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From: Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Vietnam
To: Commander in Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet (Code 12)

Subj: U.S. Naval Forces, Vietnam Monthly Historical Summary, June 1968; submission of

Ref: (a) CINCPACFLT ltr FP1-1 5750 ser 1/6925 of 2 October 1967

Encl: (1) Coastal Surveillance Force Summary
(2) River Patrol Force Summary
(3) Riverine Assault Force Summary
(4) Naval Advisory Group Summary
(5) Selected Psychological Operations
(6) USN Statistical Summary
(7) VNN/VNMC Statistical Summary
(8) USN Civic Action Statistical Summary

1. In accordance with reference (a), enclosures (1) through (8) are submitted.

2. The data contained in enclosures (6), (7) and (8) is based on information available this date. Any adjustments to enclosures (6), (7) and (8) will be reflected in June's Historical Supplement.

J. W. THOMPSON
Flag Secretary

Copy to:
COMUSMACV (Elst. Branch, SJS)
CNO (Op-09B91E)
Director of Naval History

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COASTAL SURVEILLANCE FORCE (TASK FORCE 115)

During June MARKET TIME patrol units continued to maintain high levels of effectiveness and routine activity. Generally excellent weather conditions throughout the month favored a high level of indigenous junk and sampan traffic along the coast and in the harbors. The development of late afternoon rain squalls followed by gusty winds with choppy seas during the late evening and night in the northern patrol sectors did reduce the density of fishing activity in that area. Improvements in the enforcement of restricted areas by Vietnamese authorities has contributed to the effectiveness of MARKET TIME operations in some areas although many violations continue to occur.

The results of June MARKET TIME activity include the detection of 93,543 junks and sampans. Of these 46,737 were inspected and 23,768 were boarded. During these boardings, 1,286 suspicious persons were detained including 9 Viet Cong suspects. There were also 1,184 steel hulled vessels detected transiting MARKET TIME areas during the month, all of which were determined to be on innocent passage.

MARKET TIME units also participated in 18 ground operations by providing exfiltration/infiltration patrols and naval gunfire support. In addition, 334 naval gunfire missions were carried out for planned harassment and interdiction, targets of opportunity, and in response to 30 hostile fire incidents. These operations resulted in the

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Enclosure (1)
destruction of 208 structures and 101 junks/sampans. Body counts indicated 47 enemy were killed in these actions with an additional 78 estimated as probably killed.

With all types of MARKET TIME units engaged in conducting the year's highest total of naval gunfire missions, Coast Guard units operating in the Fourth Coastal Zone achieved particularly impressive results firing with the aid of U. S. Army airborne spotters. In five of her missions between 5 and 7 June USCGC ANDROS COCCGIN (WHEC 68) killed at least 10 Viet Cong, destroyed 22 junks and sampans, destroyed 78 structures, and damaged numerous other craft and structures in Viet Cong supply points and rest areas located along the coast within a few miles of the mouth of the Ong Doc River. From 12 through 17 June USCGC WINGA (WHEC 65) also scored heavily against Viet Cong concentrations in the same area with at least 9 Viet Cong killed (40 probable), 25 junks and sampans destroyed, 14 structures destroyed, and many other craft and structures damaged.

In the Second Coastal Zone PCF 62 participated in a ground operation by the 1st Regiment of the Korean Tiger Division in a mountainous area on the coast about 13 miles north of Cui Non. In this operation mortar fire from PCF 62 along with Korean artillery accounted for 5 Viet Cong killed in a three-hour long engagement. The Swift boat was fired on by recoilless rifles from the target area but no hits were sustained. During the entire sweep and search of the seaward slopes of the Phu Cat
Mountains by the Tiger Division from the 16th through the 27th of the
month MARKET TIME PCF’s maintained a tight exfiltration patrol of about
15 miles of the coast line and fired several naval gunfire and illuminati-
on missions for the Korean forces. Enemy casualties resulting from
the sweep totaled 127 killed, 21 captured, and numerous weapons and
ammunition captured.

At approximately 0120 on the 16th PCF 19 on patrol near the coast
just south of the 17th parallel reported it was receiving rocket shore
fire. Communications with the Swift boat were lost shortly thereafter
and USCG POINT DUME which was cruising nearby reported observing two
rockets fired at the craft with one near miss and a direct hit. The
Swift boat disappeared from the POINT DUME’s radar in about two minutes
as she was proceeding to the scene. Two seriously wounded survivors
were rescued by the Coast Guard cutter and five other Knavmen from PCF
19 were lost. Later the POINT DUME, PCF 12, USS BOSTON (CLG 1) and
HMCS ROBERT were attacked by unidentified jet aircraft and/or helicopters.
Air Force and Navy pilots reported downing several enemy helicopters and
destroying others on the ground, however no hard evidence of the presence
of North Vietnamese helicopters has been discovered. Reports of heli-
copter sightings at night by MARKET TIME units and Marine observers
aboard have continued throughout the rest of the month. The incident
is still being investigated by the Seventh Fleet.

Enclosure (1)
RIVER PATROL FORCE SUMMARY
June 1968

In early June, intelligence indicated that the Viet Cong planned
to move segments of their existing forces in IV Corps to support their
continuing pressure on the Capital Military District (CMD) of Saigon/
Cholon and its environs. As the month continued indications of increased
Viet Cong activity were prevalent. GAME WARDEN units continued their
daily round-the-clock patrols and were poised to meet any new enemy
threats. Enemy harassment decreased on the Bassac; however, ambushes
continued on the central My Tho and upper Ham Lon rivers.

In the ESSZ there was a definite rise in the number of incidents
involving PBRs, aircraft and evading sampans. Where there had been an
average of five incidents per month for the past three months the num-
ber increased three-fold. To counter the Viet Cong movement toward,
and the enemy threat against, the CMD, GAME WARDEN operations were
extended to include one river section of PBRs to patrol the Dong Nai
River between Nha Be and the Long Binh Bridge northeast of Saigon.
SEALS also commenced operations for the first time along the water-
ways to the east of Saigon.

Four PBR crewmen were killed in two separate firefight when their
patrol craft were attacked by enemy gunners. A PBR was destroyed during
one of the engagements - the eighth PBR lost in combat.

