U.S. NAVAL FORCES
VIETNAM

MONTHLY HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT
APRIL 1967

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MONTHLY HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT

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FOREWORD

In April there were tangible indications that the presence of U.S. and Vietnamese ground troops in the Kung Sat Special Zone was affecting the Viet Cong's ability to attack ships and craft in the main channel to Saigon. During the month there was one major attack against shipping in the Long Tau River.

The U.S. troops were elements of the Army's NINTH Infantry Division, supported by units of the Riverine Assault Force. Although contact with enemy forces was light, the troops found and destroyed numerous weapons caches, some of which contained a substantial number of water mines.

In the Mekong Delta, the lower Bassac River was the scene of numerous major interdictions of enemy movements by units of Operation GAME WARDEN. Elsewhere, several reconnaissance missions conducted by U.S. Navy SEALs led to successful attacks against Viet Cong positions.

Along the coastline, the improved weather conditions occasioned by the demise of the Northeast Monsoon season enabled units of Operation MARKET TIME to record the highest monthly total of detections since August 1966—82,400. Over two-thirds of the craft detected were inspected or boarded.

In I Corps the good weather, the surge in the tempo of combat operations, and the maximum use of manpower and equipment led the Naval Support Activity, Danang to surpass all previous levels in processing cargo. Simultaneously, construction work by the Seabees...
also proceeded at an accelerated pace, particularly in the building of combat-support facilities and lines of communications.

Meanwhile the Vietnamese Navy continued to display increasing aggressiveness in carrying out various tasks. Especially noteworthy in April was the VNN's performance in conducting gunfire missions in support of ground operations. In addition, meaningful results were beginning to emerge from the VNN's trend toward independent, intensive and well-coordinated civic action projects. Although the achievements were ostensibly modest, there were encouraging signs that the successes were becoming self-generating.

There were two major command changes during the month. On 21 April Captain Burns W. SPORE, USN, relieved Captain Herbert T. KING, USN, as Commander U.S. Naval Support Activity, Saigon.

On 27 April Rear Admiral Kenneth L. VETH, USN, relieved Rear Admiral Norvell G. WARD, USN, as Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Vietnam and Chief, Naval Advisory Group, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. The change of command took place on board USS GARRETT COUNTY (LST 786) in Saigon's harbor. During the ceremony Lieutenant General Jean E. ENGLER, USA, Deputy Commander, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, presented Rear Admiral WARD with the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious service as COMNAVFORV/CHNAVADVGRU. Rear Admiral WARD had assumed the duties of Chief, Naval Advisory Group on 10 May 1965, and became Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Vietnam when the command was established on 1 April 1966.
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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

1 Apr - Operations begin at the new naval air facility in Cam Ranh Bay with the arrival of the first VP aircraft. p. 43.

- Seabees begin constructing the "Liberty Bridge" near An Hoa. p. 47.

- RAS NINE commandement is damaged by a Viet Cong mine near the mouth of the Dan Xay River in the RSSZ. p. 35.

- Vietnamese Marines resettle 4,000 refugees from the An Lao Valley. p. 75.

7 - Three SEALs are killed in the RSSZ during a Viet Cong mortar attack. p. 4.

- In a mission southwest of Vung Tau, CGs 34 and 37 capture one 25-kilogram water mine and 42 rockets and destroy ten Viet Cong structures and several bunkers. p. 69.

8 - A PBR patrol kills 25 Viet Cong (probables) and damages seven junks during an engagement in the Bassac River. p. 10.


10 - Hospital Ship SANCTUARY arrives in Danang. p. 41.

11 - VNN PCE 12 relieves two USN PCFs of patrol duties in the First Coastal Zone. pp. 17 and 65.

- The last operational flight of the P5M Marlin seaplane occurs on a MARKET TIME patrol. p. 17.

12 - S.S. AMASTRA is mined in Nha Trang harbor. p. 33.

- Craft from RAGs 25, 29 and 32 support Operation DAN CHI 285, near Can Tho, which results in 230 Viet Cong killed. p. 73.

19 - SEALs, PBRs, helicopters and RAG units kill six Viet Cong, detain 29 suspects and capture 12 sampans in an engagement on the Co Chien River. p. 9.

20 - USNS LST 550 is attacked in the Long Tau by Viet Cong employing 75-mm. recoilless rifles. One crewmember is killed and five are wounded. p. 4.
21 Apr - CAPT B. W. SPORE, USN, relieves CAPT H. T. KING, USN, as COMNAVSUPPACT, Saigon. p. 43.

- Troops landed by RAF units in the RSSZ destroy a Viet Cong weapons factory containing 18 water mines. p. 35.

24 - Coast Guard Squadron THREE is established. The command's five Jll-Class cutters prepare for MARKET TIME duty. p. 34.

26 - SEALs conduct a daylight raid in a Viet Cong-controlled area near Can Tho. Six Viet Cong are killed and one is captured. p. 11.

27 - RADM K. L. VETH relieves RADM N. G. WARD as COMNAVFORV and CHNAVADVGRF, MACV. p. iii.

28 - A PBR patrol in the Bassac River disrupts a Viet Cong crossing attempt. Three PBR crewmen are wounded when their boat is struck 33 times by enemy fire. Four Viet Cong are killed and two sampans are destroyed. p. 11.

29 - The NAVSUPPACT detachment at Long Xuyen is deactivated. p. 44.

30 - The number of Seabee battalions in country increases to nine. p. 49.

- NAVSUPPACT, Danang surpasses all previous levels in processing cargo. p. 39.

- The first of the new gunboats, USS GALLUP (PG 85), arrives at Cam Ranh Bay for MARKET TIME duty. p. 28.
RIVER PATROL FORCE (TASK FORCE 116)

The increased enemy activity along the Bassac River, which began in late March, continued throughout April for units of the River Patrol Force. Meanwhile, most of the other areas in the Mekong Delta were marked by sporadic activity. In the Rung Sat Special Zone there was one major ambush of friendly shipping in the Saigon channel.

The high level of activity in the Bassac was centered in two areas: the Dung Island complex near the mouth of the river, where a PBR patrol damaged several junks and killed at least 15 Viet Cong in a daring sweep up a narrow channel on 8 April; and in the vicinity of May and Tan Dinh islands, where GAME WARDEN units made frequent contact with the enemy throughout the month.

