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1 July - Seabees in I Corps emphasize road and bridge repairs as northeast monsoon season begins to approach. p. 51.

3 - New GAME WARDEN support base is established at Binh Thuy. p. 47.

4 - A portable helicopter platform designed for armored troop carriers is tested successfully in the Delta. p. I-2.

- Riverine Assault Force craft support U.S. Army units as Operation CONCORDIA II begins in Go Cong province. Thirty-three Viet Cong are killed during the operation. p. 37.

5 - Commander River Patrol Force (CTF 116) and his staff move to the new base at Binh Thuy. p. 32.

8 - A four-boat detachment of Swifts from Coastal Division 14 begins operating from a temporary base at Cuu Viet. p. 1.

11 - BMC H. W. BANNISTER, USN, becomes the first combat fatality of the Riverine Assault Force when a 8-40 rocket strikes the conning station of a monitor. p. 39.

- Coastal Group 25 craft and PCF 44 intercept two Viet Cong sampans carrying food and weapons. Six Viet Cong are killed and one sampan is sunk. Two VNN sailors are killed and a third is wounded. p. 74.

15 - MARKET TIME units intercept and capture an enemy trawler in the First Coastal Zone. p. 2.

- Danang Air Base is struck by enemy rockets. Eight U.S. military personnel are killed and 155 are wounded. Navy, Marine and Air Force facilities suffer extensive damage. p. 43.

17 - Team 5 of HCU ONE salvages a floating PBR pier sunk at Nha Be during a severe storm. p. 61.

19 - CAPT A. F. SLAFF, USN, relieves CAPT C. R. TALLENT, USN, as Senior Advisor, Vietnamese Navy Headquarters. p. 69.

- PBRs 33 and 45 disrupt a Viet Cong crossing attempt in the Mekong River. Six Viet Cong are killed; three PBR crewmen are wounded. p. 26.

20 - Commander Coastal Surveillance Force (CTF 115) and his staff move from Saigon to the new facilities at Cam Ranh Bay. p. 1.
20 July - Two SEAL squads conduct a raid near the suspected headquarters of the Viet Cong commander of the Rung Sat Special Zone. Four Viet Cong are killed. p. 23.

21-30 - VNN hospital ship, LSM(H) 401, treats over 2,000 Vietnamese during a series of civic action visits in the Third Coastal Zone. p. 55.

24 - COL R. L. MICHAELS, USMC, relieves COL N. E. ANDERSON, USMC, as Senior Advisor to the Vietnamese Marine Corps. p. 86.

28 - The Mobile Riverine Force begins Operation CORONADO II in Dinh Tuong province. Seventy-three Viet Cong are killed and 31 U.S. Navymen are wounded during the operation's initial phase. p. 40.

31 - NAVFORV numerical strength stands at 24,745.
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COASTAL SURVEILLANCE FORCE (TASK FORCE 115)

During July units of Operation MARKET TIME and Operation STABLE DOOR detected over 188,000 craft along South Vietnam's coastline and harbors; more than 81,000 of these were boarded or inspected. The boardings resulted in the detention of 242 craft and 1,490 suspects.

On 8 July a four-boat detachment from Cam Ranh Bay's Coastal Division 14 began operating at a temporary base near the mouth of the Cua Viet, 80 miles northwest of Danang. The purpose of the move was to bolster the barrier patrols operating just south of the 17th parallel and to free more Danang-based Swifts for patrol duties in support of Marine units conducting amphibious operations north of Danang.

On 20 July, Commander Coastal Surveillance Force and his staff completed the move from Saigon to the new facilities at Cam Ranh Bay.

On 21 July a radar surveillance site was established on Poulo Obi Island, 12 miles south of Ca Mau Point. Manned by one officer and seven enlisted men, the site was scheduled to become operational in early August.

OPERATION MARKET TIME

On 15 July Operation MARKET TIME units captured an enemy trawler trying to infiltrate supplies into the First Coastal Zone, 65 miles southeast of Danang.

Throughout the month MARKET TIME units detected 119,000 junks and sampans; almost 40 percent of these were inspected and almost 25
percent were boarded. The boardings resulted in the detention of 180 craft and 1,249 suspects. In addition, 638 steel-hulled craft were detected transiting MARKET TIME areas; twenty percent of the steel hulls were boarded.

The month's MARKET TIME activity also included 62 gunfire support missions, 18 hostile fire incidents, six evasion incidents, five search and rescue missions, and support for three amphibious operations and three ground operations. As a result of the various operations, 17 enemy bunkers, 17 structures and 21 craft were destroyed, and seven bunkers, 24 structures and 11 craft were damaged. In addition, 20 Viet Cong were killed (16 probables) and three were wounded. The sole casualty suffered by the Coastal Surveillance Force in July occurred during an incident on the last day of the month when the Officer in Charge of PCF 49 was wounded by small-arms fire.

**Trawler Incident**

At 1925 on 11 July an olive-green, steel-hulled trawler, 120 feet in length, was detected about 85 miles southeast of Danang by a Patrol Squadron 1 SP-2H aircraft conducting a routine MARKET TIME surveillance patrol. The trawler, which was not flying any colors and was running darkened, immediately reversed course to seaward. For the next three and one-half days, continuous radar surveillance of the trawler was maintained by patrol aircraft and USS WILHOITE (DER 397). During this period the trawler made several radical course changes and CTF 115 (Captain Ralph DI CORI, USN) directed
The trawler: detected...
all other MARKET TIME units in the general area to remain well clear of the trawler in order to avoid compromising the surveillance plan. Just before midnight on the 13th, about 225 miles east of Cape Batangan, the trawler swung westward and headed toward the coast.

At 1309 on the 14th, CTF 115 directed WILHOITE, USS GALLUP (PG 85), USS WALKER (DD 517), PCF 79 and USCGC POINT ORIENT to proceed to a point astern of the trawler and form for an intercept. About 2000 WILHOITE and GALLUP rendezvoused and took stations on the quarters of the trawler, eight miles away. At this time CTF 115 (Commander Charles R. STEPHAN, USN), in WILHOITE, assumed the duties of on-scene commander. At 0010, 15 July, 16 minutes prior to moonset, the trawler crossed the intercept point—five miles from the coast. USCGC POINT ORIENT promptly illuminated the ship and an embarked Vietnamese naval officer beamed a loudspeaker appeal at the trawler's crew to surrender. The ship ignored the broadcast and subsequent rounds fired across her bow and continued toward the beach.

