the V.J. on 19 July two of these aircraft were assigned to Fourth Coastal Zone patrol areas during the latter part of the month.

Patrol aircraft detachments from six Navy patrol squadrons manned the
manned TLB air barrier patrols during July. Patrol Squadron FORTY-NINE
(VP-49) operated out of Pu-Tapao, Thailand. Detachments from VP-6, VP-17,
VP-22, VP-42, and VP-50 operated from Cam Ranh Bay.

The following U. S. SEVENTH Fleet ships were assigned to "LANDSET" TLB
patrol stations on the dates indicated during July:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DER 329</th>
<th>USS KELLER</th>
<th>Dates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DER 327</td>
<td>USS VA-62</td>
<td>16-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DER 324</td>
<td>USS PHEL</td>
<td>9-13, 23-31</td>
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<td>DER 393</td>
<td>USS HAYFIELD</td>
<td>9-13</td>
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<td>USS PAGE COUNTY</td>
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<td>NSC 444</td>
<td>USS PIR</td>
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<td>NSC 508</td>
<td>USS ACH</td>
<td>1-25</td>
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<tr>
<td>NSC 468</td>
<td>USS LIYON</td>
<td>23-31</td>
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<td>NSC 457</td>
<td>USS LEWIST</td>
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<td>NSC 466</td>
<td>USS FIERE</td>
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<tr>
<td>NSC 474</td>
<td>USS BLANT</td>
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<td>USS FORGE</td>
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<td>NSC 466</td>
<td>USS HUGO</td>
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<td>USS VITAL</td>
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<td>USS CROCKET</td>
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<td>USS CAMPBELL</td>
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<td>USS SCULL</td>
<td>5-17</td>
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<td>USS CALIP</td>
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<td>NSC 474</td>
<td>USCGC SCULL</td>
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<tr>
<td>NSC 466</td>
<td>USCGC H.G. KETCHAM</td>
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<tr>
<td>NSC 474</td>
<td>USCGC A. M. ROCOCH</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSC 466</td>
<td>USCGC JELONA</td>
<td>2-14, 16-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSC 474</td>
<td>USCGS BIBBI</td>
<td>22-31</td>
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MARKET TIME STATISTICAL SUMMARY
July 1968

1. U. S. Ships/Craft:

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<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>DEF</th>
<th>MSG</th>
<th>MSC</th>
<th>WFR</th>
<th>PGP</th>
<th>LST</th>
<th>PG</th>
<th>WHPC</th>
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<td>Daily average number</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2. U. S. Activity:

- **TOTAL DETECTED**
  - WOOD - DAY 42,881
  - STEEL - DAY 696
  - NIGHT 65,595

- **TOTAL INSPECTED**
  - WOOD - DAY 17,056
  - STEEL - DAY 276
  - NIGHT 24,280

- **TOTAL BOARDED**
  - WOOD - DAY 15,289
  - STEEL - DAY 75
  - NIGHT 24,280

- **TOTAL DETAINED**
  - JUNKS 87
  - PERSONS 724 (14 VC suspects)

3. Naval Gunfire:

- **TOTAL MISSIONS 604** (Includes 25 cases of hostile fire suppression and 24 evading craft taken under fire)

  **ENEMY CASUALTIES**
  - 35 killed plus 85 probable
  - 5 wounded plus 23 probable

  **ENEMY MATERIAL LOSSES**
  - 227 junks or sampans destroyed
  - 267 structures destroyed
  - 239 junks or sampans damaged
OPERATION STABLE DOOR

Unites of STABLE DOOR set an alert readiness posture during the month after numerous intelligence indicators pointed toward an increase in enemy activity on or about 20 July. Patrol units continued to support ground operations with blocking patrols and landing of reconnaissance troops. Surveillance results included a total of 57,641 detections, 6,495 inspections, and 3,392 boardings. The boardings led to the detention of five junks and 105 suspicious persons.

Operations by Inshore Undersea Warfare Units ONE and FIVE (IUWU-1 and IUWU-5) remained routine during July. No suspicious activity was noted in the harbors at Vung Tau and Vung Ro Bay. Harbor activity in these ports averaged 15 ships per day in port at Vung Tau and five at Vung Ro. At Nha Trang the average number of ships in port was also five per day. Operations of IUWU-4 at Nha Trang resulted in the detention of 57 persons for curfew violation, improper identification, or suspicious actions.

At Cam Rahn Bay 20 persons and three junks were detained as a result of operations by IUWU-2. At 0855 on the 28th an alert for a possible mining attempt was ordered as a result of the capture of a North Vietnamese Army (NVA) swimmer by local civil defense personnel. He was a member of a seven-man swimmer/sapper team that had arrived at the western edge of Cam Rahn Harbor after a six-day journey from the Ba Cam base area. Two of the men launched the mine they had carried with them and set out across...
the harbor toward the ship they selected as a target. The remainder of
the group returned to their base area. One of the two swimmers developed
creams and probably drowned. The survivor abandoned the mine attempting
to return to the shore but was captured on the way. Harbor patrol craft
and EOD personnel began a search for the mine and second swimmer at 0920.
At 1027 a suspicious object floating in the water was spotted by LCPL 27.
An EOD team identified the object as an explosive charge with a chemical
fus after towing it to the beach at 1158. Seven minutes later the charge
was rendered safe. The body of the missing swimmer was found floating
near Cam Ranh village at 0005 the next day. No further incidents resulted
from this attempted mining. The average number of ships per day in the
harbor was 17.

During July IUWU-3 detained 28 persons and two junk for suspicious
activity, curfew violation, or improper identification as a result of
surveillance in Qui Nhon Harbor. On the 14th a landing party was inserted
in the upper reaches of Qui Nhon Bay. Six intact bunkers were discovered
and destroyed. Two more landings by this force made no contact with the
enemy, however, four more bunkers were located and destroyed. Another
landing was made on the 21st resulting in the destruction of a house and
several bunkers. Again no contact was made with enemy forces. On the
26th an unlighted sampan disregarded verbal commands and was taken under
fire. The sampan was destroyed after the occupants abandoned the craft
and successfully evaded capture. The harbor activity averaged 15 ships
per day in port at Qui Nhon during the month of July.

