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MONTHLY HISTORICAL SUMMARY
JUNE 1969
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From: Commander U. S. Naval Forces, Vietnam
To: Distribution List

Subj: J. S. Naval Forces, Vietnam Monthly Historical Summary for June 1969, forwarding of

Encl: (1) Operation SHARK LORDS Summary
(2) Operation SEA LORDS Statistical Summary by Campaign
(3) Coastal Surveillance Force Summary
(4) River Patrol Summary
(5) Riverine Assault Force Summary
(6) USN Statistical Summary
(7) Naval Advisory Group Summary
(8) VNN/VNMC Statistical Summary
(9) Psychological and Civic Action Summary
(10) USN Civic Action Statistical Summary
(11) Accelerated Turnover Program and Training Summary
(12) Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

1. Enclosures (1) through (12) are forwarded.

2. Beginning with this issue, full distribution of the COMNAVFORV Monthly Historical Summary is made in order to provide addresssees with a timely assessment of events.

3. The Summary will henceforth serve as the COMNAVFORV Monthly History. It will be expanded and updated as necessary by means of annexes forwarded at a later time. Previous editions of the Summary will be mailed to close gaps which exist between this June Summary and those histories which have previously been forwarded to the distribution list.

4. The Civic Action Statistical Summary includes data which applies to the period 25 April through 25 May.

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List III A. (1)
List IV A. (1)
List V A. (1)
OPERATION SEA LORDS
June 1969

Operation SEA LORDS is a coordinated naval/ground operation employing the combined efforts of elements of the Coastal Surveillance, River Patrol and Mobile Riverine Forces, in conjunction with other U.S. and Vietnamese forces and is oriented toward the broad objectives of interdicting infiltration routes from Cambodian territory into the Mekong Delta regions, pacifying vital trans-delta inland waterways, and harassing the enemy in his base areas.

The various SEA LORDS Campaigns (Giant Sling Shot, Barrier Reef, Tran Hung Dau, Search Turn and Market Time Raiders) while interdicting and disrupting the flow of enemy traffic, are also hampering his efforts sufficiently for him to devote valuable men and material to oppose them. Captured documents have identified elements of the North Vietnamese First and Ninth Divisions in attacks on river patrols on the Van Co Dong. Interrogation of a prisoner of war has confirmed this information. He stated he was a member of a 16-man unit armed with 13 AK-47's, four B-40s and one B-41 and described enemy ambush tactics in use against patrol craft. At the same time reports were received indicating that there are 400 enemy in the Thanh Dinh area 8 miles southwest of Tay Ninh City armed with 122mm, 107mm, B-40, and B-41 rockets in addition to individual weapons, and that their intentions are to attack Tay Ninh City and ambush patrol boats on the Van Co Dong. Until now only small-unit local guerilla and commo-liaison personnel were thought to have been involved in such attacks in the III CTZ.

Enemy losses attributable to SEA LORDS (combined results) during June included 405 killed (262 body count plus 143 estimated), 41 wounded, and

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71 captured. Friendly losses came to five Americans killed and 99 wounded, while the Vietnamese lost nine killed and 111 wounded. A description of the individual Campaigns with corresponding USN and VNN statistics follows.

Giant Slingshot Campaign

With more than 139 river craft and 12 aircraft committed to the Giant Slingshot Campaign, it continues to represent the largest and most productive segment of the Sea Lords Interdiction Barrier. Task Group 194.9 river patrol craft, river assault craft, minesweeping craft, OV-10 Black Pony aircraft, and UH-1 Seawolves operated on the Vam Co Dong and the Vam Co Tay Rivers along with VNN RAIDS in this campaign designed to cut enemy infiltration from the "Parrot's Beak" area of Cambodia into the strategic western approaches to Saigon. Enemy opposition, as was the case last month, was by far most frequent on the Vam Co Dong.

The total number of hostile fire incidents increased from 75 in May to 126 in June resulting in a corresponding increase in casualties on both sides. Enemy losses came to 166 killed (103 body count plus 63 estimated), six wounded and five captured, while friendly losses were three USN killed and 60 USN and 15 VNN wounded. Despite the increased tempo of activity during the month, a sharp decline in enemy initiated action was noted during the last week in June.

The following materials were included in caches discovered in June or in items recovered from water craft, enemy structures, or bunkers.

13 cases AK-47 ammunition
7 cases .50 cal. ammunition
1 M-60 machine gun
3 AK-50 rifles
53 pistols

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granades
900 add'l rounds small arms ammunition
185 B-40 and B-41 rockets
25 60mm mortar rounds
8 75mm recoiless rifle rounds
100 82mm fuses
25 U. S. blasting caps
1 B-41 booster
1 122mm rocket motor
2 mines
150' electrical wire
1 FOG-10 radio

Day by day activity within the Giant Slingshot area of operations is outlined by the following incident narratives:

On the morning of 2 June VNRAID 71 craft of TU 194.9.1 inserted ARVN troops on the banks of the Vam Co Dong River, nine miles east of Tan An (XS 710 627, 714 630). While in blocking positions the VNRA's caught one person hiding in the nipa palm along the river, and after interrogation they concluded he was a local VC tax extortionist. Later in the afternoon the ARVN troops returned to the boats with five captured VC and one AK-47.

