who had been prisoners of the Viet Cong since the Tet Offensive. A Ho Chanh led the land force of one PRU company to the enemy prisoner camp, 24 miles south of Phu Vinh near the north bank of the Bassac River. Five Viet Cong guards were in the process of moving the 29 Vietnamese captives. In the firefight that ensued four of the prisoners were killed and seven other were wounded. The PRU's, supported by "Seawolves" and PBR's in addition to the VNN junks off-shore, killed two of the enemy and captured a third; the two remaining escaped or their bodies were unrecovered. "Seawolves" conducted medevacs for the wounded and dead while the Vietnamese junks and PBR's performed troop extraction.

Coastal Group 35 personnel and four RF companies conducted a sweep operation south of the coastal group base in Vinh Binh Province on 29 June. Lifting the troops down the Bong River, the junks then landed the RF units on the east bank. The area sheltered an unknown number of Viet Cong which the land force effectively routed; three of the enemy were killed and one Viet Cong and two suspects were captured. In addition five draft dodgers were apprehended during the sweep. The land troops destroyed a Viet Cong liaison point and numerous bunkers and uncovered a small cache of grenades, knives and mines.

As has been the case in recent months, 4th Naval Zone coastal groups experienced minor enemy contact in June. Daily patrols along the southern and western coast of RVN and surrounding Phu Quoc and Puolo Obi islands off the mainland coast provided a source of security to the populace.
These VNN junks, skimmers and PDF's conducted search operations, plying the inland waterways of the southern Delta's coastline, seeking enemy infiltrators. A continual program of civic action and psychological warfare was pursued as the VNN sailors and their U.S. Navy counterparts visited the many villages, hamlets and incidental seaside settlements that dot the coastline. Offensive operations were few this month; and those conducted met with little or no enemy resistance.

On 3 June two Coastal Group 43/44 Boston Whaler and three RF companies conducted a cordon and search operation along a 10-mile sector of the Cai Lon River, south from Kien An. The troops ashore swept east and south as the Boston Whalers, manned by four U.S. Navy advisors, checked river traffic ahead of the advancing column. The sweep resulted in three Viet Cong killed and the seizure of a weapons cache of two AK-47's, one M-1 rifle, 300 grenades, two claymore mines, two CHICOM grenade launchers and six "Bouncing Betty" mines.

Puolo Obi Island based Coastal Group 44 pursued Operation DA DIEU from 13 through 16 June on the western coast of RVN. In a 10-mile area north of the Cong Doc River, the platoon of VNN sailors and two junks searched sampans and bunkers. Enemy fire when received was immediately suppressed and subsequent area sweeps indicated the enemy had carried off dead and wounded and had fled into the sanctuary of the interlands. Three Viet Cong were killed by body count; however, numerous blood trails lent credence to the belief that many more had been killed or wounded. During
the four-day operation, the sailors captured one Viet Cong, two mines and 10 sampans and they destroyed numerous enemy sampans and bunkers in their path.

Illustrative of typical patrols, on 25 June Coastal Group 43/44 units pldied the Cai Lon River north from their base at Kien An, crossed over to the east bank and travelled south to the Cau Gao Canal and headed west. During this patrol 76 junks or sampans were searched and 212 people were checked for proper identification. The search netted one sub-machine gun, two grenades, three ammunition clips, one knife, 100 kilograms of rice, and five kilograms of tobacco which were unauthorized or unmanifested cargo. Kien Giang sector units, operating in concert with the VNN junks, captured a Viet Cong and two Viet Cong suspects and a motorized junk that day.

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Riverine Area Naval Commands

At the end of June, 227 craft were assigned to the Riverine Area Naval Commands and the River Escort and Transport Group (RTEG). A daily average of 175 craft were available for operations and 170 were employed in a total of 49 amphibious operations, 57 blocking missions and 48 logistic and troop lifts.

Increased use of 3rd Riverine Area RAG's was realized in June by their active participation in offensive operations in defense of the Capitol Military District (CMD). Long An, Gia Dinh and Phu Cuong Province
VIETNAMESE NAVY DELTA OPERATIONS

TOAN THANG 199/183 - X
X RPC MINED

TRUONG CONG DINH VI/68
CONVOY ATTACKED 14 JUNE
TRUONG CONG DINH 7/16/26

SCALE: 0 10 MILES

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120
forces maximized their efforts to guard the CMD and stay the enemy’s advance into the area during the TOAN THANG Campaign. The RAG’s were fully utilized for troop and logistic lifts, medevac and gunfire support along the Saigon and Dong Nai rivers and the other waterways lacing the area. While RAG’s 27 and 30 remained to the south of Saigon, RAG’s 22, 24 and 28 operated in the southwest, north and east of Saigon in U.S., ARVN and VNMC amphibious operations. RAG 27 continued to provide reserve power in the RSSZ and transport RF/PF troops. RAG 30 pursued the enemy and ravaged his fortifications and caches in concert with the U.S. 9th Infantry Division elements in Gia Dinh, Binh Chanh and Nha Be districts.

On 1 June RAG 30 craft lifted U.S. 6th Battalion elements down the Can Giuoc River, 6 miles south of Saigon on a search and clear mission. The land force swept a 3-mile area on the west side of the river, destroying one CHICOM grenade booby trap, 11 bunkers and miscellaneous cooking utensils in one bunker; no contact was made with the enemy. The next day, 2 June, the RAG transported units of the 3rd Battalion for a similar operation from the Ba Lao River, 6 miles south of the city. Although no enemy contact was gained that day, the land troops reported destroying 6 more enemy bunkers. That same day a river craft attached to RAG 30 proceeded north on the Dong Nai River. With the guidance of an informer, the location of enemy infiltrators 8 miles south of Bien Hoa was compromised and two Viet Cong were captured.

A RAG 30 river patrol craft (RPC) was mined and sunk on the Dong Nai
River, 10 miles northeast of Saigon, on 3 June killing all four of its VNN occupants. The RPC was part of a boat element of one LCM and two RPC's assigned to support a 30th Vietnamese Ranger Battalion operation. The boat sank immediately but the sailors' bodies were recovered from the river. Although the engines were salvaged the hull of the boat was declared unsalvageable due to the destructive blast of the swimmer-placed mine. The after .50 caliber mount which had blown clear of the boat was recovered but the remainder of the boat's small arms were not found.

