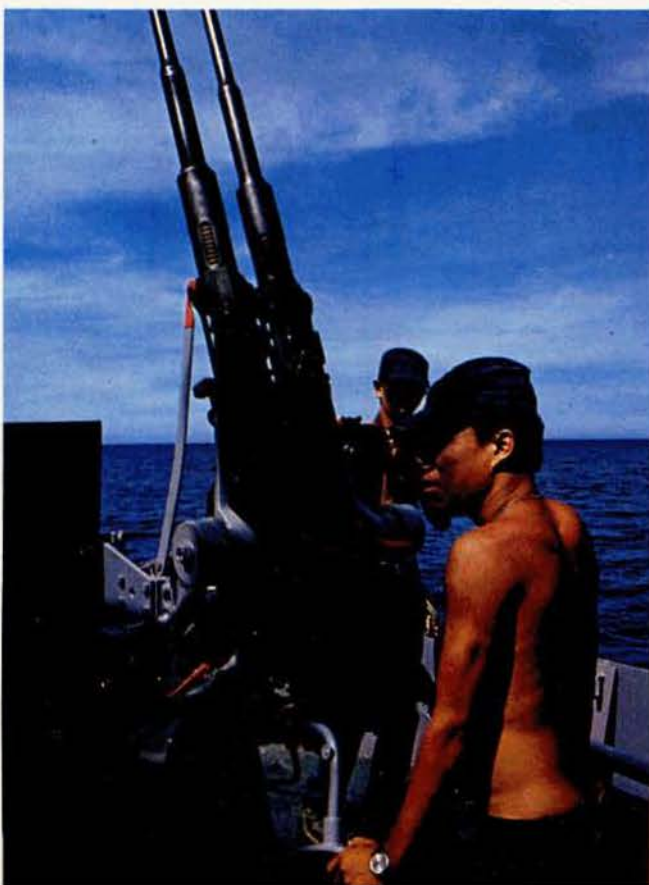


Ops Maintenance





LCU 1493: ACTOV





Training



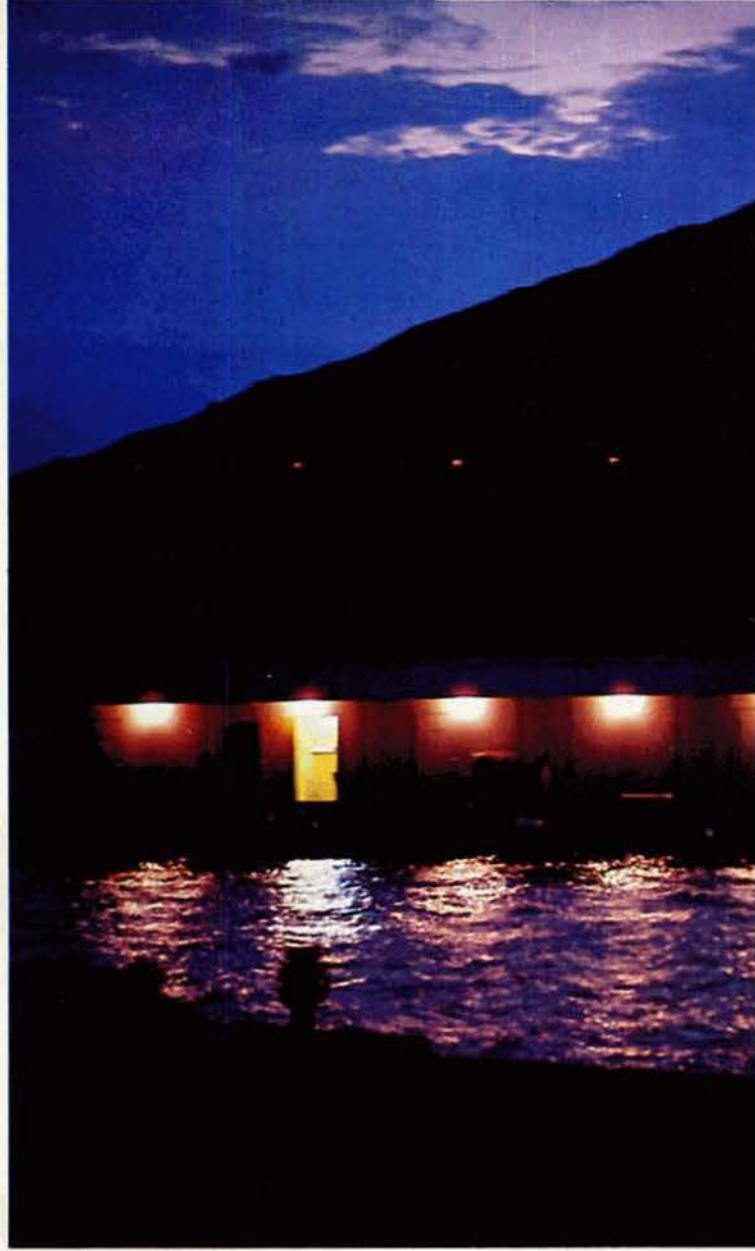


NSA
Harbor
Pilots





Lighterage



Detachments

An integral factor in the success of the Naval Support Activity's widespread operations was the superb performance of its four detachments, ranging from Cua Viet/Dong Ha in the north near the Demilitarized Zone, to Sa Huynh near the southern boundry of I Corps. These detachments handled, coordinated and expedited the flow of critical war materials transshipped from Da Nang, and insured proper distribution of supplies to the U.S. and free world military assistance forces in the field. These detachments were constantly harassed by enemy rocket and mortar attacks, and operated under the constant threat of swimmer-sapper activity. The performance of the detachments was one of the primary reasons the command always lived up to its motto, "They Shall Not Want".



NSAD Sa Huynh

Sa Huynh, located on an island 121 miles southwest of U. S. Naval Support Activity, Da Nang, was the youngest and smallest detachment. On July 27, 1968, 27 Navy personnel arrived at Sa Huynh aboard an LCU to take over the island from the 5th Army Terminal Command of the 264th Transportation Company. By December 1968, the southernmost detachment near the II Corps border had grown to over 90 officers and men. They were tasked with providing the logistical support for the U. S. Army 11th Light Infantry Brigade of the Americal Division. Along with logistical support, NSAD Sa Huynh also transported combat troops and armored elements in support of a coordinated sweep of the Viet Cong-infested Batangan Peninsula south of Chu Lai. The Sa Huynh detachment was repeatedly taken under fire by rockets, mortars and small arms, but was still able to transship 5,000 tons of cargo and 400,000 gallons

of fuel per month to Army field units. Lieutenant James Keller, the last officer in charge, and his 90 men phased out the detachment at Sa Huynh on February 15, 1970.