In the Ham Luong River, patrols were harassed intermittently by small-arms and automatic-weapons fire during the month; most of the incidents occurred in the area below the mouth of the Ben Tre Canal.

In the Rung Sat Special Zone three SEALs were killed when a Viet Cong mortar round burst above their armored LCM, showering the boat with shrapnel. Elsewhere in the Delta, SEALs conducted successful reconnaissance and ambush missions in several areas.

On the night of 19 April SEALs discovered signs of enemy activity on a small island in the Co Chien River. The SEALs' discovery was exploited subsequently by surface and helicopter units in an operation which resulted in six Viet Cong being killed and 29
suspects being detained.

During the month River Patrol Force units supported friendly forces in a number of ways. In the Bassac, GAME WARDEN units conducted Operation LINEBACKER II in support of a major Vietnamese Army search and destroy operation. In addition, river patrols and helicopters came to the assistance of beleaguered Vietnamese outposts on numerous occasions.

RUNG SAT SPECIAL ZONE RIVER PATROL GROUP

In April there were indications that recent allied measures (increased river patrols, additional armament for minesweepers, and ground operations in the Rung Sat Special Zone) were affecting the Viet Cong's ability to mount attacks against craft and shipping in the Saigon channel.

Four sections of PBRs operated in the Rung Sat Special Zone, escorting minesweepers in the main channel and interdicting enemy movements along the major waterways. In addition, the bolstered armament of the MSBs—40-mm. grenade launchers—enabled the minesweepers to deliver high-trajectory fire against Viet Cong positions on the river banks.

In the southwestern portion of the RSSZ, a battalion of U.S. Army troops operated throughout the month. Meanwhile a battalion of Vietnamese Marines was similarly deployed in the northeastern sector. And, along the Long Tau River, Vietnamese Regional Force troops set daily ambushes to deter enemy activity on the banks of the channel.
LEGEND:
A - LST 550 - 20 Apr
B - Helo - 30 Apr
C - Weapons Factory - 21 Apr
D - SEALS - 7 Apr
E - Helo - 9 Apr
F - Commandament - 1 Apr
* - Riverine Assault Force Incident

SCALE:
0 5 Nautical Miles
There was one major attack against shipping in the channel. On 20 April Viet Cong ambushed USNS LST 550 from positions on the east bank of the Long Tau River, three and one-half miles downstream from Nha Be. The Japanese-manned LST was struck by five high-explosive rounds from a 75-mm. recoilless rifle, killing one man and wounding five others.

During the counter-attack conducted by American and Vietnamese units in the area, an airborne observer spotted six Viet Cong trying to reach the shelter of foxholes; the six were killed by 2.75-inch rocket fire. In addition, fixed-wing aircraft and Army and Navy helicopters launched strikes into the ambush area while MSBs, PBRs and Vietnamese River Assault Group units exchanged heavy automatic weapons fire with the enemy. The enemy positions were neutralized after almost an hour of heavy fighting.

On 7 April, a SEAL reconnaissance team suffered heavy casualties while engaging an enemy unit near the mouth of the Vam Sat River. The SEALs were conducting reconnaissance by fire from their armored LCM-3 when the enemy opened fire from positions on the bank. As the SEALs began returning the enemy fire, a mortar-burst just forward of the coxswain’s position killed three SEALs—LTJG D. M. MANN, USN, Interior Communications Electrician Third Class D. E. BOSTON, USN, and Radioman Third Class R. K. NEAL, USN—and wounded 12 other Americans and two Vietnamese. The team withdrew to the Soirap River in order to evacuate the wounded.

On 9 April, a helicopter fire team observed 12 uniformed Viet
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Cong and four heavily-laden sampans along Lo Ren Creek, in the southwestern portion of the RSSZ. The fire team destroyed the four sampans and killed three of the enemy troops.

On 30 April, a Navy helicopter was seriously damaged while providing close air support for U.S. troops of the 199th Light Infantry Brigade in Gia Dinh province, four miles southwest of Nha Be. Three crewmen were wounded when the helicopter crashed while under heavy enemy ground fire. Prior to the crash, fire from the helicopter team had killed 11 Viet Cong.

***

DELTA RIVER PATROL GROUP

Operations in the Ham Luong River

During the first part of April enemy activity along the Ham Luong River was centered around an area on the south bank of the river, two and one-half miles downstream from the mouth of the Ben Tre Canal. Between the first and the 16th of the month, there were nine brief hostile fire incidents in this region. Most of the incidents involved small-arms harassing fire.

On 20 April, PBRs opened fire on three sampans containing 15 Viet Cong who had ignored hails and warning shots and continued to cross the river, two miles above the Ben Tre Canal. The enemy evaded successfully.

On 24 April PBRs killed four Viet Cong as they fled from their beached sampan on the south bank of the river, five miles northwest of the Ben Tre Canal. The craft had been detected.
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attempting to cross from the south bank of the river and had tried
to escape up a canal after warning shots were fired. The PBRs
killed the Viet Cong as they attempted to escape across an open
field.

During the month PBR patrols found an increasing amount of
medicine on board river traffic bound for the Thanh Phu area, where
numerous intelligence reports had indicated a recent Viet Cong
build-up. Over 100 million units of penicillin and streptomycin
were discovered by patrols.

The medicines were uncovered in small amounts concealed on
board otherwise legitimate river traffic, e.g., water taxis. In
some cases, Vietnamese policewomen discovered medicine hidden in
the underclothing of female passengers.

To counter the movement of contraband in small quantities a
new search procedure—code-named Operation FERRET—was established
throughout the Delta.

The procedure entails the random stationing of all available
PBRs twice weekly in known crossing areas during the peak traffic
hours of 0700, 1200 and 1700. With Vietnamese policemen and
policewomen embarked, the patrols stop and search all river traffic.

