attempts were made to pull the stern outward using an Army tug and small explosive charges to break the suction of the mud. The attempts failed and no movement was discerned. During the next days beach gear was laid and re-laid as unsuccessful pulls were attempted. At month's end the barge remained where it was.

The 90-ton hydraulic dredge THU BON suffered extensive structural damage and sank in 18 to 20 feet of water at Dong Tam, on 26 July, following an enemy sapper attack. The dredge settled on its port side on the western side of the entrance to the Xang Canal which leads to the man-made Dong Tam basin. Fortunately the channel was not obstructed. On the afternoon of the 30th the YDB-1 Diving Boat with Harbor Clearance Team ONE Detachment and the commanding officer of Harbor Clearance Unit ONE, Commander WINAT, arrived at Dong Tam. Immediately upon arrival divers surveyed the situation and began clearing the wreckage from the THU BON. The salvage site was in an insecure area and arrangements were made with the U.S. Ninth Division, which is based at Dong Tam, for daylight perimeter security. That evening YLLC-5 arrived and her crew was briefed on the situation.

On 31 July, divers continued to remove wreckage and also dismantled for removal the dredge ladder and spuds rigging, to lighten the dredge and facilitate lifting it onto a flat barge using the floating crane at Dong Tam. The wreckage of a 30-foot work boat was also recovered in order to prevent interference with future dredging operations.

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The COMNAVFOR7 Message Center established a new high in message handling as it processed 142,272 messages during the month. This represents a 13.1 percent increase over June's total.

The status of Project CLARINET SEAWARD's uncompleted sites was as follows:

(a) Qui Nhon -- All material arrived at the site. The installation team will return on 19 August and is expected to complete the installation by 7 September.

(b) Nha Trang -- Construction was completed on 27 July. Inventory of equipment will commence on 1 August and the installation team is scheduled to arrive on 19 August.

(c) Vung Tau -- Construction was in progress and the beneficial occupancy date (BOD) was now 30 August.

(d) My Tho -- Awaiting the installation team.

(e) Sa Dec -- Installation team is scheduled to arrive on 5 August. Completion is scheduled for 19 August.

(f) Cat Lo -- Installation is scheduled to commence on 10 August. Completion is scheduled for 25 August.

(g) Vinh Long -- Installation is approximately 90 percent completed. The planned completion date is 10 August.

The additional installation personnel requested have arrived in-country and have completed the An Thoi site. There were two installation teams.
working in the Delta area during the month. It was expected that the Delta sites would be completed by 1 September and that the teams working in that area could then move to Qui Nhon and Nha Trang. Upon completion of these two sites, the site at Vung Tau should be completed within six to eight weeks after the BOD of 30 August. With the completion of the Vung Tau site, Project CLARINET SEAWARD will be fully implemented.

The Collins Green Phone Hot Line installation was progressing on schedule and at month's end was 30 percent completed. The system should be operational by 1 September. The list of subscribers to this system was printed in last month's supplement.

The UNIVAC 1004 AUTODIN terminal at Naval Support Activity, Danang began processing traffic on 8 July as scheduled. Installation continued on COMNAVFORV AUTODIN terminal and it is expected to be operational during the month of August.

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On 3-6 July Vice Admiral KIM, Yong Kwan, ROKN, Chief of Naval Operations, Republic of Korea, accompanied by Commodore KIM, Kyu Sup, ROKN, Deputy CNO for Operations, conducted a four-day visit to South Vietnam at the personal invitation of Commander U. S. SEVENTH Fleet. The primary purpose for the visit was to observe MARKET TIME operations in order to improve similar surveillance operations conducted by the Republic of Korea Navy. While in Saigon Vice Admiral KIM, Yong Kwan, received a command briefing on U. S. Navy operations in Vietnam at COMNAVFORV headquarters; visited with the Vietnamese Chief of Naval Operations, Commodore Tran Van CHON, VNN, and the Chairman of the Joint General Staff, General Cao Van VIEN. On 5 July, the admiral and his party visited the Coastal Surveillance Force (CTF 115) headquarters at Cam Ranh Bay where he received a comprehensive briefing on trawler infiltration attempts, Operation STABLE DOOR, and coastal surveillance task organization, concepts and operations.

Rear Admiral K. C. CHILDERS, Jr., USN, Assistant Commander Naval Air Systems Command, arrived at Danang on 5 July and commenced a three-day visit with U. S. Navy commands in South Vietnam. After a one-day tour of Naval Support Activity Danang facilities, the admiral and his entourage were given a briefing and a tour of Naval Air Facility, Cam Ranh Bay. On 7 July, Rear Admiral CHILDERS visited Helicopter Attack (light) Squadron THREE at Vung Tau and COMNAVFORV in Saigon, where he discussed combat
zone aviation material support problems.

On 18 July, General Andrew G. GOODPASTER, USA, Deputy Commander, U. S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam was given the first of several orientation briefings on naval matters in South Vietnam at the Saigon headquarters of COMNAVFORV. Two days later, he visited the Mobile Riverine Base and received an operational briefing on the Mobile Riverine Force (CTF 117) concept and projected operations. On 26 July General GOODPASTER conducted a short tour of the Coastal Surveillance Force (CTF 115) headquarters and was given a brief on MARKET TIME operations. On 29 July, the general proceeded to Binh Thuy for a tour of the GAME WARDEN base and a briefing on PBR operations at the River Patrol Force (CTF 116) headquarters.

On 20 July, Rear Admiral Walter V. COMBS, Jr., USN, Commander Service Force, U. S. Pacific Fleet and Rear Admiral E. W. SUTHERLING, SC, USN, COMSERVPAC Fleet and Force Supply Officer commenced a seven-day tour of South Vietnam to discuss U. S. Navy logistic support problems. The two admirals, accompanied by Captain Max C. DUNCAN, USN, COMNAVSUPPACT Saigon, visited the MRB at Dong Tam, the Naval Air Facility and Naval Support Facility at Cam Ranh Bay and the huge Naval Support Activity Danang complex. Included in their itinerary were visits to COMNAVFORV, NAVSUPPACT Saigon headquarters, the Naval Support Activity Saigon Detachments at Nha Be, Cat Lo, My Tho, Sa Dec, Qui Nhon, An Thoi, and Binh Thuy. The admirals also toured the salvage facilities of Harbor Clearance Unit ONE at Vung Tau.
On the last day of the month Rear Admiral H. J. JOHNSON, CEC, USN, relieved Rear Admiral Spencer SMITH, CEC, USN, as Deputy Commander Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southeast Asia. Rear Admiral JOHNSON also assumed the additional duty as Officer-in-Charge of Construction, Republic of Vietnam and reported for duty with the joint staff of Commander U. S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam.

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A Vietnamese sailor aboard a Yabuta Junk keeps a look-out with his M-16 rifle as his boat prepares to get underway. The M-16 is one of many which were presented to the Vietnamese Navy during ceremonies in July at Vietnamese Navy headquarters in Saigon. The new addition to their weapons inventory will better enable the men to thwart the Viet Cong's infiltration attempts along the many waterways of the Republic.
On 31 July the personnel strength of the Vietnamese Navy (VNN) was 17,574, including 1,354 officers, 3,398 petty officers and 12,822 enlisted men. The number of unauthorized absentees increased from 491 in June to 499 in July.