A monitor and two ATC's of TU 194.9.1 were returning to base after a troop insertion when they came under enemy rocket attack at 2325 on 2 June. Fire was received from both banks of the Vam Co Dong River 2 miles south of Ben Luc (XS 628 732). The monitor's 105mm howitzer quickly suppressed the enemy fire. Although no hits were taken, one sailor was slightly wounded in the action. Enemy casualties are unknown.

On the night of 3 June, 2 ATC's and 2 PBR's were patrolling south on the Vam Co Dong River 11 miles northwest of Tra Cu (IT 403 167) and came under heavy I/W and B-40 rocket fire at 2114. Units returned fire and reconnoitered to make a firing run before clearing to the north. Artillery support requested at 2115 was delayed until 2143 due to the close proximity of
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NF/PP ambushes set in the area and difficulty in getting firing clearance.

Two nights later an ATG and a monitor of Task Unit 194.9.4 were in ambush positions on the Van Co Tay River, 13½ miles northwest of Tan An (LS 340 783), when they observed 20 to 25 objects floating downriver toward their positions. The objects proved to be floats with VC psyops material attached and apparently were to be a unique trend in VC waterborne psyops campaigns. About 20 minutes later, the boats observed 6 to 8 personnel along the south bank using small uprooted bushes as camouflage. When the VC were within 70 feet, RAC opened fire at 2005 and broke ambush. At this time a swimmer was observed in the water and he was countered with 2 hand grenades. Units then made one firing run and cleared the area. An artillery H and I strike was then called in. There were no friendly casualties and enemy casualties were unknown.

Two RAID 71 units and members of the Long An intelligence team were led by a VC prisoner of war to an area adjacent to a small stream off the Van Co Dong, eight and one half miles southeast of Ben Luc (LS 735 650) on 6 June. After the RAID boats prepped the river banks, the force went ashore and uncovered four arms caches pointed out by the VC prisoner. The amount of captured items was substantial and included two binoculars, 100 82mm fuses, 50 cal ammunition, thirteen cases of AK-47 ammunition, 25 60mm mortar rounds, eight 75mm recoilless rifle rounds, 50 flashlight batteries, and 171 B-40 and B-41 rockets. Four days later on 10 June RAID 71 river craft on a routine patrol four miles northwest of Tri A C (XT 452 048) uncovered another enemy cache that contained 116 CHICOM anti-tank grenades.

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in factory issue condition. In this case the VNN noticed fresh tracks on
the beach which led to a rectangular plot of spaded ground eight meters
square that was protected by booby traps at each corner.

FBR's based at Tra Cu responded to a call for assistance from the U. S.
Army Advisor at Hiep Hoa in the early morning hours of 6 June. Four craft
were sent to provide assistance in suppressing heavy enemy B-40 and
recoilless rifle fire. As the leading two boat patrol unit passed a point
approximately one mile south of Hiep Hoa (17° 428 058), it came under B-40
and recoilless rifle fire but all rounds detonated in the water causing only
shrapnel wounds to three men. The boats returned the fire and continued
their upstream movement. A Spooky aircraft was called to provide air cover
but when it arrived on scene low visibility prevented its use. The second
PBR patrol came under attack at the same location with more serious results.
The lead boat sustained two hits at the waterline which wounded five men
and created a 1 by 4 foot hole in the side. Seawolves were immediately
scrambled but once again the low cloud cover prevented their successful
employment. As the damaged PBR began to sink rapidly, the crew beached on
the east bank of the river and evacuated the craft, removing wounded, pub-
lications and weapons while under fire. The first patrol then returned to
the scene to assist in the firefight and again received enemy fire, but
no further casualties were sustained. The first patrol was able to escort
the remaining boat of the second patrol safely through the kill zone.

Vietnamese RA D units were diverted to the scene but came under enemy fire
while enroute that caused two wounded and damaged one boat to the extent
that it beached to make repairs before going on. Another PBR patrol with

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a monitor and ATC escort were detached from base defense duties at Hiep Hoa to aid the engaged forces. The monitor was able to provide cover for the other boats while they retrieved the beached PBR and towed it out of the area. Total friendly casualties were eight navymen and two Vietnamese wounded plus material damage to the boats. Enemy casualties are unknown.

PBR's of River Division 591 in a coordinated waterborne/land ambush with a reconnaissance team of the U.S. 9th Infantry on the night of 6 June sighted a sampan with two occupants proceeding north on the Vam Co Dong River ten miles east of Tan An (X3 778 648). At the same time the ground units observed three VC in thenipa palm nearby the PBR position. As the PBR's took the sampan under fire the VC on the beach tossed fragmentation grenades at the boats. The recon team fired on these VC and killed all three of them. The PBR's then extracted the recon element and started toward the sampan which sank before it could be recovered. There were no friendly casualties. Enemy casualties were five VC killed.

Black Pony aircraft of TU 194.9.8.2 on routine patrol 9 June were cleared to place a strike on a location three miles north of Go Dau Ha (XT 394 301) where 60 VC were believed to be concentrated. The strike was accomplished with no return fire from the enemy. A sweep of the area the following day by Vietnamese troops placed enemy casualties as 20 probably killed. There were no U.S. casualties.