GAME WARDEN support to RF/PF/PRU troops continued as the Vietnamese
units exhibited more aggressiveness and conducted more frequent operations
against the Viet Cong. In one instance, on 21 June, with PBR's and

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Enclosure (2)
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Navy armed helicopters providing cover support, 90 MM's stormed a
Viet Cong prison camp 6 miles west of Long Toan, near the mouth of
the Bassac River. The whirlwind attack culminated in the release of
29 Vietnamese prisoners. Unfortunately, as the tide of the battle
turned against the Viet Cong prison guards they fired on the prisoners
killing four and wounding eight.

On 6 June a PBR patrol received heavy automatic weapons fire
from four enemy positions on Tau Dinh Island on the lower Bassac.
The patrol was unable to suppress the fire that killed GM2 Mitchell
A. WENTZ, USN and seriously wounded one other.

On 8 June PBR 750, while on patrol on the My Tho River about 2½
miles southeast of Cai Be, came under heavy rocket and automatic weapons
fire. The boat was hit by a B-40 rocket, wounding three crewmen and
causuing minor damage. On 21 June, PBR 750 was once again the target
of enemy fire in the same area. This time the Viet Cong achieved
devastating results. PBR 750 had pursued and captured an enemy sampan
that had evaded up a small canal off the My Tho River. As the patrol
boat cleared the canal, with the sampan in tow, the Viet Cong unleashed
a voluminous hail of rocket fire from ambush. Two rockets scored direct
hits on the boat setting it ablaze. The burning boat went out of control
and headed for the beach and four more accurately fired B-40 rockets hit
the disabled craft. As PBR 723, the cover boat, returned the enemy auto-
matic weapons fire, GM2 FORD was observed, with his clothing ablaze.

Enclosure (2)

CONFIDENTIAL
pushing the wounded crewmen from the burning boat. The cover boat moved in and picked up two wounded PBR sailors, one Vietnamese national policeman and one Viet Cong suspect from the water. Two additional PBRs and four Navy helicopters were on the scene in about 10 minutes and the enemy fire was suppressed. Three crewmen were still missing and an intense search was initiated by nine additional PBRs and one hundred Vietnamese PF troops. The charred body of BM1 Scott G. DELPH, USN was found in the cockpit of PBR 750 that had burned to the water-line. The body of the patrol officer LT WILLIAM E. DENNIS, USN was recovered from the water later that evening; however, the body of GMS2 Patrick O. FORD, USN was not found until 25 June. Casualties inflicted upon the enemy were undetermined.

On 24 June, two "Seawolf" strikes conducted about 6 miles north of Sa Dec killed 18 Viet Cong, wounded 12 and destroyed 6 sampans.

On 25 June PBRs and "Seawolves" teamed up and wounded 18 Viet Cong in an action initiated when the Viet Cong attacked a PBR patrol conducting a psyop loud-speaker mission 6 miles east of Vinh Long. Two junks and three sampans were also destroyed with no friendly casualties.

On 26 June, on the Go Chien River, a SEAL platoon ambushed two sampans, about 5 miles north of Phu Vinh, killing eight Viet Cong. Meanwhile, on the Bassac River, a SEAL platoon killed four Viet Cong and detained eight others in a raid on a small village on Dung Island, 6 miles east of Long Phu. On 29 June SEALS patrolling on an island on

Enclosure (2)
CONFIDENTIAL

the Co Chien River, 7 miles northwest of Phu Vinh, encountered and killed 8 Viet Cong.

At the close of the month there were 193 PBRs in country.
RIVERINE ASSAULT FORCE SUMMARY
June 1968

The early days of June were characterized by very light and sporadic contact with the enemy, which was in sharp contrast to the bitterly contested battles fought during the previous month. Another MRF milestone was attained when a third river assault squadron commenced combat operations. RAS 13, operating from the Nha Be Naval Base in Dinh Province, received its baptism under fire when it engaged the enemy on 16 June 6 miles southwest of Nha Be in the Rung Sat Special Zone. Casualties in the MRF were at the lowest level since November 1967 as U. S. Navy forces had 24 wounded but no fatalities while U. S. Army forces suffered 15 killed and 61 wounded. Cumulative enemy casualties for the month were 147 killed.

On 10 June riverine units of TF 117 were engaged in three separate clashes with the Viet Cong near Ben Tre in Kien Hoa Province. The most violent fighting took place just prior to sunset after riverine units landed three companies of the 4th/47th Infantry Battalion at beaches on the Tai Phu Stream, 1 mile southeast of Ben Tre. Three troop-laden enemy sampans were detected trying to cross the narrow stream and were destroyed. Sixteen Viet Cong were killed in this action, while Navy casualties consisted of one sailor wounded. Earlier, in a predawn fire fight along the Giao Hoa Canal 5 miles northeast of Ben Tre, the assault craft killed four other Viet Cong when one of the U. S. Navy boats was ambushed with enemy rockets and automatic weapons from the heavily wooded

GROUP IV
Downgraded at 3 year intervals
Declassified after 12 years
canal bank. There were nine Navymen wounded (two serious) in the engagement. Meanwhile, the MRF assault troops killed an additional 25 guerrillas, destroyed 139 bunkers and captured 11,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition, while having 9 Armymen wounded.

In the most significant confrontation of the month, the MRF engaged the Viet Cong in a series of skirmishes about 10 miles west of Can Tho in Phong Dinh Province. During the five-day operation (17-21 June) the enemy left 82 combatants dead while friendly forces had 4 soldiers killed and 38 Armymen and 3 sailors wounded. The MRF units also captured 2 prisoners, 19 weapons and destroyed 39 bunkers.
During the month the Fleet Command had an average of 24.5 ships available and employed an average of 23.4. These ships provided 54 gunfire support missions. At the same time the coastal force had an average of 190 junks available and employed an average of 188 of them. The NAGS utilized an average of 170.1 of an average 175.2 available craft during June. Meanwhile, the six infantry battalions and one artillery battalion of the VRCG, with USMC advisors, were committed to operations 100 percent of the time.

Throughout the month, Task Force A, composed of the 1st, 5th and 6th Infantry Battalions, continued to operate in northeast Saigon in Operation THAN HAN under the operational control of the Capital Military District. The battalions were bitterly opposed on the 1st and 2nd of June near the Bien Loi Bridge on Route #1 crossing the Saigon River, but emerged victorious with a total of 121 enemy dead and 7 captured in those two days of fighting. Four Marines were killed, one drowned and 15 others were wounded. On 11 June the 2nd Battalion was detached from the Sixth Precinct of Saigon and joined Task Force A, assuming an area of operations near the Newport Bridge on Route #1A in northeast Saigon. The 18th of June found the 1st and 6th Battalions again pitted against an aggressive enemy southwest of the Bien Loi Bridge. Having trapped

Enclosure (4)
the Viet Cong, the marines repeatedly repulsed their attempts to break
the encirclement. The results of the day's operations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>VC/NVA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KIA</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIA</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIEU ROI</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Task Force B, composed of the 3rd and 4th Infantry Battalions,
continued the TAN HOC CAMPAIGN under the operational
control of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam 21st Division. Small
unit patrols characterized the month's activities.