At 0020, with the trawler three miles from shore, the MARKET TIME units opened fire; about five minutes later the trawler began firing at PCF 79 with automatic weapons and one or two large caliber weapons. (Salvage parties later determined that the trawler's crew had been equipped with three 12.7-mm machine guns and at least one 57-mm recoilless rifle.) At 0040, under a rain of fire, the trawler ran aground on a sand bar, 200 feet from shore, at the mouth of the Sa Ky River.

Minutes later the ship was on fire from stem to stern and by
...under fire...
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0100 a number of secondary explosions began to erupt from the trawler. At this time Republic of Korea artillery units located near Cape Batangan took the area surrounding the trawler under fire and continued to do so until about 0600. From 0600 until 0700 USS WALKER, U. S. Army gunships and Air Force jets conducted a series of fire missions to clear landing sites for ROK Marines en route by helicopter. The Marines arrived at 0715 and established a perimeter. Participating Vietnamese Navy units included PGM 618, MSC 115 and a number of junks from Coastal Group 15.

At 1230 CTG 115.3 and Gunner's Mate Second Class Eddie A. KNAUP, USN, an ordnance specialist, boarded the trawler and Petty Officer KNAUP disarmed the self-destruction system which was rigged to detonate 2,000 pounds of TNT. At 1610 the trawler was pulled off the sandbar by two LCM-6s and was towed to Chu Lai, arriving about 2000. During the transit the movement of air through the ship rekindled a fire below decks; Petty Officer KNAUP investigated and, with assistance from personnel of PCFs 20 and 514, extinguished the blaze.

That afternoon Rear Admiral Kenneth L. VETH, USN, Commander U. S. Naval Forces, Vietnam, sent the following message to Commander Task Force 115:

1. I TAKE GREAT PRIDE IN NOTING THE CAPTURE OF THE NORTH VIETNAMESE TRAWLER BY UNITS OF TF 115.
2. YOUR WISDOM IN MAINTAINING COVERT SURVEILLANCE UPTO FIRST TURNING AWAY THE TRAWLER WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN THE SUBSEQUENT Ambush so ABLY PLANNED AND EXECUTED.
3. THE TENACITY AND PATIENCE OF YOU AND YOUR UNITS IN DOGGEDLY SHADOWING THE INFILTRATOR UNTIL WELL WITHIN THE CONTIGUOUS ZONE IS IN KEEPING WITH THE INTENT AND SPIRIT OF THE MARKET TIME MISSION.

CONFIDENTIAL
...under tow.
CONFIDENTIAL

4. THE STRICT ADHERENCE OF YOUR UNITS TO THE RULES OF ENGAGEMENT, EVEN AT THE RISK OF THEIR LIVES, BRINGS THE UTMOST CREDIT TO CTF 115 AND HIS PERSONNEL.

5. THROUGH YOUR SHREWDED TACTICAL PLANNING, DISTRIBUTION AND UTILIZATION OF AIR AND SURFACE FORCES—NAVY, COAST GUARD AND FREE WORLD MILITARY FORCES—YOU AND YOUR UNITS HAVE AGAIN PROVED THAT THE COAST OF VIETNAM IS INVIOLABLE TO STEEL HULL INFILTRATION, AND BY YOUR ACTIONS HAVE UNDOUBTEDLY SAVED LIVES OF YOUR COMRADES IN ARMS.

6. WELL DONE, RADM VETH SENDS.

Tons of weapons and ammunition were recovered from the trawler. The cargo included over 700,000 rounds of ammunition and over 1,200 various weapons, including machine guns, rocket launchers, submachine guns and rifles. The holds of the ship were sheathed with plywood and insulated with fiberglass between the hull and the sheathing. Other features included a high-velocity firemain system and a high-capacity pumping system. In addition, the trawler’s engine was muffled for silent running. One member of the crew, a North Vietnamese, was found dead in the pilot house. The fate of the remainder of the crew is unknown.

Trawler’s Cargo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES:</th>
<th>WEAPONS:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>394,960 7.62-mm., incendiary-type</td>
<td>3 12.7-mm. (.50 cal.) machine guns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>311,520 7.62-mm., ball-type</td>
<td>975 AK-47 rifles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,750 12.7-mm., ball-type</td>
<td>189 AK-56 automatic rifles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>996 82-mm., mortars</td>
<td>25 B-40 rocket launchers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213 B-40 rockets</td>
<td>9 K-53 machine guns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 57-mm., recoilless-rifle rounds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,960 anti-personnel mines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,250 anti-personnel grenades</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,84 concussive grenades</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,880 C-4 plastic explosive (lbs.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,102 TNT (lbs.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Plus associated detonators, igniters and batteries)

The capture of the North Vietnamese freighter marked the eighth
TRAWLER INCIDENT
15 JULY 1967

LEGEND:
- Trawler track
- USS "MILHOSITE" (DE 397) track

SCALE (approximate):
0 - 50 (Nautical Miles)

Trawler First Sighted

SOUTH CHINA SEA

Scale (approximate):
0 - 50 (Nautical Miles)
time since February 1965 that a steel-hulled trawler has been intercepted. Of the previous seven, three were destroyed, one was damaged, one was captured and two were turned back.

First Coastal Zone

MARKET TIME units in the First Coastal Zone detected 62,000 junks and sampans during July, an increase of 11,000 detections over June. In addition, Swift boats and Coast Guard cutters provided exfiltration patrols and gunfire support for three amphibious operations as well as participating in two search and rescue missions and the capture of the trawler on the 15th.

On the afternoon of 2 July the Coast Guard cutters POINT CAUTION and POINT ELLIS assisted in the search for an F-4 Phantom aircraft which had crashed just off the coast, 66 miles northwest of Danang. The cutters sighted debris and an oil slick and recovered part of the aircraft's tail section, but the extensive search for survivors was unsuccessful.