The enemy's elaborate use of booby traps was well illustrated on 9 June as two ATG's of TU 194.9.3 supported CIDG personnel in a bunker destruction operation. Sixty CIDG's swept along a two mile stretch of the Vam Co Dong River in the area 4 to 6 miles northwest of Tra Cu (XT 456 045 to XT 438 058)
while RAG conducted Eagle Float operations. Booby traps consisting of hand grenades or B-40 rounds with trip wires were discovered along paths from VC bunkers to the river. Other booby traps were found which were designed to detonate as boats beached along the shore. Minesweeping operations by RAG uncovered 100 feet of detonating wire. A total of 12 bunkers and 15 booby traps were destroyed in the operation, along with the capture of enemy documents. A special bunker destruction operation utilizing the high pressure water spray of the "Douche" boat, ATG-151-9, was conducted during the early morning hours of 10 June along an 11 mile stretch of the Vam Co Dong (XT 460 045 to XT 392 175). The spray destroyed 16 bunkers and 5 spiderholes and detonated 2 booby traps. Again on the 12th, during a day long operation the Douche boat destroyed 12 bunkers, 3 booby traps and 4 spiderholes, and on the 15th, the Douche boat destroyed 14 bunkers, 8 spider holes, and 2 booby traps along the Vam Co Dong.

Two PBR's on a routine patrol located an arms cache three miles southeast of Tra Cu (XS 520 965) on the morning of 11 June. The cache was in a 50 gallon barrel which became exposed on the west bank of the river at low tide. The arms captured included one H-60 machine gun, 76 booby traps, 25 grenades, one ten kilo mine, and 25 percussion caps and igniters.

PBR's in waterborne ambush positions on the Vam Co Dong River on the night of 14 June observed a sampan crossing the river from east to west, approximately three miles north of Khep Hoa (XT 108 108). When the sampan approached to within 15 yards of the ambush position, the PBR's opened fire. All four occupants of the sampan fell into the water. The boats then broke ambush, placing fire on both banks of the river and dropping concussion
grenades in the water. The captured sampan yielded 12 full AK-47 clips, one B-41 booster, one PRC-10 field radio, three AK-50's, one grenade, and one K-54 pistol with two full magazines. There were no U. S. casualties and enemy casualties were placed at four killed.

A PBR patrol from River Division 591 set a waterborne ambush to observe the Rach Muong crossing area, four miles northwest of Ben Luc (KS 589 794) on the night of 16 June. On the way to the site, the boats proceeded north at full speed, slowed after rounding a bend in the river and then cut engines and drifted south back into ambush positions. Immediately thereafter they sighted a sampan with three occupants exiting Rach Muong and proceeding south along the east bank of the river. Due to the enemy's proximity to the bank and their distance from the patrol, heavy caliber weapons were used on the sampan when it attempted to evade. While closing the sampan a second sampan with one occupant was sighted hiding in the nipa palm apparently having followed the first sampan out of Rach Muong. As the patrol approached the second sampan a grenade was thrown at the PBR by a previously unseen second person in the boat. The grenade bounced off the gunwale of the boat and landed in the water while the PBR's took the sampan under fire and killed both occupants. As the patrol continued to close the sampan a VC on the river bank stood up and fired at the forward gunner who returned the fire and killed the man. Sanwolves were called in and placed strikes on the banks as the patrol thoroughly checked the area. A 25 pound bag of rice, 1 pound of documents and some personal clothing and medical bandages were removed from the two sampans before they were destroyed. Enemy casualties were six VC killed. There were no U. S. casualties.

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Patrolling on the Vam Co Tay River near the junction of the Vam Co Tay and the Vam Co Dong (XS 715 572) during the late afternoon of 17 June, two RAID 70 boats received automatic weapons fire from the east bank. The RNN quickly suppressed the fire and continued on their patrol. ARVN troops in the proximity of the ambush site swept the area with negative results. This was the first time in three months that RAID boats have been ambushed prior to darkness.

On the night of 17 June, a Vietnamese fisherman reported that ten VC were waiting to ambush PBR's on patrol. Shortly thereafter a U. S. Intelligence report indicated a possible VC crossing point in the area the fisherman had indicated. As the patrol proceeded to the area they came under enemy fire about 4½ miles west of Tay Ninh (KT 160 434). Fifteen RPG and recoilless rifle rounds were fired at the boats from the west bank of the river and small arms and automatic weapons fire came from both banks. One PBR received three hits which wounded four people and required the boat to be beached. The other boat received four hits and four crewmen were wounded. The boats returned the enemy fire and two additional PBR patrols and Seawolves were scrambled to the area. An hour later an additional call went out for OV-10A assistance. All aircraft placed strikes in the area with unknown results. After the strike a dustoff aircraft and Seawolves medevaced the eight wounded. The beached boat was then towed from the area. When all units were clear artillery fire was called into the area. Friendly casualties were eight wounded and two boats moderately damaged. Enemy casualties are unknown.

