(WHEC 68) inflicted heavy damage upon Viet Cong supply points and troop concentrations in the vicinity of the Ong Doc River. Firing on more than 12 point and area targets in missions on 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 22, 27, and 29 June (see map for locations) the cutter accounted for 64 structures and 52 sampans destroyed, another 180 structures and 36 sampans damaged, 6 Viet Cong killed plus another 32 probably killed, and 5 Viet Cong wounded.

Firing in the same general area (see map) on the 12th, 14th, 15th and 17th USCGC WINONA (WHEC 65) scored the following results against 9 targets requested and spotted by Army observers:

40 structures and 18 sampans destroyed
64 structures and 7 sampans damaged
2 large secondary explosions and one fire
19 Viet Cong killed plus another 43 probably killed/an estimated 7 Viet Cong wounded

Fourth Coastal Zone "Swift" boats also were active in naval gunfire during June. On 6 June PCF's 3, 11 and 74 conducted Operation SWIFT KICK II against Viet Cong positions on the coastal mountains 30 miles southeast of Ha Tien. With their fire coordinated on three separate targets and spotted by an Army aircraft the "Swift" boats expended more than 200 mortar rounds in a two-hour period beginning at 0800. Heavy vegetation prevented damage assessment, but one fire was started in the vicinity of a suspected supply structure.

On the 13th USCGC POINT CYPRESS conducted a naval gunfire mission against
an enemy supply point 12 miles north of the Ong Doc River in response to intelligence reports. A follow-up report received on the 17th indicated that the cutter had damaged four structures, burned an ammunition supply dump, killed four Viet Cong and wounded two others in 20 minutes of firing from her 81-mm mortar.

Responding to an urgent request from an Army unit just south of the Ong Doc River on 18 June POINT CYPRESS was joined by USCGC POINT KENNEDY in suppressing enemy fire on the Army unit. With POINT KENNEDY providing illumination both cutters expended a total of 60 high explosive mortar rounds into the enemy positions at the direction of the Army spotter. Excellent target coverage was reported and contact was broken after about an hour.

Three "Swift" boats combined their firepower against enemy positions 25 miles northwest of Rach Gia during the morning of the 26th using an Army spotter aircraft. During the mission by PCF's 5, 10 and 38, heavy small arms and .50 caliber plus occasional recoilless-rifle fire was encountered. Results of the mission included the destruction of 10 structures and one secondary explosion. There were no friendly casualties.

###

MARKET TIME UNITS

The Vietnamese Navy had an average of six PGM's and two PCE's on MARKET TIME patrols daily during June manning eight patrol areas on a
regular basis. In addition, an LSSL was used for a few patrols near the end of the month and an MSC was on station for more than half the month. The Royal Thai Navy HTS PGM 12 was assigned to patrol stations in the Fourth Coastal Zone for much of the month and fired several harassment and interdiction missions.

Patrol aircraft from five Navy patrol squadrons participated in the MARKET TIME air barrier during June. A detachment from Patrol Squadron TWENTY-SIX (VP-26) continued to man the Southern Air Barrier flying P3A Orions from U-Tapao, Thailand. Detachments from VP-6, VP-42, VP-49, and VP-50 operated Orions and SP2H Neptunes from Cam Ranh Bay.

The following U. S. SEVENTH Fleet ships operated on MARKET TIME off-shore stations during June in the periods indicated:

| DER 329 | USS KRECHMER | 1-2 |
| DER 387 | USS VANCE     | 1-8 |
| DER 331 | USS KIENER    | 8-20|
| DER 324 | USS FALCOUT   | 1-24|
| DER 328 | USS FINCH     | 24-30|
| LST 141 | USS STONE COUNTY | 1-29 |
| LST 1076 | USS PAGE COUNTY | 29-30 |
| MSO 444 | USS FIRM      | 1-6 |
| MSO 508 | USS ACME      | 6-30|
| MSO 458 | USS LUCID     | 6-30|
| MSO 457 | USS LOYALTY   | 1-6 |
| MSO 466 | USS PRIME     | 6-30|
| MSO 434 | USS EBATTLE   | 1-6 |
| MSO 467 | USS REAPER    | 6-30|
| MSC 206 | USS WARBLER   | 1-6 |
| MSC 289 | USS ALBATROSS | 1-6 |
| MSC 208 | USS WIDGEON   | 6-30|
| PG 88  | USS CROCKETT  | 1-30|
| WHEC 32 | USCgC CAMPBELL | 2-30 |
| WHEC 33 | USCgC DUANE   | 1-22|
MARKET TIME STATISTICAL SUMMARY
June 1968

1. U. S. Ships/Craft:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DER</th>
<th>MsO</th>
<th>MsC</th>
<th>WPP</th>
<th>PCF</th>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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</table>

2. U. S. Activity:
   TOTAL DETECTED
   WOOD - DAY 50,315     NIGHT 55,228   TOTAL 106,727
   STEEL - DAY 619      NIGHT 565
   TOTAL INSPECTED
   WOOD - DAY 23,039     NIGHT 23,648   TOTAL 46,684
   STEEL - DAY 409      NIGHT 398
   TOTAL BOARDED
   WOOD - DAY 16,026     NIGHT 7,742    TOTAL 23,831
   STEEL - DAY 59       NIGHT 24
   TOTAL DETAINED
   JUNKS 61            PEOPLE 1,286 (9 Viet Cong suspects)

3. Naval Gunfire:
   TOTAL MISSIONS 225 (Includes 52 cases of hostile fire suppression)
   ENEMY CASUALTIES
   58 killed plus 86 probable
   11 wounded plus 10 probable

CONFIDENTIAL
ENEMY MATERIAL LOSSES

101 junk or sampans destroyed
255 structures destroyed
80 junk or sampans damaged
413 structures damaged

***

OPERATION STABLE DOOR

All STABLE DOOR units maintained normal surface surveillance posture and patrols during June. Junk and sampan detections totaled 40,281. There were 4,741 inspections and 1,930 boardings which resulted in the detention of 11 junks and 298 suspicious persons. Support of ground sweeps with blocking patrols and numerous psyops broadcasts continued during the month.

Routine operations were carried out by Inshore Undersea Warfare Unit ONE (IUWU-1) at Vung Tau during June with 77 persons and 4 junk being detained for improper identification, curfew violations, or suspicious actions. June was also routine at Cam Ranh Bay where IUWU-2 detained 25 persons and 7 junk. Ships in port average 16 per day at Vung Tau and 25 per day at Cam Ranh Bay. Activity was at a low level at Vung Ro where an average of two ships per day were in port and routine patrols by IUWU-5 disclosed no suspicious activity.