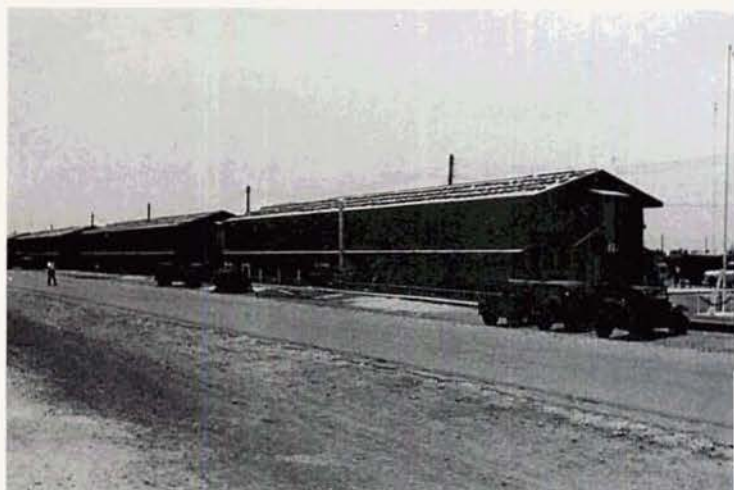
NSFD Chu Lai

The U. S. Naval Support Activity Detachment at Chu Lai was established in February 1966. NSAD Chu Lai, once the largest detachment, was located in southern I Corps 60 miles south of Da Nang and provided outstanding support through its final staging area in the supply chain for approximately 30,000 troops, primarily from the Americal Division.

Small craft assigned to NSAD Chu Lai participated in numerous tactical insertion and extraction operations over enemy beaches and were also used for weekly MEDCAP and DENTCAP programs.

NSAD Chu Lai was turned over to the U. S. Army's 57th Transportation Command by Lieutenant Commander Wallace R. Hunter, on June 1, 1970, as part of the Navy turnover of responsibility for military logistic support for I Corps to the U. S. Army.

A small portion of the base was retained by the Navy to be a detachment of the U. S. Naval Support Facility, Da Nang after July 1, 1970 to provide an ACTOVLOG training site for the Vietnamese Navy.





NSAD Phu Bai

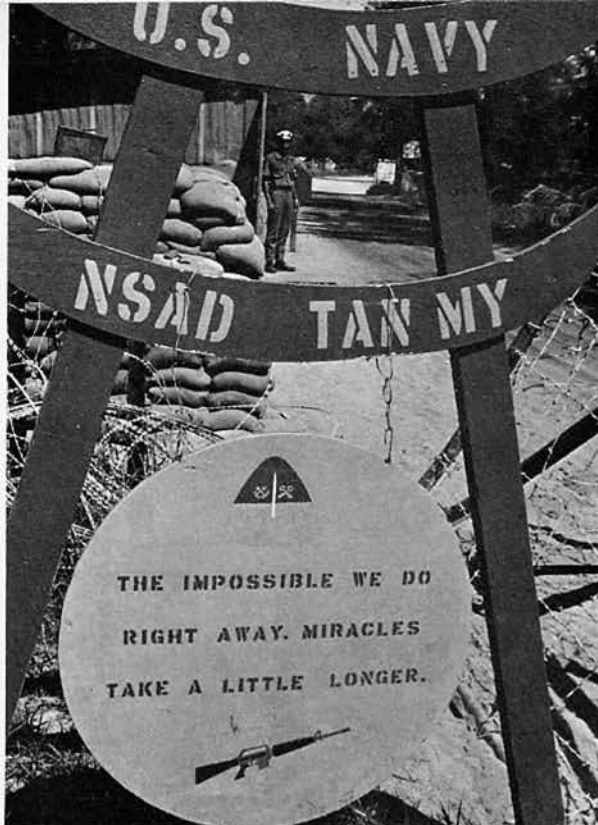


Prior to being disestablished on April 10, 1970, the former NSA detachment at Phu Bai had the distinction of being the only detachment having public works support as its primary mission.

It served as an extension of the Public Works Department in Da Nang and once provided support for non-tactical Army, Marine, Navy and Air Force units.

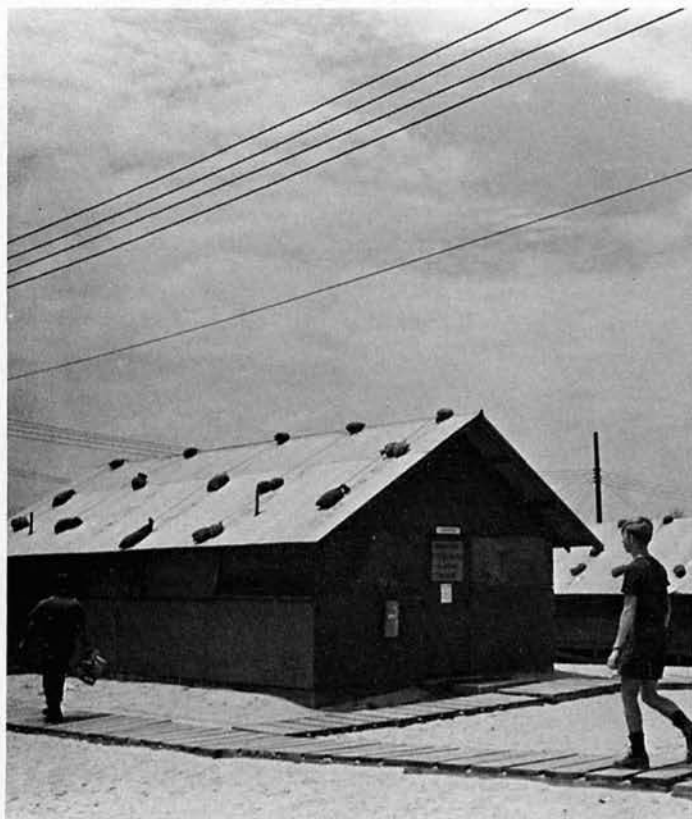
The detachment was located eight miles southeast of the ancient imperial city of Hue and was appropriately tagged the "Dustbowl."





The U. S. Naval Support Activity Detachment Tan My/Hue, located 60 miles north of Da Nang, provided the final staging area for supplies to central I Corps. It was established in May 1966. Despite its vulnerability to enemy interdiction efforts, NSAD Tan My's support of the 30,000 combat

NSAD Tan My/



troops in central I Corps was continually accomplished with dispatch.

Located in Tan My Cove on the Perfume River, the detachment had a daily throughput average of about 1,581 tons of cargo and 164,000 gallons of petroleum products. Tan My had facilities to work four LSTs, and three LCUs simultaneously. There was a POL site with storage capabilities for six million gallons of fuel.

Cargo operations involved the movement of supplies by LCUs and LCMs from Tan My ramp up the Perfume River to Hue Ramp, some five miles inland. The cargo was then staged for further transportation by means of Army vehicles to other points in I Corps. After four years of outstanding service from its 12 officers and 500 men, Lieutenant Commander Bill Perry, the last officer in charge, turned the detachment at Tan My/Hue over to USARV 863rd Transportation Command on March 15, 1970.



Hue





NSF PBR Mobile Base One

The PBR Mobile Base One, located in Tan My's cove about 50 miles north of Da Nang, is a floating base capable of performing routine maintenance and complete overhaul support for the river patrol boats that operate on the Perfume River.

The base is comprised of self-contained barges and its mission is to support the Vietnamese Navy's River Patrol Group 60. In this capacity, they not only service the boats that arrive for repair, but also are responsible for advising the Vietnamese Navy and training them in boat maintenance and repair.