On 10 June the Vietnamese Navy (VNN) took command of 14 specialized
U. S. Navy river craft and assumed exclusive military responsibilities
that previously were held by U. S. Naval forces. Six of the boats are
LCMs, specially configured landing craft for chain-drag minesweeping.
The boats are now commanded, operated and supported by officers and men
of the Vietnamese Navy and perform the vital job of clearing mines from
the strategic Long Tau River channel to Saigon. The LCMs have augmented
the ten operating Vietnamese Navy MCMs that have been conducting mine
counter-measure operations on the Long Tau and Song Ngai rivers.

The other eight river craft are PBs identical to those utilized by
Operation CAME KARDEN forces. The newly formed VNN River Patrol Group
31 currently patrols the Long Tau River along with the Task Force 116
units of CAME KARDEN. The Vietnamese Navy PBs ultimately will join

Enclosure (4)

CONFIDENTIAL
other U. S. units on the major rivers of the Delta as important additions to the GAMA WARDAN efforts to deny the use of strategic waterways to the enemy and to ensure their safe usage to the citizens of the Republic of Vietnam.

The first full company of Vietnamese Navy recruits (100) left Saigon on 14 June for eight weeks of basic training at the U. S. Naval Recruit Training Center, San Diego, California. Two Vietnamese Navy officers and three chief petty officers accompanied the hand-picked, highly motivated volunteer recruits. Since the Tet Offensive the Vietnamese Navy has been swamped with volunteers and the recruit training centers at Saigon and HCMC have been overloaded, the recruits spending weeks awaiting training. The recruits selected to attend NRTC San Diego are all high school graduates, speak some English and at least half of them hold 2-year college degrees. Preliminary training in Saigon included drill, seamanship and swimming, and a familiarization course in English. At NRTC San Diego, the recruits receive the same training as American sailors, except for classes which deal with strictly U. S. interests such as history, the U. S. Code of Conduct and military justice. Besides providing a pool of qualified men for possible future training at U. S. Navy schools, their knowledge and understanding of American sailors will enable them to work more closely with their U. S. advisors.

Enclosure (4)
Psychological and civic action operations continued to be actively pursued during the month. The Viet Cong recognizing the inroads being made by the Naval forces continued to intensify their counter-attacks. Forty-two per cent of the broadcasting missions conducted drew hostile fire. The majority of the incidents occurred in the Delta. In one incident, PBRs and Navy "Seawolves" wounded 18 Viet Cong following an attack on a PBR patrol conducting a "psyop" speaker mission six miles east of Vinh Long. Captured Viet Cong prisoners and Ho Chi Minh frequently stated that in many units troop morale was low due to lack of food and the B-52 bombing raids. The intensification of the Chieu Hoi program was initiated to capitalise on the reported Viet Cong morale problems.

In the field of civic action US/GVN image building continued with over 12,000 VN patients receiving treatment during MEDCAPS conducted by USN and VNN personnel. In one MEDCAP operation, intelligence was received from villagers on the location of two arms caches and one Viet Cong defense platoon in the Binh Dai Secret Zone. During another, villagers provided information of two Viet Cong suppliers. Intelligence sources reported that an increase in Viet Cong pressure on the peninsula east of Qui Nhon was attributed to an active program conducted by VNN CC 22 and USN COSDIV 15. The Viet Cong continued their attempts to counter medical and refugee

Enclosure (5)
relief and other civic action projects which have resulted in improved relations between USN and VNN personnel and villagers.

On 10 June speeding PBRs medically evacuating a pregnant Vietnamese woman to the hospital lost the race to the stork. The birth of the fourth Vietnamese baby on a PBR was witnessed. On a previous incident, in honor of the PBR sailors there is now one Vietnamese child in the Delta with the middle name of "PBR."
# USN Statistical Summary

**June 1967**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Market Tim</th>
<th>Jaike Warden</th>
<th>Mobile Riverine Forces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detections</td>
<td>94,727</td>
<td>119,486</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspections</td>
<td>47,614</td>
<td>31,233</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boardings</td>
<td>23,691</td>
<td>51,779</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craft detained</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Persons detained</td>
<td>1,286</td>
<td>1,062</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Cong suspects</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>390</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hostile fire incidents</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enemy casualties:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Killed</td>
<td>47 (78 prob)</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>2147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Wounded</td>
<td>8 (10 prob)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Captured</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USN casualties:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Killed</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0 USN/15 UMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Wounded</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>24 USN/16 UMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Captured</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Missing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enemy material losses:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Destroyed:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Junks or sampans</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Structures</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Captured:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Junks or sampans</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Weapons</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1 CS/1 lnd</td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Ammunition (rounds)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Rice (tons)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Damaged:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Junks or sampans</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Structures</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>USN material losses:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Destroyed:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Surface craft</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Helicopters</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Damaged:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Surface craft</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Helicopters</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAR missions:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks:**

* * Information not applicable or not available this date.

** ** Excludes 14 grenades and 1 mine.

---

*Enclosure (6)*
**VNM/VNCG STATISTICAL SUMMARY**  
**June 1968**

### VIETNAMESE NAVY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COASTAL FORCE</th>
<th>Searched</th>
<th>Detained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I NZ</td>
<td>25,740</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II NZ</td>
<td>24,380</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III NZ</td>
<td>15,090</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV NZ</td>
<td>5,369</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-totals</strong></td>
<td>70,579</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLEET COMMAND</th>
<th>Searched</th>
<th>Detained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PATROL SHIPS</td>
<td>2,217</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,381</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RIVERINE AREA</th>
<th>Searched</th>
<th>Detained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRAFT</td>
<td>9,435</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32,264</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **TOTA LS**   | 82,231   | 50       |
|               | 276,354  | 587      |

### VIETNAMESE MARINE CORPS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VC/NVA:</th>
<th>KIA 26</th>
<th>VC CAPTURED 182</th>
<th>VC SUSPECTS 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VNMC:</td>
<td>KIA 196</td>
<td>WIA 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USMC:</td>
<td>WIA 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Remarks:

33 Ho Chi Chans rallied to the GVN during Operation TOAN THANG this month.

**GROUP 4**

Downgraded at 3 year intervals  
Declassified after 12 years
**USN CIVIC ACTION STATISTICAL SUMMARY**

**June 1969**

### Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Man Days</th>
<th>Expenditures (VN$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>829,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Welfare</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>1,060,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee Assistance Support</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>55,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>752</td>
<td>1,960,404</td>
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</table>

### Voluntary Contributions

125,970

### Institutes Assisted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals/Dispensaries</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphanages</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Percent of U.S. Civic Action Projects Conducted Jointly With

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other FMAF</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVMAF</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. civilian voluntary agencies</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average percent of self-help by VN civilians</td>
<td>69.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enclosure (8)
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UNCLASSIFIED
During June, Navy river forces were prepared to counter expected enemy
attacks against Delta urban areas. Contact with reported large scale enemy
forces failed to materialize; instead, firefights with small enemy units
characterized Navy combat activity throughout the month.