RAG 22 pursued the TOAN THANG Campaign with two ARVN infantry battalions on 5 June. The RAG boats lifted the ARVN forces along the Van Co River, 13 miles southwest of Saigon. This operation, TOAN THANG 199/183, yielded two Viet Cong and one suspect captured and numerous bunkers destroyed. The next day, Operation TOAN THANG a 60/A/66 pitted three ARVN infantry battalions, an artillery unit, VNAF aircraft and RAG 28 river boats against the enemy. A battle took place south of Phu Guong as the RAG boats maintained river blocking and fire support stations from the Saigon River. At the conclusion of the area sweep on 7 June, the enemy had 30 killed and one captured while the ARVN forces suffered five killed and 47 wounded. Several weapons and enemy equipment were uncovered during the 2-day operation. Also on 7 June, RAG 22 continued in Operation TOAN THANG (199) with three ARVN infantry battalions 11 miles west-southwest of Saigon from the Van Co Dong River. The ARVN soldiers reported killing two Viet Cong while they destroyed a small ammunition cache of one-hundred
and five 82-mm and 60-mm mortar shells. One-thousand and four-hundred kilograms of rice and numerous documents were also retrieved during the operation.

The RAG 30 advisor reported that the U.S. 6th Battalion 31st Infantry units destroyed five enemy bunkers on 7 June while operating in Binh Chanh District, 2 miles south of Saigon, west of the Cay Kho River. The next day the RAG carried the 6th Battalion further south along the Cay Kho Canal and Ba Lao River where the west side of the river was swept. The land forces recorded numerous punji stake traps and six bunkers destroyed. On the afternoon of the 8th, a RAG 24 river craft sunk a Viet Cong junk as it attempted to cross the Saigon River south of the Bien Loi Bridge, east of the city; the occupants were assumed killed. The contents of the junk, a Saigon map, one B-40 rocket, a bag of AK-47 cartridges, two grenades, a pair of binoculars and a list of pass words were captured in this spectacular interdiction of enemy infiltrating arms and supplies so near Saigon.

A detachment unit of RAG 27 operated on the Saigon River 3 miles northeast of Saigon south of Thu Duc, in support of U.S. 1st Infantry Division troops on 8 and 9 June. The U.S. advisor to RAG 27 reported that the land force captured one Viet Cong suspect, located 71 tons of rice and destroyed 12 bunkers and two sampans on the west bank of the river. On the 9th, RAG 30 and the 6th Battalion traversed the Ba Lao River and the Xom Cui Stream. The land troops swept the west bank and
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destroyed 20 bunkers, two beds and miscellaneous utensils and one sampan
while capturing a B-40 rocket, seven U.S. carbine magazines, 35 M-79 gre-
nades, 20 AK-47 ammunition rounds, two grenades and 20 pounds of rice.

While the RAG 24 boats he was accompanying were patrolling the Saigon
River north of the Bien Loi Bridge, 9-12 June, the U.S. advisor was requested
to assist the U.S. 1st Division in the recovery of a drowned U.S. enlisted
man. This man had been a member of an Army ambush team which had made con-
tact with the enemy. The body was found and the RAG advisor and a VNN pla-
toon reconnoitered the ambush site. Three Viet Cong bodies were located and
one wounded Viet Cong was captured.

Beginning on 11 June a series of TOAN THANG Campaign operations were
conducted by RAG's 24 and 28 and ARVN forces north of Saigon which achieved
noteworthy results. Two battalions of the 8th ARVN Infantry Regiment, in
concert with units of RAG's 24 and 28, waged TOAN THANG 269/A/8, 11-14 June,
3 miles south of Phu Cuong City. The enemy left 30 dead on the battlefield
and two Viet Cong were captured by the ARVN force; 18 soldiers were wounded.
In addition, the land sweep yielded numerous individual and crew served
weapons including five Bangalore torpedoes, 800 meters of telephone wire
and a quantity of medical supplies. The next day, 15 June, TOAN THANG 272/A/7
was organized by the 7th ARVN Division; RAG's 24 and 28 boats lifted 3 ARVN
battalions 3 miles north of Phu Cuong. The VNN sailors provided fire support
as the land force killed two Viet Cong and captured a cache of B-40 rocket
rounds, 82-mm and 60-mm mortar rounds, 420 hand grenades and two anti-tank
mines and a launcher.

Several RAG 24 craft deployed with two ARVN battalions of the 50th Infantry Regiment to the Vam Co Dong River, 12 miles southwest of Saigon on 16 June. This operation, TOAN THANG 199/252, resulted in 17 of the enemy killed, four captured and five suspects detained while the ARVN troops suffered four wounded and one killed. Numerous bunkers were destroyed during the land sweep and forty 82-mm mortar shells and several individual weapons were captured.

RAG 30 boats lifted U.S. 6th Battalion elements on 18 and 19 June south along the Xom Cui Stream, 3 miles south of Saigon. The ARVN soldiers conducted a sweep of the east side of the stream and reported destroying a total of 22 bunkers and gunpoints while capturing miscellaneous tools, clothing, weapons and ammunition. The enemy sites appeared to have been recently used, some bunkers were still in construction.

A land force of three ARVN battalions, one reconnaissance company and one RF company was supported by RAG 28 river craft and a VNN reconnaissance company in Phu Cuong Province, 4 miles west-northwest of the city on 22 June. The RAG boats reconned by fire and a land company joined the ARVN forces as a battle erupted. Seventeen Viet Cong were killed during this operation, TOAN THANG 280/A/7, and friendly forces incurred 12 ARVN killed, 24 wounded and one VNN sailor wounded. A sizable weapons and ammunition cache including rocket rounds and launchers, bangalore torpedoes, hand grenades, and mortar rounds was uncovered during the day's search.
TOAN THANG 199, in Long An Province, 15 miles southwest of Saigon, was pursued by units of RAG's 22 and 24 and three ARVN 50th Infantry Regiment battalions on 23 June. Enemy casualties were unknown but the operation uncovered enemy supplies of a quantity of AK-47 magazines, 200 fuses, a case of plastic explosives and 400 litres of gasoline.

On 25 June, RAG's 24 and 28 participated in two separate actions north of Saigon. RAG 24 craft provided troop lift and blocking support to two companies of the 2nd Battalion Vietnamese Airborne 5 miles north of the city on the Saigon River. The operation, TOAN THANG 50/LD/3, resulted in 17 Viet Cong killed and two of the enemy captured along with 11 AK-47's, 3000 rounds of AK cartridges, five B-40 rockets and twenty 80-mm mortar shells. Four ARVN soldiers were killed in the action. Meanwhile RAG 28 supported a three ARVN battalion operation 3 miles northwest of Phu Cuong City. The VNN boats lifted one battalion to the area of operations and maintained perimeter security and fire positions on the Saigon River. The enemy lost two men, one Chieu Hoi turned himself in and the land sweep captured two 122-mm rocket motors, three 122-mm warheads, twelve B-40 rocket rounds, 3000 rounds of AK ammunition, one 82-mm and one 60-mm base plates and destroyed four bunkers.