At the Naval Advanced Training Center, Saigon, seven men graduated from a short course covering the VRC 46 radio and the Raytheon Radar on 7 July. One-hundred and five men continued training in Class "A" technical schools. Two PGM's, an LSSL and a YOG underwent a week of important training; operational commitments precluded any Fleet Command ships from undergoing underway training.

At the Naval Training Center, Nha Trang, 125 men graduated from Class "A" technical schools on 20 July; the class consisted of 24 boatswain's mates, 44 enginemen and 57 gunner's mates. On 23 July, seven electronics technicians and 25 radiomen graduated from Class "A" schools. A total of 416 men continued training in Class "A" schools during July at Nha Trang.

At the Recruit Training Center, Cam Ranh, Class 50, numbering 259 men, graduated on 20 July. Two classes, 51 and 52, consisting of 381 men, remained in training. The VNN UDT (LDNN) replacement class III of two officers and 38 men continued training this month at Vung Tau.

During July training continued for PCF and PBR crews to man craft as they are turned over to the VNN. On 19 July, the VNN took possession
of four U. S. Navy "Swift" boats. The assumption of responsibility for two more MARKET TIME stations by these PCF's on 31 July terminated over six months of intensive training with U. S. Navy personnel for some 71 VNN officers and men. The number of MARKET TIME areas controlled solely by the VNN now totals eight and will continue to increase with the aim of an eventual Vietnamese takeover of all MARKET TIME patrol stations presently manned by the U. S. Navy.

On 29 July the VNN received its first shipment of M-16 rifles from the U. S. Navy. This initial shipment was distributed to Coastal Force Reaction Units at each Coastal Group, the RTSG, Riverine units and the Saigon Naval Headquarters area security and reaction units. The M-16 distribution was one phase of the continuing program to upgrade the combat effectiveness of the VNN. As new shipments arrive they will replace the carbines presently in use by the VNN sailors.

Flotilla I, or the Fleet Command patrol ships, met all commitments during July, maintaining 14 ships on station off the coast of South Vietnam, four ships on river patrol, five ships on static defense and one ship on commercial convoy escort between Vung Tau and Tan Chau. Fleet Command patrol ships continued active participation in MARKET TIME operations in Coastal Naval Zones and maintained responsibility for six MARKET TIME stations. The patrol ships fired a total of 71 missions, searched 2,086 junks and 12,483 persons, and detained seven junks and 37 persons in July. Squadron 11, the PC's and PCE's, was used for coastal patrol and
gunfire support in the First and Second Coastal Naval Zones. Squadron 13, the PGM's, was used for coastal and river patrol and for gunfire support in all four Naval Zones. On 22 July, the hamlets of Dua and Ca Dai on the Soirap River were attacked by enemy forces. PGM 619 provided gunfire support to the hamlets and the hostile attack was thwarted.

Squadron 15, the LSSL's and LSIL's, provided patrol, gunfire support, static defense and convoy escort in the Fourth Riverine Area, the RSSZ and the Third and Fourth Naval Zones. On 13 July, LSIL 328 received B-40 rocket fire while patrolling the Long Tau River. The VNN ship returned the fire with 40 and 20-mm guns and with .50 caliber machine-guns. Although the ship was undamaged, two sailors received minor wounds. The result of the ship's gunfire was not determined.

The MSC's of Squadron 17 patrolled in MARKET TIME stations of the Third and Fourth Naval Zones and provided gunfire support on call. The squadron's 10 MLM's and 6 LC2M's now provide three-fourths of the mine countermeasures effort on the Long Tau and Dong Nai rivers, the main shipping channels to Saigon. On 2 July, the VNN MLM's 115, preceding Army barges on the Dong Nai River, cut and released a 250 pound mine. The Navy advisor aboard the minesweeper guided the barges past the mine and called in EOD personnel. The mine was later determined to have been put in the water recently; it was wrapped in a Hanoi newspaper dated March 1968. This was a command detonated mine and the first of its type to be found in over 17 months. It was in the
same area where several Army barges were destroyed two months ago by Viet Cong from the shoreline.

The logistics ships of Flotilla II conducted 46 logistics missions in July, transporting 12,035 troops and lifting 7,673 tons of cargo. At the VNN Supply Center, records indicated that during July there was a 68 percent gross effectiveness on 13,678 demands for items and a net effectiveness of 85.3 percent on 10,978 demands for items normally carried in the supply system.

This month marked the beginning of operations for the three newly commissioned LDNN (VNN UDT) squads. On 10 July members of the LDNN Replacement Class III participated in a training exercise with their U. S. Navy SEAL advisors, six PRUs and their U. S. Army advisors, Coastal Group 33 personnel and Army air cover. The land sweep was conducted on Long Son Island, north of Vung Tau City while Coastal Group 33 and TF 115 PCF's held blocking positions on the Rang and Ca Doi streams to the north. The units ashore set booby traps along their trail, then split into two elements, leaving one in ambush. The progressing unit made contact with a squad-sized Viet Cong element. Three enemy were probably killed in the ambush. Meanwhile the LDNN and PRU's left behind in ambush fired on and killed three more Viet Cong from their position. A small amount of carbine ammunition was captured that night.

The first full three-squad LDNN combat operation occurred on the night...
of 19–20 July, 4 miles northeast of Vung Tau. Coastal Group 33 junks landed the Vietnamese underwater demolition team at 2330. At 0245 "C" Squad (the third squad) observed four unlighted sampans by starlight scope and took them under fire. Two of the sampans were sunk and both occupants were killed. Shortly thereafter, two more sampans entered the area. Both of these craft were also sunk and three more Viet Cong were killed. Two more sampans proceeded into "A" Squad's area, and three Viet Cong were killed and two were wounded. "C" Squad then observed two Viet Cong walking through the water and killed them both. A claymore mine set by "B" Squad destroyed an additional two sampans and killed the five occupants. Twenty-seventeen Viet Cong were observed during the engagement; it is believed that in addition to the 15 Viet Cong killed by body count there were 10 more enemy killed that night. Two wounded Viet Cong were extracted with the LDNN by Coastal Group 33 junks at 0345.

Coastal Force

Offensive operations continued to be stressed throughout July. The coastal group conducted a total of 36 amphibious operations, 35 blocking operations and 456 base defense ambushes and small unit land operations. Most of the activity on these operations occurred in the First and Third Coastal Naval Zones. The coastal forces continued counter-infiltration sea patrols. An average of 197 junks were available each day for operations, an average of 194 were employed. Coastal Force units searched
76,356 junks and 242,740 persons, and detained 83 junks and 717 persons. Coastal Force units searched a daily average of 15 junks per unit employed.