The inspections include thorough probing of cargo, the passing
of lines or poles under hulls to check for contraband suspended
beneath keels, and the checking of passengers against lists of known
Viet Cong. Each effort is coupled with civic action and psycho­
logical operations in order to ease the inconvenience to innocent
travelers.
Operations in the Upper Mekong and Bassac Rivers

On 5 April patrol boats based at Tan Chau, the newly-established GAME WARDEN base, evacuated 15 civilians and nine Popular Force troops wounded during a heavy Viet Cong attack on a Vietnamese outpost five miles northeast of Chau Phu. On 11 April, four PBRs assisted a similar outpost on the Mekong River near the Cambodian border which was under automatic-weapons and small-arms fire. After an hour and one-half of heavy fighting, the enemy broke off the engagement. There were no friendly casualties.

On the night of 21 April Sa Dec-based PBRs interdicted an attempt by six Viet Cong sampans to cross the Mekong River, three miles east of Sa Dec. The patrol sighted lantern signals and heard signal shots inland. The PBRs closed to investigate, then spotted for artillery flares which revealed six sampans attempting to evade the patrol. When the enemy opened fire with small arms from the sampans and the bank, direct fire from the PBRs sank the six sampans and triggered one large secondary explosion. There were no U.S. casualties. The extent of the Viet Cong's personnel casualties was undetermined.

Operations in the Co Chien River

Activity along the Co Chien River was marked by a number of large-scale confrontations with enemy forces. On 5 April, PBRs and Navy helicopters broke up a sustained Viet Cong attack on a Vietnamese outpost near the mouth of the Tra Vinh Canal. After a two and one-half hour fire fight, in which the GAME WARDEN units
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exchanged heavy fire with the enemy, the Viet Cong broke off the attack and withdrew. There were no U.S. casualties. The extent of Viet Cong casualties was undetermined.

SEAL units conducted a number of successful ambushes during the month. On 18 April, a three-man "listening post" killed three Viet Cong communications-liaison personnel in a crossing route near Giai Island.

At 1930 the following night, a three-man SEAL team was landed on a small island ten miles downstream from Vinh Long. At 2300 the team gained contact with five Viet Cong. The SEALs then swam to a waiting PBR and requested helicopter support. Meanwhile, SEAL support boats and PBRs were positioned to block escape routes.

Immediately after the first air strike, during which the helicopters received fire from the entire length of the island, the blocking units began to detain persons attempting to escape from the island. Additional PBRs and six boats from RAG 23 arrived to help block the island exits and to fire at enemy positions with 60-mm. and 80-mm. mortars between the air strikes.

At 0100, after a third helicopter strike had been delivered, all enemy fire from the island ceased. Six Viet Cong were killed during the engagement, 29 suspects were detained, and 12 sampans were captured. There were no friendly casualties.

Operations in the Bassac River

Throughout the month the lower Bassac River was the scene of numerous major incidents which resulted in the interdiction of
enemy troop and supply movements.

On 8 April, a PBR patrol pursued an evading sampan into the mouth of a canal between Dung and Con Coc islands and sighted a 70-foot junk 500 yards away with uniformed Viet Cong embarked. The patrol engaged the junk, killing at least ten of the troops and heavily damaging the junk. The enemy then opened fire on the patrol from ambush positions on both banks along a 1,000 yard stretch of the canal.

Rather than reverse course and engage the enemy's apparent organized resistance at the canal's seaward end, the embarked river division commander, LCDR D. D. SHEFFARD, USN, decided to continue inland. During the subsequent transit of the nine-mile waterway, the two PBRs exchanged fire with nine different enemy positions, killing an estimated 15 Viet Cong and damaging six junks. There were no U.S. casualties.

On 17 April, GAME WARDEN units began Operation LINEBACKER II in support of the Vietnamese NINTH Army Division's Operation LONG PHI 999 H, a search and destroy mission against the Viet Cong's 306th Battalion in Vinh Long and Vinh Binh provinces.

SEALs participating in the operation conducted reconnaissance and ambush missions and captured four Viet Cong. Meanwhile, PBR patrols were stationed near known crossing routes and were in frequent contact with the enemy. The patrols searched river traffic, supported troop landings and provided blocking forces. On the afternoon of 17 April PBRs 40 and 127, supported by Navy helicopters,
Vietnamese artillery from Tra On, attack aircraft, and an AC-47 engaged enemy sampans shuttling between Tan Dinh Island and the north bank of the river. At least one sampan was destroyed. In addition, for almost eight hours the patrol exchanged fire with numerous enemy machine-gun, recoilless-rifle and small-arms positions ashore. During the engagement two large secondary explosions were observed on the bank. Two PBR crewmen suffered slight wounds in the action. The extent of Viet Cong casualties was undetermined.

On the afternoon of 20 April, the final day of the operation, PBRs providing a blocking force for a Regional Force sweep of Tan Dinh Island destroyed three junks and 32 sampans which had been abandoned by the Viet Cong.

On 26 April two SEAL ambush squads, supported by four PBRs and a light helicopter fire team, conducted a daylight raid in a Viet Cong-controlled area 12 miles downstream from Can Tho. The first squad made contact with several Viet Cong, five of whom were killed by helicopter strikes requested by the SEALs; a sixth Viet Cong was captured. The second SEAL squad, operating about 1,000 yards farther downstream, made contact with four Viet Cong. Helicopters supported the SEALs' withdrawal after the squad had killed at least one of the enemy and captured a Mauser rifle and a number of documents.

On the night of 28 April PBRs 34 and 41, patrolling in column, used drifting tactics to interdict an enemy crossing near Nai Island.
As the patrol approached the crossing point the rear boat, PBR 34, turned off its engines and drifted toward the bank. Meanwhile, PBR 41 continued downriver for about a mile, then reduced throttle, turned back upstream and turned off its engines. At this time PBR 34 observed signal lights on both banks and heard the sounds of boat engines starting up.

PBR 34 then spotted a sampan standing out from the north bank. Suddenly a flash of lightning illuminated the PBR and the enemy opened fire with .50 caliber machine guns from the south bank. While PBR 34 engaged the sampan, which had an automatic weapon mounted in the bow, PBR 41 moved in to suppress the fire from the bank.

