The merchant ship COSMOS TRADER, aground near Vung Tau, is pulled free by a combined salvage effort. p. 55.

Troops of the Mobile Riverine Force destroy a large enemy base area in Bien Hoa province. p. 35.

A new patrol unit, Coastal Division 16, is activated on a provisional basis at Chu Lai. p. 27.

KAGs 23 and 31 and ARVN NINTH Division troops complete a sweep begun in May to drive the Viet Cong from the Mang Thit River-Nicolai Canal complex. p. 79.

SEALs kill three Viet Cong and capture seven others in a hamlet west of My Tho. p. 6.

RAP gunfire helps disrupt enemy forces during Operation CONCORDIA I, in Long An province. p. 37.

Four Swift boats rescue 17 sailors blown into the water by an explosion at Duc Pho. p. 20.

Four new PGMs are formally transferred to the Vietnamese Navy. p. 69.

PGF 97 is sunk by enemy fire near the mouth of the Ganh Hao River, 45 miles northeast of Ca Mau Point. p. 25.

Coastal Groups 12 and 13 support the ARVN 31st Combat Group in an operation 45 miles northwest of Danang. Viet Cong losses include 222 killed and 76 captured. p. 76.

COCONINO COUNTY (LST-603) is mined at the Cua Viet LST ramp. p. 41.

Numerical strength of NAVFORV is 24,464.
During June, units of the River Patrol Force continued to exert pressure on Viet Cong lines of communications and "tax" collection sites along the major rivers of the Mekong Delta and the Rung Sat Special Zone.

On the evening of 6 June Operation GAME WARDEN PBRs interdicted a major crossing attempt just east of Sa Dec, in the Delta; seven sampans were sunk during the engagement and at least 40 others were forced to flee to the northwest. In the Ham Luong River, scene of numerous clashes in recent months, PBRs and helicopter fire teams conducted several successful attacks against enemy ambush positions and troop concentrations.

The Viet Cong tried to counter the attacks with an increasing number of ambushes aimed at destroying PBRs, but the agility of the high-speed boats repeatedly frustrated what has clearly become a major Viet Cong objective.

Perhaps the most telling aspect of the PBR presence was its disruptive effect on the Viet Cong's "taxation" of Delta inhabitants. On two occasions in June, boatmen along the My Tho River hailed patrols, accompanied them to "tax" collection sites, and pointed out Viet Cong. In Kien Hoa Province, the Vietnamese National Police estimated that the Ham Luong patrols were costing the Viet Cong about 100,000 piasters ($850) daily in lost revenues.

Late in the month, captured enemy documents indicated that the Viet Cong were keeping detailed records on the movements and "habits"
RUNG SAT SPECIAL ZONE OPERATIONS

June 1957

LEGEND:
A - PBRs - 7 June
B - PBRs - 2 June
C - MSB - 18 June
D - PBRs - 29 June
E - MSB - 30 June

SCALE:
0 - 5 Nautical Miles

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of various PBRs, apparently in an attempt to discern patrol patterns that could be used in planning ambushes. Accordingly, external hull numbers and other identifying marks were removed from all PBRs.

RUNG SAT SPECIAL ZONE RIVER PATROL GROUP

In June the number of hostile fire incidents in the Rung Sat Special Zone (RSSZ) increased somewhat above the level recorded in recent months.

On the evening of 6 June, Army and Navy helicopters, PBRs, and an Air Force AC-47 supported Popular Force troops in a counterattack against Viet Cong units that had surrounded and infiltrated certain sections of Ly Nhon village. The helicopters struck enemy positions on the outskirts of the village while the "Dragonship" provided illumination and fire support. The action lasted throughout the night and forced the Viet Cong to retreat. A subsequent sweep of the area revealed that the enemy had suffered heavy casualties. One Popular Force soldier was killed during the engagement and seven others were wounded. There were no U.S. casualties.

The next day PBRs supported a Regional Force demolition squad which had been landed on the west bank of the Soirap River, 15 miles south of Nha Be. Almost immediately the ten-man squad surprised a reinforced platoon of Viet Cong in their base camp. In the ensuing exchange seven of the enemy were killed. In addition, one Viet Cong and ten individual weapons were captured. The RF squad and its U.S. advisors then withdrew under covering fire from the PBRs.

On 8 June PBR 147, the leading craft of a four-boat patrol in
the Dinh Ba River, narrowly avoided sustaining a direct hit by a controlled mine. Moments after the boat had maneuvered to avoid a suspicious-looking array of sticks floating in the river, an explosion beneath the array spewed a column of water 50 feet into the air. The PBR's radios, radar, and forward .50 caliber mount were damaged by the blast, and the forward gunner was wounded slightly.

There were two attacks on U.S. minesweepers in the Saigon channel during the month. Both involved "claymore" mines detonated from the south bank of the Long Tau River, about 13 miles southeast of Nha Be. In the first incident, which occurred on the morning of 18 June, the MSB sustained minor damage from shrapnel. On 30 June a "claymore" exploded near an MSB during the craft's first sweep of the day; no damage resulted. There were no personnel casualties in either incident.

Four U.S. Navy personnel were wounded on 29 June when PBR 25 was struck by recoilless-rifle fire. The incident occurred in the upper Dong Trach River, eight and one-half miles southeast of Nha Be. The PBR was part of a special four-boat patrol operating near the suspected location of the headquarters of the Viet Cong commander of the RSSZ. When the patrol came under intense fire from positions on the north bank of the river, the PBRs returned the fire and withdrew under the covering fire of air and artillery support. The damaged PBR subsequently proceeded to Nha Be under its own power after the wounded had been evacuated by helicopter.

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U.S. Navy MSRs sweep ahead of two merchant ships in the Long Tau River.
DELTA RIVER PATROL GROUP

Operations in the Mekong (My Tho) River

On two occasions in June, information obtained from Delta inhabitants helped PBR patrols detain Viet Cong cadre operating along the My Tho stretch of the Mekong River. On the 13th, one such informant accompanied a PBR patrol to an area near the mouth of the river and pointed out two men who subsequently admitted being Viet Cong. Two days later, 12 miles east of My Tho, a sampan owner complained to a PBR patrol that two Viet Cong "tax collectors" had confiscated six of the 40 bags of rice the man was delivering to a rice mill on the north bank of the river. When the PBRs apprehended the men pointed out by the boatman, one of the detainees attempted to bribe the patrol officer with 700 piasters (about $6.00) and a watch. Both suspects were taken to My Tho for interrogation by the Vietnamese authorities.