From the 20th to the 26th, a patrol unit consisting of one Swift boat and one Coast Guard cutter supported a SEVENTH FLEET amphibious operation, BEAR CHAIN, 65 miles north of Danang. From the 21st to the 30th a second patrol unit supported a similar operation, BEACON GUIDE, conducted just south of Cau Hai Bay, 27 miles north of Danang.

Just before dawn on the 31st the Officer in Charge of PCF 49 was wounded by small-arms fire received from an unlighted junk. The incident took place while the Cua Viet-based Swift boat was conducting a surfline patrol two miles south of the Demilitarized Zone. USS
MORTON (DD 948), which was nearby at the time, took the junk under fire and the enemy craft was presumed to have been sunk.

Second Coastal Zone

MARKET TIME units patrolling the Second Coastal Zone during July detected almost 39,000 junks and sampans. In addition, Swift boats supported three operations conducted by the U.S. FIRST Air Cavalry Division and detained 68 junks and sampans and 283 persons.

Just after midnight on 12 July PCF 44 provided illumination fire for two Coastal Group 25 craft involved in an exchange with two Viet Cong sampans, 20 miles north of Nha Trang. Six Viet Cong were killed during the engagement. Two Coastal Group sailors were killed by the enemy’s fire and a third, seriously wounded, was evacuated to Nha Trang by the Swift boat.

On 25 July PCF 88, while supporting a FIRST Cavalry Division operation 29 miles north of Qui Nhon, detained 15 junks and 73 persons. Fifteen of the 73 were subsequently determined to be Viet Cong during interrogation conducted ashore.

Third Coastal Zone

In addition to detecting over 10,000 junks and sampans during the month, MARKET TIME units in the Third Coastal Zone conducted eight gunfire support missions and assisted in the salvage of PCF 97.

At noon on 2 July, the SEVENTH FLEET's USS OAK HILL (LSD 7) completed the recovery of PCF 97. The Swift boat had been struck by recoilless-rifle fire on 25 June and had sunk 48 miles northeast of Ca Mau Point. MARKET TIME units provided security for the hulk.
until it was raised by OAK HILL.

On the afternoon of 3 July USCGC POINT CYPRESS, at the request of an airborne spotter, destroyed three structures, damaged five others and killed one Viet Cong during a gunfire mission conducted off the Thanh Phu Secret Zone, 40 miles southwest of Vung Tau.

About 0700 on 7 July, four PCFs, USCGC POINT GRACE, and USCGC YAKUTAT (WHC 380) conducted a search and rescue mission, 38 miles south of Vung Tau, for the survivors of a mid-air collision between two B-52 aircraft. The units were joined by U.S. Army helicopters and Australian helicopters and, by mid-afternoon, seven survivors had been rescued. The search for the remaining six crew members continued until noon of the 9th; no other survivors were found.

At 0700 on the 25th, 44 miles northeast of Ca Mau Point, PCF 26 conducted a gunfire mission at the request of a spotter aircraft. The aircraft had detected nine evading enemy sampans and relayed the positions to the Swift boat. The craft's mortar fire sank six of the sampans and damaged the other three.

**Fourth Coastal Zone**

MARKET TIME units in the Fourth Coastal Zone detected over 9,000 junks and sampans in July, an increase of 2,000 over June, and conducted seven gunfire support missions against Viet Cong positions.

On the 2nd, USCGC BARATARIA (WHBC 381) damaged six structures 46 miles north of Ca Mau Point during a gunfire mission conducted at the request of the Bac Lieu sector commander. Later that day USCGC GRESHAM (WHBC 387) fired a mission in support of an ARVN
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Special Forces unit, 32 miles north of Ca Mau Point. The cutter's gunfire, directed three miles inland, sank two sampans, destroyed six bunkers and damaged six structures.

About 2300 on 17 July, along the western edge of the Ca Mau Peninsula, elements of the ARVN 21st Division under imminent attack urgently requested gunfire support from USCGC POINT BANKS against advancing Viet Cong units. At the time POINT BANKS was on coastal patrol, 31 miles north of Ca Mau Point. Responding to the request, the WFP moved in and struck the enemy positions with 61-mm, mortar fire. The cutter's fire initiated 17 secondary explosions and helped repel the enemy forces.

MARKET TIME UNITS

From the 1st to the 9th, the Vietnamese Navy's PGM 618 patrolled a MARKET TIME area in the Second Coastal Zone; from the 10th to the end of the month PGM 600 conducted a similar patrol in the First Coastal Zone. In addition, the Royal Thai Navy had one PGM on patrol in the Fourth Coastal Zone between the 4th and the 31st.

During July aircraft from four patrol squadrons provided air surveillance for Operation MARKET TIME. A detachment of Patrol Squadron 42 flew SP-2A Neptunes from Tan Con 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 47 detachment flew Orions from U Tapao, Thailand.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Derby</th>
<th>USS Ship/Craft</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DER 251</td>
<td>USS CAMP</td>
<td>26-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DER 393</td>
<td>USS HAVERFIELD</td>
<td>27-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DER 329</td>
<td>USS KRETCHMER</td>
<td>28-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DER 397</td>
<td>USS WILHOITE</td>
<td>1-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LST 514</td>
<td>USS BLANCO COUNTY</td>
<td>1-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LST 601</td>
<td>USS CLARKE COUNTY</td>
<td>15-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSC 198</td>
<td>USS PEACOCK</td>
<td>11-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSC 205</td>
<td>USS VIREO</td>
<td>1-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSO 188</td>
<td>USS CONQUEST</td>
<td>1-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSO 137</td>
<td>USS ENHANCE</td>
<td>29-31</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSO 138</td>
<td>USS ESTEEM</td>
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<td>MSO 139</td>
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<td>MSO 189</td>
<td>USS GALLANT</td>
<td>1-29</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSO 117</td>
<td>USS GUIDE</td>
<td>29-31</td>
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<td>1-29</td>
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<td>USS LUCID</td>
<td>29-31</td>
</tr>
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<td>MSO 192</td>
<td>USS PLEDGE</td>
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<tr>
<td>PG 84</td>
<td>USS ASHEVILLE</td>
<td>1-31</td>
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<tr>
<td>PG 85</td>
<td>USS GALLUP</td>
<td>1-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHEC 381</td>
<td>USCGC BARATARIA</td>
<td>1-10, 18-31</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHEC 382</td>
<td>USCGC BERING STRAIT</td>
<td>3-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHEC 387</td>
<td>USCGC GRESHAM</td>
<td>1-3, 27-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHEC 378</td>
<td>USCGC HALF MOON</td>
<td>10-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHEC 380</td>
<td>USCGC YAKUTAT</td>
<td>1-18</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