Minor enemy contact characterized the month's operations for the Naval Zone coastal groups. The VNN sailors and their U. S. advisors maintained coastal and inland waterways security for the Vietnamese populace by daily patrols and searches. Large scale offensive operations were minimal and enemy initiated action was on a down-trend over last month's report. Coastal Group 12 and PF troops continued to probe the Phu Vang District, east of Hue during the NGUYEN PHUOC Campaign. On 2 July, Operation NGUYEN PHUOC 7 combined Coastal Group 12 junks and three PF platoons for operations in the northern tip of Phu Vang District. This resulted in one Viet Cong killed and one wounded, 15 Viet Cong suspects and one mine captured and four bunkers destroyed. Further south the next day, Coastal Group 16 personnel, in concert with RP/PF troops, conducted Operation QUIET THANG 48/G, northeast of Quang Ngai City. Although the enemy was engaged in a slight skirmish, there was no report of enemy killed. The VNN sailors provided gunfire support and mobility for the RP/PFs who suffered one killed and four wounded. One Viet Cong was captured along with several rifles dropped by the fleeing enemy.

Coastal Group 11 acted as a blocking force and provided gunfire support to U. S. Army and ARVN troops during Operation LAMSON 238 on 7 July. Reports indicated that a total of five enemy were killed, six were captured and
Six Viet Cong suspects were detained during the operation which swept the beach area just south of the Cua Viet River. There were seven ARVN soldiers wounded in the firefight. That same day a Coastal Group 13 platoon and two PF platoons swept the southern tip of Vinh Loc District, northwest of the coastal group base supported by USMC artillery. An unknown number of enemy was engaged in the vicinity of a Viet Cong tunnel and a rice processing unit. The brief firefight terminated and the Vietnamese troops reported destroying the tunnels complex and three booby traps; enemy casualties were unknown. There were no friendly casualties. Coastal Group 14 also reported engaging the enemy south of their base at Hoi An on 7 July. As the VVN PGM 613 and marine helo gunships took inland waterway junks under fire in a free fire zone, the coastal group junks performed blocking tactics offshore. Seven Viet Cong were captured that day and the airborne spotter reported approximately 30 enemy killed or wounded further inland.

On 8 July Coastal Group 13 sighted 30 Viet Cong on the beach in Vinh Loc District northwest of their base. The sailors and a TF 115 PGR took the enemy under fire but no further contact was gained. Similarly, further north, Coastal Group 11 and PF troops made contact with an unknown size enemy force from the Cua Viet River on 9 July. The fire was silenced and two PFs were reported wounded; enemy casualties were not determined. The Coastal Group 11 advisor reported no further enemy action until 17 July when two enemy squads were engaged by PF troops.
as the junks provided support from the Cua Viet River near the river's mouth. Fire was received from the north bank; the Vietnamese sailors returned and silenced it. No enemy casualties were reported. On the night of 17-18 July, a Coastal Group 14 ambush team killed four Viet Cong from their position on the Devong River north of the coastal group base near Hoi An. An estimated two Viet Cong platoons were later engaged as PGM 613 stood by in the Cua Dai River to lend support. Contact was broken and no further enemy casualties were reported during the operation, HONG BANG 17.

Two Coastal Group 13 reconnaissance teams were inserted at the southern tip of Vinh Loc District on 18 July. USMC artillery supported the sailors when they came under a murderous barrage of enemy small-arms and automatic-weapons fire. The beleaguered Vietnamese were extracted by PACV's, the first recorded incident of VNN's combined operations with Task Force CLEARWATER's PACV's.

NGUYEN PHUOC 8 yielded one Viet Cong killed and 10 Viet Cong suspects, 10 draft dodgers and three sampans detained on 19 July. Four Coastal Group 12 junks conducted this operation, one of the series taking place in the northern tip of Phu Vinh District. The next day Coastal Group 11 sailors swept northward from the Cua Viet River based on information gained from an informer. Three Viet Cong who were suspected to be infrastructure were captured.

VNN sailors of Coastal Group 14 participated in Operation HIEU NHON
62 on 20 July. This operation was organized by Quang Nam Province forces and was a sweep of Cham Isle, off the coast 12 miles east-northeast of Hoi An. It resulted in the capture of one ARVN deserter and 282 draft dodgers. THUA THIEN 44 commenced on 20 July with province forces and Coastal Group 12 units in Vinh Loc District, east of Hue. The coastal group advisor reported that by 22 July there were 16 Viet Cong killed and 23 captured. Two Vietnamese soldiers were killed and eight were wounded during the two-day operation. NGUYEN PHUOC 9 was conducted by Coastal Group 12 on Huong Dien Peninsula, north of the mouth of the Cua Viet River on 23 July. This land and river search operation uncovered 41 draft dodgers.

The VNN Danang headquarters personnel made a sweep of the coastal area 8 miles south of Danang on 28 July after an informer had provided intelligence regarding enemy activity in the area. Supported by ARVN troops, the sailors reported that 48 Viet Cong were killed, 12 were captured and 16 suspects were detained as a result of the operation. In addition, numerous weapons and ammunition were captured by the joint forces.

Early on the morning of 30 July, a Coastal Group 14 Yabuta junk was sabotaged as it was moored 10 yards off shore in front of the coastal group base. The explosive charge was so large that debris was scattered over a 100 meter area and one VNN sailor who had been aboard was blown through a roof of a building 75 yards away. Total casualties were two sailors killed and two wounded; the junk was completely destroyed.
Operation Quang TRI/45 combined Coastal Group 11, USMC and province forces in a sweep north of the Cua Viet River on 30 July. Five enemy were killed, 8 suspects were detained and 45 draft dodgers were apprehended by the land force as the VNN sailors maintained river blocking positions.

Enemy activity in the Second Naval Zone continued to remain at a low level with the coastal groups mainly utilizing small unit patrols and searches, and providing logistics and mobile support to RF/PFs and local sector policing operations. On the night of 2 July and throughout the next day, Coastal Group 28 units conducted a landing and search operation on the coast, 19 miles northeast of their base at Phan Thiet. The VNN sailors reported detaining two Viet Cong suspects during this operation. Early on the morning of 4 July, the Coastal Group 27 base and nearby areas were bombarded by 60-mm mortar fire. A policing operation was subsequently conducted by the coastal group sailors and two National Police squads. The day’s search resulted in the capture of one ARVN deserter and 16 Viet Cong suspects. Late that night, Coastal Group 25 personnel and one RF platoon made a landing from Hon Khoi Bay, 3 miles south of the coastal group base. Although there was no enemy contact, one junk with 3 suspects aboard was apprehended. The same night, Song Cau-based Coastal Group 23 sailors commenced a sweep of the peninsula east of their base. By 6 July, the Vietnamese met with no enemy resistance, however, one Viet Cong was captured.
An operation on Hon Lon Isle across the Hon Khoi Bay was conducted by Coastal Group 25 sailors and four ARVN Ranger companies supported by VNN PCE 06 and PGM 601 from 10 to 13 July. Enemy ground forces were not detected during this operation although two junks with five suspects were detained.