On the morning of 18 June, two six-man SEAL squads conducted a daylight raid on a Viet Cong-controlled hamlet two and one-half miles southwest of My Tho. As the SEALs approached one of the houses in the hamlet, an alarm bell inside the house was sounded and a number of men emerged and took the SEALs under fire with small arms. The return fire killed three of the men and wounded three others. Four additional suspects were detained. There were no U.S. casualties. Subsequent interrogation revealed that the men were local Viet Cong guerrillas whose activities in the area included "tax" collection.
Operations in the Haa Luong River

During the month the Haa Luong River was the scene of several major clashes between river patrols and main-force Viet Cong units operating in Kien Hoa province.

On 4 June a three-boat PBR patrol engaged a number of enemy positions near the mouth of Cai Mit creek, seven miles southeast of Ben Tre. The action began at 1630 when the patrol, composed of PBRs 29, 115 and 116, came under automatic-weapons fire from several bank emplacements. The heavy return fire from the PBRs flushed 50 to 60 Viet Cong from their positions, 20 to 30 of whom were felled by the PBRs as they attempted to flee across an open field. The hour-long engagement ended when coordinated PBR-helicopter strikes, augmented by artillery fire, silenced the ambush sites. In addition to the enemy killed, two suspects were detained and one sampan was destroyed. There were no U.S. casualties. One PBR and one helicopter sustained minor damage.

On 7 June a Navy helicopter was shot down by intense ground fire while it was attacking a large troop concentration three miles west of the town of Thanh Phu. The helicopter crashed into a paddy dike and suffered extensive damage. The four members of the crew, all of whom were only slightly injured, were rescued by the wing helicopter which also kept the enemy away from the damaged aircraft until a heavy-lift helicopter arrived to pick it up. Three Viet Cong were killed during the action.

That same day, 11 miles southeast of Ben Tre, four U.S. sailors
and a Vietnamese maritime policeman were wounded when the Viet Cong attacked a PBR patrol. A large-caliber round (probably a B-40 rocket) struck the leading boat—PBR 100—to port, wounding the entire crew and the embarked policeman. Another large-caliber round passed through the bow of the covering boat, PBR 102, without exploding. The patrol returned the enemy fire and withdrew while artillery fire and air strikes were delivered into the area. The patrol then proceeded to a nearby Popular Force outpost where the wounded were evacuated by helicopter. During the engagement both PBRs sustained numerous hits by small arms and automatic weapons in addition to the damage caused by the large-caliber rounds.

On 13 June, six PBRs struck enemy positions 12 miles southeast of Ben Tre in response to an intelligence report that the Viet Cong were preparing an ambush. The fire from the PBRs triggered two secondary explosions, started two fires, destroyed two sampans and killed at least one Viet Cong. A sailor embarked in one of the PBRs, Seaman J. J. CLIFFORD, USN, attached to the GAME WARDEN support ship, USS HARNETT COUNTY (LST 821), was killed during the engagement by a rifle grenade.

Throughout June helicopter surveillance along the Ba Lai River led to a series of air-to-ground incidents. During the month helicopter fire teams killed nine Viet Cong, destroyed seven sampans, damaged five others, and triggered one secondary explosion.

Operations in the Co Chien and Upper Mekong Rivers

On the evening of 6 June, Sa Dec-based PBRs of River Section 521
disrupted a major Viet Cong crossing attempt in the upper Mekong River. The action began at 2045 when PBRs 81 and 118, on a routine patrol in a known crossing area four miles east of Sa Dec, sighted numerous sampans moving along the north bank of the river. As the patrol approached to investigate, the sampans attempted to evade into an inlet and were taken under fire. During the pursuit, PBR 118 went aground on a mud bank just as heavy automatic-weapons and small-arms fire broke out from nearby Cat Island. The fire was returned and artillery support was requested and received from the 105-mm, howitzer battery at Duc Thon.

PBRs 54 and 84 joined the engagement, and the Naval Support Activity detachment at Sa Dec dispatched an LCM to assist PBR 118. At 2300, under heavy enemy fire, the grounded PBR was pulled off the mud bank. At 2345, the Giao Duc sub-sector battery delivered nine rounds of 105-mm, howitzer fire into the Viet Cong sites and the enemy positions became silent. During the engagement nine Viet Cong were killed, one suspect was detained, and seven sampans were sunk. In addition, at least 40 enemy sampans reversed course and fled to the northwest. There were no U.S. casualties.

On the night of 17 June, 25 miles southeast of Vinh Long, a three-boat patrol (PBRs 136, 141 and 143) joined a Vietnamese Navy LSSL in assisting a beleaguered Popular Force outpost under attack by an estimated 200 Viet Cong. During the ensuing four and one-half hour engagement, the PBRs exchanged fire with automatic-weapons, small-arms and mortar positions. Although the outpost was heavily
damaged by mortar fire, the Viet Cong were driven off. The extent of the enemy's casualties was undetermined.

On 23 June, two women in a sampan hailed PBR 138, which was on a routine patrol with PBRs 136 and 111 in the Co Chien. The women—a pregnant woman in labor and a midwife—were trying to reach the hospital at Vinh Long, 17 miles upstream. The women were taken on board PBR 138 and, enroute, the woman gave birth to a boy. There were no complications during the delivery and, upon arrival at Vinh Long, the three Vietnamese were transferred to an ambulance and the PBR returned to its patrol station.