The sampan went out of control after being hit with a burst of .50 caliber fire, and was demolished when an M-79 round struck and triggered the sampan's cargo of ammunition. In addition, a sampan along the bank was destroyed by a secondary explosion triggered by the fire from PBR 41. Four Viet Cong were killed during the action and three crewmembers of PBR 34 were wounded. PBR 34 was struck 33 times by enemy fire.

***

GAME WARDEN UNITS

On 1 April Helicopter-Attack (Light) Squadron THREE (HA(L)-3) was activated under the operational control of COMRIPATFOR. The squadron, commanded by LCDR B. HOWARD, USN, has four detachments composed of former detachments of Helicopter Combat Support
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Squadron ONE (HC-1). The detachments are located as follows:

Detachment 1 (formerly HC-1, Det. 29) USS HUNTERDON COUNTY (LST 838)

Detachment 2 (formerly HC-1, Det. 27) Nha Be

Detachment 3 (formerly HC-1, Det. 25) Vinh Long

Detachment 4 (formerly HC-1, Det. 21) USS JENNINGS COUNTY (LST 846)

Unit Shifts

1 April - HUNTERDON COUNTY relieved USS HARNETT COUNTY (LST 821) in support of RIVSEC 512 and HA(L)-3, Det. 1 in the Chien.

3 April - JENNINGS COUNTY, with RIVSEC 523 and HA(L)-3, Det. 4, relieved HUNTERDON COUNTY, which shifted to the mouth of the Bassac.

8 April - RIVSEC 511 (Binh Thuy) and RIVSEC 512 exchanged patrol areas and bases.

12 April - MSBs 33 and 46 were delivered to MINRON 11, Det. A at Nha Be, bringing the number of MSBs in country to 13.

22 April - HARNETT COUNTY relieved JENNINGS COUNTY, which proceeded to Vung Tau for upkeep.

26 April - RIVSEC 512 (Vinh Long) and RIVSEC 523 exchanged patrol areas and bases.

GAME WARDEN Sections and Bases as of 30 April

511 HUNTERDON COUNTY

512 Binh Thuy

513 HARNETT COUNTY

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GAME WARDEN STATISTICAL SUMMARY
April 1967

1. PBR Statistics:
   a. Total Patrols (two boats): Day 676, Night 772
   b. Total Contacts: Day 65,432, Night 11,868
   c. Total Inspected: Day 20,276, Night 3,906
   d. Total Boarded: Day 26,684, Night 4,461
   e. People Detained: 709
   f. Sampans/Junks Detained: 13
   g. Total Patrol Hours: 26,364.4

2. Helicopter Fire Team Statistics:
   a. Total Flight Hours: 297.4
   b. Helo Missions:
      (1) Pre-planned strikes: 36
      (2) Reaction: 37
      (3) Targets of Opportunity: 2
DETECTIONS, INSPECTIONS, BOARDINGS BY GAME WARDEN UNITS

- - - - DETECTIONS
- - - - INSPECTIONS
- - - - BOARDINGS

JUL AUG SEP OCT Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

1966 1967
3. GAME WARDEN Totals:

a. Fire Fights:
   (1) PBR 62
   (2) Helo 17
   (3) LCM 1
   (4) LCPL 2
   (5) STAB 2

b. Sampans: Destroyed 82 Damaged 25

c. Structures: Destroyed 16 Damaged 1

d. Junkas: Destroyed 5 Damaged 6

e. Huts: Destroyed 1

f. Bunkers: Destroyed 10

g. Enemy: KIA 22 KIA (Poss.) 36 WIA 8 Captured 7

h. Friendly: KIA 2 WIA 42

i. Friendly Battle Damage:
   (1) PBR 17
   (2) Helo 5
   (3) MSB 2
   (4) LCM 1

j. PBR MEDEVAC: 23

********
In April the number of junks and sampans detected by Operation MARKET TIME units rose to the highest monthly level since August 1966 -- 82,400. Over two-thirds of the craft detected were inspected or boarded. Meanwhile, Operation STABLE DOOR activity also increased with over 35,000 junk and sampan detections.

The last operational flight of a P5M Marlin seaplane was made on a MARKET TIME patrol on the morning of 11 April. Vice Admiral John J. HYLAND, USN, Commander U.S. SEVENTH Fleet, was at the controls for the last flight. The seadrome at Cam Ranh Bay was disestablished by the USS CURRITUCK (AV 7) the following day.

On the evening of 11 April, 85 miles south of Danang, two 3-junk elements from Coastal Group 16 and a U.S. Coast Guard cutter tested a new procedure in MARKET TIME operations. The junks, equipped with night observation devices, patrolled the shoreline and were vectored to radar contacts by the cutter, which was stationed three to five miles offshore. The operation continued through the 16th and produced effective results.

Vietnamese Navy PCE 12 assumed the patrol duties of two U.S. Navy PCFs on 11 April. The assignment was part of the continuing effort to phase Vietnamese units into MARKET TIME operations, and freed the Swifts for special patrols.

OPERATION MARKET TIME

First Coastal Zone

During the month the First Coastal Zone was the scene of over
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27,000 detections by MARKET TIME units. In addition, the units engaged in exfiltration patrols and gunfire support missions on numerous occasions.

At noon on 1 April PCF 16, alerted by a reconnaissance aircraft, detained four junks and 15 persons with improper identification papers in an area 21 miles southeast of Danang. The detainees and the junks were turned over to Coastal Group 14 for investigation.

From 0600 on 6 April until 0900 on 10 April, 16 miles southeast of Danang, two MARKET TIME Swift boats and several Coastal Group 14 junks provided exfiltration patrols along the Thu Bon River for the U.S. Marines' Operation CANYON. The PCFs received hostile fire on four occasions. The Coastal Group junks detained 152 exfiltrators, seven of whom were later confirmed to be Viet Cong cadre. At 1430 on 9 April, PCF 15 received small-arms fire from the beach near the river's mouth. When Marines reached the scene they reported that the Swift's return fire had killed eight Viet Cong. That same afternoon grenade fire from PCF 15 destroyed four enemy bunkers.

On the morning of the 12th, four sampans evaded PCF 12 while the Swift was conducting a surfline patrol 41 miles northwest of Danang. The PCF took the occupants under fire as they scattered after beaching the sampans. Two Viet Cong were killed, four were wounded, and one surrendered.