Coastal Groups 25 and 27 were engaged in security operations in concert with 7th Fleet beach surveys conducted in July. VNN sailors and PRU platoons landed from Yabuta junks to secure the areas and to conduct reconnaissance of suspected Viet Cong staging areas. No enemy contact was gained by the coastal group forces. Between 10 and 12 July, five Coastal Group 27 junks with one VNN platoon and two USN advisors operated at a small island off the coast about 30 miles south-southwest of their coastal group base. That area proved to be devoid of Viet Cong influence; the fishermen encountered were cooperative and were favorably disposed toward the government of South Vietnam.

Just south of their base at Dégé in Binh Dinh Province, Coastal Group 21 sailors fired on an evading sampan on 12 July. Although five of the men escaped to the beach, two others were apprehended by the sailors and were turned over to the authorities for interrogation. Further south, Coastal Group 22 made a landing on the east side of Qui Nhon Peninsula that day. Fire support was provided by USS PRIME (MSO 466) and other MARKET TIME units as the sailors swept west and north. Enemy caves were searched and small amounts of food and clothing were discovered.
The coastal group advisor reported that this area was considered cleared of any Viet Cong troops as a result of frequent recent operations conducted there by the coastal group and MARKET TIME units.

A Coastal Group 27 platoon, four junks and an advisor conducted a sweep operation at Son Hai, 12 miles south of the coastal group base near Phan Rang on 15 July. Several caches of fishing gear and eating utensils were destroyed as the sailors swept in a northwesterly direction. As they approached an abandoned village, two Viet Cong were observed evading the sailors. The junk off shore provided .30 and .50 caliber and 60-mm mortar fire in support of the land force. No enemy contact was made; however, the sailors discovered and destroyed in place two large urns of rice which were still warm.

During the night of 17 July and throughout the 18th, Coastal Group 23 units operated in an area to the south of their base at Song Cau. Three sampans and eight enemy suspects were apprehended while the sailors also moved 20 refugee families from unsecure areas to a GVN controlled hamlet. Late on the 17th, Coastal Group 25 also began an operation in Khanh Hoa sub-sector, northeast of Nha Phu Bay near Nha Trang. The YVN sailors and one advisor remained in this area until 20 July and seven suspected Viet Cong were apprehended. No enemy contact was experienced.

On 19 and 20 July Coastal Group 23 and 27 were involved in similar search operations near their bases. A Coastal Group 23 platoon landed from a junk and engaged an unknown size enemy force on the peninsula.
directly east of their base. PCE 06 stood off shore and provided naval gunfire support as the VNN sailors pressed the enemy. Three Viet Cong were killed and eight others were wounded. Articles of clothing, documents, a PRC-10 radio and eight grenades were discovered. Meanwhile, Coastal Group 27 units, five RF platoons and National Police conducted an amphibious operation in Thanh Hai sub-sector, north of Son Hai Bay and east of Phan Rang. The sailors provided naval gunfire support to the land force, then formed a sea blocking force to prevent enemy escape. A total of 34 suspects were apprehended during the sweep.

Van Ninh sub-sector, situated northeast of Hon Khoi where Coastal Group 25 is located, was the scene for a police operation conducted by the VNN sailors and an advisor on 26 July. This area search yielded four ARVN deserters and four draft dodgers.

In spectacular action on the night of 27-28 July, Coastal Group 23 was responsible for killing 23 Viet Cong and capturing two others, a Viet Cong platoon leader and a corpsman. A PF platoon was attacked in a hamlet 5 miles east of the coastal group base at Song Cau, resulting in 25 soldiers killed or captured. Two Coastal Group 23 junks responded immediately with supporting gunfire which enabled nine PFs to be liberated. One VNN sailor was lost overboard during the fire fight. On the morning of 28 July, two enemy junks were sunk and 23 Viet Cong were killed. VNN sailors then combined with the PFs in the reoccupation of the hamlet and a subsequent sweep of the battle scene and uncovered mine carbines, six
Coastal groups of the Third Naval Zone continued to operate with ARVN forces in offensive searches and raids on suspected Viet Cong strongholds. The coastal groups supplied the manpower and gunfire support to various operations and coastal group craft transported ARVN troops along the main waterways and canals and provided blocking and searching functions in concert with the land probes. This month the enemy generally avoided contact with friendly forces but there was evidence of his presence as bunkers, gun positions, caches and often recently occupied staging areas were uncovered. On the night of 5-6 July Coastal Group 35 and three RF companies overran a Viet Cong battalion base camp and training site, killing at least two Viet Cong and capturing 28 others. This operation, VINH BINH 12, was conducted by RF troops and a squad of VNN sailors from the coastal group craft which had transported the land force to the area of operation on the north bank of the Bassac River, about 7 miles from the river’s mouth. The Vietnamese force pressed northward from the landing site under enemy fire until the camp was discovered. Numerous structures and fortifications in the area were destroyed and over 6,000 NVA piasters were seized. On 13 July two Coastal Group 35 river craft carried two RF companies north along the Co Chien River during Operation SD 9/14/7 to a point north of the city of Phu Vinh. A subsequent land sweep met with moderate enemy resistance and the VNN sailors provided machine gun and blocking support from the river. The coastal group...
advisor reported that seven enemy were found dead after contact was lost. The RF troops captured one Viet Cong, 10 grenades and a rifle while suffering two of their own killed and 14 wounded. Later that same day, a Coastal Group 35 intelligence squad swept 2 miles south from their base acting on prior intelligence of enemy movement. The operation, SONG THAN 9/73 met no enemy resistance; however, two houses and three bunkers were destroyed and four grenades and two mines were captured.

Operation SD 9/7 was conducted by five companies of the 9th ARVN Infantry Regiment and Coastal Group 35 boats on 15 July. The coastal group provided the mobility and gunfire support to the amphibious operation originating on the Dua Do Stream, 6 miles northeast of Phu Vinh City. The ARVN made contact with an unknown size enemy force but silenced his fire without suffering any casualties. Nine Viet Cong were killed during the engagement. A sizeable weapons and ammunition cache containing several rifles, two cases of AK-47 cartridges, 20 B-40 rockets and miscellaneous equipment and medicines was captured.

Five Coastal Group 34/37 units traversed northwest along the Ham Luong River on 21 July to landing zones 7 miles west of Ba Tri City where four RF companies and two PF platoons were off-loaded for Operation QUIET THANG GT/2. From two opposite positions the land force conducted a sweep and contacted an estimated two Viet Cong
companies. Three Viet Cong were killed and one was captured. The RF/Phs
confiscated four tons of rice and a motor and accessories (value at
$10,000) to mechanize a sugar mill.

Coastal Group 35 supported Operation QUITET THANG 14/3 on 22 July in
the Long Toan Secret Zone, on the southeastern coast of Vinh Binh
Province. Two ARVN infantry battalions and two RF companies made a suc-
cessful probe of the secret zone while the coastal group boats maintained
perimeter security from the sea coast. The ARVN reported killing 36 enemy
soldiers and 33 others were captured along with numbers of rifles, carbines
and ammunition and a quantity of clothes and documents. The next day Coastal
Group 35 personnel crossed the lower Bassac River to invade a hamlet on
Dug Island where suspected Viet Cong cadre were located. Three 20-man
VNW landing force units were supported by coastal group craft and LSIL 327.
Of the three suspects detained, one was confirmed a Viet Cong and the
remainder were transferred to province headquarters for further interrogation.
There were also numerous documents and maps found in the area.