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Mobile Base II lies at anchor in the Long Tau River at Nha Be. The mobile base serves as a support facility for PBR's and PBR crewmen. It is constructed in six sections to facilitate movement overseas and is divided into separate working and berthing areas. Other Mobile Base II facilities include office spaces, armory, communications center, sick bay, and a repair unit with an overhead 10-ton crane to lift the PBR's out of the water. The roof of one of the sections serves as a helo pad.
RIVER PATROL FORCE (Task Force 116)

Intelligence indicators in July pointed toward large scale enemy attack in the near future and the Viet Cong/NVA troops for the most part remained elusive and avoided contact. This indicated a possible enemy attempt to regroup and resupply. Despite the definite reduction in enemy initiated activity, GAME WARDEN forces continued to vigorously seek out and destroy the enemy and aid the SVN in maintaining its presence in the Delta and Rung Sat Special Zone areas. PBR patrols increased their contacts by almost 30,000 over the preceding month and the boardings and inspections conducted increased by better than 33,000. Seawolf flight hours were almost 20 percent better than June and helo strikes had increased by more than 60 percent over the preceding month.

During this month the first two LSSC's (Light SEAL Support Craft) arrived in country. These 24-foot boats are made of aluminum with a V-bottom and are powered by two 427 cubic-inch gasoline engines driving water jet pumps. Mobile Base II was also placed in operation this month. After a period at Nha Be which included LHFT qualifications, the base was moved into the upper Mekong area of the Delta and was fully operational by the end of the month.

From April to June, CTF 116 intelligence collected information on Viet Cong cadre of the Can Tho area for use in a blacklist. By obtaining information from various sources, names, ages, heights, weights and activities of various Viet Cong cadre were compiled into an alphabetical list. In
Top: PBR 130 after being 80 percent destroyed by enemy rocket fire on 5 May 1968. Bottom: PBR 130 prior to launching on 31 July 1968 after completion of repairs by Naval Support Activity Detachment, Binh Thuy.
late June the first blacklist was published and distributed to River 
Division 51. After one month in operation the list has aided in apprehending four confirmed Viet Cong and one draft dodger in the Can Tho 
area. A second, more detailed list to be distributed in early August. 

On 31 July PBR 130, which had been 80 percent destroyed by enemy 
rocket fire on 5 May, was turned over to River Section 511 at Binh Bhuy 
in operational status. The reconstruction of this boat was the work of 
Naval Support Activity Detachment, Binh Bhuy.

There were numerous incidents this month that showed the team work 
and spirit of Task Force 116. Working by themselves, with other U. S. 
military services or with the GVN Army and Navy they effectively carried 
the war to the enemy.

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OPERATIONS IN I CORPS TACTICAL ZONE

In I Corps Tactical Zone (ICTZ) PBR's of River Sections 521 and 
513 continued to operate in support of CTF CLEARWATER in providing river 
security for logistic craft, operating on the Perfume and Cua Viet rivers. 
(See TASK FORCE CLEARWATER Section)

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RUNO SAT SPECIAL ZONE RIVER PATROL GROUP

A tug and tow came under rocket and automatic weapons fire on the 
Dong Nai River about 1800 on 1 July. PBR's vectored to the area found 
a LIFT and fixed-wing air strike already in progress and escorted the 
tug and tow clear of the area. There were no friendly casualties.
RUNG SAT SPECIAL ZONE OPERATIONS

A. TUG & TOW - 1 JULY
B. PBR's - 12 JULY
C. PBR's - 8 JULY
D. MINE - 2 JULY
E. PBR's - 21 JULY
F. SS STEEL ADMIRAL - 21 JULY
A Vietnamese Navy motor launch minesweeper (M:MM3) reported to CTG 116.4 on 2 July that it had located a watermine on the Dong Nai River, about 11 miles east of Saigon. A force of four PBR's with a USN EOD team embarked was dispatched to the scene to recover the mine. The recovered mine weighed approximately 250 pounds and was spherical in shape with a diameter of 24 inches. An electrical detonator was located on the top of the mine and the bottom was attached to 20 feet of stainless steel ½ inch mooring cable. About 30 feet of two conductor electrical wire was stopped off to the mooring cable.

At 2040 on 2 July, 9 miles east of Saigon, SEALs were inserted by PBR's. Twenty minutes after insertion the SEALs observed one sampan with five occupants about 10 meters from the river bank. They took the sampan under fire and later recovered the overturned sampan. Investigation revealed three Viet Cong definitely killed; two others were listed as probable. Several documents were recovered. Intelligence read out of the documents indicated that one of the enemy dead was a possible commanding officer of an NVA artillery battalion. Other letters suggest that one of the others killed was an artillery staff officer who had conducted a number of "successful" 122-mm rocket attacks on Saigon and was possibly enroute to a fire mission on the right of the ambush. A captured diary was identified as a weapons training course.

Just before midnight on 8 July, an apparent misfortune turned into good fortune. Two PBR's on patrol of the Don Nai River about 12 miles
A communist-made 122-mm rocket launcher gets a going over by its captors.
The launcher was seized off a sampan on the Dong Nai River, 12 miles east
east of Saigon, shortly after midnight on 9 July 1968.

A search of the sampans uncovered one complete firing
system for the 122-mm rocket launcher, projectile, two launchers, two tripods,
one sight, and miscellaneous publications and operating procedures marked Top Secret. The personnel killed in action were identified as North Vietnamesee Army personnel.

At 2230 on the night of 12 July, two PBR's on patrol of the Dong Nai River sighted a sampan with four occupants about 8 miles east of Saigon. The boats took the sampan under fire with small arms forcing the occupants to jump into the water. The PBR's then went through the area dropping concussion grenades. They captured one of the Viet Cong and the other three were presumed dead. In addition to the prisoner one CHICOM RPG-2, three B-40 rocket rounds and two AK-47's were recovered from the sampan before it was destroyed.

The USNS MERRIL came under rocket and automatic-weapons fire while transiting the Long Tau River to Saigon at 0900 on 16 July. The attack took place about 25 miles south-southwest of Saigon. PBR's from TE 116.1.1.5 were in the area and suppressed the enemy fire. Army and Navy LHFT's were sent to the scene and placed strikes in the area. After the attack, two platoons of Regional Force troops patrolling the Long Tau as a Quick-kill group were inserted behind enemy lines to conduct a sweep of the area with negative results. Damage to the MERRIL was limited to four small arms hits in the stack.