Continuing the attempt to seek out and repel the enemy, RAG 24 carried two companies of the 2nd Vietnamese Airborne Battalion up the Saigon River, 3 miles north of Saigon on 28 June. As the VNN sailors provided reconnaissance by fire, the landed troops swept the west side of the river. Seven
Viet Cong were killed and their weapons, five B-40 rockets and two launchers, two CHICOM grenades and one AK-47 were captured. In Operation TOAN THANG 290/A/BD on 29 June, RAG 28 units supported two ARVN battalions and three RF companies west of Phu Cuong City from the Saigon River. The operation yielded three enemy killed, two AK-47's and one Viet Cong captured.

The U.S. Navy and Marine Corps personnel in the RSSZ continued to provide advice and guidance to their Vietnamese counterparts in the conduct of offensive operations. With RF/FT's, Commando and Intelligence elements at their disposal, the Vietnamese pursued the enemy in this water-logged basin which has for years been a haven for Viet Cong infiltrators. The main rivers and lesser waterways that ribbon the RSSZ were plied by VNN Fleet Command ships, River Patrol Group L-19 BFR's and U.S. PBR's, ever ready to take enemy positions under fire. Daily ambushes, searches and patrols were conducted by all units in the RSSZ, and overhead "Seawolves", Army helicopters and fix-winged aircraft provided immediate air cover. Despite the ready-reaction forces' responsiveness, the enemy was as elusive as ever; firing upon shipping in the Long Tau River, attacking allied forces, and withdrawing quickly out of reach from friendly counter-attacks.

Illustrative of the fast reaction to attacks on commercial shipping on the Long Tau was an incident on 9 June. TF 116 PBR's reported that the merchant ship, KHANH HOA, proceeding north, 3 miles southeast of Nha Be, had received B-41 and automatic weapons fire. Army L-19 and LHFT were vectored to the vicinity as the PBR's closed the suspect firing positions on the east
bank of the Long Tau. Army "Slicks" inserted a Commando team and four USMC advisors after airstrikes and artillery had saturated the area. Two RF platoons were landed and swept south and east while the Commandos to the south swept toward the downward thrust. Six Viet Cong were flushed from the sweep; the scattering enemy was simultaneously taken under fire and killed by Army and Navy helos positioned overhead. Additional Vietnamese intelligence squads acted as blocking forces for further possible enemy withdrawal. No contact was made but two bunkers and an anti-aircraft firing position were destroyed by the ground sweep. A B-41 launcher, two sets of web gear, two AK-47's and one plastic canteen were uncovered.

A joint operation on 14 June by Army, Navy and Vietnamese elements sought out enemy bunkers near the Vam Sat River, 10 miles south of Nha Be. Twelve Commandos and four Marine Corps advisors were inserted by "Slicks" on the east bank of the river and swept eastward. A bunker complex was detected which appeared to have been an enemy hospital; the Vietnamese were credited with the destruction of seven large bunkers and 14 smaller ones. In addition, the aircraft overhead were given permission to conduct combined fire and destroy missions. Nine more enemy positions were taken under fire with positive results, secondary explosions resulted from several attacks.

TF 117 river boats were utilized in June for the first time in joint operations to rid the RSSZ of the enemy. On 16 June, during DONG TAM 16/68, six ATC's, two ASPB's and one monitor lifted two RF companies and Commandos.
and their advisors east on the upper Dong Tranh River then north on the Ong Keo River to insertion points. Army LHX's provided overhead cover for the transit but the convoy came under fire near the turn onto the Ong Keo River. One RF company beached and swept north to an occupied base; the enemy dispersed. The camp of 26 structures and equipment, 300 pounds of rice and one sampan was destroyed. Meanwhile the river craft carried the remainder of the land force further north to their insertion point. The Commandos met an estimated two Viet Cong platoons and three of the enemy were killed during the brief encounter. A USMC advisor to the Commandos was wounded as were three of the Commandos. The land force was re-embarked and awaited fixed-wing and helo air strikes on the enemy positions. Further sweeps met with no additional enemy resistance and the operation concluded.

DONG TAM 17/68 followed on 22 June, 10 miles south-southeast of Nha Be between the La Be and Pa Giang streams east of the Vam Sat River. Army "Slicks" and gunships plus TF 116 PBR's supported two RF companies and the RSSZ Commandos and Intelligence platoons during the operation which sought out two enemy hospitals reported to be in the area. The troops were landed in elements from the stream and a four-sided cordon was established from which the sweep was conducted. Old and partially destroyed base camps were discovered; no enemy contact was experienced. The intelligence regarding the hospital was not substantiated and only a few mines and hand and rifle grenades were captured.
RAG 27 river craft lifted two RF companies to the Ong Keo Stream for a sweep following early morning B-52 strikes in the vicinity on 24 June. Numerous bunkers were struck with resulting secondary fires reported. The river boats received three B-41 hits as the land force was off-loaded at the insertion point. One ARVN soldier was wounded and an RPC and one monitor were slightly damaged. The land sweep of the east and west banks of the river gained no enemy contact. This operation was number 18/68 of the DONG TAM series.

Again on 27 June the Commandos and RF company were inserted by RAG 27 boats in the areas flanking the Ong Keo Stream and south of the upper Dong Tranh River for a sweep following B-52 raids. The land force met none of the enemy as it foraged through the heavily cratered areas. Four base camps were destroyed along with additional bunkers, all apparently having not been used lately. A set of fresh footprints was observed which disappeared in one bomb crater.

In the 4th Riverine Area, a RAG 25/29 Ca Mau detachment convoy, plying the Ong Doc River, 13 miles north of Ca Mau, came under attack on 2 June. The boats returned the fire on the suspected enemy positions and cleared the fire zone. Five sailors were wounded in the initial blast and two boats were 60 percent damaged. Similarly, the next day, a RAG 25 commandment was fired on while transiting the Can Tho River, 4 miles southwest of that city; two VNN sailors were wounded and the boat incurred minor damage.
Operation TRUONG CONG DINH 7/10/26 was conducted on 4 June in Kien Hoa Province as RAG's 23/31 and 21/23 river craft and LSIL 330 transported two ARVN infantry battalions and two RF companies along the Ham Luong River, 3 miles south of Ben Tre. Prior to off-loading the troops, the VNN guns neutralized the landing zones. The RAG craft remained adjacent to the area of operations to form a blocking force. A cache of 3,100 various types of cartridges and one Viet Cong were captured. Another Viet Cong was reported killed by the ARVN sweep. Also on 4 June, additional RAG 23/31 boats supported a RF battalion as a sweep was made east of Vinh Long City. River traffic was checked and six VNN sailors went ashore to maintain bank security in the vicinity of the operation. The RF troops reported one Viet Cong had been killed while they captured two of the enemy. One RF soldier was killed and two were wounded in the fray.