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A PBR patrol proceeding north on the Van Co Dong River on the night of 18 June sighted a sampan attempting to cross from east to west about three miles northwest of Van Luu (X3 589 787). As the patrol closed the sampan, it evaded back to the east bank and its two occupants made their escape. The sampan was retrieved and found to contain only a small amount of clothing. The patrol then proceeded south with the sampan in tow, shortly thereafter they heard AK-47 and heavy caliber automatic weapons fire somewhere further south. The units continued on and passed a RF/FF outpost with still no sign of trouble. A little more than a mile past the post (X3 583 770) the patrol came under intense automatic weapons and rocket fire, which killed the patrol officer and wounded two other navymen. The patrol returned the fire and cleared the area to the south. Dustoff and Seawolves were scrambled. As dustoff was completed, the Seawolves placed strikes in the area and Black Ponies on routine patrol were diverted to the area for additional strikes. Enemy casualties are unknown.

A PBR patrol escorting craft carrying RF/FF troops intended to relieve an overrun LRRP position on the morning of 19 June came under automatic weapons and RPG fire as the troops were being inserted four miles southwest of Tay Ninh (XT 179 406). As the boats attempted to suppress the enemy fire an additional patrol and Seawolves were scrambled to the area. The Seawolves placed strikes but enemy fire continued. The first patrol was required to clear the area and rearm. Returning with a third patrol and a monitor boat, allied forces continued to hit the enemy and then cleared the area prior to emplacement of an artillery barrage. When the artillery fire was lifted,

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the ground troops made a sweep of the area and found 50 of the enemy killed. There were no friendly casualties.

At 2022 on 20 June a Monitor and two ATC's of TU 194.9.1 with U. S. Army troops of the 2/60th Infantry Battalion of the 9th Division aboard came under B-40 and 1/4 fire 5 miles southeast of Ben Tre on the Vam Co Dong (X3 658 682). Units returned and suppressed the fire while clearing to the north. Artillery was not requested due to the near proximity of a friendly outpost and village. The units continued with the troop insertion mission.

Three ATC's enroute on the Vam Co Dong came under enemy B-40 and S/A fire twice during the early night hours of 20 June at points 6 and 4½ miles northwest of Tra Cu (X5 449 048 and X5 428 057). Two B-40's were received in each ambush. ATC-132-8 received one hit in the well deck causing a small fire which was quickly extinguished. One USN crewman was wounded (minor). The units continued their transit. The ambushes occurred along the same stretch of river where bunker destruction operations were conducted on the 9th and 15th of June.

Two PBR's, a Zippo and a Monitor of TU 194.9.5 on routine night patrol on the Vam Co Dong received two rockets from a position 11 miles northwest of Tra Cu (X5 402 167) at 2205 on 21 June. RAC suppressed the fire with heavy machine-gun and flame; this was followed by a firing run made by the PBR's which were trailing 150 yards behind the heavies. A second flame and firing run was made at 2215 by the RAC while PBR's at the same time set an ambush across from the area of contact. At 2245 a man attempted to enter the stern of one of the PBR's and was hit with a burst from the after .50

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caliber machine-gun. Units then cleared and placed fire into the ambush zone. The Zippo received minor damage during the firefight. No friendly personnel casualties were sustained and enemy losses were one VC killed. This same position was the scene of an ENIPP on 3 June (described earlier).

A quick reaction capability and efficient coordination among U.S. forces was evident on the night of 22 June when 3 FER’s and 3 RAC’s of TU 194.9.5.1 called for air and artillery strikes against enemy positions on the banks of the Van Co Dong River, 6 miles south of Tay Ninh (IT 191 415). While in night ambush positions, boats observed and heard enemy movements in the area. At 2025, the craft broke from ambush and placed .50 caliber fire on the enemy positions. They received return fire from both banks. OV-10 Black Ponies aircraft were requested at 2025 and placed a strike in the contact zone at 2028. Artillery was requested at 2026 with the first round on deck one minute later. Additional TU 194.9.5.1 boats arrived on scene and reconed the area using all weapons including flame. No friendly casualties were suffered and known enemy casualties were two VC killed.

On 24 June, approximately two miles south of Ben Luc (LT 627 720), three RAID 71 riverine boats were on routine patrol when they came under a barrage of 840 rocket fire. The command and communications boat (CCB) received a direct hit and GM1 D. E. Weber, the U. S. Advisor, was killed instantly by the flying shrapnel. Three other VN sailors were slightly wounded. While returning the fire, the patrol cleared the area and returned to Ben Luc. Artillery was not called in due to the proximity of friendly units.

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Just after setting an ambush for a BUSHWACK operation with members of the U. S. 82nd Airborne six miles Northwest of Ben Luc (X5 560 804), on the night of 24 June, a PBR patrol detected a sampan crossing the river and then moving north along the west bank of the river. The sampan was illuminated and a second sampan was found to be following the first. The occupants of the sampans immediately started to throw packages over the side. The patrol officer fired a warning burst at the enemy and was answered with return fire. The sampans and their occupants were destroyed. Seawolves were called in to provide cover and illumination while the patrol searched for the objects thrown over the side. No material was found and it is believed that all objects sank. There were no U. S. casualties. Enemy casualties were eight killed and two sampans destroyed.