On 6 June routine operations at Nha Trang were disrupted by a Viet Cong attack on the Harbor Entrance Control Post and surrounding compound. The
attack consisted of a 60-mm mortar and B-40 rocket barrage followed by infantry/sapper attacks with satchel charges, grenades and AK-47 fire. At the onset at 0130 in the morning two direct hits on the boat control station killed the assistant officer-in-charge of IUWU-4 and three enlisted watch standers. The enemy forces penetrated the perimeter of the U. S. facility and caused extensive damage with grenades and recoilless rifles. A Korean Army reaction force arrived on the scene shortly after U. S. personnel had been evacuated into boats. The enemy force of about one company retreated after failing in attempts to destroy bomb loaded trucks parked at the facility with satchel charges. All ships and craft in the area were able to clear the harbor and anchor out without sustaining any damage. Two other IUWU-4 men were wounded in the fighting. Enemy casualties were unknown. During the month no craft or personnel were detained and the average number of ships in port was three per day.

Operations were normal for IUWU-3 at Qui Nhon where the harbor activity averaged 16 ships per day in port. Surveillance patrols detained five persons during the month.
Size is no guarantee of innocence. PBR's of the Rung Sat Special Zone inspect water traffic on the Dong Nai River east of Saigon.
RIVER PATROL FORCE (TASK FORCE 116)

In early June, intelligence reports indicated that the Viet Cong planned to move segments of their existing forces in IV Corps Tactical Zone (Mekong Delta) to support their continuing pressure and harassment on the Capitol Military District of Saigon/Cholon and its environs. As the month continued, indications of increased Viet Cong activity were prevalent. GAME WARDEN units continued to conduct round-the-clock patrols and were poised to meet any new enemy threats.

To counter the Viet Cong movement toward, and the enemy threat against the Capitol Military District, GAME WARDEN operations were extended to provide one river section of PBR's to patrol the Dong Nai River between Nha Be and a portion 4 kilometers south of the Long Binh Bridge northeast of Saigon. SEALs also commenced operations for the first time along the waterways to the east of Saigon.

During the month, enemy harassment against the river patrol boats on the Bassac River decreased slightly, while action on the remaining rivers in the Delta showed little change. In the Rung Sat Special Zone, there was a definite rise in the number of incidents involving PBR's, aircraft and evading sampans. An average of five such incidents per month for the past three months increased three-fold in June.

Four PBR crewmen were killed during June in two separate firefights when patrol craft were attacked by enemy gunners. During the engagement that occurred on 21 June on the My Tho River, one PBR was destroyed.
Old Glory is lowered aboard a river patrol boat (PBR) on the Dong Nai River east of Saigon. At right, the Vietnamese flag is raised on the same boat signifying the transfer of eight PBR's and six LCMM's to the Vietnamese Navy.
beyond repair...This was the eighth PBR lost in combat.

GAME WARDEN support to Vietnamese Regional Force, Popular Force and Provincial Reconnaissance Unit troops continued as the Vietnamese units exhibited more aggressiveness and conducted more frequent operations against the Viet Cong.

At the end of the month there were 193 PBR's in-country of the planned total of 250.

During the month Task Force 116 units engaged in 183 firefights, and accounted for 75 enemy killed, 38 wounded, and 12 captured. Friendly losses included four PBR crewmen killed and 12 wounded.

This month a record 118,698 craft were detected by river patrol forces; of these 31,919 were inspected and 41,428 were boarded.

Mine sweeping operations reached a turning point as the Vietnamese Navy assumed exclusive responsibility for clearing command-detonated mines from the Long Tau River Shipping Channel to Saigon. Six (LCM(M)'s (Landing Craft Medium Minesweeper)) from Mine Division 112 (TU 116.4 2) and eight PBR's were transferred to the Vietnamese Navy. Mine Division 112 retained the responsibility for mine countermeasures against moored mines. Rear Admiral Kenneth L. VETH, USN, Commander U. S. Naval Forces, Vietnam at the change over ceremonies conducted at the Vietnamese Navy Headquarters in Saigon, commented as follows: "...to my knowledge the Vietnamese Navy is the first of the services of the Republic of Vietnam to assume exclusive responsibility previously held by United States forces."
RUNG SAT SPECIAL ZONE OPERATIONS

A - MINE - 6 JUNE
B - ALABO VICTORY - 13 JUNE

SCALE:
0 5
(Nautical Miles)

CONFIDENTIAL
OPERATIONS IN I CORPS TACTICAL ZONE

PBR's continued to support CTF CLEARWATER in providing security forces for logistical craft operating on the Perfume and Cua Viet rivers. Five additional PBR's joined River Section 543 bringing the River Section to 10 boat strength for operations on the Cua Viet River under the operational control of CTF CLEARWATER. (See Task Force CLEARWATER)

***

RUNG SAT SPECIAL ZONE RIVER PATROL GROUP

At 0803 on the morning of 4 June the merchant ship ALAMO VICTORY, transiting the Long Tau Shipping Channel, was fired upon by Viet Cong forces using automatic weapons about 7½ miles southeast of Nha Be. PBR's on patrol sped to the scene and took the ambush site under fire with machine guns and M-79 grenades. Contact with the enemy was lost as they fled into the dense ground-cover. There were approximately 30 rounds fired at the ship with all shots missing the target. Enemy casualties were unknown.

On 6 June at 0540 PBR's on the Long Tau River detected a mine 150 feet from the east bank of the river at a point about 3 miles southeast of Nha Be. The mine consisted of a spherical object about 8 inches in diameter connected to a drum-like device about 2½ feet in diameter. The device was kept under surveillance awaiting the arrival of EOD personnel and at 0638 the mine exploded from unknown cause. It was later noted that minesweepers had recovered 48 feet of a conductor wire in the area where
OPERATIONS IN THE MY THO RIVER

A - FDR's 17 JUNE
B - FBR 750 8 JUNE
C - FBR 750 21 JUNE
D - USS MARK 10 JUNE
the mine was located during a sweep made between 0500 and 0700 that morning. There were no casualties.

While on a routine morning river patrol, on 18 June, PBR's observed a sampan with a single occupant about 6½ miles southwest of the Navy base at Nha Be. Upon sighting the PBR patrol the sampan headed for shore, the occupant beached the sampan, detached the motor and disappeared in the heavy undergrowth along the river's edge. The sampan was retrieved and during a careful inspection a snake was found tacked to a floorboard in a manner that would allow the snake to strike whomever lifted the board. Also found was a gas mask and a fishing net.