The next day, 5 June, TRUONG CONG DINH 7/SD/23 combined RAG 21/33 and 7th ARVN Division Rangers in Go Cong Province. LSIL 330 served as a floating command post for the Rangers as the VNN river craft maintained security on the upper channel of the My Tho River, 10-12 miles east-southeast of My Tho City. Enemy contact was gained by the ARVN force and although casualties were undetermined, one Viet Cong was captured. One Ranger was killed and 10 others were wounded that day.

During Operation HAI LONG 3/68 on 7 June, a RAG 21/33 reconnaissance team was inserted from the Tra River, 11 miles northeast of My Tho in Go Cong Province. The sailors engaged an unknown size enemy force and four
Viet Cong were killed. Several weapons and documents were captured from the enemy as a result of the skirmish; there were no friendly casualties.

Three VNN river craft escorting the Saigon-Bac Lieu convoy were hit by B-40 and recoilless rifle fire on 10 June. One sailor was killed and another five suffered wounds from the blast from ashore, 12 miles northeast of Bac Lieu. The convoy continued on with the limping VNN boats, experiencing no further enemy harassment.

Vinh Long Province officials organized Operation TRUONG CONG DINH/VL on 11 September. RAG's 23/31 and 21/33 boats lifted elements of three ARVN infantry battalions and a Ranger battalion, a reconnaissance company and four RF companies south along the Mang Thit/Nicolai Canal. Bank sweeps produced five enemy killed and one captured. One PF soldier was liberated from the hands of the enemy as a result of this operation.

Bank security continued to be a definite problem for the RAG convoys as they travelled the rivers and canals in the Delta. Just as last month, RF/PF troops inserted at one point along the route had no protective effect on the convoy as it proceeded onward; for the enemy was located ahead of the convoy. On 13 June RAG 25/29 craft came under fire on two occasions during the Can-Tho-Vi Thanh logistics run on the Cân Tho River. The RAG advisor noted that the friendly inhabitants near the enemy positions had cleared the area indicating they knew of the impending attack but no word was given to the unsuspecting VNN convoy. Return fire on the enemy gun positions was not evaluated and the convoy proceeded with no further incidents.
There was minor structural damage to three boats and no friendly casualties were reported.

RAG 23/31 river craft supported an ARVN infantry battalion and an ARVN Ranger battalion during Operation TRUONG CONG DINH VI/68 on 14 June. The land force swept the south bank of the Co Chien River 3 miles east of Vinh Long City while the VNN sailors maintained blocking and gunfire support stations. Enemy contact was gained and five Viet Cong were killed and one suspect was detained for interrogation. Late on 15 June, RAG 21/33 units, PBR's and LSSL 225 conducted a policing operation on Tau Island south of My Tho with a RF company and a National Police platoon. Seven enemy suspects were captured there that night.

TRUONG CONG DINH SD/32/52 was conducted by ARVN 21st Division elements and RAG 25/29 detachment boats along the Ong Doc River south of the Delta city of Ca Mau. During the three-day operation, 16-18 June, the four ARVN battalion sweep resulted in five Viet Cong killed and 11 enemy living quarters destroyed. Meanwhile Operation VINH LONG 2 yielded another five enemy killed on 17 June. RAG 23/31 boats lifted a RF battalion and three RF platoons to the eastern end of Tan Phong Island in the My Tho River. The VNN river craft and PBR's maintained river security and provided gunfire support as the land troops made their sweep. In addition to the five killed, there were 10 Viet Cong captured, 77 enemy suspects and three deserters apprehended. Several weapons were also captured and a PBR destroyed one Viet Cong liaison point with gunfire.
The Navy advisor to RAG 25/29 reported that his VNN counterpart conceived, planned and coordinated Operation HAI LONG 10/68 on 19 June. Six VNN river craft, two PBR's and ISIL 330 were utilized to lift, cover and extract 80 PF troops at the mouth of the Cai Cau River, near the southern end of Tan Dinh Island in the Bassac River. The land force swept both banks of the river after the area had been saturated with 81-mm mortar, 20-mm and 40-mm fire from the VNN ISIL. Although the results of this operation were mediocre, a satchel of documents and 1,000 pounds of rice captured, seven hootches and 10 bunkers destroyed, the concept was carried out with accurate and effective coordination and communication.

At 2130 on 19 June, RAG 23/31 responded to a call for gunfire support by an ARVN squadron under attack in Vinh Long Province. The VNN sailors arrived at the scene on the Mang Thit River, 11 miles southeast of Vinh Long and fired 81-mm mortar and 40-mm fire at the estimated Viet Cong platoon. When contact was broken, the area sweep yielded five Viet Cong captured and another 15 suspects detained.

Thirty-one Viet Cong were killed and three others were captured as a result of Operation SD/7/11 on 12 June. Elements of the 11th ARVN Infantry Regiment, one ARVN infantry battalion, one Ranger battalion and three reconnaissance companies were supported by RAG's 21/33 and 23/31 river craft from the Tra River in Go Cong Province. The massive operation swept over the borders of Dinh Tuong and Go Cong provinces about 23 miles southwest of Saigon.
On 25 June VNN sailors of RAG 21/33 and one ARVN infantry battalion participated in Operation GO CONG 6/68 in Go Cong Province, 10 miles east of My Tho City. Although enemy casualties were unknown, the land force reported destroying a cache of 200 grenades in place. The next day RAG 21/33 craft and a 7-man landing party conducted a raid on the northwestern tip of Giai Island in the Co Chien River in response to intelligence previously gained. The sailors made contact with an unknown size enemy force. When the fire was silenced, the sailors discovered one enemy killed and took another prisoner as well as detaining one enemy suspect.

Operation SD 7/10/4 on 27 June pitted RAG 21/33, ISIL 330, two ARVN infantry battalions and a reconnaissance company against the enemy in Kien Hoa Province north of the Mo Cay River. The sailors laid down a barrage of 30-, 40- and 50-mm fire and 81-mm mortar prior to the area sweep. Three bodies were discovered by the land force. Four enemy suspects were taken and 20 Kilograms of documents were captured. There were two PF troops released from the enemy that day and 15 sampans were destroyed by naval gunfire. The next day, RAG 26 carried five RF companies and two PF platoons north along the Bassac River to the Cai Sau Canal for Operation SA DEC 4. The land sweep yielded two Viet Cong and one suspect detained.

**Vietnamese Navy Statistical Summary**
*June 1968*

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SEARCHES AND DETENTIONS
BY VIETNAMESE NAVY SEA, COASTAL AND RIVERINE FORCES

SEARCHES

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--- PEOPLE

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VIETNAMESE MARINE CORPS

During the month the six infantry battalions of the Vietnamese Marine Corps (VNMC) and their USMC advisors operated in the Capitol Military District (CMD) and IV Corps Tactical Zone (IV CTZ). The battalions and one artillery battalion were committed to combat operations 100 percent of the time in June.