Operations in the Bassac River

On 7 June, a SEAL reconnaissance patrol conducted a demolition mission against a Viet Cong rest area near the northern tip of Tan Dinh Island. As the SEALs began to withdraw, the patrol leader spotted one of the Viet Cong as the enemy maneuvered to ambush the SEALs. When the patrol leader shot and killed the man, 12 to 15 other Viet Cong opened fire from the right flank, wounding the patrol leader. The patrol then executed a leapfrogging withdrawal along its previous line of march and, under the covering fire of its waiting LCPIs, set up defensive positions along the bank until every member of the patrol was back on board. Three Viet Cong were killed during the incident.

On the afternoon of 21 June, PBRs 39 and 127 came under fire from the north bank of the Bassac, four miles downstream from Can Tho. The patrol returned the heavy automatic-weapons fire and
detected three sampans attempting to evade into a canal. One of the sampans beached, and its three black-uniformed occupants were killed by .50 caliber machine-gun fire as they sought shelter in the tree line. The intensity of the fire from the bank then began to increase and the PBRs requested air and artillery support.

Shortly thereafter, the Vietnamese Army's artillery battery at Tra On delivered 105-mm. howitzer fire into the enemy positions and two Navy helicopters subsequently arrived to conduct strikes on targets marked by tracer fire from the PBRs. During the two and one half-hour engagement at least six Viet Cong were killed. There were no U.S. casualties.

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GAME WARDEN UNITS

On 1 June the organization of the Delta River Patrol Group was modified slightly to provide for a more effective distribution of river patrol sections, and to improve the alignment of the areas of responsibility for the various task unit commanders. The operational control of units responsible for patrolling the Co Chien River region was transferred from Commander River Division 53 (CTU 116.1.3) at My Tho to Commander River Division 52 (CTU 116.1.2). At the same time, COMDIV 52 moved his headquarters from Sa Dec to Vinh Long. Meanwhile, Commander River Division 51 (CTU 116.1.1) at Binh Thuy retained operational control of units tasked with patrolling the lower Bassac River.

On 18 June USS JENNINGS COUNTY (LST 846) was moved from the
mouthe of the Soirap River to the mouth of the Co Chien River; operational control of Section 533, embarked in JENNINGS COUNTY, was shifted from Commander Rung Sat Special Zone River Patrol Group to CTU 116.1.2. At the same time, Light Helicopter Squadron THREE, Detachment 5 was activated in JENNINGS COUNTY.

As a result of the month's changes, a total of 30 PBRs and one light helicopter fire team were assigned to the RSSZ, and 90 PBRs and four light helicopter fire teams were operating in the Mekong Delta. On 30 June the various river sections, helicopter detachments and SEAL units were based as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>River Sections</th>
<th>Base</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>511</td>
<td>USS GARRETT COUNTY (LST 786) (Bassac River)</td>
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<tr>
<td>512</td>
<td>Binh Thuy</td>
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<tr>
<td>513</td>
<td>USS HARNETT COUNTY (LST 821) (Ham Luong River)</td>
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<tr>
<td>521</td>
<td>Sa Dec</td>
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<tr>
<td>522</td>
<td>Tan Chau</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Vinh Long</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>532</td>
<td>My Tho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>533</td>
<td>USS JENNINGS COUNTY (LST 846) (Co Chien River)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>542</td>
<td>Nha Be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>543</td>
<td>Nha Be</td>
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<th>SEAL Team Detachments</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Platoon</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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SEAL Team Detachments (Cont.)

H Platoon
J Platoon
L Platoon

SEAL Team TWO (Detachment A)
4th Platoon
5th Platoon

Base
Nha Be
Nha Be
Vinh Long
Binh Thuy
My Tho
Binh Thuy

***

GAME WARDEN STATISTICAL SUMMARY
June 1967

1. PBR Statistics:
   a. Total Patrols (two boats): Day 639 Night 701
   b. Total Contacts: Day 63,007 Night 16,057
   c. Total Inspected: Day 17,109 Night 4,752
   d. Total Boarded: Day 32,572 Night 6,750
   e. Persons Detained: 861
   f. Sampans/Junks Detained: 25
   g. Total Patrol Hours: 34,852

2. Helicopter Fire Team Statistics:
   a. Total Flight Hours: 665
   b. Helicopter Missions:
      (1) Pre-planned strikes: 32
      (2) Reaction: 35
      (3) Targets of Opportunity: 22
      (4) Support: 135

3. GAME WARDEN Totals:
   a. Fire fights:
      (1) PBR 64
      (2) Helo 12
      (3) LCM 12
      (4) MSB 12

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(5) LCPL 1  
(6) STAB 1  

b. Sampans: Destroyed 66 Damaged 17  
c. Structures: Destroyed 29 Damaged 10  
d. Junks: Destroyed 6 Damaged 1  
e. Bunkers: Destroyed 25  
f. Enemy: KIA 92 KIA (Poss.) 28 WIA 27 Captured 2  
g. Friendly: KIA 1 WIA 11  
h. Friendly Battle Damage:  
   (1) PBR 13  
   (2) Helo 6  
   (3) LST 1  
i. PBR MEDEVAC: 66  

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COASTAL SURVEILLANCE FORCE (TASK FORCE 115)

In June units of the Coastal Surveillance Force detected
150,000 diverse craft along South Vietnam's coastline; more than half of these were inspected or boarded. The boardings resulted in the detention of 113 craft and 1,009 suspects.

On 16 June a new patrol unit, Coastal Division 16, was activated on a provisional basis at Chu Lai. The Division's nucleus—12 PCFs—was formed by reassigning eight Swift boats from Danang's Coastal Division 12 and the four Coastal Division 14 Swift boats at Qui Nhon.

OPERATION MARKET TIME

During the month Operation MARKET TIME units detected 111,000 junks and sampans; 60 per cent of these were inspected or boarded. The boardings resulted in the detention of 82 craft and 869 suspects. In addition, 722 steel-hulled craft were detected transiting MARKET TIME areas.

The month's MARKET TIME activity also included participation in four ground operations, 58 gunfire support missions, 28 hostile fire incidents, 11 evasion incidents, and five search and rescue missions.