QUITET CHIEN 14/VB/45 was conducted in Vinh Binh Province northwest
of Phu Vinh on 27 July by two ARVN infantry battalions and one ARVN
company which were supported by Coastal Group 35 units from the Dua Do
Stream. Moderate enemy contact was gained by the Vietnamese force; six
ARVN were killed and 10 were wounded while three Viet Cong were reported
killed. A quantity of enemy war materials including rifles, grenades
and mines were captured or destroyed in place that day. On the 28th,
two Coastal Group 36 reconnaissance teams swept Dung Island once again as they did on 23 July. The VNNs rounded up three more enemy suspects, apprehended one RF defector, and captured numerous intelligence documents.

Activity in the Fourth Naval Zone was characterized by routine daily patrols, cordon and search operations, and fire reconnaissance missions along the waterways of the southern and western coast of the Delta and on Phu Quoc Island in the Gulf of Thailand. In general, the coastal groups of the Fourth Naval Zone answered calls for naval gunfire support from outposts and hamlets under Viet Cong harassment and provided mobility for troops and logistics supplies. The VNN junks, with U.S. Navy advisors embarked, conducted security patrols, searching and inspecting the traffic along the numerous waterways leading from the sea. Enemy contact was minimal this month; however, his presence was apparent in the discovery of base camps and strongholds, propaganda and literature, arms caches, and frequent harassing techniques. PSYops and civic action programs continued this month as taped and printed information was passed to the populace. Chieu Hoi efforts received special emphasis. MEDCAPs were performed and comfort items were distributed to the people who inhabit the Delta hamlets and villages that cluster along the water’s edge.

Shortly after midnight on 2 July, a Kien An based Coastal Group 44 junk responded to a call for naval gunfire support from an outpost on the Cai Lon River, 5 miles north of the base. The fire from an unknown number of enemy was suppressed and the junk remained in the
area-for security patrols. There was no enemy casualty assessment and no
friendly casualties were recorded.

Operation CON CA SAU commenced on 17 July and was conducted by Puolo
Obi Island based Coastal Group 41 units and RP/FP troops on the west coast
of Ca Mau Peninsula. The five-day operation consisted of amphibious
assaults on suspected Viet Cong staging areas, sweep missions, cordon and
search operations and psyops and civic action programs. The VNN boats
carried troops and supplies for the operation which extended from the
Ong Doc River to Ca Mau Point. Light enemy contact was experienced and,
although blood trails and reports of Viet Cong wounded and carried off
were recorded, the operation yielded only one confirmed Viet Cong killed.
Numerous bunkers, shelters and Viet Cong homes were destroyed.

Riverine Area Naval Command

At the end of July, 226 craft were assigned to the Third Riverine Area,
the Fourth Riverine Area and the General Reserve Force. The last includes
River Assault Group (RAG) 27, the Rover Transport and Escort Group (ETEG)
and River Patrol Group (RPG) 51 (PBR division). A daily average of 178
craft were available for operations and 172 were employed in July. The
Third Riverine Area RAGs were employed extensively on the waterways
surrounding the Capital Military District (CMD), and had relatively light
enemy contact. Fourth Riverine Area RAGs were employed throughout the
Fourth Riverine Area and were engaged in several major operations in
addition to the normal river patrols and logistics runs conducted throughout.
RAG 30 units of the Third Riverine Area were operating with ARVN Ranger elements along the Sang Canal, 8 miles southwest of Saigon on 1 July, when enemy personnel were observed attempting to evade the ARVN sweep. The VNN sailors opened fire on the Viet Cong with small arms and grenade fire. The advancing Rangers discovered two enemy bodies at the scene and two AK-47 rifles. Meanwhile a RAG boat captured a third Viet Cong who was hiding along the river bank.

During a tug and barge escort mission on the Vam Co River on 4 July, a RAG 22 VNN coxswain spotted three Viet Cong preparing a B-40 firing position. The RAG boats initiated fire as the enemy attempted to fire on the convoy. The results of the sailors' fire was not determined; however, an ambush on the convoy was averted by the VNN coxswain's alert and prompt actions.

Ten B-40 rockets, enemy clothing and equipment were captured on 6 July as RAG 28 river craft participated in Operation TOAN THANG 205, three miles northwest of Phu Cuong City. The RAG transported 7th ARVN units up the Saigon River in concert with a U. S. 25th Infantry Division sweep of that area north of Saigon. Operation TOAN THANG 207 was organized by the 7th ARVN Infantry Regiment on 9 July and utilized RAG 24/28 boats 3 miles south of Phu Cuong City. Moderate contact was gained with the enemy forces as the RAGs maintained river blocking positions. Six Viet Cong were killed; three Viet Cong, two deserters and two AK-47s were captured as a result.
Transporting ARVN troops northwest of Phu Cuon on 10 July, RAG 28 boats combined forces to conduct Operation TOAN THANG 209. The two-day amphibious operation yielded another four Viet Cong killed while ARVN troops suffered five of their own killed and nine wounded in battle. The RAG advisor reported that numerous bunkers were destroyed by the VNN reconnaissance fire as the RAG boats maintained river security.

RAG 30 units operated south of Saigon in Binh Chanh and Nha Be districts with U.S. Army and ARVN forces conducting amphibious landings and area sweeps. On 23 July the RAG provided troop lift, river blocking and gunfire support to ARVN Rangers from the Can Gio Stream, 10 miles southwest of the capital city. The VNN sailors reconnoitered the area of operations with 20-mm, .30 and .50 caliber machine-gun fire. The Rangers captured one Viet Cong suspect, one B-40 rocket launcher, three B-40 rounds, and five grenades. In addition, the Rangers reported that the RAG boats' gunfire damaged or destroyed approximately 85 bunkers or structures.

The VNN, advised and supported by USN, USMC and USA personnel, conducted offensive amphibious operations, gunfire and land reconnaissance missions and sweep and clear operations throughout the Rung Sat Special Zone (RSSZ). The VNN's General Reserve Force, RPG 51 and RAG 27, sailed the waterways of the 'Rung Sat' in pursuit of the enemy. River boats and PBR's carried RF troops and Vietnamese Commandos and their USMC advisors for land operations and stood by in river blocking positions and gunfire support.
USMC Advisory Team 43 personnel continued to provide advice and assistance to the Vietnamese Commandos as they probed the 'Rung Sat' in search of enemy men and materials. Nightly ambush positions were manned and the Commandos often interrupted enemy movements. Scores of Viet Cong positions, staging areas and base camps were destroyed during the sweeps through mangrove areas.