Task Force A, composed of the 1st, 5th and 6th battalions and Battery A and B, VNMC artillery battalion continued to operate in the northwestern suburbs of Saigon in Operation TOAN THANG under the operational control of the CMD. For the first half of the month Task Force A experienced moderate to heavy enemy contact in the Gia Dinh Sector, and the area north of Phu Nhuan Sector, west of the Bien Loi Bridge. RAG 24 boats were assigned to the task force for troop lift and gunfire support and they provided perimeter security east of the operation from the Saigon River. In concert with Vietnamese Rangers, U.S. Army 1st Infantry Division elements and supported by Army gunships and VNAF air strikes, the marines waged a mighty battle in defense of the capitol city of Saigon. The heavy contact which began on 31 May continued throughout the 1st and 2nd of June. One-hundred and twenty-one enemy were dead and seven were captured at the conclusion of those two days of fighting. Friendly losses were four marines killed, 15 wounded and one marine accidentally drowned.

The action moved in a southerly direction on 3 and 4 June as the task force continued to meet skirmish after skirmish with deadly precision.

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Twenty-three more enemy bodies were left on the battlefield and one Viet Cong was captured while the marines suffered four killed and 31 wounded. The task force pressed east from its positions on 5 June and north again, encircling the enemy. Thirty-seven of the enemy were reported killed that day and 12 were taken captive. The VNMC lost one marine and 11 were wounded. Until 11 June the task force pursued local unit patrols and ambushes in conjunction with Army APC (Armored Personnel Carrier) and Special Force elements. Contact was varied and sporadic throughout this area of heavy enemy infiltration northeast of the capital.

At 0600 on 11 June Saigon was hit by 122-mm mortar rockets. The task force reacted immediately and deployed its units against the suspected enemy positions. The 2nd Battalion joined the task force and took up defensive positions near the Newport Bridge. The rocket attack was not accompanied by a ground attack as was the case in May. The task force resumed area patrols with light contact until 18 June. On 13 June the task force received 12 Chieu Hoi's in Gia Dinh Sector, seven of whom were reported to be NVA soldiers.

On 18 June the 1st and 6th battalions formed a triangular cordon around elements of two enemy battalions, east of the Bien Loi Bridge, south of the railroad tracks and north of Gia Dinh Sector. Throughout the day the enemy attempted to break through the marine vise but the marines repulsed them. There were 113 Viet Cong captured and 65 killed that day while the marines losses were two killed and 19 wounded. Fifteen more Viet Cong were
captured on 19 June during clean-up operations in the same vicinity. Five enemy bodies were uncovered and 12 Chieu Hoi's turned themselves in that day. The remainder of the month was characterized by small unit patrols with light to negligible contact reported by Task Force A.

Task Force B remained in IV CTZ this month under the operational control of the ARVN 21st Infantry Division. The 3rd and 4th battalions and Battery C of the VNMC artillery battalion were employed for offensive combat whenever suitable targets were detected; as reserve reaction forces on standby as reinforcements to the ARVN elements; and in security operations near the city of Can Tho to deny the enemy access to the city or sites from which to mortar the city. The VNMC battalions performed missions in conjunction with the TRUONG CONG DINH Campaign until 15 June when that massive operation was completed. The forces were then deployed in Operation DAN THIEN, following on the heels of TRUONG CONG DINH. Small unit patrols and reconnaissance in force operations conducted by the task force met with negligible or only slight enemy contact.

The 2nd Battalion was operating with ARVN Rangers in Cholon, Saigon's 6th Precinct under the operational control of the CMQ. After being heavily engaged with the enemy at the end of May, the battalion experienced light contact throughout its deployment in Cholon. Daily cleaning sweeps served to strengthen the barrier set up by the U.S. and Vietnamese forces and to uphold the relative calm and safety in that heavily populated area. On 11 June, the 2nd Battalion joined Task Force A in northeast Saigon, taking up positions near the Newport Bridge.
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Vietnamese Marine Corps Statistical Summary
June 1968

VC/NVA
294 KIA*
182 VIET CONG CAPTURED
6 VIET CONG SUSPECTS

VNMC
26 KIA**
33 CHIEU HO

* 26 bodies recovered 1 June results of 31 May action.
** 3 Marines drowned (Non-hostile casualty)

Weapons Captured

2 Mortar, 60-mm
30 Anti-Tank Grenade Launcher, RPG-2 (B-40)
6 Anti-Tank Grenade Launcher, RPG-7 (B-41)
1 Light Machine Gun, 7.62-mm, R-46, Type 58
3 Light Machine Gun, 7.62-mm RPG, Type 56
166 Assault Rifle, Soviet, AK-47
2 Carbine, 7.62-mm, SKS
9 Pistol, 7.62-mm, Type 54
1 Carbine, U.S. Caliber .30
2 Pistol, U.S. Caliber .45

Ammunition Captured

1 Rounds, 75-mm Recoilless Rifle Ammunition
18 Rounds, 60-mm Mortar
115 Anti-Tank Grenades, RPG-2 (B-40)
18 Anti-Tank Grenades, RPG-7 (B-41)
93 Anti-Tank Grenades, RPG-2 & 7 (B-40 & B-41)
2 Mines, Claymore
5 Mines, 10 kilograms
139 Hand Grenades, Viet Cong
2 Hand Grenades, M-26
3 Bangalore Torpedo
17,800 Rounds, AK-47 Ammunition
2 Pole charges
5 Rounds, TNT
1 Box, 105-mm, VT fuse
200 Miscellaneous rounds small arms ammunition

 matériel and equipment captured and destroyed

49 Dunkses
1 Compass, CHI COM

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Material and Equipment Captured and Destroyed (CONT'D)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td>Magazines, AK-47</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Radios, AN/PRC-10</td>
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<td>Sight 60-mm Mortar</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Radio Antenna</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Radio, CHI COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sampan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mortar Position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>Kilograms Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Company Size Base Camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity of Medical Supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity of Web Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Bunkers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*****
Two river security groups were formed from River Patrol Force and River Assault Force craft. Supporting forces available on request included artillery and naval gunfire units, helicopter gunships, logistic craft, and ground reaction forces.

Civil Operations for Revolutionary Development Support.

Coastal Surveillance Force (USN) TF-115 - The U. S. forces participating in Operation MARKET TIME and STABLE DOOR.

Central Office for South Vietnam - The highest Viet Cong headquarters in South Vietnam.

Corps Tactical Zone - The major divisions of South Vietnam into military regions.

National Reconciliation Program - Program which is aimed at helping qualified returnees find employment commensurate with their previous training and experience.

Free World Military Assistance Forces (all engaged in South Vietnam.)