**Barrier Reef Campaign**

During June, revisions were made to the normal Barrier Reef patrol line which extended from Tuyen Nhon on the Van Co Tay River westward along the Le Grange, Ong Lon and Dong Tien Canals to An Long on the Upper Mekong River. This patrol line was established as a connecting anti-infiltration link between the Giant Slingshot and Tran Hung Dao Campaign areas. On 6 June patrols on Barrier Reef East (Tuyen Nhon to a position west of Ap Bac) were reduced and the western portion of Barrier Reef West was extended to include portions of the Upper Mekong and Bassac Rivers and the Tan Chau/Chau Doc Canal from An Long to Chau Doc. The reduced presence on Barrier Reef East was not considered to adversely affect the interdiction effort since the Giant Slingshot patrols to the north on the Van Co Tay River effectively cover the area.

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and Barrier Reef East was in an effect a multiple barrier. A friendly presence will be maintained in the area by the use of ASPB's based at Tuyen Nhon on a random basis. On 17 June, the eastern boundary of Barrier Reef West was extended to Ap Bac (WS 162 727). On 20 June, the Cai Cai River (KT 547 100/WT 613 002) was also added to Barrier Reef, when six PBR's were airlifted to the river and took up their patrols at 201800.

Enemy activity throughout Barrier Reef remained low during the month with only ten hostile fire incidents reported. Enemy casualties were likewise down with two killed and an additional six probably killed. The marked decrease in enemy infiltration across the canal since 1 April was evaluated by the Task Group Commander to be the result of improvement of friendly operations. Prior to 1 April Vietnamese ground troops rarely swept beyond two kilometers from the canal. They now enthusiastically operate eight to ten kilometers inland. This in conjunction with the employment of 105mm howitzer equipped Monitors and Seawolves has seriously hindered enemy activity. Operating procedures remained the same as in past months with the use of interdiction patrols, floating night ambushes, insertion and support of ground troops, and harassment and interdiction fire.

On the morning of 23 June PBR's, with CIDG troops embarked, inserted the troops about ½ mile east of Cai Cai (WT 618 000) for a search and destroy mission. Navy personnel led the troops and located and destroyed 12 hand grenade booby traps, five bunkers and one tunnel. One Navyman set off a booby trap that resulted in four Navymen wounded, one of them seriously. There were no enemy casualties.

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Tran Hung Dao Campaign

The USN and VNN patrols and ambushes from Ha Tien northeast on the Rach Giang Thanh were uneventful as personnel and junk searches yielded negative results. On 20 and 21 June two VNN PCF's and two USN PCF's were detached from Tran Hung Dao operations leaving two USN and two VNN PCF's and ten VNN junks to conduct river patrols from the base at Ha Tien.

The intensified USN and VNN effort along the Vinh Te Canal evidently created a formidable deterrent to the enemy's infiltration attempt into Chau Doc Province as there was a notable decrease in enemy activity as the month progressed. The low water problem in the canal that restricted the waterborne patrol area in May gradually became less critical as the rains of the southwest monsoon season filled the canal. On 5 June the water was high enough to support PBR operations west to the Cay Mit Locks at grid line VS 995. The deeper drafted POM's, junks, Zippo, and ASPB were restricted to the canal east of the north south grid line WS 060. By 23 June, PBR's were able to transit along the entire length of the canal and the junks could support operations to Tinh Binh (WS 943 719).

Firefights involving PBR's on 6 and 7 June five miles southwest of Chau Doc City (WS 100 828) occurred well to the northeast of the VC pipeline between gridlines WS 010 and WS 050. This agreed with intelligence reports that the enemy was moving his activity closer to Chau Doc City. The second and third attempts to attach explosives to PBR's in ambush positions in the Vinh Te Canal were reported on 10 June. (The first was recorded on 27 May in the upper Bassac River near the canal.) In both cases (one at

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grid line WS 056 and the second at WS 048) PBR crewmen found objects secured to the intake gates of the boats. On 15 June a PBR observed a swimmer in the canal (WS 057 802). A hull check revealed an object wedged in the starboard intake. When it was removed it sank to the bottom and exploded. A fourth mining attempt was successful against PBR's on 25 June. (See last incident below for details). The overall efforts of the enemy to sabotage patrol craft was indicative of his desire to disrupt the patrols which have interfered with his activities.

In the entire Tran Hung Dao operational area. USN and VNN forces reported 29 hostile fire incidents for the month (5 by VNN, 15 by PBR, 9 by helo and OV-10) which produced 30 VC killed (25 probable, 5 body count), 18 VC wounded, and one VC captured. Eight USN and eight VNN were wounded, and 5 USN and 3 VNN surface craft were damaged.

VNN units in night ambush positions with PBR's on the early morning of 2 June observed a PF outpost under mortar fire (WS 070 815). Both the junks and PBR's opened up on the VC positions with 60mm and 81mm mortars. The PBR's broke ambush and closed the outpost in order to medevac one seriously wounded VNN who had been manning the mortar at the outpost.