***

DELTA RIVER PATROL GROUP

Operations in the Mekong (My Tho) River

On 10 June three PBR's were escorting USS MARK (AKL-12), a Mekong Delta resupply ship, and Vietnamese Navy ship LSIL 328 along the My Tho River in an area of active Viet Cong harassment, located about 7½ miles west-southwest of My Tho City, when heavy recoilless-rifle and automatic-weapons fire erupted from the beach. The PBR's immediately commenced firing runs against the three enemy firing positions.

Prior to the attack, the Patrol Officer, Signalman First Class DAVIS, having been advised of potential ambush areas, maneuvered his patrol close to the beach. The intense flat trajectory fire of the patrol boats' guns coupled with artillery fire that was called for
resulted in the suppression of the enemy fire after the third firing run by the Navy boats. Although the enemy positions were under heavy counterfire the Viet Cong gunners scored at least five recoilless-rifle hits on the Vietnamese Navy ship, wounding 13 and killing 2 others. The immediate grasp of the tactical situation and quick reaction by Petty Officer DAVIS undoubtedly resulted in keeping casualties to a minimum. Casualties inflicted on the enemy was undetermined.

On 17 June four PBR's from Task Unit 116.3.5 acted as a blocking force for a RF/PF, RAG 31 sweep operation of Tan Phong Island, located 53 miles northeast of Vinh Long. The morning operation, with the PBR's lending fire support from the river’s edge, netted the capture of 24 Viet Cong, the detainment of 35 deserters and draft dodgers and the death of 5 Viet Cong soldiers. The ground troops also destroyed 30 bunkers and 17 Viet Cong flags and captured 5 pounds of medical supplies. There were no friendly casualties during the 40-minute operation.

On 8 June a PBR patrol on the My Tho River, about 23 miles southeast of Cai Be, came under heavy rocket and automatic-weapons fire about 30 minutes after the patrol ceased psychological operations broadcasts. The cover boat, PBR 750, was hit by a B-40 rocket that caused minor wounds to three of the crewmen. An additional PBR patrol and a "Seawolf" helicopter fire team were called in to suppress the intense fire of the enemy. The firefight lasted 50 minutes and Navymen had killed at least one Viet Cong, destroyed three structures and damaged four others.
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, with a Vietnamese National Policeman and three Viet Cong suspects aboard, 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 and the lone female occupant aboard, the Viet Cong unleashed a heavy barrage of automatic-weapons and 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 as four more B-40 rockets smashed into the disabled craft. PBR 723, the cover boat, returned fire, and GMG2 Patrick O. Ford, USN, was last seen, with his clothing ablaze, pushing wounded crewmen from the burning boat. The cover boat moved in and with guns still firing at the enemy positions, picked up two wounded PBR sailors, one Vietnamese National Policeman and one Viet Cong suspect from the water. The female in the sampan was last sighted swimming toward the beach.

Two additional PBR’s and four Navy helicopter gunships were on the scene within 10 minutes and the enemy fire was soon suppressed. The cover boat had expended all available ammunition except for side arms which the crewmen were firing as the boat cleared the area. Casualties inflicted on the enemy were undetermined.

At the conclusion of the battle three crewmen were still missing and an intense search was initiated by nine additional PBR’s and 100 Vietnamese
Popular Force troops. The charred body of BM1 Scott G. DELPH, USN, was found in the cockpit of PBR 750 that had burned to the waterline. The hulk was later destroyed. The body of the patrol officer, Lieutenant William E. DENNIS, USN, was recovered from the water later that evening, as well as the bodies of two Viet Cong suspects that had been aboard the stricken craft. FORD was still missing. In addition to the above casualties, two other Navymen were wounded.

The recovery of the body of GMG2 FORD, which occurred on 25 June, illustrates the rapid response of both Viet Cong and Vietnamese forces to circumstances. The body of FORD was found by a Viet Cong patrol after the bitter engagement. The Viet Cong positioned his body in plain view of any passing patrol on the river and set an ambush around the body. The Popular Force outpost chief learned of the Viet Cong plan and sent his own force to attack the Viet Cong and recover the body. They accomplished both missions and probably saved a PBR patrol from a particularly devastating ambush. Petty Officer FORD was posthumously awarded the Navy Cross for his heroic actions.

On 24 June, Navy "Seawolves" conducted two airstrikes against a suspected Viet Cong mobile unit reported about 6 miles north of Sa Dec. The two strikes conducted within a 4-hour span accounted for 18 Viet Cong killed by the helicopters' machine guns and 2.75-inch rockets, 12 wounded and 6 sampans destroyed.
Operations in the Ha Long River

Shortly after noon on 18 June a PBR patrol operating 6 miles south of Ben Tre suddenly came under a heavy barrage of automatic weapons fire from the western bank of the river. The boats returned the fire and were soon supported by Navy helicopter gunships that rained their ordnance on the Viet Cong firing positions. USS HUNTERDON COUNTY (LST-838) arrived on the scene and commenced bombarding the enemy with her 40-mm cannons. The engagement was soon over as the enemy broke contact. The all-Navy team destroyed 5 structures, 12 bunkers and damaged 5 other structures. The number of enemy killed and wounded was undetermined. There were no friendly casualties.

Operations in the Co Chien River

At 0225 on 21 June PBR's landed SEALs of MIKE Platoon on the west bank of the Co Chien River about 4 miles north-northeast of Phu Vinh. The platoon patrolled inland a short distance where they spotted several "hootches" (Vietnamese huts). When they entered the first hootch one male attempted to escape -- he was taken under fire and killed. At the second hut two more Viet Cong were encountered and as they attempted to escape they were also shot. One was identified as the village chief. As the Navymen continued their search a third hootch was searched and another escaping Viet Cong was killed. The patrol continued to move to the northeast where enemy movement was noticed in a treeline. Two Viet Cong were killed when a SEAL opened fire on the area of movement. "Seawolves" were
OPERATIONS IN THE CO CHIEN RIVER
then called in to secure the remainder of the treeline. Following the gunships' firing runs, a search revealed three more enemy killed. The patrol moved back toward the river in the morning darkness and burned a hootch and blew up a bunker. Following this action the SEALs returned to the hootch of the village chief and questioned the remaining occupants. The SEALs then destroyed the hootch, returned to the river's edge and withdrew. The area patrolled was intensely fortified with bunkers and fighting holes. There were no casualties to the friendly forces. A total of nine Viet Cong were killed and one Viet Cong captured during the 7-hour operation.