PCF 99 supported a U.S. Army helicopter on 17 April with 20
rounds of 81-mm. mortar fire and 400 rounds of .50 caliber machine-gun fire, 94 miles southeast of Danang. Three days later, in the same area, a junk tried to evade an inspection attempt by USCGC POINT ELLIS and PCF 99. The junk reached the shore and its occupants ran to two other beached junks. When the junks were taken under fire, one man attempted to run to the dune line and was killed. Two of the others were probably killed when an 81-mm. mortar round destroyed one of the junks.

About the same time, five miles farther north, a reconnaissance aircraft observed personnel off-loading boxes from a beached junk. USCGC POINT LOMAS investigated and located two boxes of ammunition on the beach. The cutter then fired into the area behind the beach and requested artillery fire from U.S. Army positions. Numerous secondary explosions were observed during the artillery barrage.

During the morning of the 21st, PCF 75 was involved in two incidents 17 miles southeast of Danang. About 0830 the Swift suppressed sniper fire directed at a reconnaissance plane and destroyed two bunkers with mortar fire. An hour later a basket boat evaded to shore and its occupant ran into the dunes. PCF 75 then destroyed the basket boat.

On the morning of 23 April a junk carrying two men evaded PCF 76, 28 miles southeast of Danang. The two men escaped while the junk was destroyed.

At 0715 on 25 April, PCF 15 destroyed two basket boats 20
miles southeast of Danang after their occupants had evaded. Two
hours later PCF 99 rounded up 11 basket boats, each with a single
occupant, while they were attempting to exfiltrate from a U.S.
Army ground operation 63 miles southeast of Danang.

At 1805 on 26 April, PCFs and Coast Guard cutters providing
exfiltration patrols for Operation BEACON STAR were returned to
their normal patrol duties. The operation, conducted 70 miles
northwest of Danang by the U.S. Marine Special Landing Force of
the U.S. SEVENTH Fleet, had begun on 22 April. During the
operation the special patrols detected 135 craft, 56 of which were
inspected and 73 boarded. In addition, six suspects were detained.

Second Coastal Zone

In April the MARKET TIME units in the Second Coastal Zone
accounted for over 34,000 detections, provided exfiltration
patrols and took part in a number of gunfire support and search
and rescue missions.

On the evening of the 5th, PCF 42 fired on a sampan heading
for the beach in a free-fire zone 13 miles north of Nha Trang. The
Swift's fire detonated several small secondary explosions behind
the beach. The sampan successfully evaded during the gunfire.

At 0300 on 6 April PCF 46, at the request of the II Corps
Tactical Zone naval gunfire spotter, conducted a mortar fire
mission on four suspected Viet Cong supply dumps 13 miles north of
Nha Trang, in the area of a joint U.S. Army and Korean Marine
operation, HON HEO.
On the morning of 10 April, 43 miles north of Qui Nhon, PCFs 60 and 62 observed 18 junks 500 yards offshore lying to but not fishing. At the time, units of the U.S. Army's FIRST Cavalry Division were conducting an operation in the area. The PCFs directed the junks to the shore where Army contingents apprehended 75 Viet Cong suspects.

At 0112 on 13 April the crew of PCF 44 spotted the crash of a U.S. Air Force C-141 at sea, 13 miles south of Nha Trang. PCF 44 immediately commenced search and rescue operations and rescued two of the nine persons aboard. Then four U.S. Army LARC's and PCF 42 with EOD Team 22 divers arrived on the scene, and located the wreckage and the aircraft's cargo of 13,000 pounds of high explosives. PCFs 43 and 49 and USS EMBATTLE (MSO 434) and other units also took part in the operation.

At 1630 on 16 April PCF 47, while participating in the C-141 salvage operations, sighted the flames and smoke of a downed helicopter, five miles south of Nha Trang. The PCF proceeded to the scene with two Air Force divers and located the wreckage. None of the four men in the helicopter survived. The salvage efforts, which resulted in the recovery of various pieces of equipment and personal items, were terminated at 1800 on the 17th.

At 1400 on the 19th, the exfiltration patrol units supporting Operation HON HBO were returned to their normal patrol duties as ground operations ended. During the 19 days of the operation, MARKET TIME units fired 25 gunfire missions, inspected or boarded
81 junks and sampans, and detained two suspects.

During a routine search of a junk at 0200 on the 22nd, 63 miles southwest of Nha Trang, PCF 52 detained a possible Viet Cong tax collector when the junk master pointed him out. The suspect had no identification papers and was delivered to the Vietnamese authorities.

On the evening of the 26th, 20 miles south of Nha Trang, PCF 54 observed the mid-air explosion of a U.S. Air Force C-47 and proceeded to the area. EMBATTLE and PCFs 46 and 51 subsequently joined in the search and recovery mission. PCF 54 recovered the aircraft's flight log and Air Force personnel ashore located most of the wreckage on the beach. The mission was terminated at 1800 on the 27th and the MARKET TIME units returned to their regular patrols.

At 1500 on the 29th, PCF 52 confiscated ten cartons of unmanifested medicine from a junk 29 miles south of Nha Trang. At 1630 the same day, PCF 59 observed several Viet Cong suspects in a cave 36 miles north of Qui Nhon. The Swift radioed the position to a U.S. Army element and the entire group of 12 suspects was apprehended.

Third Coastal Zone

MARKET TIME units in the Third Coastal Zone conducted numerous gunfire missions in addition to detecting over 6,900 junks and sampans during the month.

At 1650 on 7 April USCGC POINT LEAGUE sighted 15 persons
off-loading a 30-foot junk, 20 miles southwest of Vung Tau. At the request of the Vietnamese Sector Control*, the cutter took the area under fire, setting off one secondary explosion. Because of the falling tide POINT LEAGUE was forced to retire from the area before determining the complete results of the mission.

On the morning of 10 April, four PCFs from the MARKET TIME base at Cat Lo and eight junks from Coastal Group 32 detained 63 junks and 103 persons for fishing in a restricted area 20 miles east of Vung Tau. Sector authorities subsequently released the craft and 90 persons, detaining four as draft dodgers and nine as suspected Viet Cong.