Shortly after mid-night the same day PBR's in ambush position eight miles southwest of Chau Doc (WS 012 780) observed approximately 12 VC moving toward their position. The boats opened fire and Seawolves and Army gunships were scrambled and placed strikes on the enemy positions. After the strikes ten PF's and two U. S. Army advisors conducted an immediate sweep of the area and found two dead VC and managed to capture some enemy equipment before being driven off by VC fire. The Army gunships then placed

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another strike in the area and suppressed the enemy fire. At first light another sweep was made and two more bodies were discovered along with several blood trails. Enemy casualties were listed as four killed and two AK-47 rifles and four backpacks containing 46 quarter pound blocks of TNT and C4 explosive captured. There were no friendly casualties.

On the evening of 6 June two PBR's were in night ambush positions three miles southwest of Chau Doc (WS 083 818) with five ARVN troops deployed on each bank of the canal when an estimated five VC were observed approaching their positions. The troops on the north bank initiated a firefight and the VC fled toward the border carrying one man. A few minutes later the PBR's observed a sampan apparently crossing and recrossing the canal. Illuminating the area with a pop flare the PBR's discovered three sampans in the middle of the canal. After two of the VC dove into the water, a barrage of B-40's, large caliber machine-gun and small arms was unleashed from the banks by undetected enemy. The lead PBR was hit by a B-40 and both boats took numerous small arms and automatic weapons hits. As the patrol officer tended the wounds of the forward gunner the boat glanced off some fish traps and he was thrown overboard. Both boats cleared the area and when Seawolves arrived overhead they were unable to receive sector clearance for firing due to the large number of houses in the area. A two boat reaction patrol was scrambled and managed to negotiate the low water levels with the Seawolves providing illumination. As they approached the ambush area the boats came under heavy RPG and automatic weapons fire and were unable to find the missing man. The Seawolves placed strikes in support of the
PBR's and the boats retired to the east. Harassment and interdiction fire was then put into the area by artillery at Chau Doc. At first light a sweep of the area located the missing patrol officer who was hiding in a hay stack with only a slight wound. Many blood trails were discovered and enemy casualties were placed at ten wounded. Six Navymen were wounded in the encounter and five ARVN were also wounded (two serious).

PBR's in ambush late on the night of 11 June sighted approximately 40 Viet Cong 250 meters west of their position 16 miles southwest of Chau Doc (WS 920 690). Seawolves and Black Ponies were called and made strikes on the enemy positions. Only light ground fire was received during the attacks and that was suppressed. A ground sweep of the area produced negative results. Enemy casualties were placed at five probably killed. There were no friendly casualties.

A small group of VC were observed approaching a PBR night position seven miles southwest of Chau Doc (WS 030 789) shortly after midnight on 17 June. The units took the enemy under fire as they evaded without returning the fire. Seven VC were probably killed and there were no U. S. casualties.

Vietnamese Navy junks and troops had set an ambush on the evening of 22 June when they sighted an estimated 10 VC just east of their position. The enemy initiated the firefight with 8-40, automatic weapons, and mortar fire. The VN troops returned and suppressed the fire. The VC withdrew after fifteen minutes and although the ground units attempted to maintain contact they were unable to do so. A sweep at first light yielded only expended brass. Enemy casualties were reported as unknown.

Enclosure (1)
Early on the morning of 25 June, two PBR's returning to their base with troops embarked were 11 miles southwest of Chau Doc (VS 969 749) when a mine detonated ten meters ahead of the second boat. An immediate sweep of both banks of the canal revealed no wires and no sign of the enemy. Two Navymen were wounded in the explosion and the PBR sustained minor cracks in the hull.

**Search Turn Campaign**

At present 10 PBR's (Task Unit 116.1.3) are operating in the Gulf of Thailand, the Cal Lon River, the Rach Gia-Long Xuyen, Ba The, and Triton Canals, and various other adjoining waterways. Search Turn units are positioned to interdict southward infiltration of enemy supplies and personnel from the Seven Mountains area of Chau Doc Province. During June, a force of 10 PBR's conducted the various patrols, and the entire area was reported to be unusually quiet with enemy losses amounting to eleven killed (probable) and four captured. Ten of these were killed during two airstrikes by USN fixed wing aircraft and one as a result of PBR's action. There were no friendly casualties incurred in nine hostile fire incidents during the month. The report of "Routine patrol-negative contact" became commonplace during the month.

**MARKET TIME RAIDER Campaign**

Enemy base areas and fortifications along the navigable waterways open to coastal waters along IV CIZ were hit frequently by the combined sea, ground and air assaults of the "Swift" boat river incursion operations. Employing from two to eight POF's supported by helicopters and OV-10 aircraft,

Enclosure (1)
43 separate missions were conducted. In the southern Ca Mau Peninsula operations on the Cua Lon, Bay Hap, Bo Pe, Duong Dco and Dam Doi Rivers and their tributaries were conducted with Mobile Support Force (MSF) troops embarked to conduct ground sweeps and provide a reaction force in the event of attack. Operations into the enemy secret zones at the mouths of the Bassac, Co Chien, and Ham Luong Rivers were conducted with Regional Force/Popular Force (RF/PF) troops embarked. An additional 14 missions were conducted in the normal GAME WARDEN area of operation into canals along the Bassac, Co Chien, and Ham Luong Rivers. Enemy opposition was generally light as only 18 incidents of hostile fire were encountered (three more than last month) and these were suppressed in all except one case when the location of friendly troops was uncertain. Friendly casualties were lower in June with 12 wounded and none killed.