The operation performed by U. S. Navy forces to interdict Viet Cong movement on the major waterways
GLOSSARY

AMCILICO  Air-Naval Gunfire Liaison Company (U. S.).
ARVN  Army of the Republic of Vietnam
CG  Coastal Group (VNN) - A coastal patrol command consisting of six to 10 junks with the responsibility of patrolling from 30-60 miles of coastline.
CIDG  Civilian Irregular Defense Group (VN) - Para-military troops used in their local area for limited area operations.
CHIEU HAI  "Open Arms" (VN) - The Republic of Vietnam’s amnesty program of rehabilitation and re-location of Viet Cong who voluntarily return to government control.
CLEARWATER  Task Force CLEARWATER was activated in February 1968 with the mission of expediting and improving naval supply to combat forces in the northern I CTZ by exercising overall coordination of activities concerning movement and protection of logistic craft on the Perfume River and Cua Viet River lines of communication. This special task force was created in response to heavy enemy pressure directed at these LOC at a time of increasing combat operation and logistic requirements by the built-up Northern I CTZ forces.
of the Mekong Delta and the RSSZ. The force is composed of River Patrol Boats, Minesweepers, helicopter fire teams and SEAL teams.

**HEAT**

High Explosive Anti-Tank - A shaped-charge normally used in 57-mm or 75-mm recoilless rifles.

**HHFT**

Heavy Helicopter Fire Team (U.S.) - A helicopter fire team with three or more gunships used in support of ground and waterborne units. The use of three helicopters allows continuous firing on the target.

**HOI CHANH**

"Returnee to the Just Cause" (VN) - An individual (Viet Cong) who returns under the Chieu Hoi program.

**IUWU**

Inshore Undersea Warfare Unit (U.S.) - The U.S. forces conducting Operation STABLE DOOR.

**IWCS**

Integrated Wideband Communication System.

**LCMM**

Landing Craft Medium Minesweeper.

**LDNN**

Lien Doc Ngoc Nhia (VNN) - Literally "soldiers who fight under the sea." UDT force of the VNN.

**LHFT**

Light Helicopter Fire Team (U.S.) - A helicopter fire team composed of two gunships used in support of ground and waterborne units.

**LRRP**

Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol.
The operation conducted by U.S. and Vietnamese naval forces to interdict Viet Cong infiltration of men and supplies from the sea.

Marine Amphibious Force

Medical Civic Action Program

Machine Gun - An automatic, crew-served weapon adaptable to many mountings. The four types of machine guns currently used by USN and VNN forces are the M-60, the .30 caliber light machine gun, the .50 caliber heavy machine gun, and the 7.62-mm mini gun.

Military Provincial Health Assistance Program - MILPHAP teams, normally staffed by three doctors, a Medical Service Corps officer and 12 corpsmen, work with Vietnam's Ministry of Health at the province hospital level to improve health services available to Vietnamese civilians.

Mobile Riverine Force (U.S.) - A force made up of Navy craft and Army units designed and trained for amphibious assaults in the Mekong Delta and the RSSZ.

Naval Gunfire Support (USN-VNN) - Naval gunfire used to assist operations ashore; often spotted and corrected by spotter aircraft or forward observers.

Naval Intelligence Liaison Officer
**National Liberation Front** – Actually the "National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam." A Communist political front used to give the appearance of popular non-Communist support to their insurgency activities in South Vietnam.

**NUOC HAM (VN)** – A fermented fish sauce served with almost any dish. A national delicacy.

**NVA**
North Vietnamese Army

**PF**
Popular Forces – Military forces recruited and employed with a district; organized in platoons and squads.

**PRU**
Provincial Reconnaissance Unit (VN) – Para-military personnel whose principal mission includes clandestine operations designed to destroy the Viet Cong infrastructure. Each unit consists of one or more teams of 18 to 20 civilians who have had prior military service.

**RAF**
Riverine Assault Force (USN) – The U. S. Navy contingent of the MRF.

**RAG**
River Assault Group (VN) – An amphibious warfare command with the capability to transport and support a battalion of infantry. Similar to a boat division in the RAF.

**RED HAZE**
Infrared Detector (U. S.) – Sensitive heat detectors used as an airborne locator of personnel, equipment and military sites.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RF</td>
<td>Regional Force (VN) - Forces under ARVN control which operate within their home province.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIVPATFOR</td>
<td>River Patrol Force (USN) TF-116 - The forces used in conducting Operation GAME WARDEN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROK</td>
<td>Republic of Korea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPG</td>
<td>Rocket Propelled Grenade - A Soviet or Chinese Communist-manufactured, fin-stabilized, anti-tank grenade. RPG-2 (B-40). RPG-7 (B-41).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSSZ</td>
<td>Rung Sat Special Zone - Literally &quot;forest of assassins.&quot; A special military area located about 21 miles southeast of Saigon in Gia Dinh Province and composed of Can Gio and Quang Xuyen districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTEG</td>
<td>River Transport and Escort Group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVNAF</td>
<td>Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces - Consists of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and RF/PF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEAL</td>
<td>Sea, Air, Land. (USN) - Special duty personnel qualified as underwater demolition, paratroop and jungle warfare specialists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECRET ZONE</td>
<td>A Viet Cong-dominated area utilized as a base, training camp and logistic resupply area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLAR</td>
<td>Side Looking Airborne Radar (U. S.) - An accurate airborne radar for detecting small, moving objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STABLE DOOR</td>
<td>The U. S. Navy operation conducted to provide harbor defense.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STAR LIGHT
Ambient light equipment (USN) - A portable system to enhance vision under conditions of starlight or moonlight.

UDT
Underwater Demolition Team (USN) - Specially trained swimmers used for underwater work in the Navy.

USAID
United States Agency for International Development.

USSF
United States Special Forces (USA) - Army personnel specially trained for use as advisors to indigenous personnel.

VIET CONG
Vietnamese citizens under the control and leadership of North Vietnam. These persons may be local sympathizers, guerrillas, or hard-core full-time workers for the Communist domination of South Vietnam.

VNAF
Vietnamese Air Force.

VNMC
Vietnamese Marine Corps.

VNN
Vietnamese Navy.

*******
APPENDIX I
SECTION II

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME OF THE SHIPS, SMALL CRAFT AND AIRCRAFT
UNDER THE OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF COMNAVFORV

AFDL - Auxiliary Floating Dry Dock, Light - A non-self-propelled, open-ended dry dock with a 1,000-ton capacity. It measures 64 by 200 feet and has two 3-ton derricks and a machine shop. The craft mounts no armament.

AKL - Cargo Ship, Light - A small cargo ship used for resupplying small bases and outposts in the Mekong Delta and along the coast. The ship is 177 feet long, can carry 240 tons of cargo, has a 4-ton boom, and mounts two to four .50 caliber and two .30 caliber machine guns and one 81-mm mortar. It has a speed of 13 knots and a crew of four officers and 33 enlisted men.