***

MARKET TIME STATISTICAL SUMMARY
July 1967

1. U.S. Ships/Craft:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DER/WHEC</th>
<th>MSO</th>
<th>MSC</th>
<th>WPB</th>
<th>PCF</th>
<th>LST</th>
<th>PG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daily average number of craft on patrol</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. U.S. Activity:

TOTAL DETECTED
WOOD - DAY 27,613 NIGHT 61,288 STEEL - DAY 1,350 NIGHT 804 1,211,055

TOTAL INSPECTED
WOOD - DAY 23,714 NIGHT 22,820 STEEL - DAY 506 NIGHT 365 17,505

16 CONFIDENTIAL
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TOTAL BOARDED
WOOD - DAY 17,373 NIGHT 11,689 29,050
STEEL - DAY 35 NIGHT 33
TOTAL DETAINED JUNKS 180 PEOPLE 1,249

3. Naval Gunfire Support Missions:
TOTAL MISSIONS 62
Structures: 17 destroyed 24 damaged
Bunkers: 17 destroyed 7 damaged
Craft: 17 destroyed 11 damaged
Personnel: 19 Viet Cong killed (16 probables)

4. Hostile Fire:
TOTAL MISSIONS 18

5. Evasion Incidents:
TOTAL INCIDENTS 4
Structures: 2 destroyed
Personnel: 1 Viet Cong killed

6. Support of Ground Operations:
TOTAL OPERATIONS 6

7. Search and Rescue Missions:
TOTAL MISSIONS 5

***

OPERATION STABLE DOOR

In July Operation STABLE DOOR patrols detected over 69,000 junks and sampans; over 10,000 of these were inspected. Of the 4,453 craft boarded, 62 were detained along with 241 suspects.

Inshore Undersea Warfare Unit 1 at Vung Tau detained 30 junks.
DETECTIONS, INSPECTIONS, BOARDINGS BY STABLE DOOR UNITS

150,000
140,000
130,000
120,000
110,000
100,000
90,000
80,000
70,000
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN 1967 1968
and 85 persons; IUWU 2 at Cam Ranh Bay detained two junks and 16 persons; IUWU 3 at Qui Nhon detained 11 junks and 38 persons; and IUWU 4 at Nha Trang detained 19 junks and 102 persons.

From the 24th to the 29th USS PLEDGE (MSO 492) conducted mine counter-measure operations in Cam Ranh Bay. During this period over 100 contacts were detected along the harbor’s bottom and the locations were charted. By month’s end 21 of the contacts, classified as possible mines by the minesweeper, had been inspected by ordnance divers; none of the contacts proved to be mines.

On 31 July a Vietnamese Freighter, NAM HAI 2, capsized near the STABLE DOOR site at Vung Tau. Picket Boat 88 rescued one member of the crew and a Vietnamese pilot boat rescued the other nine crewmen. The ship was subsequently salvaged by USS WEISS (APD 135) with assistance from a U. S. Army tugboat.

During the month the new radar and radio installations at Nha Trang and Qui Nhon became operational, completing the cycle begun at Cam Ranh Bay in April. Each Harbor Entry Control Post is now equipped with an SPS-53A surface surveillance radar, providing the site with a significantly improved capability for detecting wood-hulled craft.

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RIVER PATROL FORCE (TASK FORCE 116)

During the month of July, close coordination between the River Patrol Force and Vietnamese units resulted in a number of successful operations against the Viet Cong.

In the Mekong Delta, the SEVENTH Division of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) launched a successful search and destroy operation based on intelligence gathered by U.S. Navy SEALs during a five-day reconnaissance mission in a Viet Cong "secret zone." In the Rung Sat Special Zone, documents captured by a PBR patrol enabled the Vietnamese authorities to apprehend several Viet Cong cadre.

On 19 July a village chief provided timely intelligence which enabled PBRs to interdict a river crossing west of My Tho. Later in the month, the GAME WARDEN support ship USS HUNTERDON COUNTY (LST 838) launched a coordinated attack involving helicopters and naval gunfire against enemy positions initially reported by the U.S. sub-sector advisor at Thanh Phu.

Throughout the month the large island complex which lies at the mouth of the Bassac River was the scene of a number of clashes between GAME WARDEN units and the Viet Cong. On the 11th, four U.S. sailors were killed when the Viet Cong detonated a "claymore" mine at their PBR. On the 21st, a helicopter crewman was killed when his aircraft was shot down by enemy ground fire during a reconnaissance mission.

RUNG SAT SPECIAL ZONE RIVER PATROL GROUP

On the night of 9 July, two miles downstream from Nha Be, a
PBR patrol in pursuit of an evading sampan came under heavy fire from enemy emplacements on the bank. The patrol requested artillery support which subsequently silenced the enemy positions and enabled the PBRs to capture two sampans and a number of Viet Cong documents and uniforms. At least one Viet Cong was killed during the engagement. There were no U.S. casualties.

Among the documents found in one of the sampans was a report containing the name of a female Viet Cong agent who resided in the village of Ly Nhon. The woman was subsequently apprehended and, under interrogation by Vietnamese Navy officials, revealed the names of several other Viet Cong living near Ly Nhon. Three of these were later apprehended, including the assistant leader of a Viet Cong "secret self-defense team." Interrogation conducted at Nha Be then confirmed the fact that this man had led the Viet Cong unit which had temporarily infiltrated Ly Nhon during the unsuccessful 6 June attack on the village.