Enemy material losses for June were 171 craft destroyed and 472 structures destroyed or heavily damaged. Although these operations continued to achieve the maximum possible damage in areas of known enemy strength, the emphasis continued on pacification of the Ca Mau Peninsula. A psychological operation began on 26 June with the Mobile Advanced Tactical Support Base located at Old Nam Can (VQ 992 673). This operation was nicknamed SEA FLOAT/TRAN HUNG LAO III and is discussed in detail within the Coastal Surveillance Force section of this summary.

On the morning of 3 June, PCF's 3, 5, 38, 50 and 93 with Regional Force (RF) troops and an Underwater Demolition Team (UDT) embarked entered the Raob Duong Keo (WQ 005 444) and conducted raids on known Viet Cong living areas. Under OV-10 and Seawolf cover the RF troops and UDT team

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Enclosure (1)
were inserted five miles up the Rach Duon Kao. The PCF's and USS CROCKETT (PG-38) provided gunfire support at villages sighted by an OH-6A observation helicopter. The ground forces sweeping to the northwest entered and destroyed two villages. The houses were on stilts four feet above ground and connected by an elevated walkway. Each house had a defensive bunker nearby and these were destroyed. At mid-afternoon, as the troops became mired in waste deep mud and water the operation was terminated and the troops extracted. The days work netted 80 structures/bunkers destroyed and 9 damaged and 15 sampans destroyed. In addition one fishtrap, a barricade, three - one cylinder diesel engines, two AP mines, and 45 water jugs were destroyed and six CHICOM bolt action rifles were captured. There were no friendly casualties.

On the morning of 5 June PCF's, 67 and 100, entered a canal about 100 miles south of Saigon (XR 734 873) to fire at targets of opportunity at the request of the Sector Advisor from Thanh Phu. The area was covered by a maze of canals and swampland, believed to be impassable at low tide. During the three hour operation three canals were entered and bunkers and structures were taken under fire. The PCF's destroyed or heavily damaged 35 structures, 26 bunkers, three sampans, one large fish net and 1000 kilos of rice. Three Vietnamese males and two small children were detained. There were no friendly casualties.

On the morning of 5 June, five PCF's with UDT 13 Detachment G and RF troops from Hai Yen embarked, entered the Duong Kao River for an intended sweep along the Kao Duong Kao River (WQ 072 569). Enroute to the target

Enclosure (1)
area, the lead boat, PCP5, received small arms fire and shrapnel hits from two claymore mines detonated from the southeast side of river. The PCP's were beached and OV-10 strikes were called into the area and Seawolves scrambled. On completion of the OV-10 strikes the ground forces were inserted and destroyed the ambush site. At noon the troops were extracted and original mission aborted. One snapan, 12 bunkers, eight structures, 15 booby traps and one mine were destroyed, while three U. S. sailors and one Vietnamese PCF trainee received minor wounds.

On the morning of 6 June, six PCP's with UDT 13 Detachment G and RF/PF troops from New Cai Nhaoc entered the Bo De River to conduct a combined sweep operation along the Rach Cai Nhap from WQ 088 610 to WQ 078 775. The PCP's beached and inserted troops to sweep an area as a target of opportunity. The sweep revealed a Viet Cong training camp which was destroyed along with bunkers in the area. The troops were reinserted for a second time when an OH-6A reported a village at WQ 198 696. The troops received light sniper fire for a few seconds and swept on to the village capturing three VC flags, one sniper rifle and destroying three structures. A sweep of the main objective area revealed three hootches occupied by women and children with papers from the District Chief granting permission to live in the area. Prior to extracting troops two PCP's transmitted to a reported tax station but found nothing. While exiting via the Son Cua Lon the door gunner of the OH-6A providing cover was wounded by ground fire and was the only friendly casualty sustained. The day's operation netted 22 structures/bunkers and 17 sampans destroyed. Two Viet Cong were killed (body count) and two were

Enclosure (1)
wounded.

At 0300 on 10 June, four PCF's with RF troops from New Nam Can conducted a sweep two kilometers west of Old Nam Can city to search for a reported ammo cache and to check the area prior to commencement of operation SEA FLOAT. During the sweep a Viet Cong POW or base camp in the building stage was destroyed. The ground forces made no enemy contact although the OH-6A providing cover received and suppressed 3/A fire with machine-gun and rocket fire. The OH-6A sighted and took under fire two evading sampans killing three and wounding one Viet Cong. The PCF's then fired at bunkers and structures spotted by the OH-6A. The PCF's extracted the troops and exited via the Cua Lon River without further contact. Fourteen structures, three bunkers, seven sampans, 300 pounds of rice and several coconuts were destroyed. There were no friendly casualties.