Nine U.S. Navymen lost their lives during the month. In one disastrous
battle, which involved the destruction of PBR 750 on the My Tho River 2 miles
southeast of Sung Hieu, on 21 June, Patrol Officer Lieutenant William E. DENNIS,
USN, BM1 Scott C. DELPH and GMG2 Patrick C. FORD were lost in a murderous ma-
chine-gun and rocket ambush. GMG2 FORD was posthumously awarded the Navy
Cross in recognition of the heroic action he displayed in saving the lives
of his wounded shipmates.

The planned reorganization of Task Force 117 into two task groups, 117.1
and 117.2, was put into effect as River Assault Squadron 13 became operational.
Expanded Mobile Riverine Force operations immediately began.

Of special significance this month was the acquisition of 14 U.S. Naval
river craft by the government of the Republic of South Vietnam. The craft --
six LCM(M)'s (Landing Craft Medium Minesweeper) and eight PBR's (River Patrol
Boat) -- were turned over to the Vietnamese Navy by United States Naval Forces,
Vietnam, during ceremonies held in Saigon. With these additional naval craft,
the Vietnamese Navy assumed complete responsibility for minesweeping operations
along the Long Tan River Shipping Channel to Saigon. Rear Admiral Kenneth L.
VETH, USN, Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Vietnam, made this remark at the
"...to my knowledge the Vietnamese Navy is the first of the services of the Republic of Vietnam to assume an exclusive military responsibility previously held by United States forces."

The total strength of U.S. Naval personnel under the operational control of NAVFORV was 32,666. In addition, U.S. Naval personnel assigned to III Marine Amphibious Force was 3,644, while U.S. Coast Guard strength was 475.

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CHRONOLOGY

1 - 2 June - Elements of the U. S. Army 1st Infantry Division along with Vietnamese Rangers waged a battle in defense of Saigon. Enemy deaths amounted to 121 plus 7 Viet Cong captured. Friendly losses were 4 marines killed, 15 wounded and one marine accidentally drowned. p. 139

1 - 7 - LAM SON 224 campaign (3rd phase) in the First Naval Zone resulted in 112 enemy killed; 20 aggressors captured; seizure of 31 individual and 5 crew-served weapons, plus 29 tons of rice. Two U. S. and 5 ARVN soldiers were liberated from the enemy. Friendly losses and sufferage amounted to 9 ARVN soldiers killed and 35 others wounded. p. 109

2 - An Army/Navy team terminated a 2-day waterborne sweep operation through Duc Ton District. The cumulative results of the operation were 14 Viet Cong killed, 9 suspects detained, 6 bunkers and 5 booby traps destroyed. p. 53

- ANDROSCOGGIN (WHEC 68) began a number of fire support missions which spanned over an 8-day period. The missions inflicted heavy damage upon Viet Cong supply points and troop concentrations in vicinity of Ong Doc River. Other results from the missions included 6 Viet Cong killed and another 32 enemy probably killed. p. 15-16

3 - 5 - Task Force A killed 60 Viet Cong and captured 13 while making sweeps south and east of Saigon. p. 135-136

5 - MRF launched a two-battalion riverine reconnaissance-in-force operation in the Cao Lanh and Kien Van districts to engage the Viet Cong 502A and 502B battalions. The results of the one-day operation were 81 bunkers and 25 sampans destroyed, 44 Viet Cong suspects detained for questioning. There were no MRF casualties. p. 54

- Two suspected Viet Cong tax collectors were turned over to Qui Nhon military police after being apprehended from a sampan by PEF 89. The two suspects had a large sum of money in their possession. The sampan contained a few small fish and no nets. p. 9
6 June

- Three U. S. military personnel were killed following an enemy attack on the Harbor Entrance Control Post at Nha Trang. The attack consisted of a mortar and rocket barrage, followed by infantry/sapper attacks with satchel charges, grenades and small-arms fire. p. 21-23

7

- Operation 51-68, a two-battalion MRF operation in the Giao Duc District netted 3 Viet Cong killed, 4 prisoners captured, 77 suspects detained, and 82 bunkers destroyed. Friendly losses amounted to one Vietnamese "Tiger" scout killed and 10 U. S. soldiers wounded. p. 54-55

- Three ARVN infantry battalions, an artillery unit, VNAF aircraft and RAG 28 river craft combined in Operation TOAN THANG 60/A/68 south of Phu Cuong. An area sweep yielded 30 Viet Cong killed and one captured. Friendly losses were 5 killed and 47 wounded. p. 122

10

- Seven crewmen of Monitor 111-2 were wounded during a firefight involving a MRF two-battalion reconnaissance-in-force contingent and elements of the 516th Viet Cong Battalion and the 570th DCU in Giong Trom District. Monitor 111-2 was struck by a rocket. The assault craft killed 4 Viet Cong. p. 55

- A violent exchange of fire erupted following the landing of infantrymen along the banks of Tai River, near Ben Tre, by boats of RAD 111. The firefight resulted in 16 Viet Cong killed, 3 enemy sampans destroyed and three secondary explosions achieved by the RAD 111 craft. p. 55-56

- VNN took command of 14 U. S. Navy river craft. Among them were six LCMs. p. 103

- Heavy enemy recoilless-rifle fire from the beach brought retaliatory fire from PBRs escorting the Mekong Delta resupply ship USS MARK and Vietnamese Navy LSIL 328 on the Mekong River, 7½ miles west-southwest of My Tho. The enemy gunners scored several hits on the Vietnamese vessel, wounding 13 and killing 2 others. Enemy casualties were unknown. p. 31-32