AMH (Pontoon) - A multi-purpose barge. It is 5 by 28 by 90 feet and is sectioned into 12 interior spaces. Each barge contains six fittings for columns to raise or lower the barge on spuds, fittings to connect several barges end-to-end for causeway use, and fittings to allow side-mounting on LST's.

I-II-1
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AMM (Cont.)
(Pontoon)

- In addition to causeway use, the barges can be positioned to embark and debark troops and to serve as platforms for patrol craft hull maintenance.

APB

- Personnel Barracks Ship - An LST converted to provide berthing for an Army battalion and a River Assault Squadron. The ship is 328 feet long with berthing spaces for 122 officers and 1,180 enlisted men, and mounts four 4.2-inch mortars, two 40-mm quad gun mounts, two 20-mm twin gun mounts, and ten 7.62-mm machine guns. It has a speed of 12 knots and carries a crew of 11 officers and 161 enlisted men.

APL

- Personnel Barracks, Lighter - A non-self-propelled barge with accommodations for the crews of 20 PBRs or 10 PBRs and 10 PCFs. It is 49 by 261 feet, has transient berthing spaces for 39 officers and 290 enlisted men, and mounts six .50 caliber machine guns. The crew consists of five officers and 84 enlisted men.

ARG

- Repair Ship, Internal Combustion Engine - A repair ship converted from a C-2 freighter and capable of repairing ships and craft with gasoline or diesel
ARG (Con't.)

propulsion plants. This ship is 442 feet long and mounts three 3-inch/50 caliber guns. It has a speed of 11.5 knots and a crew of 19 officers and 493 enlisted men.

ARL

-Repair Ship, Landing Craft - An LST converted to repair landing craft and support amphibious ships. The ship is 328 feet long and mounts two 40-mm quad gun mounts. It has a speed of 10.6 knots and a crew of 12 officers and 178 enlisted men.

ASPB

-Assault Support Patrol Boat - A special configured craft designed principally for use by the Riverine Assault Force. The boat is 50 feet long and mounts one 20-mm gun mount, one 81-mm mortar, two MK-18 40-mm grenade launchers, and one twin-.50 and four .30 caliber machine guns. The ruggedly-constructed, high-speed (14.8 knots) boat, with a crew of seven enlisted men, is used as a minesweeping and escort craft for the troop carriers.

AATC

-Armored Troop Carrier - A modified, armored LCM-6 designed principally for use by the Riverine Assault Force. The boat is 56 feet long with an extended deckhouse mounting two 20-mm guns, two .50 caliber machine guns, and four M-60 machine guns.
- The craft can carry approximately 40 combat troops or two and a half to three tons of cargo. It has a speed of eight and a half knots and carries a crew of seven enlisted men. Special bar-and-plate armor has been added to provide protection for the hull and deckhouse against projectiles up to and including 57-mm HEAT rounds.

- Armored Troop Carrier (Helicopter) - An ATC with a portable helicopter landing platform mounted above the craft's well-deck. The platform provides faster handling of medical evacuees and enables the MRF to conduct certain airborne re-supply and assault missions more expeditiously.

- A 16' fiberglass, shallow-draft motor boat.

- Command and Communications Boat - A modified, armored LCM-6 designed for use by the RAF as a task group flagship and afloat command post. The command center is situated in the craft's well. The boat is 60.5 feet long, is equipped with radar, and mounts one 40-mm and one .50 caliber machine gun in a forward turret, and one 20-mm gun, two .50 caliber machine guns and two K-60 machine guns in the deckhouse. It has a speed of eight and one-quarter knots and a
-crew of 11 enlisted men. The craft also has special armor similar to that installed on ATCs.

-Transport - A general-purpose aircraft with two reciprocating engines. The plane has a cargo capacity of 12,900 pounds, a take-off weight of 36,800 pounds, a range of 610 miles, and a cruising speed of 145 knots. The crew normally consists of two officers and two enlisted men.

-Heavy lift Craft - A non-self-propelled hull, capable of partial submersion, used in salvage work to lift hulks. The craft is 39 by 140 feet, has two 10-ton booms as well as auxiliary equipment for pumping and can raise 300 tons in a bow lift or 750 tons in a midships lift. HLCs are normally used in pairs. Each craft mounts four .50 caliber machine guns. The crew consists of two officers and 20 enlisted men.

-Landing Craft, Personnel, Large - A boat used primarily for harbor defense and to guide larger landing craft. The boat is 36 feet long, is equipped with radar, and mounts two .50 caliber machine guns. It has a speed of 19 knots.
LCU

-Landing Craft Utility - Used to deliver cargo throughout the Republic of Vietnam. The primary source of delivering cargo to Dong Ha and Hue in I Corps. The boat is 118 feet long and has a maximum speed of 8 knots. The boat captain is usually a Chief Petty Officer, who commands an enlisted crew of 13.

YLLC

-Light Lift Craft - A converted LCU designed to perform limited salvage duty. The craft is 119 feet in length, and has a sheer-leg crane capable of 30-ton lifts. Light Lift Craft have four .50 caliber machine guns, a speed of seven knots, and carry a crew of two officers and 15 enlisted men.

LST (GAME WARDEN Support Ship)

-A 548-Class tank landing ship specially configured for GAME WARDEN Operations. The cargo hatch has been enlarged to 13- by 32-feet to permit lowering PBRs and helicopters to the tank deck for repairs and maintenance. The main deck forward of the cargo hatch has been strengthened and life-saving nets have been added port and starboard to support helicopter operations. A 10-ton boat lifting boom has been added on the starboard side just forward
-of the deckhouse. In addition, the transient berthing facilities on board have been increased to accommodate eight officers and 112 enlisted men. An ancillary role performed by the LST is radar surveillance in support of MARKET Time units in the area. The ship's speed is 12 knots, and the crew consists of 17 officers and 123 enlisted men.

-Monitor - A modified LCM-6 designed primarily for use as a fire support ship by the RAF. The craft has bar-and-plate armor along the hull and deckhouse similar to that of ATCs and CCBs. The boat is 60.5 feet long, is equipped with radar, and mounts one 40-mm and one .50 caliber machine gun in a forward turret, one 81-mm mortar and two M-60 machine guns amidships, and one 20-mm gun, two .50 caliber machine guns and four M-60 machine guns in the deckhouse. It has a speed of eight and one-quarter knots and a crew of 11 enlisted men.

-Minesweeper, Boat - A small minesweeper designed for clearing sheltered waters, e.g., the Long Tau River. The boat is 57 feet long, mounts one .50
PACV

Patrol Air Cushion Vehicle - The new craft is an all-metal peripheral jet-type hovercraft powered by a single marine gas turbine engine, enabling the craft to reach approximately 50 knots under optimum conditions. With a crew of one officer and four enlisted men, the craft is equipped with radar and mounts one twin .50 caliber machine gun, three MK21 7.62-mm machine guns and one MK18 40-mm grenade launcher. The PACV, with a length of 38.7 feet, a width of 23 feet and a height of 16.5 feet (cushion-borne), is to be used primarily as a rapid reaction craft, a high-speed, logistic re-supply craft for small quantities of high priority material, and for SAR missions.