On 25 June, PBR's and Navy armed helicopters teamed up and wounded 18 Viet Cong in an action initiated when the Viet Cong ambushed a PBR patrol conducting a psychological operations broadcast mission 6 miles east of Vinh Long. The action commenced when the patrol boats were taken under fire at 1537. The boats' return fire soon suppressed the enemy fire, wounding one Viet Cong. Word was received that an outpost on the eastern end of the island had spotted a Viet Cong squad heading west on the north side of the island. The PBR's sped around the north side and saturated the area with their guns. Meanwhile, "Seawolves" were launched and headed to assist the patrol boats. The PBR's took a sampan attempting to evade under fire, wounding one occupant while the other occupant escaped into the treeline. The sampan was destroyed. Seven more Viet Cong were sighted in a treeline and the "Seawolves" made a firing run wounding four of them.
Three more of the enemy were sighted as they moved west carrying weapons and attempted to swim a canal. The three were fired upon and wounded. As the action continued another sampan was detected and destroyed. Its occupant was wounded. The scene was repeated again by the PBR's as their guns zeroed in on another sampan and its lone occupant. Two more Viet Cong were shot and wounded as they attempted to cross an open field. As the enemy continued to disperse five more fleeing Viet Cong with weapons were wounded by machine gun fire from the PBR's and "Seawolves." The Navy team continued to fire into the enemy occupied area and several large junks and hootches where Viet Cong were seen entering. One hootch and two large junks were destroyed. At 1848 a reaction force of Popular Force troops were landed and a sweep was conducted; however, no contact was made with the enemy ground troops. The Vietnamese troops detained three persons, one of which was later confirmed as a Viet Cong. Many blood trails were found leading from the area where the PBR's had taken running Viet Cong under fire. There were no friendly casualties. Enemy losses confirmed were 18 Viet Cong wounded, one hootch destroyed, 2 junks destroyed, 3 sampans destroyed, one secondary explosion, one Viet Cong captured and 2 Viet Cong suspects detained.

On 26 June, in the early morning darkness, a SEAL platoon (TU 116.2.0) waited in ambush about 5 miles north of Phu Vinh. This time the Navymen's guns were first to break the darkened silence when two enemy sampans with troops aboard moved into the kill zone. Eight more communist aggressors
would fail to witness the morning sunrise. The SEALs withdrew without a
casualty -- another mission completed with gratifying results.

On 29 June, SEAL Team JULIETT platoon landed on an island in the Co
Chien River 7 miles northwest of Phu Vinh and in a period of three hours
encountered and killed 8 Viet Cong. There were no Navy casualties.

Operations in the Bassac River

On 7 June about 1800 a PBR patrol from River Section 514 came under
heavy automatic weapons fire from four positions on the northern tip of
Tan Dinh Island, located about 1½ miles down river from the PBR base at
Binh Thuy. The boats received numerous hits as they sped to the north to
clear the ambush area. One crewman on the cover boat was hit in the head
and another one was lost overboard. It was believed that GMG2 Mitchell A.
WENTZ, USN, was dead or seriously wounded when he entered the water due to the
enemy rounds that smashed into the area where WENTZ was standing while firing
his 40-mm grenade launcher. Unable to suppress the enemy fire the PBR's
departed the area to medically evacuate the wounded sailor. A search was
commenced for Petty Officer WENTZ by nine PBR's and two helicopters. The
search was unsuccessful and was terminated at 2030 due to darkness. Two
days later WENTZ's body was recovered from the river by Vietnamese fisher-
men several miles from the scene of the engagement.

On 21 June, two PBR's and a Navy helicopter light fire team conducted
a joint operation with 90 Vietnamese Provincial Reconnaissance Unit troops
A - PBR's 7 JUNE
B - SEALs 26 JUNE
C - PF's 21 JUNE

OPERATIONS IN THE BASSAC RIVER
in southern Vinh Binh Province. The PBR's and "Seawolves" provided cover support for the troops that stormed ashore to assault a Viet Cong prison camp 8 miles west of Long Toan, near the mouth of the Bassac River. The whirlwind attack culminated in the release of 29 Vietnamese prisoners. During the fighting, as the tide of battle turned against them the Viet Cong prison guards fired on the prisoners killing four and wounding eight.

On 26 June SEALs from SEAL Team Detachment GOLF, JULIETT Platoon were landed on Dung Island, 6 miles east of Long Phu, at 0330. The patrol moved north a short distance and waited until first light before they entered two structures. Four Viet Cong found in one structure were killed as they attempted to escape. Near the structure four more enemy troops were found and captured. A search of the structures revealed weapons, ammunition and grenades. The SEALs continued to patrol the area and came upon three Viet Cong hiding in bunkers. One was shot and wounded. A fourth Viet Cong was found hiding in the river. At 0735 the Navymen withdrew from the island, having killed four Viet Cong. Eight Viet Cong suspects were captured along with 2 German Mauser rifles, 50 rounds of ammunition, 4 U.S. M-26 grenades, one CHICOM grenade and numerous documents. One SEAL was wounded slightly when struck in the face by a CHICOM grenade, thrown by a fleeing Viet Cong, which failed to explode.

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GAME WARDEN UNITS

On 1 June, USS HUNTERDON COUNTY (LST-838) departed station on the
Ham Luong River, proceeded to My Tho and debarked River Section 532, which vacated task unit designator 116.3.4 and assumed 116.3.1. After embarking River Section 533, which vacated task unit designator 116.3.1 and assumed 116.3.4., HUNTERDON COUNTY proceeded to station on the lower Ham Luong River.