In the early morning of 20 July, two SEAL squads were landed in the Nhon Trach district of Bien Hoa province, near the suspected headquarters of the Viet Cong commander of the Rung Sat Special Zone (RSSZ). About four hours after landing, one of the squads made contact with two Viet Cong embarked in a sampan. Both of the enemy were killed by the SEALs' fire and a Russian-made submachine gun was captured. A few minutes later, the other squad detected and killed two more enemy moving along a stream in a sampan. Two Chinese Communist carbines, medical supplies, and several pounds
of documents were seized from the sampan. Papers found on one of
the bodies indicated that the man had been the leader of a commun-
ications-liaison unit.

'A PBR crewman was killed and another wounded by a Viet Cong
sniper in the early morning of 23 July. The incident occurred four
miles southeast of Nha Be, with the sniper firing from an estimated
range of 400 yards. The bullet passed completely through the body
of its victim, Boatswain's Mate Third Class M. P. CARR, USN. The
results of the PBRs' return fire were undetermined.

On the night of 31 July, in the same general area, PBRs pro-
vided gunfire support for elements of Regional Force Company 999
under attack on the east bank of the Long Tau River. The combined
fire of the PBRs and RF troops eventually forced the Viet Cong to
retreat. There were no friendly casualties. The extent of the
enemy's losses was undetermined.

DELTA RIVER PATROL GROUP

Operations in the Mekong (My Tho) River

On 8 July, 11 miles west of My Tho, a Viet Cong-shore unit
attacked a PBR pursuing an evading sampan. As the patrol boat--
PBR 83--neared the north bank of the river, the enemy opened fire
from a house near the bank with a recoilless rifle as well as auto-
matic weapons and small arms. The second boat in the patrol, PBR
135, joined PBR 83 in returning the fire. The patrol boats then
turned clear of the area as artillery fire from Dong Tam struck
the enemy positions. At least one Viet Cong was killed during the
engagement, and two enemy sampans and five structures were de­
stroyed. A U.S. sailor and a Vietnamese maritime policem­man were
wounded.

On 19 July, PBRs 33 and 45 received a report from the Vietna­
inese outpost at Xa Phu Duc village that an enemy crossing was in
progress near the locale of the 8 July incident. The patrol em­
barked the village chief, proceeded to the crossing point, and de­
tected a large junk and two sampans. When the craft attempted to
evade, the PBRs turned in pursuit and came under fire from automa­
tic weapons and small arms. The PBRs returned the fire, destroying
the three craft and killing at least six Viet Cong. Three PBR
crewmen were wounded during the engagement.

On 31 July a seven-man SEAL squad conducted a daylight raid
against a Viet Cong base area on Ilo Ilo Island. As the SEAls
were moving into position, about 10 Viet Cong began to flee from
the area. After a brief exchange of fire with the enemy, the SEAls
destroyed 14 structures and seized several weapons and a quantity
of medical supplies and documents. The documents indicated that
the site had been used as a hospital and communications-liaison
station.

Operations in the Ham Luong River

On 2 July, nine miles south of Ben Tre, PBRs 102 and 117 de­
tected five Viet Cong unloading a large junk on the south bank of
the river in an area where two Viet Cong companies were reportedly
operating. As the PBRs approached, they came under fire from
automatic-weapons and small-arms positions on the bank. The PBRs suppressed the shore fire, killed the five Viet Cong and sank the junk. There were no U.S. casualties. Two days later, a huge secondary explosion was triggered in the same area by PBRs conducting harassment-and-interdiction fire using M-18 rapid-fire grenade launchers.

On 25 July, two Navy helicopters disrupted the movements of three enemy companies along the Ba Lai River, three miles north of Ben Tre. The helicopters launched four strikes against the enemy and then spotted for artillery fire from Dong Tam. During the engagement, one of the helicopters sustained light damage from enemy ground fire. The extent of the enemy's casualties was undetermined.

On the evening of 30 July, the GAME WARDEN support ship HUNTERDON COUNTY attacked enemy positions in the Thanh Phu Secret Zone. Acting on an intelligence report subsequently confirmed by the ship's helicopter fire team, HUNTERDON COUNTY's 40-mm. fire struck a number of enemy sites, triggering a series of secondary explosions. The ship's fire followed two helicopter strikes which destroyed seven Viet Cong structures, damaged six others, and initiated an explosion in a bunker complex.

Operations in the Co Chien River

On 7 July, in the Long Toan Secret Zone, PBRs 152 and 160 came under fire from a hut near the beach while the PBRs were acting as a blocking force for a sweep by ARVN Special Forces. The two boats, together with four VNN junks, returned the fire, killing at
least two of the Viet Cong. The PBR patrol officer, Radarman First Class W. L. Cossen, USN, was killed in the engagement.

On 12 July a PBR patrol detained a water taxi near the northern tip of Giai Island, 18 miles southeast of Vinh Long. None of the 23 persons on board had identification papers, and the taxi's cargo, which included 3,000 pounds of rice, a radio, batteries and medicines, was not covered by a manifest. The taxi and its occupants were then turned over to the Vietnamese National Police in Vinh Long.

On the afternoon of 23 July, four miles east of Sa Dec, a PBR patrol composed of PBRs 100 and 116 was taken under fire while investigating the movement of 10 sampans. As the PBRs approached, they came under fire from the sampans and from enemy positions on nearby Cat Island. During the ensuing fire fight, six of the sampans were destroyed by the patrol and at least six Viet Cong were killed. In addition, the PBRs' fire on the enemy's ground positions destroyed or damaged four structures and initiated a secondary explosion. There were no U.S. casualties.

On 29 July, four miles north of Vinh Long, PBRs 141 and 143 were attacked by Viet Cong bank positions while pursuing three sampans into the mouth of the Cai Coi River. The PBRs returned the fire, turned clear of the kill zone, and radioed for helicopter support. Minutes later a Navy helicopter fire team was overhead and PBR 136 had joined to assist. The patrol then re-entered the Cai Coi and engaged numerous enemy positions on both banks.
The PBRs' fire and the helicopters' strikes silenced the enemy positions, and the GAME WARDEN units withdrew. At least five Viet Cong were killed during the engagement. There were no U.S. casualties.