PBR (MK I)

Patrol Boat, River - A military adaptation of a fiberglass, civilian pleasure boat. The boat is 31 feet long, uses twin water jets as a propulsion system, and mounts one twin .50 caliber machine gun and one .50 caliber machine gun with a Mark 18
Patrol Boat, River - An improved version of the PBR with the same basic design; principal changes include a lower silhouette, and modifications to the armament.

Patrol Craft, Fast (Swift) - An aluminum-hulled, offshore patrol craft, used extensively for coastal surveillance in Operation MARKET TIME. The craft is 50 feet long, mounts one twin .50 caliber machine gun and a .50 caliber machine gun with an 81-mm mortar. It has radar, a speed of 23 knots, and a crew of one officer and five enlisted men.

Patrol Gunboat - A patrol boat for use in offshore waters. It is a new design with an all-aluminum hull and a combination diesel/gas turbine propulsion plant. The boat is equipped with radar, is 165 feet long, mounts one 3"/50 caliber gun, one 81-mm mortar and two .50 caliber machine guns. The craft's speed is 37 knots under turbine power and 16...
- A 45-foot, 13-knot craft designed for harbor defense and anti-swimmer patrols. The boat has radar, mounts one .50 caliber machine gun, and normally carries a crew of five enlisted men.

- Orion - A long-range patrol aircraft used extensively in Operation MARKET TIME. The plane is powered by four turbo-prop engines, carries 11,000 pounds of bombs, and has a maximum take-off weight of 127,500 pounds. Orions have a range of 3,700 miles, a cruising speed of 310 knots, and a crew of four officers and nine enlisted men.

- Swimmer Support Boat (Skimmer) - The military version of the civilian, fiberglass, triple-V-hulled "Boston Whaler"; used for harbor patrols and UDT, SEAL, and EOD operations. The outboard-powered boat is 16.5 feet long, is controlled from a steering console amidships, and mounts one M-60 machine gun forward. It has a speed of 25 knots and a crew of two enlisted men.

- SEAL Team Assault Boat - An armed version of the civilian runabout; used to land and recover SEAL units.
STAB (Cont.)

-The boat is 20 feet long, mounts one .50 caliber machine gun, one M-60 machine gun, one Mark 18 grenade launcher, and can also carry a 57-mm recoilless rifle. The boat is powered by two 50-horsepower outboard motors and has a speed of 40 knots.

VEDETTE

-A general term referring to any of several classes of old French river boats—utilized by VNN RAGs and GVN police units.

UH-1B

-Helicopter (Iroquois) - A U. S. Army helicopter on loan to the U. S. Navy in South Vietnam. Alternate-ly referred to as a "Huey" or a "Gunship" or a "Seawolf," the aircraft mounts four 7.62-mm machine guns in pairs, two M-60 machine guns and two pods capable of firing 14 2.74-inch rockets. The helicopter has a range of 250 miles, a speed of 125 knots, and carries a crew of two officers and two enlisted men.

UH-1D

-The unarmed version of the "Huey," commonly referred to as a "Slick." It can carry 10 troops, four litters, or 2,000 pounds of cargo.

WHEC

-High Endurance Cutter (USCG) - An ocean-going, Coast Guard patrol ship employed on operation MAR-KET TIME off-shore barrier patrols. The radar-equipped
WHBC (Con't.)

-ship is 311 feet long, mounts one 5"/38 gun, six .50 caliber machine guns, one Mark 10 torpedo launcher with six torpedoes, and two 81-mm mortars. The ship has a speed of 19 knots and carries a crew of 13 officers and 140 enlisted men.

WPB

-Cutter (USCG) - A modified version of the Coast Guard's offshore, rescue vessel; used extensively in Operation MARKET TIME. The boat is 82 feet long, mounts one .50 caliber machine gun with an 81-mm mortar, and four .50 caliber machine guns. The radar-equipped craft has a speed of 18 knots and a crew of two officers and nine enlisted men.

YDT

-Diving Tender - A non-self-propelled lighter equipped with a deckhouse containing accommodations and working spaces for a salvage team. The tender is 54- by 260-feet, has a 12-ton crane, and mounts six .50 caliber machine guns for self-defense. The craft carries a crew of 15 officers and 76 enlisted men.

YPWB

-Patrol Boat Tender - A non-self-propelled barge equipped with a large deckhouse containing shops and maintenance facilities for small craft. Currently in use in the Mekong Delta supporting PBRs, the barge has six .50 caliber machine guns and...
- four 81-mm mortars for self-defense. It carries a
crew of four officers and 31 enlisted men.

Utility Yard Craft - The newest version of this
craft is called the SKILAK and is capable of car-
rying 330 short tons of dry cargo or 86,000 gallons
of liquid cargo at a speed of 10 knots.

Repair, Berthing and Messing Barge - A converted
YPNB equipped with a large deckhouse containing
shops and maintenance areas for small craft, and
berthing and messing facilities for boat crews.
The craft can berth 97 boat-crew personnel. The
armament and the size of the permanent crew are
the same as that of a YPNB.
### APPENDIX II

**USN STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR JUNE 1968**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MARKET TIME</th>
<th>GAME WARDEN</th>
<th>Mobile Riverine Force</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detections</td>
<td>106,727</td>
<td>118,698</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inspections</td>
<td>47,594</td>
<td>31,919</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boardings</td>
<td>23,831</td>
<td>41,428</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craft detained</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Persons detained</td>
<td>1,286</td>
<td>1,062</td>
<td>245</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viet Cong suspects</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hostile fire incidents</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>183</td>
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#### Enemy Casualties:

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<th>MARKET TIME</th>
<th>GAME WARDEN</th>
<th>Mobile Riverine Force</th>
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<tr>
<td>a. Killed</td>
<td>58 (86 prob)</td>
<td>75 (BC) 19</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Wounded</td>
<td>11 (10 prob)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Captured</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
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#### Enemy Material Losses:

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<th>Type</th>
<th>MARKET TIME</th>
<th>GAME WARDEN</th>
<th>Mobile Riverine Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Destroyed</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Junks or sampans</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Structures</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>137</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>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Weapons</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 GC/1 Ind</td>
<td>40**</td>
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<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>*</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>80</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Structures</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### USN Material Losses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>MARKET TIME</th>
<th>GAME WARDEN</th>
<th>Mobile Riverine Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>7</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Helicopters</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### SAR Missions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>MARKET TIME</th>
<th>GAME WARDEN</th>
<th>Mobile Riverine Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Remarks:

* Information not applicable or not available this date.
** Includes 14 grenades and 1 mine.

II-1