11 - 14

- A battle near Phu Cuong City left 30 enemy dead on the battlefield, 2 Viet Cong were captured and 18 soldiers sustained wounds. The battle involved TOAN THANG 269/A/8 forces -- two 8th ARVN Infantry Regiment battalions and units of RAG 24 and 28. p. 124
12 June
- MSTS chartered merchantman, SS JOHN C. ran aground on North Reef, Paracel Island while carrying cargo from the U.S. to Danang. p. 90
- USCGC WINONA (WHC 65) fired a 4-day gunfire mission in the vicinity of Ong Doc River, destroying and damaging a sizeable number of structures and sampans; causing secondary explosions; killing 19 Viet Cong; wounding 7, plus another 43 enemy probably killed. p. 16

13
- PACV's join Task Force CLEARWATER under the operational control of Commander, Hue River Security Group. p. 70
- Enemy artillery hit fuel farm at Cua Viet, destroying 13 bladders, 130,000 gallons of fuel and wounding one man. p. 71
- TRUONG CONG DINH VB/60 yielded 15 Viet Cong killed and 3 captured in Vinh Binh Province. p. 115
- A terrorist mining incident occurred in the NAVSUPPACT, Danang Procurement Office, causing extensive damage as well as wounding 7 military men and 2 Vietnamese civilians. The charge was believed to have been carried into the office by a Vietnamese woman. p. 73

14
- General Creighton W. ABRAMS, USA, visited the MRF for the first time since assuming command as Commander, U. S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. p. 95
- One-hundred VNN recruits left Saigon for 8 weeks of basic training at the U. S. Naval Recruit Training Command, San Diego, California. p. 104

15
- Operation QUIET THANG 53/T, a joint effort northwest of Tam Ky, involving Coastal Group 15 units, TF 115 PCFs, PF battalion, units of U.S. 1st Cavalry and 2 ARVN battalions, netted 16 Viet Cong killed; 3 captured; 4 tunnels destroyed; more than 100 small boats destroyed; 17 larger boats and 3 enemy controlled hamlets damaged. p. 109

16
- River Division 53 PBR's medically evacuated a Vietnamese woman in labor, and while enroute to the hospital the woman delivered. p. 86-87
16 June

- HAS 13 personnel and craft were ambushed twice in the Rung Sat Special Zone. The enemy sprung the ambush from both banks of the Ong Keo Stream, 8 miles southeast of Nha Be. Four sailors and one Vietnamese soldier were wounded in the attack. Three boats received minor damage. p. 57-58

- TOAN THANG 199/252, conducted on the Van Co River, resulted in 17 enemy killed, 4 captured and 5 suspects detained. ARVN troops suffered 4 wounded and one killed. RAG 24 also participated in the operation. p. 125

- PCF 19 reports being under attack by unknown aircraft while on patrol near the Demilitarized Zone. USS BOSTON (CAG-1) and HMHS HOBART were also attacked by unidentified aircraft in the same general area. p. 4-5

17

- Fire support from Task Force 116, 3.5 PBR's resulted in the capture of 24 Viet Cong, the detention of 35 deserters/draft dodgers and the death of 5 enemy soldiers while supporting a sweep operation on Tan Phong Island, 5½ miles northeast of Vinh Long. p. 32

- An enemy ambush killed one Army artilleryman and wounded 13 other soldiers on the Can Tho River. The Armymen were attacked by B-40 rockets, 6 miles southwest of Can Tho. Retaliatory fire was not returned due to the area being heavily populated. p. 59

- MRF operated on Bassac River for the second time in its 16-month history. At 0615, MRF landed two infantry battalions on beaches 3½ miles southwest of Can Tho to exploit B-52 airstrike which had commenced 30 minutes prior to the assault landing. The enemy evaded the ground troops but air cavalry helicopter gunships killed 33 of the fleeing Viet Cong. p. 59

18

- First and Sixth battalions formed a triangular cordon around enemy elements north of Gia Dinh Sector. An enemy break-through attempt netted the marine battalions 113 Viet Cong captured and 65 killed. p. 140

- Viet Cong used another of his many hideous booby traps. This one was discovered during a careful inspection of a sampan. The booby trap was a snake, tacked to a floor board in a manner that allowed the reptile to strike at whoever lifted the board. p. 32
19 June
- A series of sporadic encounters netted MRF ground troops 9 enemy aggressors killed. This brought the total of a three-day operation to 66 Viet Cong killed, while friendly forces lost 4 soldiers, and sustained 27 wounded, of which were U. S. Navymen. p. 59-60

- Second Coastal Zone PCF's established a tight exfiltration patrol for a Korean Tiger Division sweep. This operation lasted for several days. The allied effort cornered an estimated North Vietnamese regiment and resulted in more than 110 enemy killed or wounded, with five of the enemy being the victims of naval gunfire. p. 10

20
- Dong Ha Combat Base came under attack by enemy artillery. Secondary explosions and fires destroyed much of the detachment cantonment, including 16 bladders and 160,000 gallons of fuel. Three men were wounded in the attack. p. 71-72

- MRF assault troops engaged an undetermined size enemy force west of Can Tho. Heavy airstrikes and artillery barrages were placed on the enemy positions. The Viet Cong exfiltrated under the cover of darkness, but left 15 dead comrades behind. p. 60

- RAD 112 units were struck by enemy rockets and automatic weapons on the Can Tho River, 6 miles southwest of Can Tho. One troop carrier was struck by a recoilless-rifle round. Shrapnel dispersion wounded 8 embarked Armymen. An artillery barge burst into flames following a direct hit as 105-mm howitzer ammunition exploded. One 105-mm tube was also destroyed in the ambush. p. 60-61

21
- PBR 750 was the target of enemy gunners near Cai Be. With a sampan in tow and the lone occupant, a female, aboard, plus three other Viet Cong suspects captured earlier, PBR 750 came under fire while clearing a canal. Enemy gunners scored two rocket hits on the boat, setting it ablaze. The boat went out of control and headed toward the beach receiving four more B-40 rocket hits. The patrol cover boat, PBR 723, opened with counter automatic-weapons and rocket fire. GMG2 Patrick O. FORD, USN, with his clothing aflame, was seen pushing wounded PBR 750 crewmen over the side. PBR 723 rescued four persons; two sailors, one Vietnamese policeman and one Viet Cong suspect. The female was sighted swimming toward the beach to freedom.
21 June - The enemy fire was suppressed following the arrival of
two additional PBRs and four Navy helicopter gunships. p. 33