On the night of the 16th a group of seven SEALs was inserted by PBR's for an ambush about 6 miles east of Saigon. The SEALs sighted a sampan with five male occupants heading north toward Rach Nuoc Duc. The SEALs took the
sampan under fire causing two positive deaths and three probables. Three
bundles of personal gear were recovered including several documents. The
next morning SEAL divers recovered four AK-47s, one CHICOM 7.62 pistol
and about 400 rounds of ammunition. There were no U.S. casualties.

Just before noon on 17 July the merchant ship YAKASUNI MARU was
fired on by the Viet Cong as she was heading north on the Long Tau about
9 miles southeast of Saigon. The attack consisted of two rockets both of
which exploded in the water. A Vietnamese PBR was first on the scene and
took the rocket launching area under fire. PBRs from TE 116.4.1.2 joined
the Vietnamese in the firing run and observed one secondary explosion. An
Army LHIT was scrambled and placed a strike on suspected Viet Cong positions.
Two platoons of RF company 999 were inserted at the firing point and pro-
ceeded inland. Two wooden "ladder" type launchers were found at the launch-
ing site. The launchers were pointed directly at the river with back blast
marks extended back for 12-15 feet. The command firing wire extended east
about 50 meters, crossed a stream to the south and then east again for
another 1,000 meters. The troops made no contact with the enemy and a USAF
FAC working in the area was requested to provide overhead surveillance. The
FAC spotted a Viet Cong about one and a half miles southeast of the firing
site and a Navy LHIT placed a strike in the area with unknown results. Forty-
three rounds of 105-mm artillery was then called into the area with the FAC
providing spotting information. The results of this firing was one bunker
destroyed. All troops were extracted at 1400.
Two PBR's on patrol of the Dong Nai River during the pre-dawn hours of 21 July discovered six sampans with 14-16 Viet Cong crossing from east to west about 11 miles east of Saigon. The PBR's pursued the sampans and took them under fire. Two Viet Cong were knocked into the water and another two jumped overboard. Five of the sampans beached about 50-100 meters north of the PBR's and the occupants escaped into the brush. Total enemy casualties were two killed in action and another two probably killed. Approximately eight pounds of documents were recovered including maps, I.D. cards, one AK-47 and assorted medicine.

At 1000, 21 July the SS STEEL ADMIRAL came under attack about 20 miles southeast of Saigon while transiting the Long Tau River. Navy and Army LHFT's and an Air Force FAC were vectored to the scene. The suspected enemy position was taken under fire by the LHFT. PBR's at the extreme opposite ends of their patrol stations did not observe or hear the original attack. RF troops were inserted for a ground sweep of the area, but did not contact the enemy. Damage to the ship was limited to about 20 automatic weapons hits and a number of heavy weapons rounds close aboard.

On 25 July a Commando platoon was inserted by PBR's at 1115 about 20 miles south of Saigon. An Army and Navy LHFT's provided overhead cover for the transit and insertion. The Commandos located three unused base camps. Approximately 100 homemade fragmentation grenades in badly deteriorated condition and 30 fins for rifle grenades were recovered. No contact was made with the enemy.
On 30 July the merchant ship CHE JU came under attack; three rocket rounds missed the ship. An USAF FAC was vectored to the scene and a Navy LHF'T was scrambled. The LHF'T put strikes into the treeline and small streams in the area. No attackers were sighted. PBR's from TE 116,4,1,5 ferried a platoon of RF Company 908 across the Long Tau River. An additional platoon of the RF company was inserted by VNN RAG. Both platoons swept west and established a blocking force. The Navy LHF'T was relieved on station by an Army LHF'T who prepped the landing zone for an insertion of RSSZ Commandos who swept east. After Commandos and RF Company 908 were extracted, two platoons of RF Company 999 patrolling the Long Tau in a Quick-kill capacity were inserted to sweep the areas to the north of the attack area. All sweeps produced negative results.

In addition to the tug and tow attacked on the 1st of July, there were two additional incidents of tugs and tows coming under fire on the Dong Nai River on 14 and 25 July. One of these incidents resulted in two of the crewmen on one of the tugs being wounded.

DELTA RIVER PATROL GROUP

Operations in the Mekong (My Tho) River

At 1500 on 9 July, a PBR patrol came under attack while exiting from a canal leading from Hoa Lac District town about 25 miles east of My Tho. The attack came from two and possibly three positions. The fire was returned immediately and suppressed as the patrol cleared the area. The
damage to the boats was limited to 15 minor hits on the cover boat.

While on a routine patrol and conducting psyops speaker broadcasts, PBR's 96 and 106 received approximately 300 rounds of automatic weapons and 100 rounds of small arms fire from three to six positions. The boats conducted three firing runs through the area but were unable to suppress enemy fire and cleared the area. The attack occurred at 0200 on 15 July about 27 miles east of My Tho.

With less than eight hours notice from the Go Cong Province advisory team, CTU 116.3.2 provided four PBR's to support a 200-man RF/FF operation during a pre-planned incursion into the Go Cong River on 15 July. During the morning and early afternoon the PBR's put harassment and interdiction fire into five reported Viet Cong rest areas and concentrations about three to six miles northwest of Go Cong. There was no return fire and enemy casualties are unknown. During the rest of the afternoon the PBR's provided a blocking force on the Go Cong and ferried RF/FF's to various insertion points, supported them and then extracted them. An additional MEI mission was conducted about 3 miles northwest of Go Cong. The results of the PBR's fire was 15 hooches destroyed, 38 severely damaged and 6 sampans destroyed. The aggressive PBR action received a verbal "Well Done" from the province Deputy Senior Advisor who observed the entire operation.

CTU 116.3.2, with nine hours notice, provided four PBR's for a blocking force on the Go Cong on 17 July. Seawolves provided overhead
OPERATIONS IN THE MY THO RIVER

A. SEALs - 18 JULY  F. SEALs - 17 JULY
B. SEALs - 20 JULY  G. PBR's - 15 JULY
C. PBR's - 29 JULY  H. PBR's - 9 JULY
D. SEALs - 30 JULY  I. PBR's 96 & 106 - 15 JULY
E. SEALs - 20 JULY
cover for the PBR's and fire support for the RF/FF sweep. The PBR's delivered mortar fire on five different objectives five to seven and a half miles northwest of Go Cong. Eight hooches, 11 sampans, 6 bunkers, and 100 kilos of contraband rice were destroyed.