**Operations in the Bassac River**

During July the large, densely-populated island complex at the mouth of the Bassac River was the scene of several clashes between GAME WARDEN units and Viet Cong forces. Most of the islands are under Viet Cong domination and are used frequently as "stop-over" points for troops and supplies moving between base areas in the Ca Mau Peninsula and other parts of the Delta.

On 11 July, four U.S. sailors were killed when the enemy detonated a "claymore" mine at their PBR near the northern tip of Dung Island. The incident occurred while six boats of River Section 511 were in column en route to USS CARPET COUNTY (LST 786) at the river mouth station. Moments after the mine had showered PBR 58 with shrapnel, the other boats detected six Viet Cong fleeing from the area and took them under fire, killing at least three. A Navy helicopter fire team then struck the enemy site, damaging six Viet Cong sampans. The Navymen killed by the shrapnel were Boatswain's Mate First Class W. V. POTTER, USN, Gunner's Mate Third Class O. P. BAMROW, USN, Seaman R. L. CENTER, USN, and Fireman D. R. NELEN, USN.

On 21 July a Navy helicopter was shot down while conducting a low-level reconnaissance mission over Cu Lao Tron, the southernmost
Following the crash of a Navy helicopter, PBRs of River Section 511 keep enemy positions pinned down on Tron Island.
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island of the complex. The aircraft crashed into one of the island's small canals, killing one crewman, Aviation Machinist's Mate Second Class D. F. FEE, USN, and injuring the other three members of the crew. The second helicopter in the fire team rescued the survivors and took them to Soc Trang for treatment. Fixed-wing aircraft subsequently struck the enemy positions and a landing party from Coastal Group 36, escorted by six PBRs, was dispatched to the scene. The landing party met light opposition in reaching the wreckage, which had already been partially stripped of weapons, ammunition and documents by the Viet Cong. A search of the area by the Vietnamese sailors uncovered the missing items hidden in a hut. Then, after the body of Petty Officer FEE had been recovered from the stricken helicopter, the hulk was picked up by a heavy-lift helicopter. The landing party subsequently withdrew under covering fire provided by the PBRs and helicopters. The extent of the enemy's casualties was undetermined.

Special SEAL Operations

During the month SEAL units conducted two special operations in Viet Cong "secret zones" along the coast. Between 3 and 4 July the SEALs operated in the Le Hong Phung Secret Zone, 20 miles northeast of Phan Thiet, and discovered numerous small enemy installations. The sites were subsequently destroyed by gunfire from USS BRUSH (DD 745). On the afternoon of 4 July, the SEALs detained three Viet Cong and killed the leader of a local Viet Cong women's association when she attempted to escape. A medal bearing the
likeness of North Vietnamese President Ho Chi MINH was found among the dead woman's possessions.

From 4 to 9 July the SEALs conducted a similar operation in the Binh Dinh Secret Zone, in eastern Kien Hoa province. On the last day of the operation a SEAL squad ambushed three Viet Cong moving along a trail on the bank of Song Ca creek, 28 miles southeast of Ben Tre. Two of the men were killed, and the third was probably killed.

Included in the documents found on one of the bodies were lists depicting the infrastructure of Viet Cong cadre in several districts of Kien Hoa and Go Cong provinces. The SEALs also found tactical chart overlays and training and equipment manuals, and destroyed a number of bunkers, structures, caches and sampans.

Based on the intelligence gathered by the SEALs, on 17 July the ARVN SEVENTH Division launched Operation CUU LONG 63. During the three-day operation large quantities of ammunition, communications equipment, and weapons were seized.

GAME WARDEN UNITS

On 3 July River Section 522, embarked in YRBM-16, shifted from Tan Chau to the new GAME WARDEN base at Binh Thuy, four miles west of Can Tho. The 10 PRRs of RIVSEC 522 were assigned to augment patrols in the central and lower Bassac River.

On 5 July Commander River Patrol Force (CTF 116) and his staff moved from the temporary base at Tra Noc to the new base at Binh Thuy.
On 9 July USS HUNTERDON COUNTY (LST 838) relieved USS HARNETT COUNTY (LST 821) on station at the mouth of the Ham Luong River. On the following day River Section 513, which had been embarked in HARNETT COUNTY, and Sa Dec-based RIVSEC 521 exchanged operating areas and bases.

On 29 July a sixth Light Helicopter Attack Squadron THREE detachment was activated at Dong Tam in support of Operation GAME WARDEN.

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GAME WARDEN STATISTICAL SUMMARY
July 1967

1. PBR Statistics:
   a. Total Patrols (two boats): Day 757 Night 691
   b. Total Contacts: Day 51,650 Night 8,279
   c. Total Inspected: Day 10,779 Night 2,150
   d. Total Boarded: Day 34,424 Night 4,889
   e. People Detained: 620
   f. Sampans/Junks Detained: 22
   g. Total Patrol Hours: 34,538

2. Helicopter Fire Team Statistics:
   a. Total Flight Hours: 559
   b. Helicopter Missions:
      (1) Pre-Planned strikes: 61
      (2) Reaction: 48
      (3) Targets of Opportunity: 52
      (4) Support: 142

3. GAME WARDEN Totals:
   a. Fire Fights: 33
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(1) PBR 102
(2) Helo 18

b. Sampans: Destroyed 55 Damaged 24 Captured 8

c. Junks: Destroyed 2 Damaged 1

d. Structures: Destroyed 58 Damaged 42

e. Bunkers: Destroyed 63 Damaged 8

f. Enemy: KIA 82 KIA (Poss.) 40 WIA 19 Captured 42

g. Friendly: KIA 7 WIA 26

h. Friendly Battle Damage:
   (1) PBR 7
   (2) Helo 11

i. PBR MEDEVAC: 34

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A monitor of the Riverine Assault Force fires at Viet Cong positions in the Delta.
During most of July the Mobile Riverine Force, operating from
the Mobile Riverine Base at the junction of the Vam Co and Soirap
crivers, conducted Operation CONCORDIA II in Long An and Go Cong
provinces. Late in the month, the MRF moved to Dong Tam in response
to a reported enemy build-up in Dinh Tuong province. The 61-mile
transit was completed within 48 hours after receipt of the movement
order.