At 1445 on the 13th, USCGC POINT LEAGUE fired 27 rounds of 81-mm. mortar and 1,200 rounds of .50 caliber ammunition suppressing hostile fire directed at an airborne controller, 73 miles southwest of Vung Tau. The cutter's fire destroyed one enemy structure and triggered a large POL explosion. On the afternoon of the 17th, POINT LEAGUE conducted another gunfire mission, 78 miles southwest of Vung Tau, destroying three structures and two sampans.

On the 21st PCF 37 detained a junk near the mouth of the Long Tau River, northwest of Vung Tau. The occupants had three manuals on spare parts for U.S. helicopters in their possession. The junk and its occupants were turned over to Coastal Group 32 for

* Sector Control coordinates all military activity within a province.
On 24 April, a junk containing four occupants evaded to the beach near the boundary between the Third and Fourth coastal zones, 120 miles southwest of Vung Tau. PCF 26 fired on the evaders, damaging the junk. Two days later, at 1440, PCF 26 received small-arms fire from the same location. The Swift's return fire sank five sampans, damaged eight others, and destroyed two structures. In addition, eight structures were damaged. The extent of enemy casualties was undetermined.

PCF 38 was severely damaged at Cat Lo on the 26th when the topping lift on YD 220 failed and the boom dropped on the PCF. At the time the YD was lifting the Swift to cradle it for routine maintenance. The PCF will be taken to the naval station at Subic Bay for overhaul and repairs.

At 1130 on 27 April POINT GRACE, at the request of Sector Control, conducted a gunfire mission against a suspected Viet Cong troop concentration and storage area, 63 miles southwest of Vung Tau. The fire destroyed one structure and damaged three others. An hour later, PCF 32 apprehended approximately 30 junks in a restricted area 28 miles southwest of Vung Tau. The fishing permits of the junks were collected and leaflets were passed out defining the limits of the restricted area. The permits were turned over to the Vietnamese authorities.

At 1230 on 29 April, one crewman was wounded when USCGC POINT CYPRESS received heavy automatic-weapons and recoilless-rifle fire.
from the shore, 54 miles southwest of Vung Tau. A subsequent gun-fire mission by the cutter against the site of the attack resulted in damage to an enemy hut and bunker and one secondary explosion.

On 30 April PCF 97 attempted to halt a large junk, 27 miles southwest of Vung Tau, after it had ignored warning signals. The junk evaded into a small inlet and was taken under fire with unknown results. During the incident, three junks on the beach were destroyed and two were damaged after Sector Control had determined that they belonged to a Viet Cong village.

Fourth Coastal Zone

In April, in addition to detecting over 13,000 junks and sampans, MARKET TIME units in the Fourth Coastal Zone conducted several gunfire support missions and destroyed several evading craft.

At 0045 on 5 April, PCFs 73 and 94 supported an amphibious landing by 500 Regional Force troops in Operation HAI SON 11/67, 77 miles north of Ca Mau Point. The Swifts fired illumination rounds at the site of the landing and suppressed automatic-weapons fire directed at reconnaissance aircraft.

On 7 April two sampans carrying two occupants each attempted to evade PCF 92, 35 miles north of Ca Mau Point. Simultaneously, the Swift received small-arms fire from the shore. When shallow water prevented further pursuit of the craft, the PCF opened fire and destroyed one of the sampans. The occupants escaped by swimming ashore.
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At 1830 on 12 April PCF 98 received heavy automatic-weapons fire from the shore, 44 miles northeast of Ca Mau Point, when it attempted to inspect several sampans hidden in brush and four others at the mouth of a stream. USCGC POINT SLOCUM and a U.S. Army Forward Air Controller answered the PCF's request for assistance. With the FAC spotting for the MARKET TIME units, their gunfire suppressed the hostile fire, destroyed five sampans, damaged two others, and destroyed four structures.

On the afternoon of 15 April PCF 98, at the request of Naval Intelligence in Bac Lieu, conducted a gunfire mission to destroy a suspected Viet Cong storage area 49 miles northeast of Ca Mau Point. Six sampans were destroyed and three structures were damaged by the fire.

On 20 April, PCFs 10 and 73 supported an L-19 observation aircraft which was receiving ground fire from a position 90 miles north of Ca Mau Point. The Swifts suppressed the hostile fire, destroying two Viet Cong structures and damaging two others.

At 0500 on 21 April PCF 90, USCGC POINT GLOVER and USS HISSEMM (DER 400), together with Vietnamese Navy PGMs 603 and 608, began shore bombardment and established an exfiltration blockade in support of SONG THAN 1 (Rig Wave 1), a Vietnamese operation designed to clear an island 34 miles north of Ca Mau Point. The landing party subsequently swept the island, found no Viet Cong, and withdrew at 1900.

That morning PCF 5 conducted a gunfire mission against
suspected Viet Cong positions 76 miles north of Ca Mau Point. The Swift's fire destroyed three enemy structures.

***

MARKET TIME UNITS

During April, aircraft from five patrol squadrons provided air surveillance for Operation MARKET TIME. A detachment of Patrol Squadron 42 flew SP-2A Neptunes from Tan Son Nhut Air Base. A detachment of Patrol Squadron 16 flew P-3A Orion aircraft from the Naval Air Station, Sangley Point, while a Patrol Squadron 46 detachment flew Orions from U Tapao, Thailand. On 18 April a detachment of Patrol Squadron 1 Neptunes arrived at the Naval Air Facility, Cam Ranh Bay, and began MARKET TIME flight operations on the 20th.

Meanwhile Patrol Squadron 40, flying P5M Marlin seaplanes, operated from the USS CURRITUCK (AV 7) at Cam Ranh Bay until 11 April when the seadrome was disestablished.

On 30 April USS GALLUP (PG 85), the first of seven PGs scheduled for duty in the Coastal Surveillance Force, arrived at Cam Ranh Bay.