As a result of these operations, 70 enemy structures and 16 junks were destroyed; and 24 other structures and eight other junks or sampans were damaged. In addition, 16 Viet Cong were killed. Four Swift boat personnel were wounded during the month and, on the 25th, PCF 97 was sunk by enemy fire.
With the start of the dark-of-the-moon period on 4 June, extra flights were conducted by the surveillance aircraft of MARKET TIME. Augmenting the regular flights, two special flights were flown each night from 2200 until 0500. The flights concentrated on highly-suspect areas along the coast and a continuous plot on all contacts was maintained.

First Coastal Zone

MARKET TIME units in the First Coastal Zone detected 52,000 junks and sampans during June. In addition, the Swift boats and Coast Guard cutters provided exfiltration patrols and gunfire support for two ground operations as well as participating in two search and rescue missions.

On 4 June, while conducting a "paywar" mission just south of Cape Batangan, PCF 75 received automatic-weapons fire from the beach. The Swift boat returned the fire with 81-mm. mortars, initiating a secondary explosion. Then a forward air controller (FAC) arrived on the scene and spotted for additional mortar fire; the fire destroyed nine structures and killed three Viet Cong (probables). Three of the PCF's crew received slight wounds during the engagement.

On the night of 6 June, USCGC POINT DUKE detected three junks near the surfline, 15 miles south of the Demilitarized Zone. When the cutter illuminated the junks, they dispersed and attempted to evade. The cutter then fired on one of the junks, damaging the craft and forcing the Viet Cong to abandon it at the surfline.
The extent of the Viet Cong's casualties was undetermined.

On the 7th, USOCC POINT ORIENT provided assistance to U.S. Army Task Force Oregon elements under heavy enemy fire 85 miles south of Danang. The cutter's gunfire support suppressed the Viet Cong fire, and destroyed two structures and damaged three others.

On 10 June, 60 miles southeast of Danang, three PCFs and USS KRETSCHMER (DER 329) conducted a roundup operation off Cape Batangan in response to a request from a Republic of Korea ground unit operating in the area. Thirty junks and their 120 occupants were detained during the mission.

At 0130 on the 18th, PCF 14 stopped, searched and detained an unlighted junk 25 miles southeast of Danang. Among the hidden items found on board by the PCF's crew were 25 vials of glucose serum, 25 vials of streptomycin, 24 vials of vitamins, and seven bags of rice marked with the U.S.A.I.D. stamp.

On 20 June, an explosion on board a U.S. landing craft unloading ammunition at Duc Pho blew crew members into the water and started a fire which spread to the nearby ammunition supply point. Four MARKET TIME craft--PCFs 49, 51, 54 and 60--were dispatched to the scene to conduct search and rescue operations. Despite a series of secondary explosions which hurled shrapnel as far as 1,500 yards from the beach, the PCFs moved in and rescued 11 persons from the water. PCF 49 sustained minor hull damage during the mission, and two of the crew were wounded, one seriously.

On the 20th a Navy helicopter, USOCC POINT DUMB and PCF 99
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participated in a search for the four occupants of a helicopter from USS TRIPOLI (LPH 10) which had crashed 20 miles southeast of Danang. Two survivors were rescued by the helicopter during the mission. Another MARKET TIME unit, USS PLEDGE (MSO 492), located the wreckage of the sunken helicopter; the hulk was subsequently recovered by salvage craft from Danang.

At 0700 on 28 June, PCF 79 detected a basket boat attempting to evade to the beach just north of Cape Batangan. The occupant of the boat ignored the PCF's warning siren, then turned and submitted to an inspection after warning shots were fired. The boatman was found to have false identification papers and was detained for interrogation.

Second Coastal Zone

MARKET TIME units patrolling the Second Coastal Zone during June detected 41,000 junks and sampans. In addition, the patrol craft participated in a search and rescue mission and provided exfiltration patrols for two ground operations.

On the night of 3 June PCF 45 detected a fire fight ashore near the mouth of the Luy River, 50 miles southwest of Cam Ranh Bay. When the Swift boat approached to investigate it found that Vietnamese troops guarding a bridge were under attack by a Viet Cong unit. The PCF then provided illumination fire for the Government unit, and the assistance helped repel the enemy attack.

During the evening of 22 June, 15 miles north of Nha Trang, PCFs 47 and 52 provided covering fire for units of Coastal Group
A freighter in the Second Coastal Zone is searched by the crew of USS GALILEE (PG 65).
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25 attempting to withdraw under fire after having killed four Viet Cong in an ambush. The Swift boats' fire on the Viet Cong positions suppressed the enemy outburst and enabled the Vietnamese units to withdraw successfully.

From 2200 on 22 June until 1500 on 23 June, USCGC POINT WELCOME and units of the Vietnamese Navy's Coastal Groups 27 and 28 acted as a seaward blocking force for a U.S. FIRST Air Cavalry Division operation, 65 miles south of Nha Trang. During the operation, the naval units detained one suspect and detected and radioed the position of several persons hiding in caves near the beach. The ground units subsequently searched the caves and detained 40 male suspects.

On the 24th, PCF 88 detained seven persons in two junks, 45 miles north of Qui Nhon. The detainees were turned over to a FIRST Air Cavalry unit conducting operations ashore. During subsequent interrogation, the occupants of the junks admitted being members of a Viet Cong medical team.

On 24 June PCF 59 assisted a drifting passenger junk, 35 miles north of Qui Nhon; the junk's 125 passengers had been adrift for about 24 hours. The PCF's crew provided the occupants with food, water and medical assistance, and repaired the junk's inoperative engine.

Third Coastal Zone

MARKET TIME units in the Third Coastal Zone conducted numerous gunfire missions during the month, in addition to detecting
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over 8,000 junks and sampans.

On 3 June, while on patrol near the mouth of the Co Chien River, USCGC POINT JEFFERSON detected three sampans and five suspects near the beach. As the cutter approached to investigate, the suspects abandoned the sampans and fled. The Vietnamese Sector Control then requested that the cutter destroy the sampans. While firing on the sampans, the cutter received small-arms fire from the tree line behind the beach. The WPB's fire damaged two of the sampans and destroyed the other. There were no U.S. casualties.

On the 11th, while investigating a spotter aircraft's report of enemy ground activity 45 miles southwest of Vung Tau, USCGC POINT WHITE received automatic-weapons and small-arms fire from Viet Cong shore emplacements. The cutter's return fire initiated a secondary explosion and silenced the enemy positions. There were no U.S. casualties.