At 2030, on 18 July Seawolves 69 and 67 were scrambled by CTG 116.3 to support U.S. Army troops about 13 miles northwest of My Tho. While striking the Viet Cong concentration the helos received moderate automatic weapons fire and heavy small arms fire. Upon completion of rearming and refueling at Dong Tam, the Seawolves returned to the area and again fired on the Viet Cong troops which were closing on the friendly troops. The helos received intense small arms fire during the attack and caused a moderate secondary explosion. The helos returned to Dong Tam to rearm and refuel again. Returning to the target area they struck Viet Cong troops that were now attempting to encircle the friendly troops receiving heavy small-arms fire during their attack. The Seawolves were forced from the area by army helos inserting friendly reinforcements north of the target area. They returned to Dong Tam. Six Viet Cong deaths were accounted for by the Seawolves.

At 0200 on 20 July SEALs were inserted by Boston Whaler about 28 miles west of My Tho to establish an ambush for a Viet Cong tax extortionist. The SEALs sighted the extortionist and three guards at 0805, about 500 meters from the ambush site across a large canal/river junction, putting out a Viet Cong flag. They were unable to utilize sniper fire because of a bush obscuring
the line of fire. At 0940 they called for a Seawolf strike of the area. The Seawolf attack was a complete surprise and was right on target. Enemy casualties are unknown. The SEALs were extracted by the Boston Whaler after the attack.

Five SEALs, seven PRU's and one Hoi Chanh were inserted by PBR's at a location about 12 miles southeast of My Tho at 0215 on 20 July. The force commenced searching huts in the area and killed one Viet Cong attempting to escape and captured another. While withdrawing they received small arms and automatic probing fire from the northeast. The platoon did not return the fire and was safely extracted by the PBR's. After extraction 30 rounds of 60-mm mortar fire were placed in the vicinity of the Viet Cong unit. The Viet Cong killed in action was confirmed as a Viet Cong by the POW who in turn was identified by the Hoi Chanh.

While acting as part of a blocking force for a sweep operation about noon on 29 July, PBR's 123 and 131 came under attack. PER 131 took two rounds from rifle grenade and small-arms fire about 18 miles west of My Tho. The fire was returned and suppressed. After about a 10-minute lapse PBR 131 received three hits by B-40 rockets. The PER's returned the fire and Seawolves were scrambled. PBR's 110 and 114 were also rushed to the scene to help suppress the fire. All units received small arms and automatic-weapons fire. Seawolves 55 and 53 placed a strike in the area and returned to re-arm. All units then cleared the area. Artillery fire was then called for but was subsequently cancelled due to time required to obtain clearances.
and time between rounds. Another Seawolf strike was placed in the target area instead. Both Seawolf attacks were right on target. There were no U.S. casualties. One of the three B-40 rockets passed through PBR 131 without exploding. The other two hit about 15 feet forward of the transom. PBR 123 received two near misses from B-40 rockets. PBR 131 was able to proceed under her own power to My Tho for repairs.

In response to intelligence concerning known Viet Cong and a water mine cache, 11 SEALs with an interpreter and a Hoi Chanh were inserted by PBR at a location 9 miles southeast of My Tho in the pre-dawn hours of 30 July. The SEAL platoon searched a Nuoc Mam factory with negative results. They detained 10 Viet Cong suspects, 2 Viet Cong identified by the Hoi Chanh and 2 Viet Cong hiding in barrels. After preliminary interrogation eight of the suspects confessed and at least five of them implicated the owner of the factory, who was among the detainees, as a Viet Cong of at least village rank who had attended Viet Cong schools recently and was very active in political affairs. The owner reportedly raised 600,000 VNS last year for the National Liberation Front. The source of the money is unknown. All suspects denied any knowledge of weapons or munitions caches in or near the factory.

Upper Mekong River

On the evening of 1 July, PBR's 735, 736 and 739 placed harassment and interdiction fire on an island 11 miles northwest of Vinh Long. Intelligence had indicated that the island was a Viet Cong training/staging area.
The PBR's received small arms, automatic weapons and recoilless-rifle fire from the target area resulting in one U.S. casualty. The PBR's continued firing until the Viet Cong fire was suppressed. During the attack two secondary explosions were observed in the staging area. On 6 July PBR's 733 and 745 supported the 9th ARVN Division CS-gas drop on the same island from a CH-47. The PBR's worked a canal north of the island to prevent any Viet Cong from crossing to the mainland. In addition they provided area fire. An Army LHFT was also used for support. A total of 5,280 pounds of CS-gas were dropped on the island. The results of the area fire are unknown but the LHFT accounted for three positive Viet Cong killed and one probable.

On 17 July, Army LCU 1577 inadvertently crossed the Vietnamese-Cambodian border on the Upper Mekong. The LCU was sighted by TF 116.2.1 as it passed Thuong Thoi at about 1300. Given the geographical layout of the area, the obvious special forces camp at Thuong Thoi, and the large city of Tan Chau, it was taken for granted that the LCU knew exactly where it was and where it was going, therefore no attempt was made to stop it. A Vietnamese outpost about three miles from the border reported they observed the LCU cross the border with the American flag flying. Once the LCU was well inside Cambodian territory a Cambodian gunboat maneuvered between it and the border and fired warning shots. The LCU went alongside the gunboat and the personnel were off loaded. The LCU was not observed returning fire. On 18 July, TF 116 assumed the responsibility for assuring that all U.S./Allied
shipping would be alerted upon approaching the border. U.S. ships or
craft were not allowed to pass a point 4 miles from the border and all
ships stopping at Tan Chau for customs inspection were alerted that U.S.
personnel are not to cross the border. On 21 July, four Army LCM-8's of
1099 Transportation Company were intercepted by PBR patrol near Than Chou
preventing another inadvertent border crossing. The LCM's were en-
route from Cat Lai to Binh Thuy. They were taken to Thuong Thoi to re-
main over night and were given a PBR escort the next day through the Van
Nao crossover to the Bassac River. Factors contributing to their predic-
ament were: the officer-in-charge of the LCM-8's was making a familiariza-
tion trip and had been in-country only 10 days; the NCOIC was also making
his first trip; their compasses were inoperative; they had no small scale
charts for an overall view and had apparently not been properly briefed
in the use of landmarks on their large scale charts. Liaison with the Na-
tional Maritime Police was also effected to insure against any further
inadvertent border crossings.