On 1 June Task Force 116 realigned task organization as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Numerical Designator</th>
<th>Operational Title</th>
<th>Command</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TF 116</td>
<td>River Patrol Force</td>
<td>COMRIVPATFOR</td>
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<tr>
<td>TG 116.1</td>
<td>Bassac River Patrol Group</td>
<td>COMRIVDIV 51</td>
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<tr>
<td>TG 116.2</td>
<td>Co Chien River Patrol Group</td>
<td>COMRIVDIV 52</td>
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<td>TG 116.3</td>
<td>My Tho River Patrol Group</td>
<td>COMRIVDIV 53</td>
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<td>TG 116.4</td>
<td>Rung Sat Special Zone Patrol Group</td>
<td>RSSZ Advisor</td>
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<td>TG 116.5</td>
<td>Upper Mekong Delta River Patrol Group</td>
<td>COMRIVDIV 55</td>
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<td>TG 116.6</td>
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<td>PBR Support Group</td>
<td>COMRIVRON 5</td>
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<td>TG 116.8</td>
<td>Helo Support Group</td>
<td>CO HA(L)-3</td>
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<tr>
<td>TF 116.9</td>
<td>Special River Support Group</td>
<td>COMRIVPATFOR</td>
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</table>

The task force organization was revised to establish the Upper Delta River Patrol Group (TG 116.5), the Special Operations Group (TG 116.6), the PBR Support Group (TG 116.7) and the Special Operations River Patrol Group (TG 116.9).
On 1 June, River Section 551 assumed task element designator 116.4.1.6. and River Section 552 assumed task element designator 116.4.1.7. Also APL-55 was reclassified as the YRB-18.

On 2 June, River Section 543 Detachment "B" vacated task element designator 116.4.1.3 and rejoined River Section 543 Detachment "A" in Danang.

Also on 2 June the PBR base at My Tho received 10-15 rounds of enemy mortar fire. One Navyman was slightly wounded.

On 5 June USS GARRETT COUNTY (LST 786) changed to the operational control of CTF 116 and arrived on station in the lower Co Chien River. And on 6 June embarked River Section 523 (TU 116.2.4) and Helicopter Attack (Light) Squadron THREE, Detachment FOUR (TU 116.2.8), and relieved USS JENNINGS COUNTY (LST 816) TU 116.2.6 and commenced GAME WARDEN operations.

On 6 June USS JENNINGS COUNTY proceeded to Japan for overhaul, changing to the operational control of CTF 76 en route.

On 11 June SEAL Team Detachment GOLF, JULIETT platoon relieved SEAL Team Detachment ALFA, Ninth Platoon at Vinh Long and assumed task unit designator 116.6.2. SEAL Team Detachment ALFA, Ninth Platoon relieved SEAL Team Detachment ALFA, Eighth Platoon at Binh Thuy and assumed task unit designator 116.6.1.

On 16 June River Section 543, under the operational control of CTF CLEARWATER relocated to Cua Viet from Danang.

On 23 June SEAL Team Detachment ALFA, Third Platoon under the operational control of CTG 116.4 became active in the Capital Military District for the defense of Saigon. This was the first use of SEALs in this area.
DETECTIONS, INSPECTIONS, BOARDINGS BY GAME WARDEN UNITS

1967

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

1968

JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC

50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0

DETECTIONS
INSPECTIONS
BOARDINGS
**GAME WARDEN STATISTICS SUMMARY**
**JUNE 1966**

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<th>I. PBR</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>NIGHT</th>
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<td>1,109</td>
<td>1,129</td>
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<td>(b) Contacts</td>
<td>118,898</td>
<td>109,585</td>
<td>9,313</td>
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<td>(c) Inspected</td>
<td>31,919</td>
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<td>3,853</td>
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<td>(d) Boarded</td>
<td>41,428</td>
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<td>(e) Patrol Hours</td>
<td>59,927</td>
<td>33,650</td>
<td>26,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Sampan/Junks Detained</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| II. SEAWOLF LHPT |       |      |       |
| (a) Helo Hours | 1,430 | 1,115 | 315 |
| (b) Pre-Planed Strikes | 326 | | |
| (c) Reaction Strikes | 58 | | |
| (d) Targets of Opportunity | 225 | | |
| (e) Support Missions | 240 | | |

| III. SEAL (6 Platoons) |     |     |     |
| (a) Missions | 57 | | |
| (b) Contacts | 24 | | |

| IV. MINE DET |     |     |     |
| (a) MSB Patrols | 60 | 30 | 30 |
| (b) LCM(M) Patrols | 9 | 0 | 9 |

(1) Mine Division 112 turned over 6 LCM(M)'s (Landing Craft Medium Minesweep) to the Vietnamese Navy
IV. MINE DET (CONT'D)

and the Vietnamese Navy assumed exclusive responsibility for chain drag minesweeping of the Long Tau and Dong Nai shipping channels.

(c) Contacts
(1) Wire recovered 11
(2) Mines recovered 0

V. 1ST
(a) Gun Fire Support Missions 20

VI. GAME WARDEN TOTALS
(a) Firefights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PBR</th>
<th>HELO</th>
<th>SEALS</th>
<th>MINE</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>78</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>183</td>
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</table>

(b) Sampans Destroyed 73 Damaged 101 Captured 1
(c) Junks Destroyed 3 Damaged 4 Captured 0
(d) Structures Destroyed 118 Damaged 196
(e) Bunkers Destroyed 19 Damaged 6

(f) Enemy Casualties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Credited to:</th>
<th>KIA(BC)</th>
<th>KIA(POSS)</th>
<th>WIA</th>
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<td>PBR</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>HELO</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEAL</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINE DIV</td>
<td>0</td>
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### VI. GAME WARDEN TOTALS (CONT'D)

Credited to:  

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<tr>
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<th>KIA(POSS)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LST</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
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TOTAL:  75  19  38  12

Cumulative (Since 6/66) 2,094 (g) Friendly Casualties-Hostile

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WIA</th>
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<tr>
<td>PBR</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>LST</td>
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TOTAL:  4  12  0

Cumulative (since 6/66) 58  705  6

### (g) Friendly Casualties-Non-Hostile

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DEATHS</th>
<th>INJURIES</th>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEAL</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINE DIV</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
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TOTAL  1  13

Cumulative (Since 6/66) 16 (Since 4/68) 17

CONCIDENTIAL
(1) **Friendly Battle - Damage**

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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEAL CRAFT</td>
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</table>

(3) **MEDEVAC**

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PBR</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>Since 6/66:</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEAWOLF</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Since 6/66:</td>
<td>225</td>
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*****
During the month of June the Viet Cong displayed the ability to avoid contact with the Mobile Riverine Force (MRF). Although MRF targets were selectively chosen, based on reportedly large-scale Viet Cong activity and preparations to attack cities in the Delta, significant contact with the enemy (larger than platoon) did not develop. The MRF ranged the Mekong Delta to meet the reported multi-battalion strength of the nomadic enemy; first at Cao Lãnh; then Can Tho; and finally Saigon; however, the Viet Cong chose not to fight. Another MRF milestone was attained when a third river assault squadron commenced combat operations on 12 June. River Assault Squadron THIRTEEN, operating from the Nha Be Naval Base in Gia Định Province, received its "baptism under fire" when it engaged the enemy on 16 June, 8 miles southeast of Nha Be. Casualties in the MRF were at the lowest level since November 1967 as U. S. Navy forces had no fatalities and 24 wounded, while U. S. Armymen suffered 1 killed and 81 wounded. Cumulative enemy casualties for the month were 1147 killed.