- The charred body of BM1 Scott G. DeLPH, USN, was found
  in the cockpit of PBR 750 following the ensuing battle
  near Cai Be. The body of the patrol officer, LT William E.
  DENNIS, USN, was retrieved from the water later that
  evening, as well as the bodies of two Viet Cong suspects.
  GMG2 FORD was still missing. Three other PBR 750 crewmen
  were missing. A search was initiated by 9 PBRs and 100
  Vietnamese PF troops for the missing bodies. p. 34

- MRF units and ground troops terminated a 5-day operation
  and returned to the MRB in the vicinity of Can Tho. The
  operation tallied 82 Viet Cong killed, 2 prisoners and
  19 weapons captured, 24 persons detained and 39 bunkers
  destroyed. U. S. casualties were 4 soldiers killed, 38
  Armymen and 3 Navymen wounded. p. 61

- PBR's and "Seawolves" conducted a joint operation with a
  Provincial Reconnaissance Unit in southern Vinh Binh
  Province. The U. S. contingent provided cover support
  for the troops who stormed ashore to assault a Viet
  Cong prison camp west of Long Toan. The joint effort
  resulted in the release of 29 Vietnamese prisoners.
  When the tide of the battle turned against the enemy,
  Viet Cong prison guards fired on prisoners killing
  4 and wounding 8 inmates. p. 39-41

- Four PFV crewmen were killed and one PBR destroyed
  during two separate firefights on the My Tho River.
  The destruction of the PBR marked the 8th Navy river
  patrol boat (PBR) lost in combat. p. 25-27

- Friendly forces incurred 12 ARVN killed, 24 wounded and
  one VNN sailor wounded during a sweep in Phu Cuong Pro-
  vince. The operation, TOAN THANG 280/A/7, also yielded
  17 enemy killed and the seizure of a sizeable weapons
  cache. p. 125

22 - Navy "Seawolves" conducted two airstrikes against a
  suspected enemy mobile unit 6 miles north of Sa Dec.
  Results of the strikes included 18 Viet Cong killed,
  12 wounded and 6 sampans destroyed. p. 34
24 June

- Responding to a VNN Coastal Group 13 request, PCF 12 conducted urgent naval gunfire mission against target southeast of Tan My. Intelligence reports revealed that the mission trapped 30 Viet Cong in a trench, killing one and wounding at least three other communist aggressors. p. 6

24 - 25

- Coastal Group 35 and PFU forces freed 29 government officials held captive since the Tet Offensive during Operation SONG THAN 31. A Hoi Chanh led the land force to the enemy prison camp, 24 miles south of Phu Vinh. p. 116-117

25

- Two separate actions north of Saigon tallied 17 Viet Cong killed, 2 captured and the seizure of 11 AK-47s and assorted ammunition during TOAN THANG 50/LD.3. RAG 24 and 28 participated, supporting two companies of the 2nd Battalion Vietnamese Airborne. p. 124-125

26

- SEALs landed on Dung Island east of Long Phu. The landing resulted in 4 Viet Cong killed, 8 enemy suspects captured, plus the seizure of 2 German Mauser rifles; 50 rounds of ammunition; 4 U. S. M-26 grenades; one CHICOM grenade and numerous documents. One SEAL was wounded by a CHICOM grenade, thrown by a fleeing Viet Cong. p. 41

26 - 29

- Thomas D. MORRIS, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics, toured military bases in Republic of Vietnam. p. 96

30

- USCGC MINNETONKA fired on six targets south of Phu Cat Mountains, destroying 15 structures and damaging 14 others. p. 11

- The total strength of U. S. Naval personnel under the operational control of NAVFORV was 32,666. In addition, U. S. Navy personnel assigned to III Marine Amphibious Force was 3,644, while U. S. Coast Guard strength was 475.

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COASTAL SURVEILLANCE FORCE (TASK FORCE 115)

Fishing activity was light in many areas along the east coast of South Vietnam due to late afternoon squalls and choppy seas during June. This caused a very slight decrease in total detections from the previous month and made boarding operations difficult at times. However, surveillance units of Task Force 115 were able to maintain very high percentages of on station time and to continue the increased pressure on enemy forces along the coast through naval gunfire. During June MARKET TIME and STABLE DOOR operations detected a total of 147,106 craft in their patrol areas. Because of sea conditions the percentage inspections or boardings was somewhat lower than usual. Inspections totaled 52,235 and boarding totaled 25,781. Suspicious activity or improper identification and craft papers led to the detention of 72 craft and nearly 1600 persons for further investigation by intelligence and police authorities.

OPERATION MARKET TIME

Although MARKET TIME units remained alert to prevent any major enemy infiltration from the sea during June, the tempo of gunfire support and blocking patrols in coordination with ground operations reflected the strong emphasis upon maximum utilization of all firepower resources. The total number of naval gunfire missions was slightly less than the 357 carried out in May, however, more frequent use of spotters and closer liaison with forces ashore for both targeting and gun damage assessments resulted in a significant increase in the verified enemy losses. These losses included:
OPERATIONS IN THE FIRST COASTAL ZONE

A - PCF 19 - 16 JUNE
B - USCGC PT ELLIS - 26 JUNE
C - PCF 75 - 5 JUNE
D - USCGC CAMPBELL - 9 JUNE
E - USCGC DUANE & PCF 27 - 30 JUNE
144 Viet Cong killed (86 probable, 58 by body count)
101 junks or sampans destroyed
255 structures destroyed
80 junks or sampans damaged
413 structures damaged

Surveillance results for MARKET TIME units included 105,543 detections of junks and sampans, of which 46,687 were inspected and another 23,768 were boarded. In addition, a total of 1,184 detections were made of steel hulled vessels in MARKET TIME areas during June. All were determined to be non-suspicious by 807 inspections and 83 boardings during transit or on arrival in South Vietnamese ports. There were no indications from intelligence sources that large scale enemy sea infiltration had been attempted or carried out during the month. Alert patrol personnel detained persons who were apparently Viet Cong tax collectors moving among the local fishermen twice during June and a number of other craft were destroyed while attempting to evade patrol units.