On 19 July about one mile from Vinh Long PBR's 85 and 87 observed
a sampan with two visible male occupants proceeding out of a canal. When
the sampan saw the PBR's they reversed course and ignored all warnings
and evaded toward the beach, a total of eight warning shots were fired.
The PBR's took the sampan under fire. The sampan evaded into the tall grass
at the river's edge and two of the occupants were seen running into the
grass. A sampan was sent into the beach to retrieve the evading sampan,
A wounded male was found in the sampan and was medevaced to Vinh Long but died en route. One other Viet Cong is believed to have been wounded in the encounter.

A Vietnamese Popular Force soldier hailed a PBR near an outpost north of Tan Chau shortly after noon on 31 July. The soldier reported there were 30 Viet Cong in ditches approximately two kilometers southeast of him. A Navy LH7T was vectored to the scene and placed three strikes in the area and approximately 60-70 Viet Cong dispersed in all directions. The PBR's provided a blocking force and a sweep was organized out of Hong Ngu. By this time, however, the Viet Cong had mingled with the civilian populace and further air strikes were impossible. Enemy casualties are unknown.

Operations on the Ham Luong River

Seawolves 52 and 53 received clearance from Senior Advisor Thanh Phu and CTG 116.3 for targets of opportunity in Thanh Phu Secret Zone on 2 July. They spotted camp fires which did not appear to be associated with any structures and placed strikes in two positions 28 and 31 miles southeast of Truc Giang about 2030. Secondary explosions occurred at both locations. The first appeared to be fuel, the second ammunition. Enemy casualties are unknown.

The next evening at 1920, Seawolves 52 and 53 were on surveillance patrol in secret zones Binh Dai and Than Phu when they sighted two junks on the Bai Lai Canal about 23 miles east of Truc Giang. There were numerous men in each junk. The Seawolves attacked both junks which had attempted
to evade, sinking one and heavily damaging the other. A total of eight Viet Cong were killed and another one was listed as probable. Casualties were confirmed by the outpost at Ba Tri. The following morning between 0620 and 0840, in three separate actions, these same two helos accounted for seven more Viet Cong killed, one probable, three junks destroyed, one junk heavily damaged, one sampan destroyed, one structure destroyed and four structures damaged. These actions took place 29 miles east, 32 miles southeast, and 10 miles west of Truc Giang. In a period of one hour on 5 July, Seawolves 52 and 53 again engaged five targets of opportunity in an area four to seven miles southeast and west-southwest of Truc Giang. Enemy casualties from these attacks were four Viet Cong definitely killed and one probable, four structures destroyed and one damaged, four sampans damaged. It was a very rewarding four days for Seawolves 52 and 53.

A PBR patrol operating six miles south of Truc Giang on 9 July had a sampan evade. Warning shots were ignored. The sampan was taken under fire. An Army FAC joined in the attack assisting the PBR’s with rocket and small arms fire and spotting information. One of the males in the sampan jumped into the water and was taken under fire while the other occupant maneuvered the sampan in a small canal. The sampan was hit, caught fire, and burned with many small secondary explosions, most probably small arms and grenades. The second Viet Cong left the sampan and was taken under fire by the FAC. No definite enemy personnel casualties are known. The action took place at 0645.
In the early morning hours of 10 July, PBR's 152 and 160 were patrolling an area seven miles south of Truc Giang using drifting tactics. They observed 4 to 5 men on the shoreline and requested clearance from the sub-sector to take them under fire. As a result of the firing one Viet Cong was killed and an additional one was listed as probably killed.

At 0640 on 12 July, PBR's 122 and 151 were on a PRU insertion mission about 17 miles south-southeast of Truc Giang. The objective of the mission was to capture a Viet Cong village chief. The PRU's detained 13 Viet Cong suspects and started to withdraw when they were ambushed from both flanks. The PRU's called for PBR fire support which was immediately given. The PBR's fired on the northwest flank of the PRU's as the PRU's withdrew in that direction. The extraction was successful. There were no friendly casualties and the enemy suffered one Viet Cong killed by the PBR's, three by the PRU's and 13 Viet Cong suspects detained.

In a combined operation of PBR's, PRU's and Seawolf aircraft on 19 July the enemy suffered 9 personnel killed in action. Two PBR's inserted the PRU's and were covering the operation when the PRU's came in contact with a company sized enemy unit fully equipped and armed. The PBR's provided fire support and Seawolves were scrambled; a second PBR patrol headed for the area and a Spooky aircraft was called in. The Seawolves put in a strike when the PRU's were 60 meters from the extraction point. One of the Seawolf helos then medevaced a seriously wounded PRU and a third helo joined the attack. After safely extracting the PRU's the Spooky aircraft was
OPERATIONS IN THE CO CHIEN RIVER

A. SEAWOLVES - 2 JULY
B. SEAWOLVES - 6 JULY
C. PBR's & SEAWOLVES - 15 JULY
cancelled and the PBR's mede vaced three other wounded PRU's to the USS HUNTERDON COUNTRY. There were no U.S. casualties.

Operations in the Co Chien River

Just before noon on 1 July a PBR patrol that was transporting SEALs to Vinh Long received sniper fire from a point about 5 miles east-south-east of Vung Liem. The PBR's returned the fire and were answered by automatic weapons fire from three positions. U.S. forces continued to return the fire and called for a Seawolf strike. Seawolves, which were airborne at the time, responded to the call. By the time the Seawolves arrived on the scene the enemy fire had been suppressed. The helos placed a strike on the enemy position and the PBR's continued on to Vinh Long. The area of the attack was a known Viet Cong crossing and extortionist station.

Seawolves 32 and 30 on surveillance patrol late in the afternoon of 2 July received a target of opportunity consisting of two Viet Cong platoons and arms/food storage area about 2 miles north of Vung Liem. The strike was delivered and three structures were damaged and in flames. Seawolf 30 received a .30 caliber round in its main rotor blade during the attack. Enemy personnel casualties are unknown.

An LH-6T based aboard USS GARRETT COUNTY was requested by Senior Advisor Cang Long at 1900 on 3 July to aid a detachment of PRU's that had come under ambush attack about 8 miles west of Phu Vinh. The helos, on surveillance patrol, provided multiple rocket and machine gun attacks on the suspected enemy positions. The enemy did not return fire. Both of
the helos then landed and in two trips medevaced 9 of the seriously wounded to Tra Vinh.