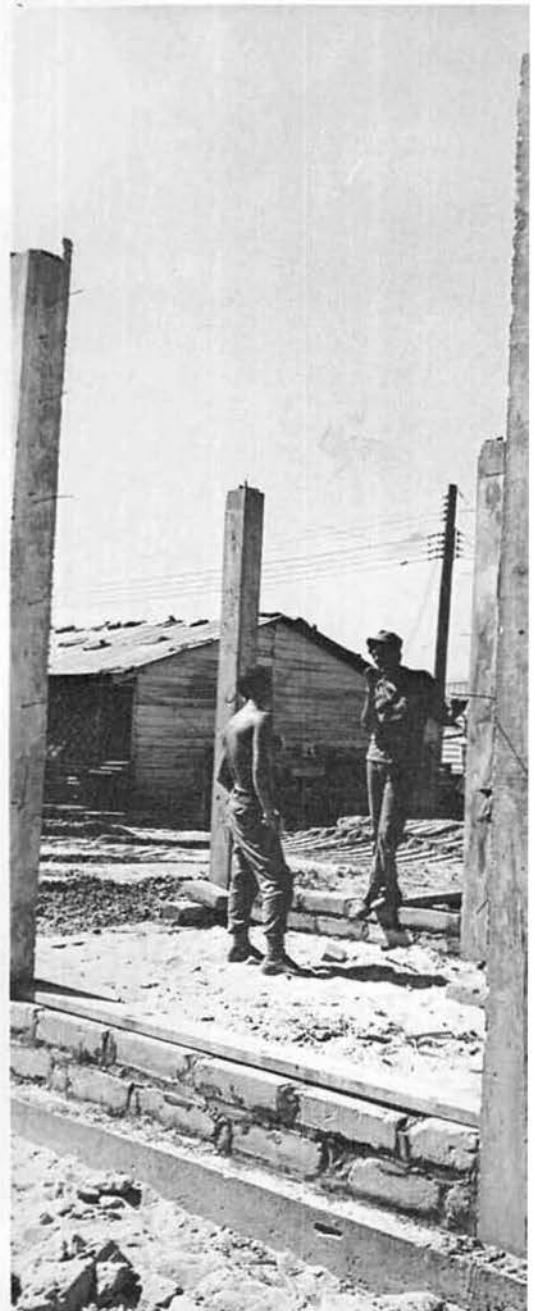
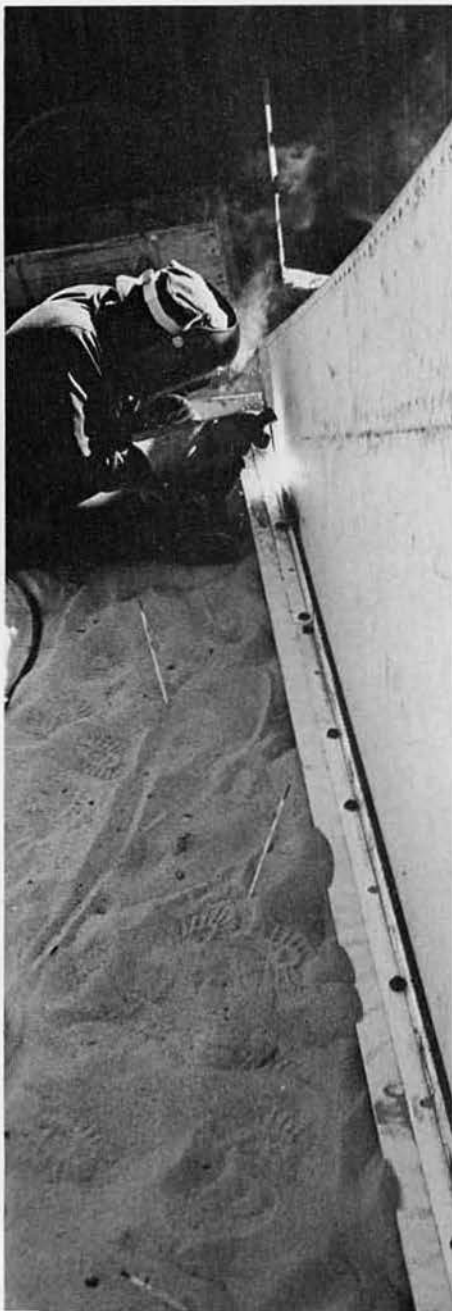
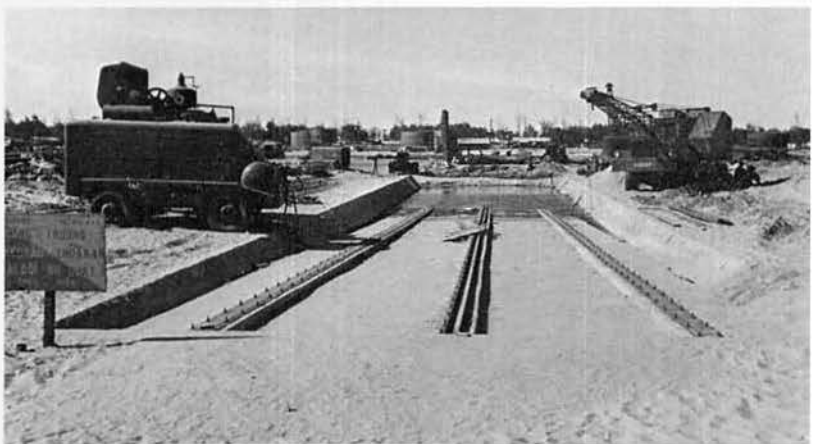


NSFD Thuan An

Eight miles east of the Imperial Capital City of Hue, the detachment at Thuan An is undergoing changes directly resulting from the ACTOV program. The small encampment serves as a junk base for the Vietnamese Navy, but is being co-manned with U. S. sailors to make it an intermediate repair base.

The joint US-VN base will have the mission of maintenance and repair of river patrol boats and junks at the intermediate level. Boats and junks that require major overhaul will be sent to Da Nang.

Thuan An is unique in that it began as a Vietnamese base, became a joint operation so that the VNN could be trained to perform maintenance on their boats, and will be turned back over to the Vietnamese.



NSAD Cua Viet before disestablishment



After



The U.S. Naval Support Activity Detachment at Cua Viet/Dong Ha consisted of two cantonments, one at Cua Viet, 80 miles from Da Nang, and the other at Dong Ha, seven and one half miles up the Cua Viet River from Cua Viet.

The ramps at these cantonments provided the final staging areas for transshipment of all classes of supplies to the U.S. and free world military assistance forces in northern I Corps Tactical Zone. Since it was first formed in July 1966, this northernmost

NSAD Cua Viet/

detachment was constantly under the threat of enemy rocket and mortar attacks because of its proximity to the Demilitarized Zone. During its last year alone, 90 known incoming rounds hit Cua Viet causing varying degrees of damage. Typhoon DORIS struck in September 1969, and damaged or destroyed 70 percent of NSAD Cua Viet/Dong Ha—but through hard work and determination the detachment was fully operational and ready to move cargo in one day.





Dong Ha

The Cua Viet River was heavily mined by the enemy, with 50 mining incidents in the last year alone. In October 1969 the YOG 76 was sunk by swimmer-sappers and, although recovered, was damaged so heavily that she was stricken from Navy records. In February 1970 LCM 6-32 struck a mine and sunk, resulting in three Army passengers killed. Small craft from other activities were also damaged or destroyed by mines or small arms fire along the river throughout its use as a logistic line of communication.