On 7 July, the Commandos were transported by RAG Z7 craft along the Upper Dong Tranh River to an area of a recent B-52 raid on the northwest bank, 13 miles southeast of Saigon. The RAG boats reconnoitered the area by fire prior to inserting the Commandos. Five bunkers were discovered undamaged by the raid, two of these were destroyed by the Vietnamese patrol. Many firing positions were destroyed and three booby traps were uncovered.

No enemy contact was gained during the sweep.

Again on 10 July Commandos were inserted by Army Slicks for a post-strike sweep of a B-52 raid west of the Thi Vai River, 22 miles southeast of Saigon. The target area was a Viet Cong base camp and munitions factory which was nearly demolished by the Air Force's big bombs. A USN SEAL scout dog located two bunkers and a military structure which the Commandos and Marines destroyed. The land sweep met with no enemy engagement and no enemy bodies were discovered resulting from the air strike.

A large quantity of ammunition, general wares and documents were uncovered which were of significant intelligence value. The land operation terminated when the troops were on-loaded to VNN PBR's. This was the first PBR
The Commandos returned on 13 July to conduct more post-strike sweeps of the area; due to the thick undergrowth only a small percentage of the strike area had been covered. Once again the scout dog was used to good advantage as shelter, storage bunkers and ammunition were uncovered and/or destroyed by the Commandos. VNN PBR's executed the extraction of the ground force.

A VNN PBR was the first on the scene of an enemy attack on the merchant ship YAKASUNI MARU on the Long Tau River on 17 July. TF 116 PBR's soon joined the VNN PBR's on the firing runs, and, with overhead support of Navy LHF'T's, the enemy fire was silenced. RP troops ashore swept the firing positions and discovered two wooden "ladder" type launchers. The launchers were still aimed at the river and were connected to command wires which extended for several thousand meters to the east. These crude launchers proved to be of significant intelligence value and were determined to be 122-mm rocket launchers.

On 19 July a Commando team was fired on by occupants of a sampan, resulting in three Vietnamese wounded. The sampan was sunk by return fire but enemy casualties were not determined. The incident, which took place at Can Gio near the mouth of the Long Tau River, occurred at 2030.

Two Slicks transported Commandos and Intelligence platoons and their Marine advisors to a suspected base camp area 10 miles east of Nha Be.
on 28 July. Army LHFT's prepared the landing zones and the Vietnamese troops were inserted. A base camp, 80 meters in diameter and consisting of several military structures, was discovered; it appeared to be still active. The Commandos destroyed three bunkers and after extraction the LHFT's destroyed two more. Five booby traps were captured by the Commandos.

RAG 27 craft, carrying ARVN and Army troops south along the Ong Heo Stream, 3 miles east of Nha Be, came under a simultaneous watermine and B-40 attack. One monitor took two B-40 hits from the west bank, wounding two PF soldiers. As Army helo gunships covered their withdrawal down stream, the RAG craft were again fired upon from both banks of the stream. Army fixed wing and helo gunships saturated the enemy positions as Navy PER's medevaced the wounded. Enemy casualties were unknown although two bunkers and a trenchline were destroyed and napalm caused secondary fires and ammunition cook-off.

In the Fourth Riverine Area, RAG 23/31 lifted two ARVN Infantry Battalions and two RF companies for Operation TR/DOAN 12/7 on 1 July. The RAG craft performed blocking missions on the Tien Giang River as the land troops swept into Dinh Tuong Province north of Vinh Long City. The number of enemy killed was not determined; however, one Viet Cong was captured and four suspects were apprehended. The Vinh Long base RAG 31 personnel were awakened at 0345 on 4 July by two explosions in the VNN officers' quarters. One Vietnamese officer was killed by the blast and one other was slightly wounded. At first light, an investigation revealed that grenades had been
thrown through an open door. Further details of the incident could not be determined.

For the first time this year, on 4 July, the "Vi Thanh Express", or logistic runs between Can Tho and Vi Thanh, completed one transit without an enemy initiated incident. RAG 25/29 craft, two LCVP's, four POM's, two monitors, three LCM-6's and five LCM-8's carried food, ammunition and POL to Vi Thanh and returned to Can Tho. The RAG advisor commented that this successful transit was attributed to effective coordination and timing of all craft and the placement of river bank security troops prior to the crafts' arrival along the passage. In addition, close and timely convoy escort was provided by the USA LST's.

Operation SD 7/11/2 was organized by ARVN units along the Cho Gao Canal on 5 July and was conducted by RAGs 23/31 and 21/33 craft in support of two ARVN battalions, one Ranger battalion and five RF companies. About 8 miles northeast of My Tho the land force met with an undetermined size enemy unit. The RAG advisors reported that there were nine Viet Cong killed during the encounter and that four were captured along with their weapons; three ARVN troops were wounded in the action.

RAG 25/29 participated in the DAN TIEN Campaign on 7, 8 and 9 July on the Bassac River, 11 miles southeast of Can Tho City. The VNN craft provided troop lift, patrol and blocking force operations for the VNNMC 3rd and 4th Battalions and ARVN infantry units which conducted land
operations on the western bank. The troops were transported across intervening rivers by the RAG boats which finally backloaded the troops on 10 July. The area sweep yielded 86 Viet Cong killed, five Viet Cong captured and 20 suspects. Fifteen Vietnamese troops were killed and 42 were wounded during the three-day operation. The next day over 400 RF/PF troops were inserted by water taxi and RAG 25/29 units on May Island, a Viet Cong stronghold in the Bassac River, while TF 116 PBR's provided a blocking force around the island. A TF 116 LCMR provided 5-inch rocket fire in support of the operation. Although the ground troops had sporadic contact with the enemy, 15 Viet Cong were reported killed while four PFs were wounded.

Meanwhile, also on 11 July, RAG 31 river craft patrolled south along the Cai Tau Canal, 6 miles west of Vinh Long in Sa Dec Province, in support of an ARVN operation on the west bank. The VNN sailors were providing flank security and naval gunfire support to the land troops. On three separate occasions the RAG boats drew heavy automatic-weapons and small-arms fire from the east bank of the canal; each attack was suppressed by return fire. A naval landing party of six VNNs and the RAG advisor went ashore after the last attack. Several bunkers were destroyed as the party placed grenades in them. A total of eight Viet Cong were reported killed by the VNN that day. The ARVN force discovered a cache containing weapons, ammunition, clothing and food during the operation on the west bank.
On 13 July, RAG 21/23 units conducted security and clearance operations in support of a Saigon to Bac Lieu commercial convoy along the Cho Gao Canal, 6 miles east of My Tho. The boats landed six RF companies throughout the passage during which time three Viet Cong were killed and several individual weapons were captured. That same day, RAG 23/31 craft lifted two RF companies south along the Mang Thit River for a similar land clearing operation. At a point 11 miles south-southeast of Vinh Long the land force captured two Viet Cong and took in one other suspect along with a quantity of intelligence documents.

The Vi Thanh Express made another successful run on 15 July although the bank security force met with numerous enemy attacks. The enemy fire was silenced on every occasion and the RAG advisor reported that three RF soldiers were wounded in the action. Once again good coordination between all elements involved proved to be the causal factor for the uninterrupted movement of cargo.