CTU 116.2 scrambled a Navy LH-6T aboard the USS GARRETT COUNTY at 0730 on 6 July to go to the aid of a PRU Advisor and his unit about 5 miles northwest of Phy Vinh. The PRU's were in contact with an estimated company of Viet Cong. The Seawolves made repeated rocket and machine gun runs on the enemy positions, and received intense automatic weapons fire in return. The end of the engagement showed seven of the enemy killed.

A routine patrol of PBR's received about 20 rounds of small arms fire from a position two miles northeast of Vinh Long at 0725 on 10 July. The PBR's returned and suppressed the enemy fire. About 20 minutes later they noted three unarmed men run across a field into a treeline about a mile from the firing incident. Four additional PBR's joined the original patrol and headed for the area of the treeline to investigate. The PBR's came under automatic weapons fire from three positions. They returned the fire while clearing the kill zone. Two Seawolves on patrol received permission from Senior Advisor Cho Lach to conduct airstrikes on the enemy position with the PBR's acting as spotters. At 0835 one of the PBR's received 35 rounds of automatic fire which it returned and the Seawolves immediately made a firing run on the position suppressing all fire. No U.S. casualties occurred while enemy casualties were unknown.

In conjunction with a U.S. Ninth Infantry Division operation in the Canh Long Base Camp Area, six units of CTU 116.2,4 in company with six units
of TF 117 transited the Song Lang Tre four miles northwest of Phuc Vinh on the morning of 15 July. The combined force, with Seawolves providing overhead cover and striking targets of opportunity, reconnoitered both banks of the river taking hooches and bunkers under fire. No enemy resistance was encountered during this incursion. When the force returned to the main river they left behind 30 damaged hooches, 2 sampans destroyed and 11 damaged.

Mid-morning 16 July PBR's 135 and 137 inserted one squad of PF troops at a location about 8 miles north of Vung Liem. The PF's engaged 15 Viet Cong with the PBR's providing fire support. An hour and 15 minutes later the PF's were extracted by the PBR's. There were no friendly casualties during this encounter while the enemy suffered two killed.

A junk stopped for inspection by a PBR patrol on the morning of 22 July reported he had been taxed by the Viet Cong at a point about 12 miles southwest of Truc Giang. The patrol headed for the suspected extortion point. As they closed they saw two males standing on the shore who started to run to nearby bunkers as soon as they saw the PBR's. The patrol took both men under fire and saw them fall. They took the bunkers under fire after which they continued their patrol. Both Viet Cong were presumed to be dead.

Operations in the Bassac River

A three-mile stretch of the west bank of the Bassac across from Cu Lac Nai was scheduled for a ground sweep by PF's on 1 July. Twenty-five
OPERATIONS IN THE BASSAC RIVER
PF's from An Lac Tay Outpost were inserted by four PBR's at the southern end of the area at 1430. As the PF's advanced, they came under fire from two .30 caliber machine-guns at a position about one-half mile from the end of the sweep area. PBR's placed .50 caliber fire into the area but were unable to suppress the fire. Seawolves were scrambled and placed three strikes in the target area before the fire was finally suppressed. The PBR's safely extracted the PF's after the enemy fire was suppressed.

Late afternoon on 4 July a PBR patrol observed a man in the treeline on the western side of Tan Dinh Island. The man took cover behind a tree and the PBR's opened fire and probably wounded him. The patrol then became the target for heavy automatic weapons fire from five positions along the island shore line. The PBR's returned the fire but were unable to suppress it. The PBR's were forced to retire to Tra On to rearm. Upon completion of rearming they returned to the area of the attack and were again subjected to heavy fire from the same positions. Seawolves on surveillance patrol were diverted to the area to aid in the battle. The helos placed two strikes in the area and received fire on each of their passes. After the Seawolf strikes, the PBR's ventured another pass through the area and once again received heavy fire. All units withdrew by 1845 without having successfully suppressing the enemy fire. No friendly casualties were incurred.

May Island was the scene for a ground sweep of Popular force and Regional Force troops from Tra On sub-sector on the morning of 11 July. Six
PER's acted as a blocking force while 400 troops were inserted by water taxi and Vietnamese RAG units. An LCMR fired 72 rounds of 5-inch rockets into a predetermined area and the ground forces had sporadic contact with what was estimated as a platoon of Viet Cong. Four PF's were wounded and medevaced to Can Tho by PBR. The enemy suffered 15 personnel killed and one Viet Cong suspect detained.

While on routine surveillance patrol Seawolves 13 and 17 received permission to place a strike in the northeastern section of Dung Island on 13 July. The LHFT received fire from all quadrants. Seawolf 17 announced "going down" and was observed in a right descending turn with rotor RPM decaying extremely rapidly. The helo came to rest in heavy underbrush. Seawolf 13 broadcast "Mayday" and rescue and cover aircraft were scrambled. SEALs who were operating on the western bank of the Bassac across from May Island were told to abort their mission and return to the USS HARNETT COUNTY for transportation to the crash site. In the meantime the wreckage was located by Coastal Group 36 personnel who guarded it along with PF's from Long Duc Outpost until the next morning when PBR's inserted the SEALs for the completion of the salvage work. All four crewmembers were killed in the crash. After removing as much of the aircraft as could be salvaged the remainder was destroyed by C-4 explosive. The operation was terminated at 1230.

Four PBR's inserted 40 PF troops from An Loc Ton at noon on 17 July at a point 9 miles north-northwest of Ke Sach, across from Cu Lao Nai for
a sweep along the treeline adjacent to the river. The PFR's immediately
came under heavy automatic weapons fire from a position about 100 yards
inland. Seawolves were scrambled and placed strikes on the Viet Cong
positions. The PFR's were extracted by PBR's and reinserted about a mile
and a half further down river to destroy two offensive bunkers recently
used by the Viet Cong to fire on PBR's. After destroying the bunkers all
troops were safely extracted by PBR. There were no friendly casualties.

Two bunkers and an observation tower were sighted by a PBR patrol
on the southeastern end of Con Coc Island on 18 July. After the sighting
a fisherman from the beach in the area of the bunkers came to the patrol
and reported there were 50 Viet Cong hiding in the immediate area. The
patrol called for an LST for fire support. The USS HAMPTON COUNTY was
assigned the task. As the PBR's commenced a firing run to mark the tar-
get for the LST, three men jumped and ran. The LST took the area under
fire. Upon completion of the firing the PBR patrol checked the area and
found the two bunkers heavily damaged, two hootches destroyed, one sampan
destroyed and three Viet Cong killed.