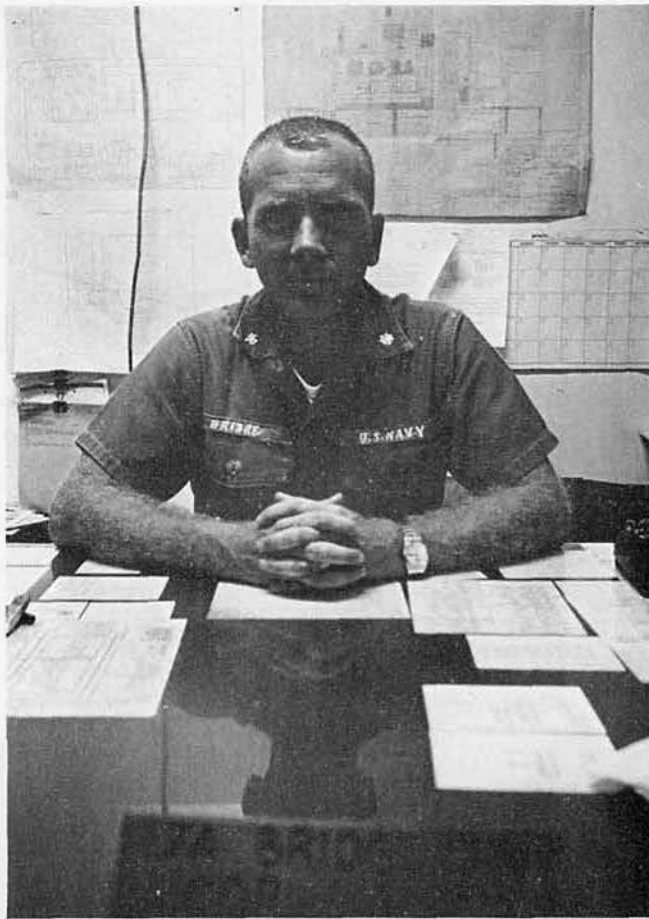


Operating under hazardous conditions, the detachment achieved a daily cargo throughput of 150 tons and delivery of 124,000 gallons of fuel to provide the necessary support for all forces in northern I Corps. Lieutenant Commander Walker Nicholson, last officer in charge, phased out the detachment on February 15, 1970.

The perimeter of NSAD Dong Ha was only eight miles from the DMZ which is on the horizon to the right.

Repair





Cdr J. A. Bridge, Jr
NSF Repair Officer

Providing the maintenance and logistic support of the 400 re-supply and various other types of riverine and coastal patrol craft, the Small Craft Repair Facility (SCRF) has an integrated work force of 16 officers and 500 U. S. enlisted men, plus 70 Korean civilian specialists and 300 Vietnamese civilians. Working side by side 24 hours a day, these men not only share technical knowledge, but also gain an insight into each other's culture.

In 1966 SCRF was operating primarily from the YR-70, and because of physical limitations, repairs were limited to emergencies. In late 1967 and early 1968, SCRF moved to its present location on the sandy shores of the Da Nang Harbor. With added shop space and an increase in personnel, SCRF expanded its scope of operations to include organized craft maintenance and repair. Today major overhauls are conducted on all craft ranging from Coast Guard Cutters (WPBs) to Boston Whaler Skimmers.

The Machinery Repair Division is responsi-

ble for the mechanical repair, maintenance and overhaul of all craft. Typical examples of the scope of work performed are illustrated by yearly averages in which the machinery technicians overhaul and install an average of 500 engines, 100 LCM-8 transmissions and 12,000 diesel fuel injectors.

The Electrical Repair Division repairs and overhauls electrical systems/equipment on all craft assigned to NSF Da Nang. In addition, numerous repairs are undertaken on fleet units and MSTs operated ships. In the course of a year, electricians and interior communication electricians (IC) process over 3,000 work requests for services, accomplishing jobs on motors, generators, controllers, lighting, alarm circuits, gyro compasses, automatic steering and RPM indicator systems. In addition, the IC personnel have repaired movie projectors, meter and test equipment. The motor rewind work center rewound countless pieces of equipment ranging from small coils to 150 KW generators.

The Hull Repair Division, consisting of the Shipfitter Shop and Carpenter Shop, performs structural repair work on metal, wooden and plastic hulls on all the small craft in the I Corps area, and also renders assistance to U. S. Naval and MSTs vessels in the accomplishment of emergency repairs. The shipfitters accomplish repairs to small craft including metallic cutting and burning, fabrication and replacement of damaged or deteriorated sheet and heavy gauge metal structures, oxygen-acetylene and electric welding to both ferrous and non-ferrous metals. Shop personnel use various types of metal shaping equipment in the accomplishment of these repairs. Some of the larger metal working tools include metal shears, cornice brakes, turret punches, power band saws, and bending rolls.

The Carpenters perform hull repairs to damaged or deteriorated non-metallic (wood, fiberglass, plastic, etc.) surfaces of small craft and fabricate shelving, bins, shipping crates and other types of wooden containers. They also provide the nucleus of damage control and fire fighting teams for the repair facility. The Carpenter Shop assists other shops in accomplishing small craft repairs by providing rigger services to move heavy

equipment and painters for chipping, sandblasting and painting services.

The Floating Drydock (AFDL-23) is the drydocking facility at the Small Craft Repair Facility. The AFDL-23 is a 1900-ton trough dock built in 1944. The AFDL will accommodate vessels which do not exceed 1900 tons in displacement and 288 feet in length 45 feet in breadth. The purpose of the AFDL is to drydock craft as necessary to repair damage to underwater hulls, change rudders, shafts, and screws, and provide preventive underwater maintenance on designated craft. The AFDL services over 40 craft per month.

During the past year the AFDL-23 has docked 379 craft for a total of 54,229 dead weight tons. While the largest craft docked has been a 850 ton yard oiler the drydock can handle up to 1,900 tons (the size of a destroyer escort).

The activities of the SCRF Divers are as varied as they are interesting. Their primary job is to perform routine underwater maintenance and repair to the various types of small craft operating throughout I Corps Tactical Zone. Additionally, they provide diving services to fleet units, effect underwater repairs on POL lines and perform salvage work. SCRF divers also participated in two major salvage jobs during the past year—the clearance of the VNMV Phong Chau near Da Nang and the salvage of the YOG-76 near the Cua Viet.

Supporting the SCRF work force is the Administrative section. In addition to maintaining records and handling a myriad of paper work, it maintains messing and living facilities for over 50 per cent of the work force and two sick bays for initial treatment of accidents.

The primary mission of SCRF in the NSF organization is to provide vital training to Vietnamese Navy officers and enlisted men as part of the Accelerated Turnover to Vietnamese (ACTOV) Program. This training will provide the self-sufficiency to the Vietnamese Navy which is required to maintain the craft they will use to protect their homeland from Communist aggression. One hundred twenty trainees are presently on board receiving training in management techniques and in all the basic skills performed at SCRF.