Throughout the month, within given areas of operations, the
small craft of the Riverine Assault Force repeatedly demonstrated
comparable quick-reaction mobility in moving company- or platoon-
size units to meet the requirements of the tactical situation ashore.

On 11 July the Riverine Assault Force suffered its first combat
fatality when the explosion of a B-40 rocket killed the boat captain
of a monitor. That day 15 naval personnel were wounded—most of them
by shrapnel. During the month several craft were struck by recoil-
less-rifle fire or B-40 rockets; generally, the damage was light and
was quickly repaired by USS ASKARI (ARL 30) or the repair facilities
in Dong Tam.

On 4 July a newly-developed, portable helicopter platform was
successfully tested on board an armored troop carrier. The platform—
conceived by Captain Wade C. WELLS, USN (CTF 117) and designed by Mr.
Bérger M. SHEPARD of the Naval Research and Development Unit, Vietnam—
is mounted over the ATC’s well deck.
Operations in Go Cong and Long An Provinces

On the 4th of July units of the Riverine Assault Force embarked elements of the 2nd Brigade, U. S. NINTH Infantry Division, and got underway from the mobile base at anchor to begin phase III of Operation CONCORDIA II, in Go Cong province. After landing troops along the west bank of Go Cong creek, the naval units assumed blocking stations in Go Cong and Go Gua creeks and their tributaries. The search and destroy operation continued until 9 July and failed to produce any major contact with enemy forces. In a series of brief skirmishes, 33 Viet Cong were killed, 78 were captured and 13 defected. There were no U. S. casualties.

On the 11th the Mobile Riverine Force commenced operations in the Can Giouc district of Long An province. U. S. elements of the 3rd and 4th Battalions, 47th Infantry were landed along the Vang, Mui, and Chim Duoi creeks and, to the west, two ARVN battalions were landed along the Rach Cac River. The landings were made without opposition and the waterborne units then took stations to block escape routes and to provide troop lift and gunfire support services. Meanwhile, B Company of the 4/47th remained afloat to act as a ready-reaction force.

Throughout the day company-size units were frequently re-embarked and re-landed elsewhere in a series of leapfrogging movements along Xom Cau creek. During one of these movements the enemy detonated a "claymore" mine just as ATC 112-4 dropped its ramp. Eleven personnel in the troop carrier were wounded, seven sailors
and four soldiers. Simultaneously, the two monitors in company received small-arms and recoilless-rifle fire. The fire was returned and air strikes and artillery fire were delivered into the area.

Following the airstrikes, A Company of the 4/47th made contact with an enemy unit. The two monitors supported the company, and two more monitors were ordered into the area to provide additional fire support. As the assault craft exchanged fire with the enemy, B Company of the 4/47th was landed along the east bank of Xom Cau creek and, supported by two monitors and two ATCs, swept southward.

All units maintained contact with the Viet Cong throughout the day, exchanging fire with enemy forces armed with B-40 rockets, automatic weapons and small arms. Several assault craft were hit by enemy fire. About 1800 a rocket struck Monitor 112-1's conning station. The boat captain, Chief Boatswain's Mate Howard W. BANNISTER, USN, was killed instantly; six other persons, including the embarked river division commander, were wounded. The action continued into the evening and was eventually broken off by the Viet Cong.

The following evening a small band of Viet Cong opened fire on ATC 112-10 from the bank of the Dong An Canal. The troop carrier and two nearby monitors quickly suppressed the fire, killing two of the enemy and destroying a hut.

The operation ended on the 14th. During the four-day period 59 Viet Cong were killed, six were captured and three defected. Among the materiel captured from the enemy were 20 water mines, 49 individual and eight crew-served weapons (including three B-40 rocket launchers),
and several hundred components for grenades. Eight Americans were killed and 45 others (29 soldiers, 15 sailors and one Marine) were wounded.

The Mobile Riverine Force continued to operate in Long An province until 26 July. During this period four U. S. soldiers were killed and 21 were wounded. Meanwhile, 48 Viet Cong were killed, seven were captured, and a quantity of weapons, including three recoilless rifles, an 81-mm. mortar and a rocket launcher, were seized. In addition, on the 24th, a member of the Viet Cong’s C-306 Battalion rallied to an ATC under the Vietnamese Government’s amnesty program; that same day eight other members of the battalion also defected. The ralliers reported that at least 32 members of their unit had been killed during an incident on the 20th.

Operations in Dinh Tuong Province

Late in the month a series of minings along National Route 4 in Dinh Tuong province, coupled with a number of mortar attacks on the U. S. base at Dong Tan, served to confirm intelligence reports that the Viet Cong were marshaling forces in the vicinity of Dong Tan.

To meet the threat the Mobile Riverine Force was ordered to cease operations in Long An on 25 July and move to the Dong Tan region by the 27th. The 61-mile movement was completed on schedule and, on the 28th, the MRF commenced Operation CORONADO II.

About 0830, after landing U. S. troops of the 3/47th and 4/47th along a stretch of the Nam Thon River 10 to 14 miles west of Dong Tan, the naval units assumed blocking positions in the Nam Thon and
nearby Ba Rai and Tra Tan creeks. Throughout the day, while the troops swept inland toward a Viet Cong base area where three enemy battalions were reportedly operating, River Division 91 units in the Ba Rai encountered sporadic small-arms fire. Late that evening, RIVDIV 91 monitors destroyed four enemy bunkers in support of the 3/47th's A Company under attack by an enemy unit.

On 29 July, three monitors and four armored troop carriers of RIVDIV 91 engaged the enemy throughout the afternoon and evening while supporting A Company. On a number of occasions, while exchanging fire with enemy units, the assault craft were struck by large caliber rounds. Although damage to the craft was relatively minor, a number of personnel were wounded. In one instance Monitor 91-2 and ATC 91-10 were hit by B-40 rocket fire. As the craft retired in order to rendezvous with an ATC(H) and transfer evacuees, the ATC was again struck by a rocket. Altogether, 22 Navymen were wounded during the engagement.