An urgent call for help caused a Seawolf surveillance patrol to be
diverted to aid a group of PFR's who were in contact with a Viet Cong unit.
The LHFT placed strikes on the enemy position receiving heavy automatic
and small arms fire in return. The helo then went on to place a strike on
a suspected rice storage area. These actions took place about 5 miles south-
east from the mouth of the Quan Chanh Bo Canal, mid-morning on 18 July.
A junk convoy proceeding down river received a burst of automatic weapons fire from a position on the west bank of the Bassac across from Cua Lao Nay, just before midnight on the night of 27 July. A PBR patrol in the area that was using drifting tactics observed the fire and proceeded to assist. No sign of activity was seen on the river bank and no further fire was received. The junk convoy proceeded on without further incident.

***

GAME WARDEN UNITS

On 20 July River Section 552 (TE 116.4.1.7) relieved River Section (TE 116.4.1.6) and assumed the Dong Nai River patrol area.

On 22 July Mine Division 113 changed to the operational control of Commander River Patrol Force (CTF 116) and assumed CTU 116.4.3.

On 22 July River Section 551 vacated task element designator 116.4.1.6 and assumed task unit designation 116.5.1.

On 22 July PBR Mobile Base II, with Commander River Division 35 and River Section 551 embarked, departed Nha Be, RVN enroute to Thong Thoi, RVN to commence operations as the Upper Mekong Patrol Group.

On 25 July SEAL Team Detachment ALFA, Ninth Platoon commenced conducting operations in Chau Doc Province south and southwest of Chau Doc.

On 26 July SEAL Team Detachment GOLF, Mike Platoon relocated from TBM-18 to USS HUNTERDON COUNTY (LST 838) temporarily.
On 28 July PBR Mobile Base II arrived on station on the upper Mekong River at 1500 and River Division 51 (TU 116.5) commenced operations there.

On 30 July Helicopter Attack (Light) Squadron THREE, Detachment FIVE, relocated from the USS HUNTERDON COUNTY (LST 838) to PBR Mobile Base II. It vacated task unit designator 116.3.8 and assumed 116.5.8.

On 30 July SEAL Team Detachment GOLF, Hotel Platoon relieved SEAL Team Detachment GOLF, Delta Platoon and assumed task unit designator 116.6.5 at Mobile Base II.

***

GAME WARDEN STATISTICS SUMMARY
July 1968

I. PBR

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<thead>
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<th></th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>NIGHT</th>
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<td>(a) Patrols (two boats)</td>
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<td>1,158</td>
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<td>(c) Inspections</td>
<td>20,687</td>
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<td>(d) Boarded</td>
<td>65,931</td>
<td>63,331</td>
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<td>(e) Patrol Hours</td>
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<td>(f) Sampans/Junks Detained</td>
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II. SEAWOLF LHFT

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<td>(b) Pre-Planned Strikes</td>
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<td>(c) Reaction Strikes</td>
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<tr>
<td>(d) Targets of Opportunity</td>
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II. SEAWOLF LHFT (CONT'D)  
(a) Support Missions 334

III. SEAL (6 Platoons)  
(a) Missions 57  
(b) Contacts 10

IV. MINE DET  
(a) MSB Patrols 62  
(b) LCM(M) Patrols -  
(c) Contacts  
(1) Wire recovered 6  
(2) Mines recovered/destroyed 0

V. IST  
(a) Gun Fire Support Missions 18

VI. GAME WARDEN TOTALS  
(a) Firefights:  

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<th>PHR</th>
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(b) Sampans Destroyed: 75  
(c) Junks Destroyed: 5  
(d) Structures Destroyed: 131  
(e) Bunkers Destroyed: 8  
(f) Enemy Casualties:  

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<th>KIA(POSS)</th>
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VI. GAME WARDEN TOTALS (CONT'D)

(f) Enemy Casualties

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Cumulative (Since 6/66) 2176 522 385 235

(g) Friendly Casualties - Hostile

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Cumulative (Since 6/66) 62 708 6

(h) Friendly Casualties - Non-hostile

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VI. GAME WARDEN TOTALS (CONT'D)

(h) Friendly Casualties - Non-hostile

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Cumulative</td>
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<td>27 Cumulative (Since 4/68)</td>
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(i) Friendly Battle Damage

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(j) MEDEVAC

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<td>134 (Since 6/66 1,084)</td>
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<tr>
<td>HELO</td>
<td>30 (Since 6/66 255)</td>
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COMMANDER MOBILE RIVERINE FORCE / CTF 117
RIVERINE ASSAULT FORCE (TASK FORCE 117)

Although there were a series of riverine ambushes along the waterways of the Mekong Delta, the Viet Cong/North Vietnamese Army combatants remained elusive and avoided major contact with the assault forces of the Mobile Riverine Force (MRF) until the last two days of July. In the most significant action of the month the MRF struck the enemy a devastating blow near Vi Thanh in Chuong Thien Province on 30-31 July by attacking them with a three-battalion assault force and killing 102 of the fiercely resisting Viet Cong. During the month of July the assault forces of the MRF killed 214 Viet Cong and captured 32 prisoners-of-war. Friendly casualties totaled nine killed and 81 wounded; two of the dead and 22 of the wounded were Navymen.

MOBILE RIVERINE GROUP ALFA

Operations in Long An Province

The atmosphere in the area surrounding the city of Saigon was one of anticipated large scale Viet Cong activity. Intelligence reports continued to indicate that the long suspected Third Offensive was close at hand, and that the enemy was massing south of Saigon for a possible major assault on the capital city.

To counter this suspected enemy buildup, the MRF launched a series of intensive riverine operations and ground sweeps designed to interdict the Viet Cong lines of communications and to sanitize the "rocket belt" around Saigon. The search operations commenced late in June and continued
through the first week of July in the "Eagles Beak" area, about 15 miles southwest of Saigon and just north of the city of Ben Luc. After an unproductive search in which MRG ALFA forces failed to discover any significant Viet Cong units, RAL's 92 and 111 backloaded and the 3/47th and the 3/60th Infantry Battalions (Inf. Bns.) and returned them to the Mobile Riverine Base (MRB) ALFA on 2 July. This terminated the "Eagles Beak" operation. MiG ALFA results against the enemy were two Viet Cong killed, two suspects detained, and 43 bunkers and four booby traps destroyed. U. S. Army losses amounted to three soldiers killed and seven more wounded, while the Navyman were unharmed.