Admin

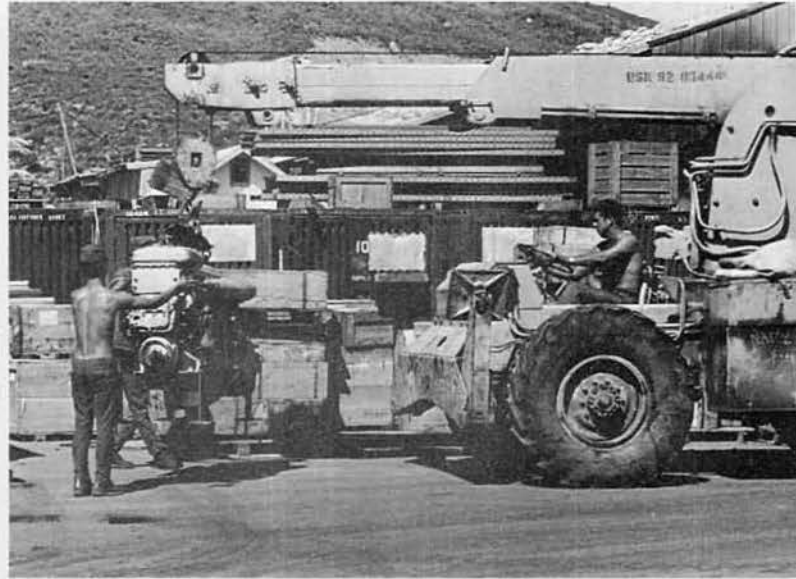




SCRF Complex







Engine Repair

Electrical Repair



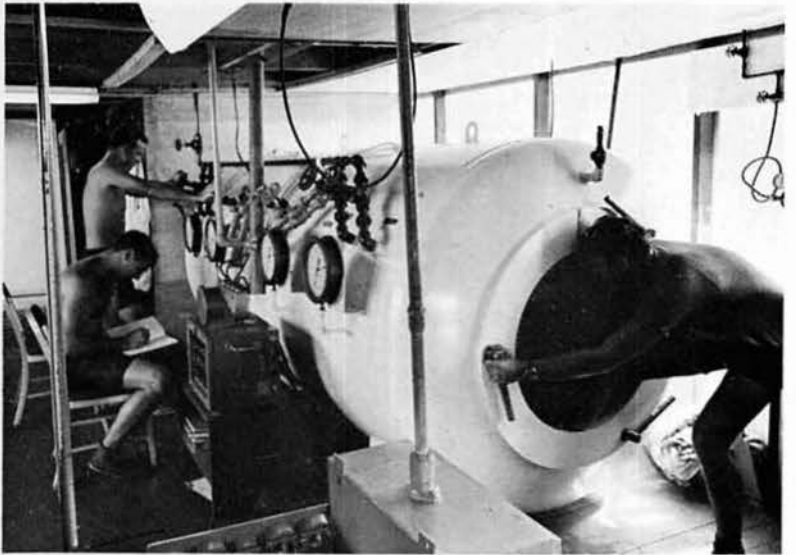


Shipfitters

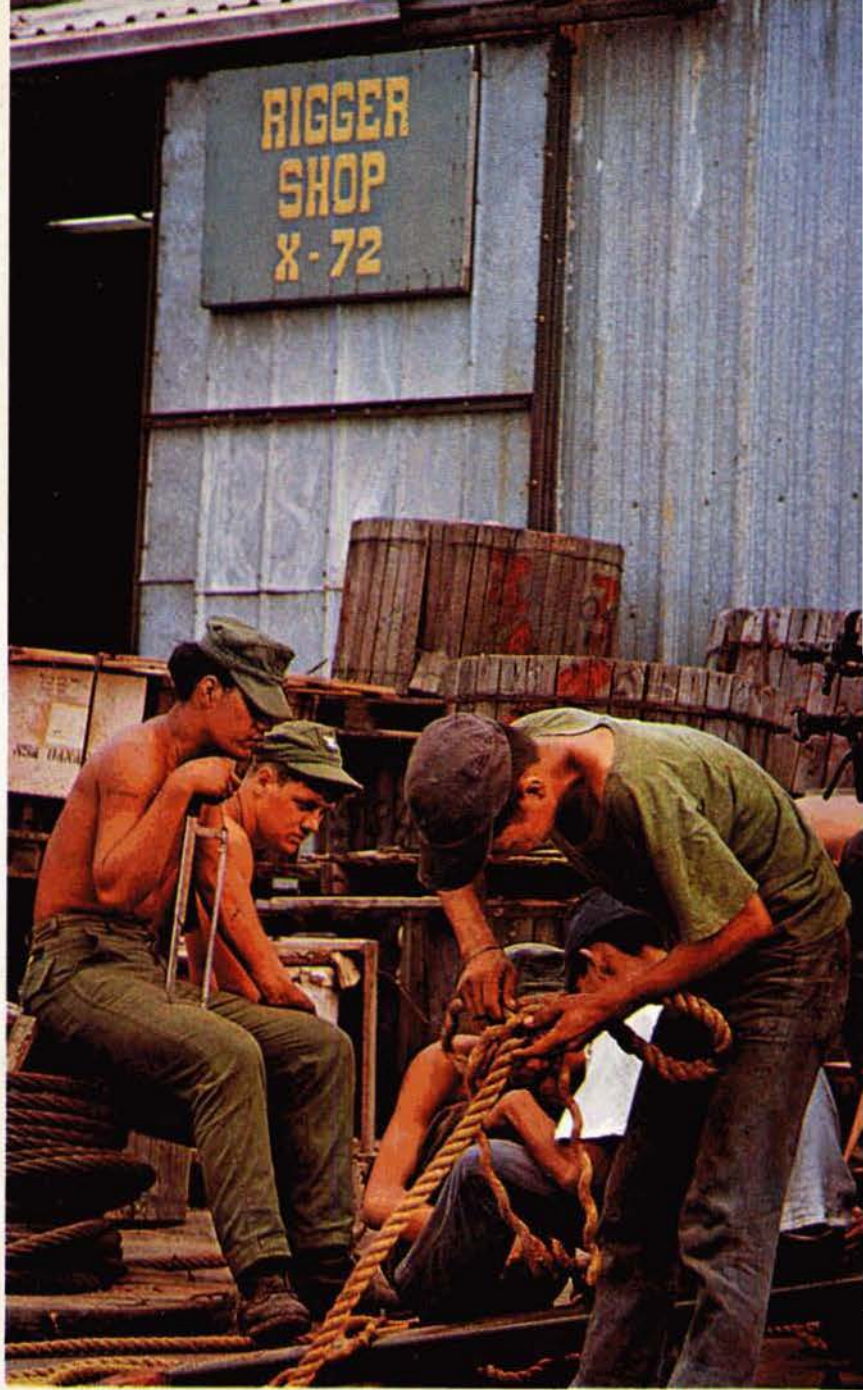




Divers

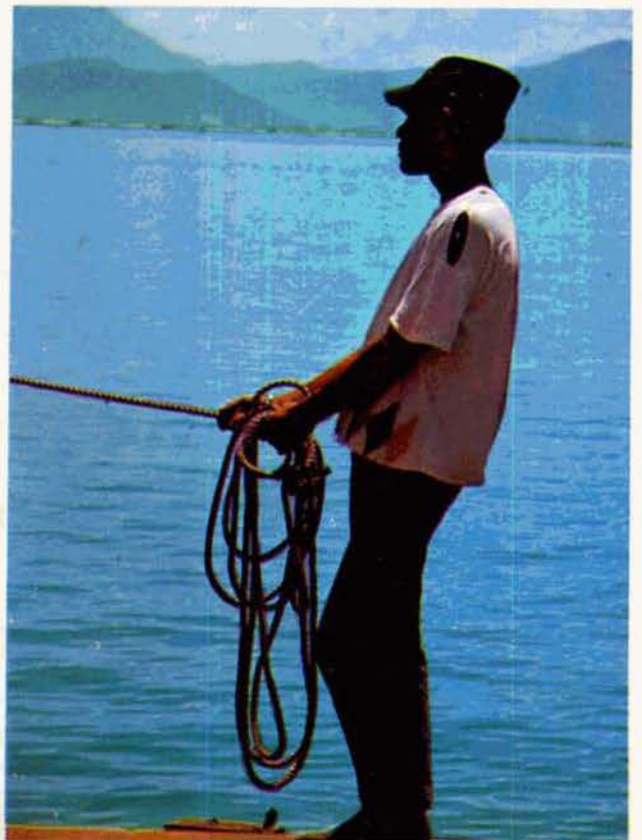
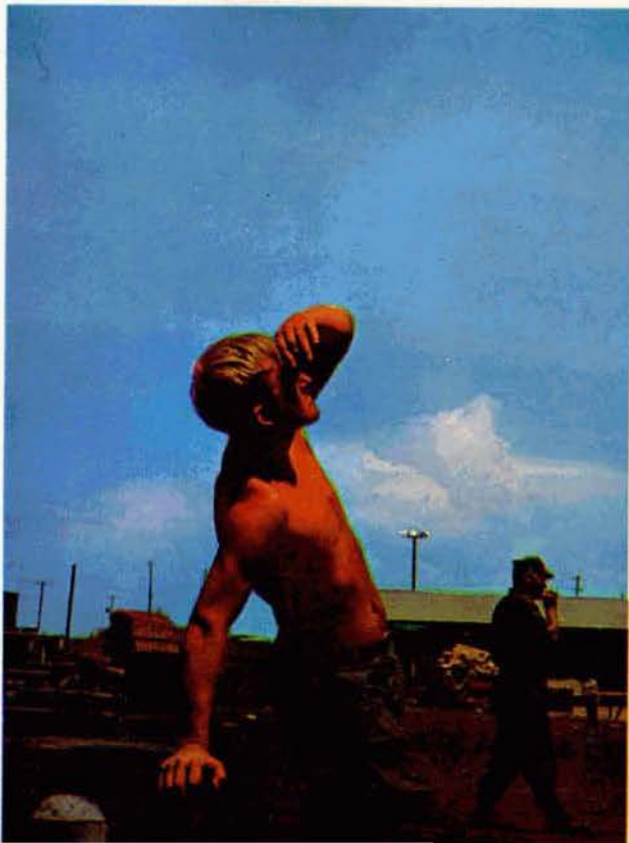