On 12 June PCF 98 responded to a spotter aircraft's report that several junks were off-loading materiel onto the beach, 27 miles southwest of Vung Tau. Upon reaching the scene, the Swift boat opened fire on the enemy, initiating a large secondary explosion; the PCF's fire also destroyed one of the junks, and damaged one junk, two sampans and five structures. There were no U.S. casualties.

On the 17th a forward air controller sighted eight heavily-loaded, camouflaged sampans 55 miles southwest of Vung Tau. USCGC
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POINT PARTRIDGE responded to the spotter's request for naval gunfire and took the sampans under fire, destroying one and damaging two others.

Two days later, POINT PARTRIDGE answered another call for gunfire support after a spotter aircraft detected considerable enemy activity in a Viet Cong-controlled region, 60 miles southwest of Vung Tau. Following the cutter's saturation fire, the forward air controller reported that 95 per cent of the target area had been struck, and that the gunfire had destroyed two structures, damaged four others, and initiated two secondary fires.

On the morning of 25 June PCF 97, patrolling 500 yards off the mouth of the Ganh Hao River, 45 miles northeast of Ca Mau Point, came under heavy automatic-weapons and recoilless-rifle fire from Viet Cong shore positions. While returning the intense enemy fire, the Swift boat was struck at the waterline by a recoilless-rifle round which tore a three- by four-foot hole in the hull and wounded the Officer in Charge. The PCF flooded rapidly and turned seaward in order to concentrate on the damaged area. However, all attempts to arrest the flooding failed, and the Swift boat eventually sank in 27 feet of water. The entire crew was rescued by PCF 26. Salvage operations to recover PCF 97 began the next day.

On the 25th, in two separate incidents, gunfire from PCFs 26 and 98 coordinated by spotter aircraft struck the Viet Cong shore positions which had attacked PCF 97. The aircraft subsequently
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reported that the gunfire killed 12 Viet Cong, and destroyed several bunkers and two sampans. There were no U.S. casualties.

Fourth Coastal Zone

In the course of conducting patrols along the west coast of the Ca Mau Peninsula and the area surrounding Phu Quoc Island, MARKET TIME units in the Fourth Coastal Zone detected almost 8,000 junks and sampans during June. The units also furnished gunfire support on several occasions.

On 7 June USCGC BERING STRAIT provided gunfire support for Vietnamese ground forces under attack from an estimated two companies of Viet Cong, 30 miles north of Ca Mau Point. The cutter's fire helped repel the enemy assault, and destroyed one structure and damaged two others.

On the 10th, USCGC POINT MARONE provided gunfire support for a forward air controller under fire, 60 miles north of Ca Mau Point. The FAC subsequently reported that the WPB's fire sank three enemy sampans, destroyed one structure, and damaged five other structures.

Later that day a spotter aircraft came under fire from two sampans which were off-loading supplies, 55 miles east of An Thoi. HCF 05 answered the aircraft's request for gunfire support and subsequently destroyed the two sampans and the contraband.

MARKET TIME UNITS

During June aircraft from four 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 and a detachment of Patrol Squadron 1 flew Neptunes from Cam Ranh Bay. Meanwhile, a detachment of Patrol Squadron 16 flew P-3A Orion aircraft from the Naval Air Station, Sangley Point, and a Patrol Squadron 46 detachment flew Orions from U Tapao, Thailand.

On 16 June a new PCF patrol unit, Coastal Division 16, was activated on a provisional basis at Chu Lai. The Division’s composition was formed by reassigning eight Swift boats and 12 crews from Danang’s Coastal Division 12, and the four Swift boats and six crews from Coastal Division 14 at Qui Nhon. The new Division was designated Task Unit 115.1.8.

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

| DER 251 | USS CAMP | 25-30 |
| DER 328 | USS FINCH | 16-30 |
| DER 393 | USS HAVERFIELD | 1-25 |
| DER 331 | USS KOINER | 1-2 |
| DER 397 | USS WILHOITE | 1-15 |
| LST 601 | USS CLARKE COUNTY | 15-30 |
| LST 1123 | USS SEDGWICK COUNTY | 1-15 |
| MSC 198 | USS PEACOCK | 11-30 |
| MSC 205 | USS VIREO | 1-11 |
| MSO 488 | USS CONQUEST | 1-29 |
| MSO 437 | USS ENHANCE | 29-30 |
| MSO 438 | USS ESTEEM | 1-29 |
| MSO 439 | USS ESCEL | 29-30 |
| MSO 489 | USS GALLANT | 1-29 |
| MSO 447 | USS GUIDE | 29-30 |
| MSO 448 | USS ILLUSIVE | 1-29 |
| MSO 490 | USS LEADER | 29-30 |
| MSO 458 | USS LUCID | 29-30 |
| MSO 492 | USS PLEDGE | 1-29 |
| PG 84 | USS ASHEVILLE | 4-12, 15-21, 25-30 |
| PG 85 | USS GALLUP | 5-13 |
DETECTIONS, INSPECTIONS, BOARDINGS BY MARKET TIME UNITS

The graph shows the number of detections, inspections, and boardings over time. The x-axis represents the months from January to December, and the y-axis represents the numbers ranging from 0 to 150,000.

The graph indicates a fluctuation in detections, inspections, and boardings throughout the year with peaks and troughs.
MARKET TIME STATISTICAL SUMMARY
June 1967

1. U.S. Ships/Craft:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DER</th>
<th>MSC</th>
<th>WPC</th>
<th>PCF</th>
<th>IST</th>
<th>PG</th>
<th>WHEC</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>

2. U.S. Activity:

- **TOTAL DETECTED**
  - WOOD - DAY 51,717 NIGHT 58,336
  - STEEL - DAY 902 NIGHT 850

- **TOTAL INSPECTED**
  - WOOD - DAY 19,117 NIGHT 21,416
  - STEEL - DAY 524 NIGHT 526

- **TOTAL BOARDED**
  - WOOD - DAY 16,024 NIGHT 11,079
  - STEEL - DAY 107 NIGHT 31

- **TOTAL DETAINED**
  - JUNKS 82
  - PEOPLE 869

***

OPERATION STABLE DOOR

Operation STABLE DOOR patrols detected 38,536 junks and sampans during June; 7,217 of these were inspected. In addition, of the 4,175 craft boarded, 31 were detained along with 140 persons.