First Coastal Zone

With the exception of a few late afternoon rain squalls the weather remained excellent in the First Coastal Zone during June. This permitted a high percentage of boardings by in shore PCF patrols and frequent use of small boats for boarding operations by WPB's. Junk and sampan detections in the First Coastal Zone totaled 43,390. Of these, 40 percent were inspected and almost 30 percent were boarded. In addition to favorable
weather aiding patrol effectiveness, maximum coverage was obtained in area 1A by the use of one "Swift" boat with two crews being serviced by the offshore patrol in area 1B. This allowed a unit to be on patrol 24 hours a day and eliminated the 5-hour transit time from Danang until the base at Cua Viet can be reestablished. With the exception of a few areas, violations of restricted zones became less frequent during the month. High numbers of detainees indicated good area coverage and effectiveness of the surveillance operations.

Naval gunfire was employed by First Coastal Zone units more than 130 times during June. At least 80 of these missions represented harassment and interdiction fire with no gun damage assessment possible. More than 30 other missions were carried out against specific enemy targets at the request of ground units and blocking patrols supported three ground operations. In addition, evading junk or sampans were taken under fire 15 times. Hostile fire was returned on four of five occasions.

The apparent use of helicopters by North Vietnamese forces in and just north of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) was a development which proved to have tragic consequences for a First Coastal Zone PCF. At approximately 0100 on the 16th PCF 19 reported it was under attack from unknown aircraft while on patrol just off the DMZ. From their positions in adjacent patrol areas PCF 12 and USCGC POINT DUME proceeded to the support of PCF 19. Shortly after the initial report of the attack two rockets fired at PCF 19 were observed by POINT DUME. One hit the "Swift" boat and the other appeared to be a
near miss. Within minutes the PCF disappeared from the cutter's radar. Two wounded survivors were rescued by POINT DUME as attacks from unidentified aircraft against both the cutter and PCF 12 continued for more than an hour. During this time USS BOSTON (CAG-1) and HMAS HOBART were also attacked by aircraft in the same general area. Observers ashore and the MARKET TIME units reported both fixed wing aircraft and helicopters were involved in the action. Air Force pilots called in response to earlier reports of enemy aircraft near the DMZ, reported shooting down several helicopters. However, no evidence of wreckage could be found. Subsequent investigation of the events indicated that in the confusion following the initial reports of helicopter sightings the friendly aircraft had attacked targets which appeared to be on radar. These radar targets probably included PCF 19. The use of helicopters by the enemy was neither conclusively proved nor disproved although observers ashore and MARKET TIME units continued to observe lights and other indications of helicopter activity along the North Vietnamese coast and between the coast and nearby Tiger Island. Salvage attempts on PCF 19 revealed that the "Swift" boat had been hit by three rockets, two in the cabin and one in the engine compartment. Four Navy men and one Vietnamese Navy (VNN) petty officer were killed. POINT DUME and PCF 12 were not damaged.

Early in the evening of 5 June, PCF 75 observed two friendly helicopter gunships draw enemy fire from a position about 20 miles southeast of Cua Viet. Although radio communications could not be established, one of the
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Gunships hovered alongside the "Swift" boat and indicated a desire for assistance in engaging the enemy position. With the helicopter marking the target with smoke PCF 75 furnished 81-mm mortar and .50 caliber machine gun suppressive fire. The hostile fire was silenced and one bunker destroyed.

During the afternoon of 9 June USCGC CAMPBELL (WHEC 32) carried out five naval gunfire support missions in conjunction with Operation HOUSTON II 20 miles northwest of Danang. Expending more than 75 rounds from her 5"/38 gun the cutter caused severe damage to Viet Cong base camps, trench lines, and a supply route. One secondary explosion was observed in the vicinity of the supply route. In another mission on the 12th against enemy positions approximately 10 miles further northwest along the coast the CAMPBELL again achieved impressive results. This time some 170 rounds of 5"/38 ammunition were expended damaging a causeway, 2 masonry structures and 19 houses, destroying 11 houses and starting 2 secondary fires. Enemy personnel casualties could not be determined.

At 1925 on the 24th PCF 12 was requested by VNN Coastal Group 13 to conduct urgent naval gunfire against a target 20 miles southeast of Tan Ky. The "Swift" boat responded rapidly expending 15 high explosive rounds from her 81-mm mortar. Intelligence reports the next day revealed that the mission had caught 30 Viet Cong in a trench, killing one and wounding at least three.

In the early morning of 26 June USCGC POINT ELLIS detected a sampan in the surfline while conducting small boat operations about 5 miles...
northwest of Cua Viet. After the cutter commenced illuminating with her 81-mm mortar the sampan began to evade toward the beach. A warning shot was fired and POINT ELLIS closed to take the sampan under fire when heavy hostile automatic weapons and rocket or mortar fire was received from the tree line. The cutter opened to about 2,000 yards while returning the fire with her .50 caliber machine gun. Then 20 rounds of 5"/54 gunfire from USS BLANDY (DD 943), a Seventh Fleet gunfire support ship, were spotted by the cutter on the enemy position. The sampan was damaged and one Viet Cong was probably killed. POINT ELLIS was hit on the starboard side of the bridge by one .50 caliber round which caused no personnel casualties.

On 30 June USCGC DUANE (WHEC 33) carried out naval gunfire along with PCF 27 using an I Corps spotter. Three targets were taken under fire on Cape Ba Lang An about 20 miles southeast of Chu Lai. Firing nearly one-hundred and thirty 5"/38 projectiles the cutter's gunners destroyed 10 structures and 2 bunkers, damaged 5 other structures and one bunker, and probably killed 2 and wounded 2 Viet Cong.

Second Coastal Zone

Choppy seas reduced inshore fishing activity and hampered boarding operations in portions of the Second Coastal Zone. Yet there were also heavy concentrations of fishing junks and sampans in areas such as 4C. Also coastal junk traffic transiting Area 5 was moderate to heavy for most of June. A total of 44,532 junks and sampans were detected by
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OPERATIONS IN THE SECOND COASTAL ZONE

A - PCF 100 - 1 JUNE
B - PCF 90 - 12 JUNE
C - PCF 69 - 5 JUNE
Second Coastal Zone surveillance units during June. More than 60 percent were boarded or inspected.

Second Coastal Zone "Swift" boats and offshore patrol ships were also active in providing naval gunfire during June. More than 40 harassment and interdiction missions were carried out plus another 20 missions fired in response to requests for support by ground forces. In addition, hostile fire was suppressed on two occasions and three evading junk or sampans were taken under fire. Several blocking patrols were also carried out in connection with ground sweeps of areas near the coast.