During the month the following U.S. SEVENTH Fleet ships operated as MARKET TIME units during the indicated inclusive dates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ship</th>
<th>Date Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AV 7</td>
<td>1-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DER 327</td>
<td>1-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DER 324</td>
<td>1-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DER 334</td>
<td>1-9, 16-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DER 400</td>
<td>1-20, 27-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DER 331</td>
<td>15-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DER 329</td>
<td>1-20, 27-30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Market Time Statistical Summary**
April 1967

1. **U.S. Ships/Craft:**
   - Total days craft on patrol: DER 162, MSO 150, MSC 31, WPP 498, PCF 1374, LST 31
   - Daily average of craft on patrol: DER 5.4, MSO 5, MSC 1, WPP 16.6, PCF 45.8, LST 1

2. **U.S. Activity:**
   - **TOTAL DETECTED**
     - **WOOD - DAY:** 50,201
     - **STEEL - DAY:** 915
   - **TOTAL INSPECTED**
     - **WOOD - DAY:** 19,639
     - **STEEL - DAY:** 517
   - **TOTAL BOARDED**
     - **WOOD - DAY:** 17,779
     - **STEEL - DAY:** 61
   - **TOTAL DETAINED**
     - **JUNKS:** 127
     - **PEOPLE:** 869

3. **Naval Gunfire Support Missions:**
   - **TOTAL MISSIONS:** 51
     - **Structures:** 12 destroyed, 17 damaged
     - **Bunkers:** 6 destroyed, 1 damaged
DETECTIONS, INSPECTIONS, BOARDINGS BY MARKET TIME UNITS

- Dashed line: DETECTIONS
- Solid line: INSPECTIONS
- Dotted line: BOARDINGS

JUL  | AUG | SEP  | OCT  | NOV  | DEC  | JAN  | FEB  | MAR  | APR  | MAY  | JUN

1966 | 1967

0  | 10,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 | 40,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 | 70,000 | 80,000 | 90,000 | 100,000 | 110,000 | 120,000 | 130,000 | 140,000 | 150,000
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4. Hostile Fire Reaction Missions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Craft:</th>
<th>21 destroyed</th>
<th>15 damaged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Structures:</td>
<td>4 damaged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craft:</td>
<td>5 destroyed</td>
<td>2 damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel:</td>
<td>8 Viet Cong killed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Evasion Incidents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL INCIDENTS 19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Junk: 2 destroyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampans: 4 destroyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basket boats: 2 destroyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel: 2 Viet Cong killed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Support of Ground Operations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL OPERATIONS 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons Detained: 246</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Search and Rescue Missions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL MISSIONS 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Successful: 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Medical Evacuation Missions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL MISSIONS 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Successful: 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***

OPERATION STABLE DOOR

In April, STABLE DOOR units detected 35,244 junks and sampans, inspected 7,820, boarded 5,532, and detained eight junks and 192...
DETECTIONS, INSPECTIONS, BOARDINGS BY STABLE DOOR UNITS

- - - - - - DETECTIONS
- - - - - - INSPECTIONS
- - - - - - BOARDINGS

DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV
1966 1967
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persons.

Shortly after midnight on 12 April the S.S. AMASTRA, a British Shell Oil tanker, was mined in Nha Trang harbor while at the POL transfer anchorage. The explosive charge, estimated by salvage personnel to have been between 80 and 90 pounds, had been placed against the ship's stern near the waterline.

To help counter the increased mining threat by Viet Cong swimmer-sapper teams, the four Inshore Undersea Warfare Units (IUWUs) were authorized, on 12 April, to begin using concussion grenades. The grenades are dropped in a random manner during harbor patrols to serve as a deterrent against enemy swimmers.

The facilities of the four IUWUs continued to improve during the month; the electronic installation was complete at Vung Tau except for the surface surveillance radar; the new harbor-entrance control post was completed and placed in service at Cam Ranh Bay on 24 April; and the installation of electronic equipment at Qui Nhon's STABLE DOOR site began on 25 April.

In April IUWU 1 at Vung Tau detained three junks and 21 persons; IUWU 2 at Cam Ranh Bay detained 14 persons; IUWU 3 at Qui Nhon detained four junks and 65 persons; and IUWU 4 at Nha Trang detained one junk and 92 persons.

An additional "Boston whaler" arrived at Nha Trang during the month, bringing the total number of Skimmers in country to ten.
Coast Guard Squadron THREE

On 24 April, Coast Guard Squadron THREE (COGARDRON 3) was established under the operational control of Commander U.S. SEVENTH Fleet and the administrative control of the Coast Guard Commander, Western Area. Captain John E. DAY, USCG, assumed the duty of COMCOGARDRON 3 in a brief ceremony at Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines. The nucleus of the new command will be the Coast Guard cutters BARATARIA, BERING STRAIT, GRESHAM, HALF MOON and YAKUTAT. Starting in mid-May the 311-Class cutters will replace five SEVENTH Fleet Destroyer Escorts in Operation MARKET TIME.

******
The Riverine Assault Force continued to approach its authorized strength during the month of April. By the end of the month 29 assault craft, including one commandant and two monitors, had arrived in country, and the Mobile Riverine Base* was complete except for one ship, USS COLLETON (APB 36).

In the Rung Sat Special Zone, Task Group 117.1 continued to support the U.S. Army's 4th Battalion, 47th Infantry in Operation SPEARHEAD I, a search and destroy operation which began in mid-March. During April the riverine forces encountered light contact with enemy troops, but discovered and destroyed numerous weapons caches and factories, storage areas and camps.

On 1 April, the Viet Cong detonated a controlled mine near the mouth of the Dan Xay River, damaging the Vietnamese Navy commandant on loan to River Assault Squadron NINE. There were no personnel casualties.

On 21 April Army troops found and destroyed a weapons factory in the central RSSZ, near Cai Mep Creek. Included in the material destroyed were 18 water mines, 35 water-mine casings and 150 fuze casings.

By the end of the month, Operation SPEARHEAD I had accounted for 13 Viet Cong killed and four others probably killed. One U.S.

* An afloat base comprising command/control and barracks-ships, assault craft, repair ships and logistic support ships from which elements of a mobile riverine force can launch and conduct riverine warfare. The composition includes two barracks ships (APLs), a repair ship (ARL) and an LST support ship.
soldier was killed, one was missing, and 19 were wounded in action. There were no casualties to U.S. Navy personnel. A total of 88 enemy water mines or water-mine casings were destroyed.