During the month four more 45-foot harbor patrol picket boats were assigned to STABLE DOOR units, two at Qui Nhon and one each at Nha Trang and Cam Ranh Bay. The assignments brought to eight the total number of 45-footers in the country. **CONFIDENTIAL**
DETECTIONS, INSPECTIONS, BOARDINGS BY STABLE DOOR UNITS

- DETECTIONS
- INSPECTIONS
- BOARDINGS

- 1967
- 1968
CONFIDENTIAL

In June Inshore Undersea Warfare Unit 1 (IUWU 1) at Vung Tau—composed of seven officers and 125 enlisted men—provided surveillance for a daily average of 25 ships anchored in the harbor. The STABLE DOOR patrols resulted in the detention of one junk and 18 suspects.

At Cam Ranh Bay IUWU 2 (seven officers and 152 enlisted men) detained two junks and 18 persons while providing surveillance for a daily average of 34 ships in the harbor.

IUWU 3 at Qui Nhon, consisting of six officers and 123 enlisted men, provided harbor defense for a daily in-port average of 26 ships. The patrols detained nine junks and 13 persons, either for improper identification papers or suspicious activity.

At Nha Trang, the five officers and 95 enlisted men of IUWU 4 detained 19 junks and 91 suspects, and provided surveillance for a daily average of 12 ships in port.

On 12 June, in Qui Nhon's inner harbor, a STABLE DOOR patrol investigated two sampans hidden in the brush. The sampans had been spotted by a U.S. Army helicopter, and were found to contain ammunition and Viet Cong documents.

In a search and rescue mission conducted on 25 June, a STABLE DOOR LCPL rescued the ten occupants of an Army helicopter which had crashed in Nha Trang's harbor. Four of the survivors were injured and required medical evacuation.

*****
RIVERINE ASSAULT FORCE (TASK FORCE 117)

During June the Riverine Assault Force demonstrated its versatility as an instrument of delta warfare. Operating with the Second Brigade, U.S. NINTH Infantry Division to form the Mobile Riverine Force, units of the RAF provided integral, diversified support in a series of search and destroy operations.

During the initial phase of Operation CONCORDIA I, conducted from 19 to 21 June in Long An province, the riverine assault craft repeatedly furnished close gunfire support to Army troops harried by entrenched enemy units. Throughout the operation the craft also served effectively as mobile command posts, supply carriers, and casualty clearing stations.

The various riverine missions received an important assist during the month from the newly activated Riverine Survey Team. The 13-man team, composed of U.S. Marines and civilians from the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office, conducted extensive hydrographic surveys which provided needed navigational data in support of tactical requirements.

Operations in the IV Corps Tactical Zone

On 1 June the Mobile Riverine Base moved from its anchorage at Vung Tau and transited to Dong Tam via the My Tho River. For the next nine days Riverine Assault Force units conducted security patrols, troop lifts, and assault landings designed to refine joint doctrine and techniques with embarked elements of the 2nd Brigade.

On 6 June ATC 112-3 was damaged by a water mine in the Xang...
Units of the Mobile Riverine Force exchange fire with enemy positions during Operation CORONADO I.
Canal, just west of Dong Tam. The mine's explosion blew the port .50 caliber machine-gun mount and its gunner over the side, and caused extensive damage to the troop carrier's hull and engines. The gunner was rescued by an ATC following astern, and the damaged craft was subsequently towed to Dong Tam for repair.

On 7 and 8 June, the Mobile Riverine Force conducted Operation CORONADO I in Dinh Tuong province, 18 miles west of My Tho. Shortly after noon on the 7th, elements of Task Unit 117.1.1 made contact with a reinforced enemy platoon near Ba Rai creek. During the ensuing exchange, four naval personnel were wounded. The extent of the enemy's casualties was undetermined.

On 11 June the nucleus of the Mobile Riverine Force got underway for Nha Be. River Division 112, meanwhile, remained at the base in Dong Tam and conducted local security patrols and troop-lift missions throughout the month. No major contact with the enemy occurred in this area.

Operations in the Rung Sat Special Zone and the III Corps Tactical Zone

The Mobile Riverine Force anchored off Nha Be on the 12th and, in the week that followed, conducted Operation GREAT BEND, a search and destroy sweep in the northern part of the Rung Sat Special Zone and adjacent areas in Bien Hoa province. On 16 June the Army troops discovered and destroyed a large Viet Cong base camp in the Nhon Trach district of Bien Hoa, near the suspected location of the headquarters of the Viet Cong commander of the Rung Sat Special Zone. A "claymore" mine, a number of grenades, and a quantity of assorted
documents and materials were seized during the mission.

Upon completion of Operation GREAT BEND on 18 June, the Mobile Riverine Force shifted to an anchorage near the confluence of the Vam Co and Soirap rivers, and commenced Operation CONCORDIA I.

On the morning of the 19th three companies of the 4th Battalion, 47th Infantry were landed on the banks of Van Creek, two and one-half miles southeast of Can Giouc. Meanwhile, the 2nd Battalion of the Vietnamese Army (ARVN) 46th Infantry Regiment was landed three and one-half miles southwest of the 4/47th units. At the same time, two U.S. companies of the 3rd Battalion, 47th Infantry were landed one mile south of Can Giouc. In effect, the three landings formed a triangle. After all the troops were ashore, the Riverine Assault Force units proceeded to blocking stations.