**Operations in Go Cong Province**

After a one-day preventive maintenance period, MRG ALFA (TG 117.1) launched a one-battalion reconnaissance-in-force operation from the MRB anchorage at the junction of the Vam Co and Scirap rivers on 4 July. The operation was conducted in coordination with a two-battalion 7th ARVN Division operation, and was designed to destroy elements of the 514th Viet Cong Battalion believed to be operating north of the city of Go Cong.

RAL 111 transported the 3/47th Inf. Bn. to landing beaches on the Go Cong and the Su streams about 3½ miles northwest of Go Cong. Both landings were unopposed and no significant fireworks erupted on the 4th of July. Four prisoners-of-war captured early in the day revealed that the Viet Cong unit which had been operating near Go Cong departed prior
to the arrival of MRG ALFA. After spending an uneventful night in the operating area, RAD III withdrew the troops from the area and transited the Cho Cao Canal to rendezvous with MRG ALFA at Dong Tam at 1430 on 5 July. There was one Viet Cong soldier killed, five prisoners and five weapons captured, 11 persons held for interrogation and 62 enemy bunkers destroyed. There were no friendly losses during the two-day operation.

Operations in Kien Hoa Province

On 7 July MRG ALFA conducted riverine strike operations in the troublesome Viet Cong infested Ba Lai District in pursuit of the Viet Cong 518th Main Force Battalion.

The Ba Lai River operation (7-9 July) commenced at 0230 with RAD 112 escorting Task Force SIX GUN from Dong Tam to establish Fire Support Base (FSPB) WACO on the Giao Hoa Canal about 5½ miles northeast of Ben Tre. The 105-mm howitzers were laid and ready-to-fire at 0635 with their escorting assault boats deployed in support of the artillery barges. Commencing at 0700 MRG ALFA relocated from Dong Tam to an anchorage on the My Tho River 5 miles southeast of My Tho, arriving there at 0802 without incident.

The 4/47th Inf. Bn. was beached without enemy opposition at 0725 along the south bank of the Ba Lai River 3½ miles north-northeast of Ben Tre, while the 3/60th Inf. Bn. was airmobiled to the southern portion of the operating area and swept north and east towards the
4/47th Inf. Bn. Although the area was known to be heavily travelled by the Viet Cong, only light and sporadic contact was made, indicating that the enemy was continuing to avoid contact. After two days of light contact, resulting in four enemy killed, the infantrymen were taken back to the MRB on 7 July. During the Ba Lai operation there were a total of four Viet Cong killed, one prisoner captured, and 89 bunkers destroyed while friendly casualties amounted to one sailor and two soldiers wounded.

After a one day respite at the MRB, the assault forces launched strike operations into the Mo Cay District about 6 miles southwest of Mo Cay. The objective of this operation, Task Group 117.1 operation 58-68, was to destroy Viet Cong elements in the area and to conduct a thorough search for enemy logistic caches. This operation marked the first time in 18 months in the Mekong Delta that the MRF conducted operations from the Co Chien River into southern Mo Cay District and also represented the largest U. S. show of force to date in this section of the Delta.

The operation began to unfold when Task Force SIX GUN, escorted by HAD 112, departed the Dong Tam anchorage at C045 on 10 July. Two hours later the assault craft and artillery barges reported that they could not transit the Xang Canal due to low tides; therefore all TG 117.1 units were required to take a 22-mile detour to the objective area via the My Tho and Co Chien rivers delaying the beaching times by about three hours. The ships of the MRB transited the same route to the Co Chien anchorage...
arriving at 1500.

The assault boats of RAD III beached the 4/47th Inf. Bn. on the Thom Stream 4½ miles southwest of Mo Cay at 1055 after a nine-hour transit from Dong Tam, and one hour later troops of the 3/60th Inf. Bn. were landed on the Vam Thom Stream 6 miles south of Mo Cay by RAD 92. Both landings were unopposed. Just prior to the landings, observers in a U. S. Navy command helicopter spotted a large group of Vietnamese males fleeing from the advancing riverine forces in the vicinity of the Vam Thom Stream and received fire from them. It was obvious that the enemy in this untouched Viet Cong base camp was taken by surprise. Unfortunately neither helicopter gunsips nor air cavalry assets were available to exploit the tactical advantage and the enemy escaped.

U. S. Army elements were unable to achieve contact as they conducted a methodical search through the area. The two battalions discovered two recently vacated Viet Cong hospitals, and captured a large quantity of rice and medical supplies. On 12 July MRG ALFA terminated the three-day Mo Cay District operation and reported a total of five Viet Cong killed, one prisoner and a large cache of medical supplies captured, 120 detainees held for questioning, and 20 bunkers destroyed. There was only one soldier wounded during the search operation.

Operations in Vinh Binh Province

MRG ALFA commenced operation 59-68 in cooperation with the 7th ARVN Infantry Division in the Cang Long and Chu Thanh districts on 15 July.
The operation was conducted in an area 10 miles southwest of No Cay, and was initiated from an anchorage on the Co Chien River 9 miles south of No Cay, which afforded short access routes to the target area.

All of the initial landings were unopposed; however, at 0805 a monitor of RAD 112 was struck on the port side with one 57-mm recoilless-rifle round which caused a 12-inch crack in the hull above the waterline. The incident took place on the Dua Do Stream about 8 miles southwest of No Cay. Shortly afterwards at 0855, approximately 500 yards from the initial ambush site, ASPB-112-2 observed a Viet Cong running from a bunker and took him under fire with its 20-mm cannon. The fleeing Communist was killed. There were no friendly personnel casualties in either of the two incidents. Units of RAD 112 were involved in their third incident of the morning at 1105 when they received light small-arms fire from the west bank of the Cai Hap Stream 6 miles southwest of No Cay. Retaliatory fire could not be delivered into the enemy positions because of the presence of friendly troops in the area. Two Navymen received minor wounds and four boats were slightly damaged as a result of the small-arms fire.

Ground action was light to moderate throughout the day as elements of the 2nd Brigade of the 9th Infantry Division attempted to trap and enclose a Viet Cong company in the Cang Long District. The action diminished to sporadic contact after midnight as small Viet Cong parties exfiltrated from the entrapment. The infantrymen found a variety of Viet Cong