In mid-afternoon, the Ba Rai contingent was augmented by two monitors and two ATCs from River Squadron 11. About 1830, while supporting C Company of the 3/47th, the RIVRON 11 units came under B-40 rocket fire; the craft's return fire successfully suppressed the outburst, killing at least two Viet Cong.

Operation CORONADO II continued through the end of the month. By 31 July, 73 of the enemy had been killed and 68 had been captured. During this period nine U.S. soldiers were killed and 33 were wounded. The Navy's casualties totaled 31 wounded.

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The Danang Air Base during the rocket attack of 15 July.
U. S. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, DANANG

During July the enemy mounted numerous mortar, rocket and artillery attacks against the facilities of Naval Support Activity, Danang and its outlying detachments.

On 3 July the NAVSUPPACT detachment at Dong Ha came under a heavy rocket and mortar attack. Approximately 200 rounds landed in and around the immediate base area and a number of the detachment's buildings were damaged by flying shrapnel. There were no casualties to naval personnel.

Shortly after midnight on 15 July, the Danang Air Base was struck by enemy rockets. Eight military personnel were killed during the attack and 155 others were wounded. The enemy barrage, which lasted approximately 45 minutes, started numerous fires and resulted in extensive structural damage to U. S. Navy, Marine and Air Force facilities. In addition, eight aircraft were destroyed and 45 were damaged during the attack.

Throughout the month NAVSUPPACT Danang continued to process large volumes of cargo. At the Port of Danang, 41 ships arrived during the month and 40 completed off-loading for a net decrease in backlog of 5,902 short tons. Over 136,000 short tons of cargo were discharged and over 72,000 short tons were back-loaded for transshipment to other ports. The total monthly throughput at Danang was 209,100 short tons. The combined throughput for all I Corps ports was almost 300,000 short tons.

On 12, 21 and 29 July, NAVSUPPACT harbor security forces
DANANG CARGO HANDLING

SHORT TONS

- ESTIMATED THROUGHPUT CAPABILITY
- THROUGHPUT
- OFFLOADED
- BACKLOADED

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conducted combined operations with Vietnamese Navy units and searched, during varying two-hour periods, all junks and sampans entering or leaving Danang Harbor. As a result of the three operations a total of 531 craft were searched, 33 personnel and 12 craft were detained, and three packages containing explosives were uncovered. An additional 166 craft were apprehended for various violations during routine harbor patrols.

During July the sandbag and C-ration level increased. Although sandbags still remained in short supply, the situation was eased by the receipt and issuance of almost six and one-half million sandbags during the month. Seven million more sandbags were due to arrive in early August. Meanwhile the operational and reserve requirements for C-rations (individual combat meals) were revised. The required level is now 60 days instead of 90 days. On 31 July the quantity of C-rations on hand totaled 7,903,390 meals which, based on the existing requirements, constituted a 60-day reserve supply and a 17-day operating level.

The combined gross supply effectiveness for Danang and Chu Lai rose from June's 84 percent to 86 percent in July. Net supply effectiveness remained stable at 93 percent.

The number of craft assigned to NAVSUPPACT increased with the arrival of a YTM on 9 July, two YFUs on 20 July, and two LCUs on the 31st. Also, two specially-configured Ammi-barges arrived during the month to serve as dry docks for small craft.

The Naval Support Activity's C-47 aircraft returned from Sangley Point on 2 July and on 4 July resumed its regular flight schedule.
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The aircraft transported 425 passengers and 25,000 pounds of cargo during the remainder of the month.

On 16 July, two LCM-8s assigned to the NAVSUPPACT detachment at Chu Lai assisted in retrieving the enemy trawler driven aground and captured on 15 July by units of Operation MARKET TIME. The trawler was pulled free from a reef and towed approximately 15 miles to Chu Lai.

The Port of Danang was visited 134 times by SEVENTH Fleet ships during July. The ships were provided with almost one and one-half million gallons of diesel fuel and over three million gallons of potable water, in addition to mail, freight, courier, transient billeting and disbursing services.

Meanwhile, the Naval Support Activity's small-craft repair facility completed the overhaul of 13 diesel engines, one LCM-8 engine bank, and seven outboard motors in July. The facility also completed interim hull repairs to USS COCONINO COUNTY (LST 603), installed a new port engine in USS ASHVILLE (PGM 84) and replaced the port screw of an MSTS ship, LST-276. In addition, the floating dry dock—AFDL-23—handled 56 diverse craft during the month.

On 31 July the Naval Support Activity, Danang personnel level was 8,082. That same day the number of United States and other Free World Military Assistance Forces supported by NAVSUPPACT was 131,500.

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On 3 July, the Naval Support Activity, Saigon detachment at Tan Chau was disestablished and YRBM-16 was moved to Binh Thuy to provide interim support until the operational and maintenance facilities at the new GAME WARDEN base became self-sustaining. The riverfront property rights at Tan Chau were retained in the event that future requirements dictated the return of YRBM to that site.

On 16 July, NAVSUPPACT's Ca'l Tho detachment completed its move to the new Binh Thuy base. Situated near the Binh Thuy airport and four miles east of Can Tho, the facility is designed to provide berthing, messing, maintenance and medical support for GAME WARDEN units operating along the Bassac River, as well as for CTF 116 and his staff, River Division 51 and River Patrol Section 512. The berthing and messing complex includes an officers' quarters, two enlisted men's quarters which can accommodate 320 men, and a 500-man galley. Four 150-kilowatt generators provide the base with electrical power and two large repair shops provide for the hull-and-engine-repair needs of the River Patrol Boats (PBRs).

As of 31 July, 85 percent of the permanent construction had been finished. The completed facility will also contain an Administration-Communications Center building, a dispensary, a laundry, a supply warehouse, a water-purification system, tailor and barber shops, and two recreational clubs.

A MARKET TIME radar surveillance site on Poulo Obi Island was established on 21 July. The site's renovated lighthouse, located