At 0900, intelligence obtained from a captured Viet Cong village chief indicated that three enemy companies were deployed near the base of the triangle, approximately midway between the 4/47th and ARVN positions. Accordingly, about 1100, C Company of the 4/47th was re-embarked by the assault craft and moved to the junction of Nui and Ben Via creeks. Almost immediately the troops came under heavy fire from entrenched enemy positions, and were pinned down in an open stretch of rice paddies. Eight hundred yards away, A Company of the 4/47th (which had converged from the northeast) also came under intense fire. Responding to a request for gunfire support, the Riverine Assault Force units opened fire on enemy emplacements in the tree lines flanking the paddies; the accurate 20-mm. and 40-mm.
machine-gun fire, together with 81-mm. mortar fire, reduced the pressure on the hard-pressed troops.

The action continued well into evening, and the sustained naval gunfire helped disrupt the enemy forces. Throughout the engagement, the movements of the naval units and the troops ashore were coordinated between the officer in tactical command of the naval units (Commander River Squadron NINK) and the operations officer of the 1/47th, both of whom were embarked in River Division 92's command-control boat. The coordination enabled the OTC to deliver close gunfire support, maneuver naval units quickly in order to block enemy escape attempts, and reembark and land troops expeditiously to meet the demands of the situation ashore.

During the battle certain ATCs resupplied the troops and naval units with food, water and ammunition; in addition, other troop carriers served as medical aid and casualty-clearing stations. On several occasions a number of craft were hit by recoilless-rifle and B-40 rocket fire. One boat, ATC 112-4, was struck below the waterline by a rocket, forcing the craft to beach. After emergency patching had been completed, the craft returned to the riverine base under its own power.

There were numerous acts of individual heroism on the part of naval personnel. In one instance, two crew members of ATC 92-7, Boatswain's Mate Third Class C.O. JOHNSON, USN, and Engineman Second Class H.W. DOLEZAL, USN, dashed 60 yards through heavy enemy fire to rescue a wounded infantryman who was pinned down in a rice
paddy. In another instance, Boatswain's Mate Third Class J.C. NAPLES, USN, and Seaman S.G. YATES, USN, rescued a wounded infantryman after he had jumped into Nui creek to avoid capture.

The initial phase of Operation CONCORDIA I ended on the evening of 21 June. During the three-day period 255 Viet Cong were killed. On the U.S. side, 46 soldiers were killed and 15 sailors were wounded.

Throughout CONCORDIA I, seriously wounded personnel were evacuated to USS BENEWAH (APB 35) and USS COLLETON (APB 36) as well as to the medical facility at Nha Be. The short transit time between the battle area and the barracks ships helped save a number of lives.

On 22 June Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Vietnam sent the following message to Commander Task Force 117 and the Commanding Officer, Second Brigade, U.S. NINTH Infantry Division:

THE PERFORMANCE AND GALLANTRY OF YOUR MEN DURING OPERATION CONCORDIA I WERE A SOURCE OF PRIDE AND GRATIFICATION TO ALL OF US. YOUR ACHIEVEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE POSSIBLE BY THE AGGRESSIVENESS, ALACRITY AND BOLDNESS CONSISTENTLY DISPLAYED BY YOU, YOUR OFFICERS AND MEN. THE MOBILE RIVERINE FORCE HAS PROVED TO BE THE POTENT FLEXIBLE FIGHTING TEAM SO VITAL TO THE SUCCESS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THE DELTA. PLEASE PASS A WELL DONE TO ALL HANDS FOR THE SUCCESS OF CONCORDIA I AND MAY YOU HAVE CONTINUED GOOD HUNTING. RAHM VETH SENDS.

During the remainder of June the Mobile Riverine Force remained at the junction of the Vam Co and Soirap rivers, conducting operations in the southeastern districts of Long An province. No major contact with the enemy occurred during this period.

Riverine Assault Force Units

With the arrival of two monitors on 12 June, the number of LCM conversions reached its programmed strength of 68. Two large harbor
tugs, TTB-784 and TTB-785, joined the Riverine Assault Force during the month. The tugs were assigned to tow APLs and ammi-pontoons, and to perform other required towing services. On 16 June, all assault craft which had been on loan from the Vietnamese Navy were returned to their regular units.

During the month a Riverine Survey Team was activated and assigned to the Riverine Assault Force. Composed of 11 U.S. Marines and two civilians from the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office, the team was tasked with collecting hydrographic data and conducting surveys of inland waterways in support of NAP operations.

As of 30 June Riverine Assault Force units were deployed as follows:

- RIVDIV 111
- RIVDIV 92
- RIVDIV 112/RIVPLOT ONE Detachment
- RIVDIV 92

*USS BENIWAIH (APB 35)*
*USS COLLETON (APB 36)*
*Dong Tam APL-26*

*A detachment of two officers and four enlisted men who are permanently stationed at Dong Tam in order to provide administrative support for the River Flotilla when the commander is absent from Dong Tam.*
U.S. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, DANANG

Enemy attempts to disrupt waterborne traffic in the Cua Viet approaches to Dong Ha continued during June. On 12 June, the Naval Support Activity (NAVSUPPACT) LST ramp site at the entrance to the Cua Viet was attacked by an enemy force employing rockets and artillery fire; about 200 rounds landed in the area during the 50-minute barrage. At the nearby Cua Viet fuel farm, three 10,000-gallon fuel bladders were destroyed and two others were damaged during the attack, resulting in the loss of 45,000 gallons of diesel fuel. The fuel storage facility was restored to an operational status later that day. There were no casualties to naval personnel.

On 29 June USS COCONINO COUNTY (LST 603) was mined while discharging cargo at the Cua Viet LST ramp. The explosion, which critically wounded one of the crew, tore a three- by nine-foot hole in the ship's bottom, and led to the flooding of a generator room and the main and auxiliary engine rooms.

Three hours later a second explosion occurred about 15 feet off the ship's starboard quarter. The blast loosened the ship's stern-tube packing, resulting in moderate flooding of the port and starboard shaft alleys. That same day, after all cargo had been off-loaded and temporary patches installed over the damaged areas of the ship's hull, COCONINO COUNTY was towed to Danang for interim repairs.

On 15 June Cargo Handling Battalion TWO, composed of three officers and 71 enlisted men, arrived in Danang to assist in various cargo
processing operations, and to train and supervise other personnel as required. The battalion's presence was designed to help reduce the impact on cargo handling operations occasioned by the recent sizable turnover in NAVSUPPACT personnel. On the 17th, CHE-2 assumed responsibility for cargo operations at the Tian Sha LST ramp and, in addition, provided eight hatch teams to off-load ammunition from certain ships at anchor.