The enemy who plagued the Cai Tau Canal traffic was sought again on 16 July as RAG 23/31 craft participated in SA DEC 9 with five RF companies. While the sailors maintained blocking positions in the canal, the land force made enemy contact 7 miles west of Vinh Long. The operation resulted in seven enemy dead and five Viet Cong captured (of which four were females) plus numerous individual weapons, grenades and mines recovered.

During Operation QUYET CHIEN 2 on 20 July, conducted by RAG 25/29
craft and two ARVN infantry battalions, two Viet Cong were killed while one ARVN soldier died of wounds, 9 miles northeast of Ca Mau City. Fire from RAG 25/29 escort craft killed six attacking enemy on 22 July as the Vi Thanh Express was returning to Can Tho. The enemy, numbering approximately 30, was unable to interrupt the convoy's passage despite the lack of bank security elements that day.

QUIET CHIEN 3 was conducted by RAG 25/29 boats, two ARVN battalions, a RF boat company and RF/PP units on 22 and 23 July near the Cng Dor River, 10 miles southwest of Ca Mau City. The joint operation yielded 23 enemy dead, one Viet Cong and 10 individual weapons captured and 15 structures and 12,000 kilograms of rice destroyed. There was one ARVN troop killed and another was wounded during the battle.

The QUIET CHIEN Campaign continued for the remainder of the month as RAGs 23/31, 21/33, and 25/29 provided the mobility, gunfire support and river blocking measures for the ARVN inspired amphibious raids. During the period 23-25 July, Operation QUIET CHIEN 7/10/2 was waged in the Kien Hoa Province on the east bank of the Ham Luong River near Oc Island. RAG 21/23 river boats transported and landed three ARVN infantry battalions, two recon companies and elements of the U. S. Infantry Brigade 2/9 in concert with TF 117 units. The ground troops were credited with killing 24 enemy and capturing 33 Viet Cong and eight enemy suspects. Twenty-seven friendly troops, including six
U. S. Army men were killed in the action and 45 men were wounded—14 of these were U. S. Army personnel.

Between 24–26 July, RAG 23/31 carried on Operation QUIET CHIEN 15/3 in Sa Dec Province, north of Sa Dec City. The VNN boats lifted three ARVN infantry battalions and supported the joint operation with one APC troop and two RF companies. The land sweep yielded only one female Viet Cong captured although numerous documents of intelligence value and a quantity of medical supplies were uncovered.

RAGs 21/33 continued to pursue the enemy, this time in Gia Cong Province from the Chc Gao Canal during Operation QUIET CHIEN 12/7 on 26 July. One ARVN battalion and eight RF companies were reported to have killed one Viet Cong and captured 13 of the enemy along with several documents. A first aid station was destroyed during the operation. The next day, the RAGs sailors participated in QUIET CHIEN 7/12/3, on a small island in the Mekong River in Dinh Tuong Province, northeast of Sa Dec City. The sailors performed river blocking and patrol force operations in the river as RF troops made sweeps of the island. Fifteen enemy were killed, 15 were captured, and 16 suspects were detained. Weapons and medicines were also captured. Two dispensaries and a quantity of diesel oil were destroyed by the ground troops.

Similarly, on 30 July, QUIET CHIEN 7/10/2 was conducted in Kien Hoa Province northwest of the "Crossroads," where the Ba Lai River and
Giao Hoa Canal cross. RAG 21/33 supported two ARVN infantry battalions, one ARVN Ranger battalion, one recon company and RF units in conjunction with TF 116 PBR's. The area sweep netted one Viet Cong killed and one German Mauser captured. The land troops destroyed seven Viet Cong information stations during the operation.

Can Tho based RAG 25/29 craft participated in Operation QUTET CHIEN 5/21/5, south east of their base, from the Bassac River as four ARVN infantry battalions, the VNMC 6th Infantry Battalion, two ARVN Ranger battalions and RF battalion swept into Pho Den Province. The operation, conducted on 30 and 31 July yielded three Viet Cong killed and one Viet Cong captured along with several weapons and a quantity of ammunition and intelligence documents. The marines suffered 10 wounded and eight killed by land mines during the operation.

The last day of the month found the Ca Mau based RAG 25/29 craft conducting Operation QUTET CHIEN 7 with two ARVN infantry battalions, three RF companies and a RF River Patrol Boat company. Operating from the Quan Lo Den Phung Hiep Canal, northeast of Ca Mau City, the VNMC sailors maintained river blocking positions as the land force claimed eight killed and one captured.

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VIETNAMESE MARINE CORPS

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

Until 25 July, Task Force A, composed of the 1st, 2nd, 5th and 6th battalions, remained in the northeast suburbs of Saigon in Operation TOAN THANG under the operational control of the CMD. Reconnaissance in force, small unit patrols and ambush operations were conducted by the battalions daily in their areas of operations with no enemy contact reported until 16 July. On that day an element of the 2nd Battalion engaged an enemy squad across the Saigon River, about two miles east of the Independence Palace. The marines killed one Viet Cong and captured another while suffering two of their own wounded. Continued daily operations resulted in negative enemy contact for the task force.

On 25 and 26 July Task Force A, the 5th and 6th battalions, relieved Task Force B in IV CTZ near Can Tho. Under the operational control of the ARVN 21st Infantry Division, the 5th and 6th battalions were assigned as a reserve and ready reaction force for Operation QUIET CHIEN. On 30 July the 5th Battalion was temporarily assigned to the MRF in the TRUONG CONG DINH Campaign. The marines was transported down the Can Tho River and the Xa No Canal by RAG 25/29 river craft to the area of operations in Chuong Thien Province 32 miles southwest of Can Tho City. For the next two days the VNMC 5th Battalion engaged an unknown size enemy force. Seventy-one dead were left on the battlefield and four
were captured at the conclusion of the operation. In contrast, there were two marines wounded in this successful campaign. The marines captured a lengthy list of arms and ammunition as a result of the operation.

Until relieved on 25 and 26 July, Task Force B, the 3rd and 4th battalions, experienced light enemy contact in July except for engagements on 7, 13 and 14 July. In the conduct of Operation QUIET CHIEN, the marines utilized RAGs 25/29 river craft for mobility on the waterways southwest, south and southeast of Can Tho City. On 7 July, the 3rd battalion engaged an unknown size enemy unit 10 miles southeast of Can Tho. When contact terminated nine of the enemy were found dead while the marines had three of their own killed and another 12 wounded. The 3rd and 4th battalions received enemy fire on 13 and 14 July, 10 miles west of Can Tho. The 4th Battalion was being lifted up the Can Tho River by RAG 25/29 craft while the 3rd battalion was helo-lifted 3 miles to the north of the 4th Battalion's position. The results of the operation in that area were seven Viet Cong killed and one captured. The marines suffered three killed and 14 wounded in the action. Continued area probes by small unit patrols yielded negligible results for the remainder of the task force's employment.