Operations in Vinh Long Province

On 1 June the MRF conducted a two-battalion riverine strike operation in the Sa Dec area, approximately 14 miles southeast of the city of Sa Dec in the Duc Tho District. The operation commenced at 2300 the night before, when RAD 112 assault craft escorted Task Force SIX GUN to establish Fire Support Base (FSB) CONNIE on the south bank of the Mekong River 12½ miles east of Sa Dec. The artillery barges made the 33-mile transit from
Task Force SIX GUN, enroute to a Fire Support Base (FSPB), gets escort support from RAD 112 assault craft as the riverine contingent transit the Mekong River to their objective.
Ben Tre without incident and their 105-mm howitzers were laid and ready to fire as RAD's 91 and 111 entered the Nha Man Stream at 0820 en route to the beaching area.

The Nha Man Stream had heavily wooded banks that were known to be oriented toward the waterway. With artillery coverage on call and an Army helicopter fire team flying overhead, the two RAD's with their embarked troops were alert and ready for a tough fight as they cautiously proceeded up the treeline and densely foliated waterways. Much to their surprise, both divisions landed their infantrymen without any opposition.

Meanwhile, as the MRF troops kept pressing inland in search of the elusive enemy, the MRB relocated from the vicinity of Ben Tre and arrived at 1015 at an anchorage on the Mekong River 3½ miles northwest of Vinh Long. The infantrymen encountered several squad size elements late that afternoon and continued their pursuit well into the night. The action commenced at 1600 when elements of the 3/60th Inf. Bn. came under attack from several bunkers 5 miles southeast of Sa Dec. Sporadic action continued during the night as TF 117 assault craft provided direct support from the narrow waterways with gunfire, flamethrowers and riot control gas. The armored troop carriers, under intense enemy fire, repeatedly beached their craft to remove wounded soldiers from the battle zone.

At 1915 that same evening, swimmers were sighted in the MRB anchorage near ships of TF 117. USS BENEWAH (APB-35) and USS ASKARI (ARL-30) personnel reported positive identification of swimmers in the water near
Troops of the Ninth Infantry Division, the Army component of the Mobile Riverine Force, move off the ramp of an armored troop carrier during an assault landing in South Vietnam's Mekong Delta.
their ships. The area was saturated with concussion grenades by RAD 92 MRB defense patrols with negative results. Minesweeping operations were immediately intensified and an additional anti-swimmer defense boat commenced patrolling to counter the enemy swimmer threat.

At 1600 on 2 June riverine craft of RAD 111 were ambushed by small-arms and automatic-weapons fire from the west bank of the Cai Tau River 8 miles west of Vinh Long. The boats, in the process of backloading troops of the 3/47th Inf. Bn., could not return the fire because friendly troops were in close proximity to the point of origin of the hostile fire. One sailor received minor wounds during the engagement.

About 30 minutes later units of RAD 91 were attacked by light sniper fire and one rocket round from an unknown-size Viet Cong force. The attack came from both banks of the Cai Tau River, 8 miles southeast of Sa Dec, just as the boats were withdrawing from the objective area. ATC-91-5 took one rocket hit below the waterline which failed to explode. The boat started taking on water, but the flooding was immediately brought under control. There were no friendly personnel casualties and enemy losses were unknown.

The Army/Navy team completed their ground and waterborne sweep through the Duc Ton District and returned to the MRB at 1730 on 2 June, after experiencing only light contact with the Viet Cong. The cumulative statistical results of the two-day operation were 14 Viet Cong killed, 9 suspects detained, and 6 bunkers and 5 booby traps destroyed.
Operations in Kien Phong Province

On 5 June the MRF commenced a two-battalion riverine reconnaissance-in-force operation in the Cao Lanh and Kien Van districts to locate and engage the Viet Cong 502A and 502B battalions. The five major ships of the MRB relocated from the vicinity of Sa Dec to an anchorage on the Mekong River about 3 miles south of Cao Lanh. The MRF units launched their sweep of the objective area along the Can Lo River about ½ miles east of Cao Lanh at 0745, but failed to establish contact with the enemy. The only significant results of the one-day operation was 61 bunkers and 25 sampans destroyed, and 44 Viet Cong suspects held for questioning. There were no MRF casualties, and the operation terminated that evening when the troops were returned to the MRB.

Operations in Dong Tuong Province

MRF operation 51-68 commenced early on 7 June when the MRF conducted a two-battalion operation in the Giao Duc District to locate and engage the Giao Duc District Control Unit (DCU) and the elusive Viet Cong 502 Main Force Battalion. On the previous morning the MRB relocated without incident to an anchorage on the Mekong River 5 miles east of Sa Dec.

Once again the enemy chose not to challenge the power of the MRF as contact with the Viet Cong consisted of sporadic small-arms fire. After two days of negligible contact with the enemy aggressors, the infantrymen were returned to the MRB by units of RAD's 92 and 111 at 1115 on 8 June. The MRB immediately departed the Sa Dec anchorage and returned to Dong
The statistical results of this operation were 3 Viet Cong killed, 4 prisoners-of-war captured, 77 suspects detained, and 82 bunkers destroyed. Friendly losses amounted to one Vietnamese "Tiger" scout killed by a booby trap and 10 U.S. soldiers wounded.

Operations in Kien Hoa Province

On 10 June the MRF commenced a two-battalion reconnaissance-in-force operation in the Giong Trom District to locate and destroy elements of the 516th Viet Cong Battalion and the 570th DCU.

In a pre-dawn attack, units of RAD 111, en route to beaching areas, were ambushed along the heavily wooded Giao Hoa Canal by enemy forces armed with recoilless rifles, automatic weapons and small arms. In the ensuing firefight, which occurred at the crossroads of the Giao Hoa Canal and Ba Lai River 8 miles southeast of My Tho, the assault craft killed four Viet Cong. The enemy fire was rapidly silenced by RAD 111 gunners but not before one boat was hit by a rocket and nine Navymen were wounded. Seven of the nine sailors wounded were crewmembers of monitor 111-2.

The infantry units were beached without opposition and commenced a sweep to the northwest along both banks of the Ben Tre River. The soldiers of the MRF destroyed numerous bunkers but did not gain contact with the enemy.