During the first week of April, River Assault Squadron ELEVEN relieved River Assault Squadron NINE in support of SPEARHEAD I and, on 10 April, the first units of River Assault Squadron NINE were deployed to the new base at Dong Tam, west of My Tho. On 11 April, craft of River Assault Squadron NINE escorted APL 26 and YFNB 21 while the support craft were towed to Dong Tam. The last movement of the month occurred on 27 April, when two monitors and five armored troop carriers deployed to Dong Tam, bringing the number of RAF craft in the Mekong Delta to one CCB, two monitors and 3 ATCs. Eight ATCs, seven VNN troop carriers, one VNN commandment and one VNN monitor remained at Vung Tau to support SPEARHEAD I.

River Assault Squadron NINE commenced operations at 0900 on 12 April when a reconnaissance platoon of the 3rd Battalion, 34th Artillery was landed on the north bank of the Mekong, near the tip of Ngu Hiep Island. Assault craft then provided blocking forces and exfiltration patrols until the troops withdrew at 1445. There was no contact with the enemy.

During the remainder of the month, RAS NINE units operating as Task Group 117.2 supported battalion-sized troop movements and landings near Dong Tam, and conducted reconnaissance and intelligence-gathering missions and waterborne security patrols in the Dong Tam area. On 27 April, a night patrol was instituted south
of Thoi Son Island to block the possible movement of an enemy mortar company to the island, where it could threaten Dong Tam.

In addition to pre-planned operations, RAS NINE conducted rapid reaction operations, in which platoons or company-sized units were landed in areas where intelligence reports indicated Viet Cong activity. During the first four days of these operations, 13 Viet Cong were killed by the reaction forces.

Riverine Assault Force Units

On 14 April USS KEMPER COUNTY (IST 854) arrived at Vung Tau as the first Mobile Riverine Force support ship. On 22 April USS BENEWAH (APB 35) arrived at Vung Tau. On 26 April BENEWAH relieved USS MONTROSE (APA 212) in support of Operation SPEARHEAD I.

As of 30 April the composition of River Assault Division 91 included one commandant, two monitors and seven ATCs; RAD 92 consisted of 11 ATCs. Meanwhile, RAD 111 had three ATCs and RAD 112 had five.

*****
During April the level of cargo operations at all I Corps ports rose markedly as a result of the increased tempo of combat operations. A combination of good weather, optimum timing of ship arrivals, and maximum use of manpower and equipment enabled NAVSUPPACT Danang to process an unprecedented volume of cargo.

At the port of Danang, the throughput surpassed March's volume by almost 59,000 short tons. The combined throughput for all I Corps ports also reached a new high, exceeding 311,000 short tons.

At Dong Ha, the increased resupply capability provided by the recent opening of the Cua Viet to tank landing ships was evidenced by the 28,373 short tons of cargo off-loaded from various craft. The tonnage transshipped to Chu Lai and Hue from Danang also increased substantially in April.

At Chu Lai, the addition of several new steel tanks raised the POL storage capacity from 70,000 to 140,000 barrels. On 25 April, with the completion of repairs to the 4-inch line at Chu Lai, all POL transfer lines in I Corps became operational.

The continued good weather also facilitated POL replenishment at all sites. Chu Lai was replenished by T-2 tankers through the 8-inch and 12-inch lines. At Danang, replenishment was effected by T-1 tankers at Red Beach and T-2 tankers at China Beach. Replenishment at Dong Ha was accomplished by using LCM-8s with fuel bladders to shuttle fuel from an AOO.

Phu Bai was replenished by shuttling fuel from the Tan My fuel
farm to the Hue City ramp, where it was transferred to 5,000-gallon capacity refuelers for delivery to Phu Bai. Additional deliveries of POL were made by refueler trucks from Tan My and commercial trucks from Danang.

On 16 April, construction of a camp at the new Cua Viet LST site was begun by NAVSUPPACT public works personnel. By month’s end ten strongbacks, a galley and a mess hall had been completed, and electrical, water and sewer systems had been installed.

In Danang, a warehouse (the 16th to be constructed) was completed at the covered storage area of the base supply depot. At Camp Tien Sha a new maintenance building was completed, providing the public works personnel with an additional 8,000 feet of shop space. Other projects completed included the construction of four storage and office buildings.

The port of Danang was visited 100 times by U.S. SEVENTH Fleet ships during April. The ships were provided with 438,690 gallons of diesel fuel and 962,131 gallons of potable water, in addition to mail, freight, emergency repair, transient billeting and disbursing services.

Class II and IV supply support continued to be generally excellent. Net supply requisition effectiveness at Danang was 90 per cent. At Chu Lai, a 98 per cent effectiveness figure was recorded for U.S. Army Class II and Class IV requisition requirements. The number of line items stocked increased by over 3,500 at Danang and by almost 1,000 at Chu Lai.
At Danang, the support capability of the NAVSUPPACT small craft repair facility improved with the completion of the internal combustion engine shop. Seventeen diesel engines were overhauled and 70 electrical motors were rewound during April by the repair facility. In addition, 43 craft were drydocked by AFDL-23 during the month.

A total of 20 instances of harassment by small-arms fire occurred at various locations in the Danang area during April. One incident involving the use of grenades also was reported. No casualties resulted.

On 10 April the hospital ship USS SANCTUARY (AH 17) arrived in Danang and joined USS REPOSE (AH 16) in providing medical care in I Corps. Deactivated after World War II, SANCTUARY was recommissioned in November 1966 and is equipped with 750 beds, four operating rooms, three X-ray units, blood-bank and laboratory facilities, and a pharmacy.

Team 5 of Harbor Clearance Unit 1 continued to make excellent progress in the wreck-clearance operations in the Danang River. The remaining large sections of the wreck (a Dutch freighter sunk in World War II) were cut apart, lifted and loaded onto YCs. By 16 April 95 per cent of the project had been completed. Harbor Clearance Team 5 was then relieved by NAVSUPPACT Danang personnel and returned to Subic Bay.

The Naval Support Activity's C-47 returned from Sangley Point and resumed regular flights on 18 April. The aircraft transported 235 passengers and 11,266 pounds of cargo during the remainder of