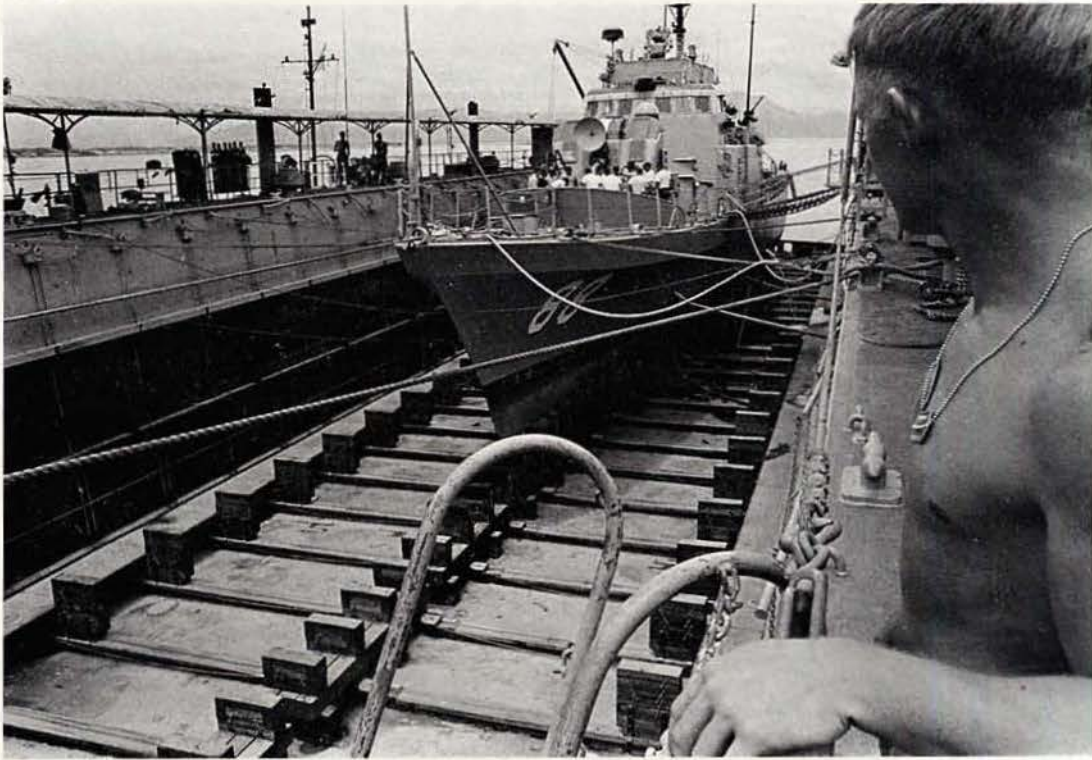
Riggers





Docking





Dry Docking



Carpenters





ACTOV Training



Gallery

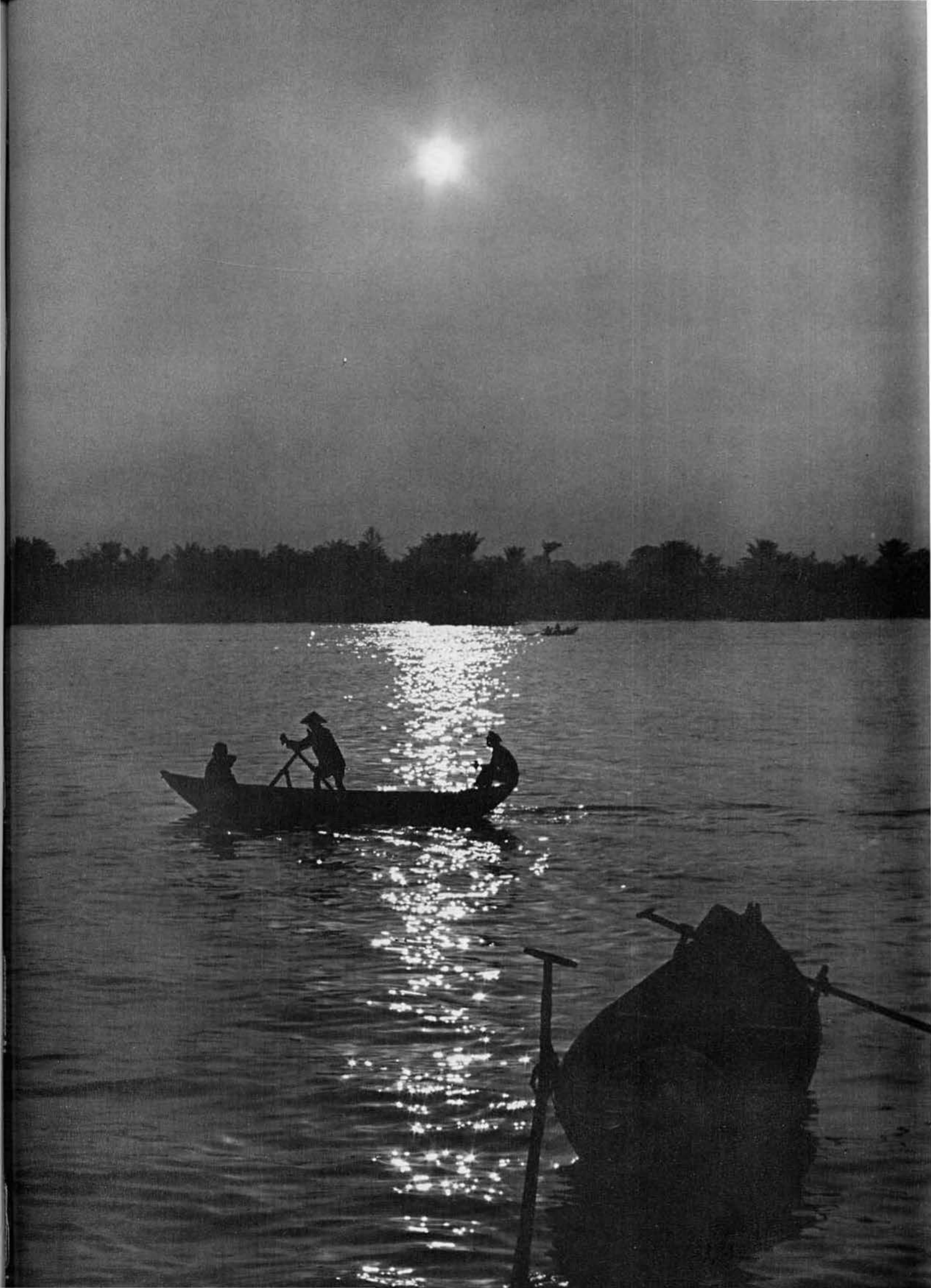


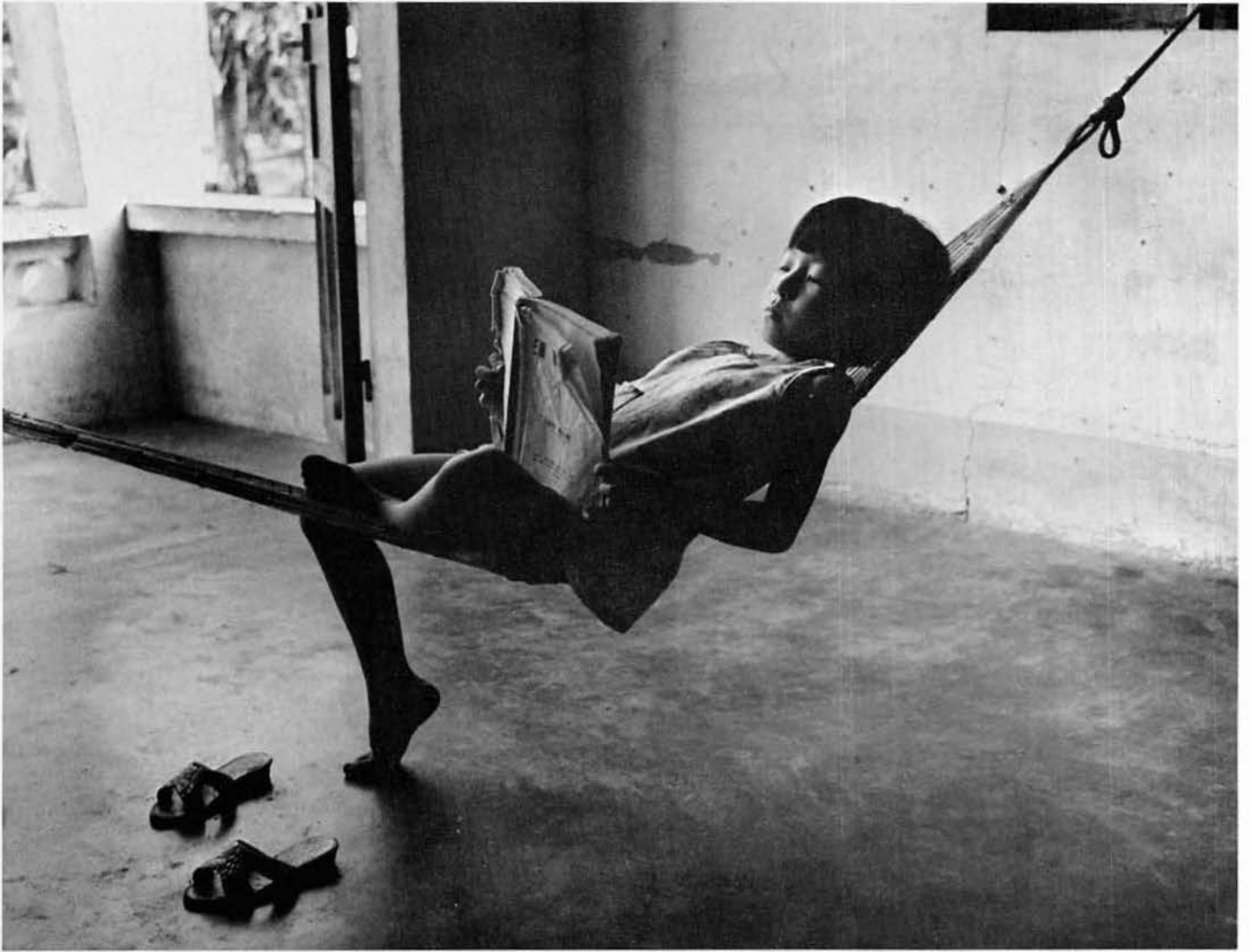
GALLERY tries to capture the unchanging changes that is the land and people of Viet Nam. The spectacle of the sun on the water or the innocent unconcern on a young girl's face are transitory and will change. Yet it is as unchanging as the cycles of the moon that it will appear again, and change again. These pictures, and the two page section on Hue, attempt to plumb the beauty of a country cloaked in war. A beauty the war will not change.