Just prior to sunset a violent exchange of fire erupted when the heavily armed boats of RAD 111 killed 16 Viet Cong, destroyed 3 enemy sampans and achieved three secondary explosions. The battle developed shortly after
the boats had landed three companies of infantrymen along the banks of the winding Tai Phu River 4 miles southeast of Ben Tre. Three sampans, full of Viet Cong, were attempting to cross the river in front of the riverine column, when one of the three boats opened fire on the MRF units with automatic-weapons and small-arms fire. The assault craft retaliated with a deafening and deadly volley of return fire. Almost immediately, other enemy elements hidden on the east bank of the river took the boats under rocket and intense machine-gun fire. The assault boats elected to run the ambush and strafed the ambushers with their 40-mm and 20-mm cannons, and .30 caliber and .50 caliber machine guns. All three sampans were demolished and three secondary explosions were observed near the ambush position. Due to the densely foliated jungle along the river banks, an accurate assessment of enemy casualties was impossible; although, there were 16 Viet Cong bodies counted.

In addition to the naval battle which occurred at the intersection of the Tai Phu and Ben Tre rivers, Army helicopter gunships operating with the MRF killed 20 communist troops in sporadic incidents throughout the day. There was one sailor slightly wounded during the ambush. Meanwhile, the Army troops were still pursuing the enemy but could not affect contact.

On 11 June the infantrymen were returned to the MRB at Dong Tam after a relatively quiet day in the operating area. The results of MRF action against the enemy (10-11 June) were 45 Viet Cong killed, 36 persons detained, 139 bunkers and 3 sampans destroyed and 11,000 rounds of .30 caliber
amunition captured.

The river assault craft of RAD 131 commenced their first riverine operation on 12 June with a one-company search and destroy operation along the Doi Stream 3½ miles southeast of Saigon. USS INDRA (ARL-37), on loan to the MRF for a six-month period, shifted her anchorage from Vung Tau to Nha Be in Gia Dinh Province to provide logistic and repair support to the new squadron. One monitor and three ASPB's from Dong Tam were assigned to the new squadron to provide gunfire support until their own support craft arrived in-country. The Army element involved in the operation was from the 4/35th Inf. Bn., of the U.S. 9th Infantry Division's Third Brigade.

After a one-day preventive maintenance period the MRF (MRG ALPA) conducted a one-day operation on 13 June in search of the Viet Cong 516th Main Force Battalion and the 560th DCU. The entire operation, conducted along the Ba Lai River 11 miles east of Ben Tre, was unopposed and the troops were backloaded to the MRB at 2030 that same evening, thus terminating an unproductive operation.

Operations in the Rung Sat Special Zone

River Assault Squadron THIRTEEN personnel and craft received their "baptism of fire" on 16 June when ambushed twice in the Rung Sat Special Zone (RSSZ). The action unfolded as units of RAD 131 with embarked troops were on route to beaching areas when at 0815 they were assailed with rocket and automatic-weapons fire from both banks of the Ong Kao Stream 8 miles southeast of Nha Be. The enemy fire was suppressed by the combined
firepower of the RAS 13 gunboats and TF 116 armed Navy helicopters flying overhead. There were four sailors and one Vietnamese soldier wounded in the attack, which also caused minor damage to three boats.

Four hours later as the craft were moving south on the Dong Thanh River, they were ambushed again from both banks of the river with B-40 rockets and automatic weapons. The attack, which took place 8½ miles southeast of Nha Be, occurred as the boats with embarked troops were attempting to clear the operating area prior to the arrival of an air strike in the area. There were five crewmembers of monitor 91-1 wounded when their craft was hit by B-40 rockets and machine-gun fire. The monitor was assigned to RAS 13 from RAR 91. Three other boats also suffered minor damage during the encounter and all were subsequently repaired by the repair ship, INRA.

Operations in Phong Dinh Province

While MRG BRAVO (TG 117.2) was being initiated in the RSSZ into the rigors and hazards of riverine strike operations, MRG ALFA (TG 117.1) shifted anchorages on the morning of 16 June from Dong Tam to Can Tho. This was implemented in order to support scheduled MRF operations in the Can Tho area. This relocation was in direct response to a request from the IV Corps Tactical Zone Commander to conduct riverine assault operations in Phong Dinh Province. The MRB made the 110-mile transit without incident via the Mekong River, the Vam Nao crossover and the Bassac River, and arrived at Can Tho at 1900 on the same day.
Operations in the Can Tho area commenced at 0400 on 17 June with RAD 112 escorting Task Force SIX GUN to FSPB GULCH on the Bassac River 8 miles southeast of Can Tho. This marked only the second time in its 16-month history that the MRF had operated on the Bassac River. The previous operation in the area was conducted during the later stages of the Tet Offensive in February.

At 0615, two infantry battalions were landed without opposition at beaches 3½ miles southwest of Can Tho by the river assault craft to exploit a B-52 airstrike that had commenced approximately 30 minutes prior to the assault landings. The Viet Cong again successfully evaded the ground troops; however, air cavalry helicopter gunships annihilated 33 of the fleeing guerrillas as they were evacuating the MRF objective area. Meanwhile, the Navymen on the waterways experienced a relatively quite day.

The most costly incident of the day occurred at 1500 when an Army artilleryman was killed and 13 other soldiers were wounded in an ambush on the Can Tho River. The Army artillery resupply LCM-8 was attacked with B-40 rockets 6 miles southwest of Can Tho. Retaliatory fire could not be returned due to the area being heavily populated.

The ground troops continued their pursuit of the enemy as they shifted the area of operations on 19 June to a position 12 miles southwest of Can Tho. Nine communist aggressors were killed by Army elements of the MRF in a series of sporadic encounters throughout the day. The totals for
the three-day-old operation were 66 Viet Cong killed, while friendly forces had 4 soldiers killed, and 27 personnel wounded, 3 of whom were Navymen.

At 1725 on 19 June, units of RAS 11, transiting west on the Can Tho River, were attacked by an enemy force armed with rocket launchers and automatic weapons. The ambush was initiated about 5 miles southwest of Can Tho as the boats were proceeding to pick up infantrymen of the 3/47th Inf. Bn. Three Navymen were slightly wounded as ASPB-112-1 received a direct hit on its 20-mm gunmount from a 57-mm recoilless rifle. A Navy "Seawolf" light helicopter fire team from TF 116, providing overhead cover for the boats, placed a strike on the enemy rocketeers and achieved a secondary explosion while helping the river boats silence the hostile fire.