During June the volume of cargo processed by NAVSUPPACT again surpassed previous levels. At the Port of Danang, the 33,436 short tons of cargo back-loaded for transshipment to other ports was the highest monthly total to date. And the month's throughput for Danang reached an unprecedented 228,212 short tons. The combined throughput for all I Corps ports also reached a new high—326,701 short tons.

Class II and IV supply support continued to be generally excellent. Net supply requisition effectiveness at Danang increased from May's 80 percent to 93 percent in June. A 93 percent effectiveness figure was also recorded at Chu Lai.

The general level of Class I supplies received and expended during the month continued to rise. On 30 June the quantity of C-rations (individual combat meals) available totaled 7,191,142 meals which, based upon the THIRD Marine Amphibious Force's existing requirements, constituted a 24-day supply.

In June the recently completed engine shop at NAVSUPPACT's small-craft repair facility in Danang became operational. Nine diesel engines and four LCM-8 engine banks were overhauled during
Commercial ships moored at Danang's deep-water piers.
the month by the new shop. The repair facility also completed the 
overhaul of an LCM-6 and an LCPL and, by month's end, had begun de-
watering and repairing COCONINO COUNTY. In addition, the facility's 
floating dry dock (AFDL 23) handled 56 diverse craft during the month.
The number of craft assigned to NAVSUPPACT increased with the 
arrival of an LCM-8 on 3 June and two LCUs on 29 June. Also, two amm
fuel-barges arrived during the month, each with a 30,000-gallon capacity.
The barges were earmarked to replace the "bladder-bearing" LCM-8s at Hue.

On 2 June personnel of Amphibious Construction Battalion ONE com-
pleted the installation of a 6-inch POL line at Chu Lai for use while the existing 8-inch and 12-inch lines were being extended to seaward. 
The 1,600 yard extension of the 8-inch line was completed on 25 June.

During the month traffic restrictions between East and West 
Danang were eased considerably by the completion, on 25 June, of a 
second Danang River bridge. The narrow, older bridge had become 
the scene of frequent and serious congestion. The new, two-lane 
structure parallels the first bridge and will facilitate the move-
ment of heavy steel containers when Danang's containership service*
begins in late July or early August.

On 29 June the dredge THUBON completed operations to remove 
two sandbars which, during periods of low water, had impeded craft

*The movement of cargo in large steel containers by ships specially	configured and equipped for that purpose. The containers, ships, and certain associated services are furnished by a civilian con-
tractor. Some of the principal advantages of the system are: im-
proved speed and ease of loading and unloading; better cargo se-
curity against pilferage and weather damage; lower transportation 
and stevedoring costs.
transiting the Cua Viet from the LST ramp to Dong Ha. The sandbars had presented the only natural obstacles to an unrestricted transit of the Cua Viet by lighterage.

The Port of Danang was visited 100 times by U.S. SEVENTH Fleet ships during June. The ships were provided with over 1,000,000 gallons of diesel fuel and almost two million gallons of potable water, in addition to mail, freight, courier, transient billeting and disbursing services.

The Naval Support Activity's C-47 aircraft made 15 flights during June, transporting 444 passengers and 29,911 pounds of cargo.

On 30 June the Naval Support Activity's personnel level was 7,947. That day the number of United States and other Free World Military Assistance Forces supported by NAVSUPPACT was 130,300.

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During June Seabees attached to the Public Works Department of the Naval Support Activity, Saigon continued work on construction projects at certain Operation GAME WARDEN and Operation MARKET TIME support bases. The work performed by the Seabees was part of the continuing "Level of Effort" concept initiated in April.

At Nha Be, work on a new warehouse was 75 percent complete at month's end, and the construction of a dispensary, ammunition bunkers and several additional barracks was begun. In addition, three water-distillation units were placed in operation during June, helping to provide potable water for Nha Be's recently-completed galley and barracks.

At Vung Tau, the barracks and shop spaces for Light Helicopter Attack Squadron THREE were completed. At Vinh Long, the construction of a water tank was begun and a security fence was erected around the compound. Also, the renovation of the new living quarters was essentially complete on 30 June.

At Dong Tam, the construction of additional berthing and messing facilities sufficient to accommodate 500 personnel was completed during the month. At Can Tho (Binh Thuy), efforts to ready the new

*Under this concept major construction work is accomplished by civilian contractor personnel within a ceiling imposed by a fixed amount of available funds; minor construction work necessary for the completion of facilities is performed by military personnel. Because of limited funding and a corresponding reduction in the civilian work force, an increasing amount of construction work is being accomplished by military units as programmed contractor work is completed throughout South Vietnam.
The U.S. Navy base at Nha Be.
PBR support base for occupancy included continued work on the installation of galley and laundry equipment, and the construction of bunkers, watchtowers and a security fence. And, in June, the generator and water-treatment plants became operational.

At Cam Ranh Bay, work continued on the new naval communications building and a storage building for ordnance. At Qui Nhon, a new laundry building and a garbage shed were built, and ditches were dug around the generator buildings to provide some measure of control against the erosion caused by monsoon weather conditions.

In June the number of line items stocked by NAVSUPPACT Saigon increased by seven percent to a total of 28,591. However, 25 percent of the line items normally carried in stock had zero balances at the end of the month. A review of these items was in progress in order to isolate specific problem areas requiring corrective action.

During the month gross supply requisition effectiveness remained essentially stable at 39 percent. Net supply requisition effectiveness was 64 percent, six percent less than the figure recorded in May.

Meanwhile, the operational availability of MARKET TIME and GAME WARDEN patrol boats continued to be generally excellent, ranging from 80 percent for WPBs and PCFs to 93 percent for PBRs. The availability of MSBs was 100 percent.

On 8 June USS HOLMES COUNTY (LST 836) was placed under the operational control of COMNAVSUPPACT Saigon and, on 14 June, began Delta resupply missions. Operating on a seven-day cycle, HOLMES