When Task Force A relieved them on 25 July, the 3rd and 4th battalions returned to Saigon to join the 1st and 2nd battalions in the CMD.
The TOAN THANG Campaign was conducted by the newly formed Task Force B with no enemy contact gained for the remainder of the month.

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VIETNAMESE MARINE CORPS STATISTICAL SUMMARY
July 1968

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KIA</th>
<th>WIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20*</td>
<td>45**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*One KIA from friendly hand grenade explosion; one KIA by friendly aircraft; one KIA by friendly PF sentry; nine KIA by mines.

**One WIA from friendly hand grenade explosion; one WIA by friendly PF sentry; 11 WIA by mines.

**Weapons Captured**

7 Sub Machine gun, 7.62mm, K-50
5 Light Machine gun, 7.62mm, RPD, Type 56
1 82mm Mortar, CHICOM
1 75mm Recoilless Rifle, U.S.
8 Carbine, cal .30, U.S., M1
39 Carbine, 7.62mm, Type 56, SKS
5 Carbine, 7.62mm, Type 53, Kla
4 Rifle, CHICOM, 7.62mm, KAR 98
5 Rifle, German, 7.92mm, Mauser
1 Howitzer, U.S., 75mm Pack
1 Mortar, Soviet, 120mm
2 Pistol, signal, 26mm

**Ammunition Captured and/or Destroyed**

7 Mines; Claymore
25 Mines, personnel
38 Mines, anti-tank
90 60mm Mortar rounds
24 Anti-tank grenades, RPG-2 (B-40)
3 TNT, one pound block
10 Fuses for 60mm mortar ammunition
7 57mm recoilless rifle ammunition rounds
15 Anti-tank grenades, RPG-7 (B-41)
53 82mm mortar rounds
Ammunition Captured and/or Destroyed

- 6 Bangalore torpedoes
- 722 CHICOM hand grenades
- 2 Cases detonators
- 6 Boxes AK-47 ammunition
- 20 Tear gas grenades
- 3 105mm Mines
- 22,000 Rounds, miscellaneous ammunition
- 100 Rounds, 81mm mortar ammunition
- 182 Hand grenades, U. S., M-26
- 275 Rounds, 75mm Howitzer ammunition
- 45 Kilograms, TNT

Material Captured and/or Destroyed

- 2 Box medical supplies
- 100 BA-30 batteries
- 50 CHICOM batteries
- 10 Mud and log bunkers (XS 885 980)
- 5 Magazine, AK-47
- 1 Mortar sight, 82mm
- 3 Field glasses, CHICOM
- 3 Field phones, CHICOM
- 5 Sights for anti-tank grenade launcher, RPG-7 (B-42)
- 67 Shovels
- 200 Kilograms of documents
- 150 Kilograms of uniforms and web equipment
- 2000 Feet communication wire
- 1 Field phone, U.S., EE-8
- 100 Magazines, assorted quantity of documents

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# APPENDIX I

## USN STATISTICAL SUMMARY

**July 1968**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Market Time</th>
<th>Game Warden</th>
<th>Mobile Riverine Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Detections</strong></td>
<td>109,795</td>
<td>118,614</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Inspections</strong></td>
<td>42,123</td>
<td>40,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boardings</strong></td>
<td>22,993</td>
<td>85,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Craft detained</strong></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Persons detained</strong></td>
<td>734</td>
<td>1,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viet Cong suspects</strong></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hostile fire incidents</strong></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Enemy casualties:**

- **Killed:** 35 (+85 Prob) 82 226
- **Wounded:** 5 (+53 Prob) 10 1
- **Captured:** 2 22 32

**USN casualties:**

- **Killed:** 0 4
- **Wounded:** 4
- **Captured:** 0
- **Missing:** 0

**Enemy material losses:**

- **Destroyed:**
  - (1) Junks or sampans: 227 75 24
  - (2) Structures: 367 131 678
- **Captured:**
  - (1) Junks or sampans: *
  - (2) Weapons: *
  - (3) Ammunition (rounds): *
  - (4) Rice (tons): *
- **Damaged:**
  - (1) Junks or sampans: 239 272 *
  - (2) Structures: 656 131 *

**USN material losses:**

- **Destroyed:**
  - (1) Surface craft: 0 0 *
  - (2) Helicopters: 0 1 *
- **Damaged:**
  - (1) Surface craft: 3 3 13
  - (2) Helicopters: 0 4 *

**SAR missions:** 1 * 2

**Remarks:**

- Information not applicable or not available this date.
- Two 122-mm rocket launchers, seven AK-47 rifles, one Chicom pistol and six B-40 rounds.
- Includes 222 grenades and 15 mines.
- Includes 333 rockets/mortar/recoilless-rifle rounds.
APPENDIX II

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY (DANANG) STATION HOSPITAL

Erected approximately 80 miles south of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) is the largest medical complex in Vietnam -- the Naval Support Activity (NSA), Danang, Station Hospital. It boasts the first frozen blood bank ever to operate in a combat zone.

Construction began on the station hospital in July 1965. In October of that year, the Viet Cong attacked the nearly-completed hospital, causing major damage to buildings and equipment, and its opening was delayed. The hospital opened on 10 January 1966 with 60 beds and was formally commissioned on 17 January 1966. Additional construction by U.S. Navy Seabees over the past two years increased its bed capacity to 600 beds.

Furnished with the latest in hospital equipment, the station hospital's facilities also include a helicopter landing pad, nurses quarters, laboratory building for Naval Medical Research Unit TWO (NMRU-2) detachment, an optical fabricating and dispensary unit, dermatology clinic, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat (EENT) clinic, surgery clinic, urology clinic, orthopedic clinic, neurosurgery clinic, medical clinic, dental clinic, officers' mess, library, and quonset huts for enlisted quarters. Air-conditioning is installed in the hospital area and in some living, messing, and recreation spaces.

An expansion program in recent months also produced several new
buildings. Included in the construction program were a chapel, hobby shop, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat building, oxygen storage building, four small storage buildings, an 80-100 man barracks and a new lavatory in the north area of the hospital. Plans are also underway for the construction of an amphitheater and a new triage area.

In the first nine months of operation, the NSA Station Hospital admitted 4,548 patients, with 27 percent of them being evacuated out of the country. During this same period, 67 percent of its patients were returned to full duty in-country, after an average 10-days hospitalization.

Total admissions during the period from July 1966 to July 1967 were more than 10,000 patients. Approximately 3,300 of these were combat casualties. In addition, an average of more than 16,000 out-patients are treated each month at the hospital and its dispensaries throughout I Corps. From July 1967 to July 1968, the station hospital admitted 19,683 patients for varied ailments and performed over 12,345 operation procedures in the main operating rooms. Seven thousand five hundred and fifty-three of the admissions were a direct result of combat action.

During this same period, 6,491 patients were evacuated out of the country and 6,482 were returned to full duty in-country. In calendar year 1968 which saw the Tet Offensive and Spring Offensive, the hospital averaged nearly 2,500 admissions per month.

A staff of about 550 Navy doctors, Medical Service Corps officers,