On 20 June the assault troops of the MRF engaged an undetermined size enemy force 13 miles west of Can Tho. The contact continued throughout the afternoon as heavy airstrikes and artillery barrages rained down on the enemy positions. Under the cover of darkness the Viet Cong exfiltrated from the area, leaving behind 15 of their dead comrades.

The Navy craft, maneuvering on the labyrinth of streams and waterways that interspersed the area, experienced a very uneventful day until 1940 when units of RAS 112 were struck with rockets and automatic weapons. The attack occurred on the Can Tho River 6 miles southwest of Can Tho, as the boats were escorting the artillery barges of the 3/34th Artillery.
Battalion. One troop carrier was struck with a recoilless rifle round, which sprayed hundreds of pieces of hot shrapnel into the well deck of the boat, wounding eight embarked Armymen (three serious). One of the artillery barges was also hit and burst into flames as its 105-mm howitzer ammunition started exploding. The moderately damaged barge was immediately cast off and beached; it was later towed back to the MRB for repairs. One 105-mm howitzer tube was destroyed as a result of the ambush.

The five-day operation terminated on 21 June and the foot-soldiers of the MRF were returned to the MRB which was in the vicinity of Can Tho. The summary results of MRF action against the enemy during this successful operation were 82 Viet Cong killed, 2 prisoners and 19 weapons captured, 24 persons detained and 39 bunkers destroyed. American casualties amounted to 4 soldiers killed and 38 Armymen and 3 sailors wounded.

All operations in the Can Tho area were completed by 23 June and MRO ALFA commenced a two-day transit to Dong Tam in preparation for strike operations in Long An Province. The transit to Dong Tam was coupled with a two-RAD/two-battalion operation on 23 June along the Mang Thit/Nicholai Canal 11 miles southeast of Can Tho. This operation was planned to destroy the bunker complexes and Viet Cong elements that had been harassing and interdicting traffic along that essential waterway. Thirty-two bunkers were destroyed and 10 Viet Cong suspects were detained during the three-hour sweep along the Mang Thit/Nicholai Canal. Viet Cong defensive complexes were not as large as anticipated. After completing the sweep, the
Following the detention and inspection of this Vietnamese craft, personnel of a RAD 92 unit, while participating in a reconnaissance-in-force operation, received some intelligence from the craft's occupants.
ground troops were backloaded by RAD's 92 and 111 and transported to
tight defensive positions on the My Tho River 4 miles west of Dong Tam.

Operations in Long An Province

On 26 June the MRB of TG 117.1 (MRG ALFA) transited from Dong Tam
to an anchorage at the junction of the Vam Co and Soirap rivers. The
river assault craft made the transit via the inner passage (Cho Gao Canal)
while the boats of the MRG exited the Cua Tieu River and transited the
South China Sea.

The objective of the reconnaissance-in-force operations in the Can
Giouc area was to interdict enemy lines of communications and supply, there-
by relieving Viet Cong pressure on Saigon from the south. The operation
commenced the next morning as MRF assault troops landed 3 miles southwest
of Nha Be and swept east to west across Thanh Duc District from the Soirap
River to the Can Giouc River. While RAD's 92 and 111 were supporting
the widely dispersed ground troops ashore, 17 assault craft of RAD 131 and 4
PB's of TG 116.4 proceeded from Nha Be to establish water blockades on
Cat Creek and Cac Creek in lower Long An Province to prevent enemy exfil-
tration to the south. Although the RAD 131 craft did not see any action
during the Can Giouc operation, they made their presence known by inspecting
65 junk, 15 water taxis and 278 sampans in the area of operations.

In view of the lack of enemy contact the operation was terminated on
28 June. The results were rather sparse with 2 Viet Cong killed, 5 persons
held for interrogation, 24 bunkers and 2 Chinese Communist booby traps

63
destroyed, and 3 weapons and 5 grenades captured. There were no friendly casualties.

During the remaining days of the month the Viet Cong continued to avoid contact as the MRF completed a series of reconnaissance-in-force operations south of Saigon. Intelligence reports kept indicating that Viet Cong units were massing south of Saigon for a possible assault on that city; however, protracted riverine operations and sweeps across the region failed to unearth any significant Viet Cong units.

***

RIVERINE ASSAULT FORCE UNITS

Throughout the first week of the month the Patrol Air Cushion Vehicles (PACV) conducted test runs on the My Tho River in preparation for their future deployment to the I Corps Tactical Zone. During a month fraught with mechanical failures, Commander Coastal Division SEVENTEEN experienced great difficulty in keeping the three "monsters" operational. PACV ONE recently completed an engine change and was tested on 3 June; PACV TWO required an engine change and none were in-country; PACV THREE will require an engine change between 20 and 40 hours of operation.

A portion of the Cua Viet MRF contingent (CTU 117.4.2) arrived at Nha Be on 1 June. The task unit, one CCB, three monitors and three ATC's, transited to Dong Tam the next day via the Cho Gao Canal, and rejoined the MRF at Vinh Long on 3 June.
Effective 3 June, MRG ALFA River Assault Division responsibilities were assigned as follows:

RAJ 91 -- MRB defense
RAJ 92 -- Support for the 3/60th Inf. Bn.
RAJ 111 -- Support for the 3/47th Inf. Bn.
RAJ 112 -- Support for Task Force SIX OON.

In order to provide support and coordination of operations, personnel were relocated as follows:

RAJ 91 -- Shifted to USS BENEWAH (APB-35)
RAJ 92 -- Shifted to USS COLLETON (APB-36)
RAJ 111 -- Remained aboard APL 26
RAJ 112 -- Remained aboard USS VERNON COUNTY (LST-1161)

With the arrival of River Assault Squadron THIRTEEN, the new Mobile Riverine Force task organization was put into effect. A brief resume follows:

1. Task Group 117.1 (MRG ALFA)
   (a) Consists basically of:
   (1) RIVRON NINE
   (2) RIVRON ELEVEN
   (3) USS BENEWAH (APB-35)
   (4) USS COLLETON (APB-36)
   (5) USS ASKARI (ARL-30)
   (6) USS PHIDIX (ARL-24)
   (7) USS VERNON COUNTY (LST-1161) (Assigned from 7th Fleet a two month tour with the MRF)
   (8) APL 26 (See item 7 below)
   (9) When USS NUECES (APB-40) and USS MERCER (APB-39) arrive in-country, they will be assigned to MRG ALFA and APL 26 will be reassigned to MRG BRAVO.