In the early evening of 1 June, PCF 100 conducted naval gunfire in coordination with USS MANSFIELD (DD 728) at the request of an Army forward observer. The observer had sighted Viet Cong moving on a hillside near the coast about 45 miles north of Qui Nhon. The "Swift" boat fired white phosphorous mortar rounds to aid the spotter and then continued firing high explosive rounds when on target while the MANSFIELD covered the area with 5-inch VT projectiles. PCF 100 moved to within 200 yards of the shore in order to observe the effect of the destroyer's firing. Viet Cong could be seen running down the hill and two were probably killed by the naval gunfire.

Between 0300 and 0400 on the morning of 5 June PCF 89 on patrol about 10 miles south of Qui Nhon observed a sampan moving from fishing boat to fishing boat. The suspicious sampan was boarded and searched revealing that the two occupants had a large sum of money in their possession. The sampan contained only a few small fish and no nets. The suspects and sampan...
were turned over to the Qui Nhon military police as probable Viet Cong tax collectors.

On the 12th about 30 miles north of Qui Nhon, PCF 90 carried out a gunfire support mission against a known Viet Cong bunker complex. Expending 100 mortar rounds the "Swift" boat destroyed two structures, damaged two other structures and caused two secondary explosions.

USCGC MINNETONKA (WHEC 67) fired naval gunfire in support of a landing by VNN Coastal Group 22 on the Qui Nhon Peninsula on the morning of 21 June. The landing followed one-hour of gunfire by the cutter and turned up grenades, clothing and cooking utensils. There were indications that at least five Viet Cong had been in the objective area when the MINNETONKA commenced firing.

Second Coastal Zone PCF's supported a Korean Tiger Division sweep of the Phu Cat Mountains north of Qui Nhon with the establishment of a tight exfiltration patrol on the 19th. During the operation which lasted several days the "Swift" boats expended 130 mortar rounds in naval gunfire and illumination missions for the Korean forces. An estimated North Vietnamese regiment was surrounded and suffered more than 140 killed or wounded with an estimated five of the enemy being the victims of the naval gunfire.

On 30 June MINNETONKA supported units of the Korean Capitol Division by firing on six targets a few miles south of the Phu Cat Mountains. Expending 170 rounds from her 5"/38 gun, the cutter destroyed 15 structures and damaged 14 others.
Third Coastal Zone

Light to moderate coastal traffic and favorable weather in the Third Coastal Zone combined to make this month's inspections or boardings of junks and sampans a high percentage (78) of the total number detected. Routine patrols were considered effective with all stations manned close to 100 percent of the time. A total of 9,300 indigenous craft were detected in the Third Coastal Zone during June, or about 300 less than in May. Of these detections a total of 7,198 junks and sampans were either boarded or inspected. Operational control of patrols in Areas 8C and D remained with CTG 115.3 due to the unreliable communications between these areas and CTG 115.4 at An Thoi more than 100 miles away on the opposite side of the Ca Mau Peninsula.

As in the other coastal zones naval gunfire support comprised a significant portion of the month's activity. In addition to numerous harassment and interdiction missions, there were more than 30 naval gunfire support missions conducted against specific targets at the request of ground forces or local authorities. Five ground operations were supported by blocking patrols and/or naval gunfire. Hostile fire was suppressed at least five times during the month of June.

Hostile fire was received during payops broadcasts near enemy positions 25 miles southwest of Vung Tau twice during the month. On the evening of the 1st PCF 37 encountered light small arms fire. Later in the month on the morning of the 17th PCF 103 was fired on by small arms from the same general...
OPERATIONS IN THE THIRD COASTAL ZONE

A - PCF 37 - 1 JUNE
B - PCF 103 - 17 JUNE
C - PCF 103 - 25 JUNE

SCALE:

0 30
Nautical Miles

CONFIDENTIAL
area. On both occasions the "Swift" boats returned the hostile fire with their .50 caliber machine guns and continued their broadcasts.

Using a forward air control aircraft from Vinh Binh Province as a spotter USCGC POINT LEAGUE conducted a naval gunfire mission against enemy positions in the Long Toan Secret Zone on 4 June. After sighting personnel on the beach at 1420 the cutter notified sector authorities who provided the spotter aircraft requesting that the area be taken under fire. At 1435 POINT LEAGUE complied with 81-mm mortar fire on the personnel and nearby structures. Damage was estimated at two structures destroyed and four damaged with one Viet Cong probably killed.

While conducting naval gunfire against enemy positions near the mouth of the My Thanh River in Ba Xuyen Province on the 10th, PCF 103 received hostile fire from the beach. The enemy fire was quickly suppressed, but not before one crewman on the "Swift" boat received minor wounds in the engagement.

Hostile fire from the Long Toan Secret Zone in Vinh Binh Province was encountered again on the 15th by USCGC POINT COMFORT during a naval gunfire mission. As the cutter was firing on huts and bunkers in an area about 65 miles southwest of Vung Tau she received automatic weapons and recoilless rifle fire. After the cutter suppressed the hostile fire while opening the range to the beach a light fire team from HAL-3 arrived on the scene. The "Seawolves" saturated the area with rockets and machine gun fire and also encountered hostile fire. Several huts and bunkers were
OPERATIONS IN THE FOURTH COASTAL ZONE

A - SWIFT KICK II - 6 JUNE
B - USCGC ANDROSCOGGIN/USCGC WINONA
C - USCGC PT CYPRRESS - 13 JUNE
damaged and many fires were burning in the area when the action ended. There were no friendly casualties.

In another action involving PCF 103 the enemy lost four (probably killed) and one wounded. During a routine patrol off An Xuyen Province near the mouth of the Ganh Hao River on 25 June the "Swift" boat observed 12 persons on the beach in a restricted zone. The MARKET TIME unit complied with a sector request to take the area under fire by expending 15 rounds from her mortar and another 300 rounds from her .50 caliber machine guns.

**Fourth Coastal Zone**

As in the Second Coastal Zone boarding operations by Fourth Coastal Zone patrols were hampered by sea conditions during June. High winds and rough seas were frequently encountered during the latter part of the month. Total junk and sampan detections reflect the deteriorating weather. The figure of 8,321 is the lowest in several months. Of this total, more than 3,000 were inspected and another 2,641 were boarded.

More than 80 naval gunfire missions were carried out in June by Fourth Coastal Zone patrol craft. Twelve of these were in response to urgent requests from Army or Vietnamese sector authorities. The most impressive results recorded were obtained with the 5-inch guns of the offshore patrol High Endurance Cutters (WHEC) using airborne observers to adjust the fire.

In naval gunfire support missions carried out against targets requested and spotted by Army observers in observation aircraft USCGC ANDROSCOGGIN...