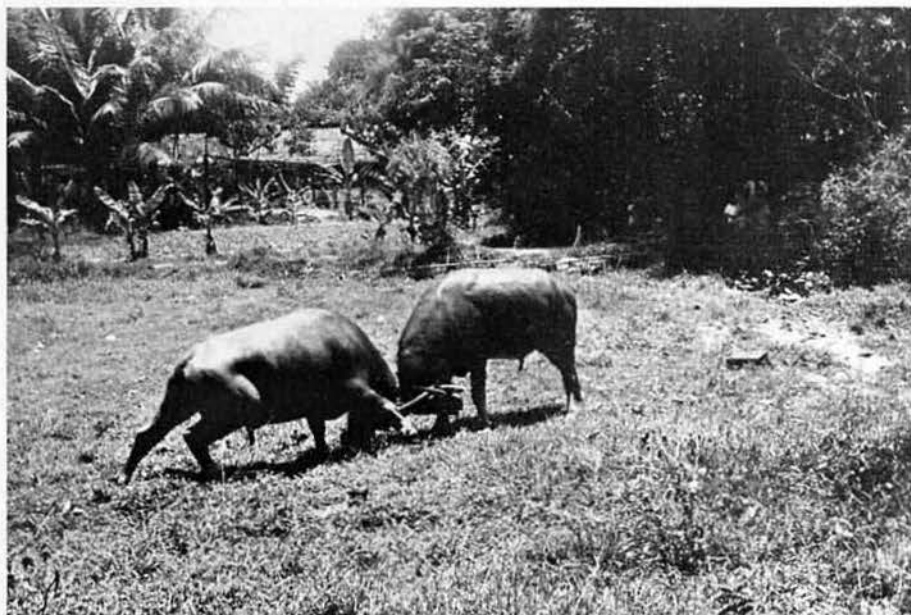






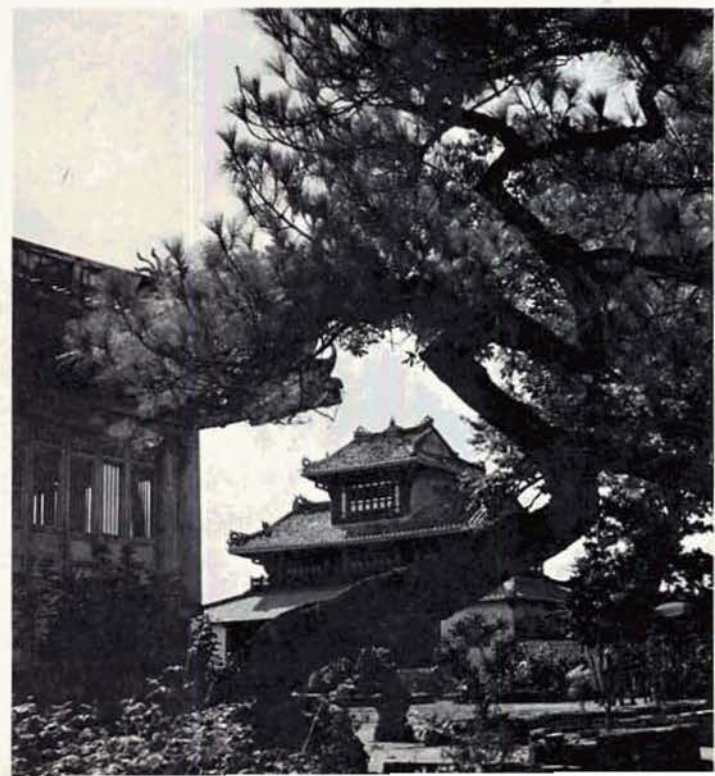
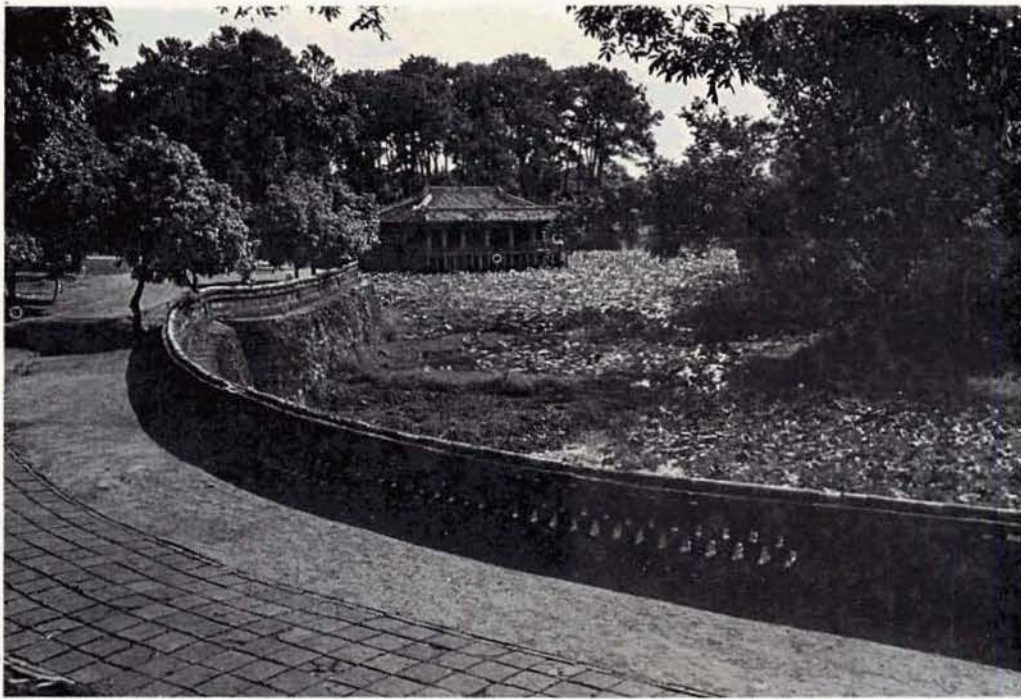








The Imperial City of Hue





To the people of Viet Nam the Imperial City of Hue and the Citadel are testimony to the heritage and culture left by their ancestors. To the Western eye, the grounds and buildings represent the serenity and venerable repose of Oriental architecture. The monuments to dead dynasties stand landscaped and peaceful in a struggling country at war and exude the beauty of souls at rest. Though once ravaged by the war in the 1968 TET Offensive, the buildings seem to forget, except for the scars of combat on their facades. They have outlived the foibles of men before and can do so again. Few Da Nang Navymen have had the opportunity to tour the ancient grounds because of the necessary restrictions of the war. But those who have will remember this cultural landmark of Viet Nam for its beauty and dignity.









Before acknowledging the efforts of persons who contributed to the production of this book, I would like to offer a brief apologia for the format of "CHANGES." As the title implies, changes exemplify the period which this book tries to cover. Personnel were transferred, short-toured, shifted to new responsibilities within the command, in other words, the personnel scene changed the complexion of NSA/NSF. To try keep up with these changes and picture everyone would have been near impossible. More important to the command, however, was the job that was being done by these men, whether supporting troops in I Corps or assisting in the Vietnamization program. This is where the story of NSA/NSF lies. And this what we tried to capture. Now, to the acknowledgements. I would like to thank first those who helped get the project off the ground. Persons like Jim Barrett who did the broken-field blocking when the idea for a book was in its infancy, and Waring Partridge who contributed his vast cruisebook knowledge to the entire effort. I'd also like to thank the Department Cruisebook Representatives who did the most essential job of selling the book during the crucial advance sales period. And Steve Van Voorhis, Cruisebook Sales Officer, whose efforts simplified the complicated accounting of sales receipts and cruisebook dissemination. Although the help of these persons is not readily apparent, it was indispensable to the book's production all the same.

On the production side, I would like to thank the Photo Lab for putting up with the work overload that the making of a cruisebook always entails. Specifically, I thank Steve Rock for letting me use my truck to cart cruisebook photographers to their assignments; Mike Tally and Lenox McLendon for the Photos they contributed; Mr. Hoang Van Minh, Photo Lab Technician, who is the number one darkroom man in Vietnam and an excellent photographer in his own right, as the pictures in the Gallery section (two-thirds of which are his) will attest; and last but not least, Herrick Donhauser, who took the majority of the pictures used in the book and accompanied me to Tokyo to assist in the tedious layout stage of the book. His fine photographs are another reason the book's format is that of a picture album. Also on the production side, I wish to thank Jim Dewater who both wrote some text and edited many of the department inputs for the book.

Finally, my thanks go to the gentlemen of Tosho Printing Company, Ltd., of Tokyo: Mr. Maruyama, Mr. Yamamoto, Mr. Kawasaki, and Mr. Yasuda. Their tact, understanding, and sense of humor made producing this book a real joy.

Acknowledgements

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