Five PCF's, with UDT 13 Detachment G and 60 RF/CF troops aboard, entered the Song Cua Long (VQ 810 640) to conduct a sweep of Xom Ong Dinh village (WQ 008 590) at first light on 11 June. After transiting the Bach Ong Dinh and proceeding south one B-40 rocket round exploded close aboard PCF-35 causing only minor topside damage and slightly wounding the forward M-60 gunner. It was believed the ambush was a token attempt to direct the PCF's from main objectives since further B-40 rounds and the normal supporting small arms fire were not received. Proceeding to target area the PCF's encountered two sampans and detained a 40 year old male who under questioning, provided what proved to be accurate information on

Enclosure (1)
the distribution of enemy units in the target area. The troops discovered an extensive complex along the canal network containing about 80 newly constructed structures, 150 sampans and a sampan factory. Anticipating the presence of a sizeable enemy force the PCF's requested air coverage; however, the enemy had departed the area and no contact was made. The PCF's and supporting OV-10's took the village under fire and destroyed 40 structures, 10 bunkers, one sampan factory, 42 sampans, one diesel generator and 900 pounds of rice. In addition the troops captured four longshaft engines, two sewing machines, 10 VC flags, 15 pounds of medical supplies and 3 bundles of PUNJI sticks. One Viet Cong was killed and one VN detained while the only friendly casualty was one U. S. sailor slightly wounded.

About noon on 11 June, PCF's 102, 95 and 60, Coastal Group 34 junks with R/F troops embarked entered the Raoh Bang Cung (IS 232 070) to probe small canals and fire at targets of opportunity. An enemy initiated fire fight occurred about five miles up the canal. One Yabutai junk received a direct B-40 rocket hit starting a fire. After suppressing the enemy fire the units exited the canal without further contact. Enemy losses were 20 structures and two bunkers damaged and 9 sampans destroyed. Friendly casualties were two U. S. sailors and eight VN troops wounded. PCF 102 suffered two holes in the hull above the water line.

On 15 June, four PCF's were patrolling the Song Bo De and Song Cua Lon conducting harassment and interdiction (H&I) fire against a reported Viet Cong staging area and location where Seawolf units had received enemy fire (WU 195 697). No contact was encountered as the enemy chose not
to fight. Searching sampans in the vicinity of Old Nam Can (QQ 023 681) one 30 foot craft was captured containing 1000 rounds AK-47, 12 8-40 rocket launchers, 5 cases ammo, three large water mines, five claymore type land mines, 25 hand grenades, 20 rocket fins and assemblies and three pounds of documents. The craft was taken under tow; however, in rough seas the motor and aft section broke off and the boat sank in about 15 feet of water with all the captured weapons aboard. Only the documents were recovered. The water mines floated to the surface and were sunk by .50 caliber fire. UDT personnel later returned to the area to salvage the craft and ammo cache but were unable to locate it due to murky water and a strong current. There were no friendly casualties.

On 16 June, five PCF's with UDT 13 Detachment G and RF/FP troops from New Nam Can conducted an operation to locate a weapons cache and a VC squad reported operating in the vicinity about 10 miles northwest of New Nam Can (QQ 950 800). The troops were inserted at first light and immediately sighted 15 Viet Cong, two of which were captured as the others escaped. The troops were extracted and reinserted five miles further south to search two structures along the bank. Five pounds of documents and two VC flags were captured. At noon the PCF's with troops embarked commenced the transit to New Nam Can via the Bach Mang Do. Ten minutes later PCF 35 received five 8-40 rockets, all near misses, and several bursts of A/H fire. The PCF's beached and the troops were inserted for a sweep while the area was taken under mortar fire. A VN woman and child were wounded by the mortar fire, and medevaced for treatment and returned
to New Nam Can. After returning the troops to New Nam Can and trans-
siting the Song Bay Hap the PFC's were again ambushed. Seawolves 12 and
15 in the area spotted the rocket fire and rolled in for strikes while
the fire fight was still in progress. The VC fire was completely silenc-
ed and the PFC's exited the Song Bay Hap without further contact. The
days work netted 10 sampans, five structures, nine bunkers, one store
house and 600 pounds of rice destroyed and 500 pounds of rice, five
pounds of documents, and two Viet Cong captured. It was estimated that
two VC were killed while one U.S. sailor was wounded.

On the evening of 19 June, PFC 53 and PFC 60 entered a canal at the
mouth of the Co Chien River (IR 753 856). A group of five sampans spot-
ted by a cover helicopter were taken under fire by the Swift boats.
Exiting the canal, targets of opportunity were taken under fire. There
were 10 sampans and 3 structures destroyed, and 5 structures damaged.
There were no friendly casualties.

On 28 June, PFC's 71, 82 and 96 with UDT 13 Detachment G embarked
patrolled the Bo De and Cua Lon Rivers near the Mobile Advanced Tactical
Support Base (MATSB) in support of operation SEA FLOAT. No river traffic
was sighted during the transit; however, at 1600 one sampan was inspected
and an occupant detained for lack of identification. An hour later seven
sampans were sighted stretched across the river along a set of new fish
stakes. As the PFC's approached all but one sampan attempted to evade,
one to the north bank, the others to the south bank. One VC was shot when
he failed to heed warning shots. UDT personnel were put ashore to round
up other evaders. The seven sampans, which contained no fishing gear,
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were destroyed. One VC was killed (probable) and seven detained, including one seriously wounded. There were no friendly casualties.
## Operation Sea Lords Statistical Summary by Campaign (by USN & VNN Forces)

**June 1969**

### GIANT SLINGSHOT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Casualties</th>
<th>Killed</th>
<th>Wounded</th>
<th>Captured</th>
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<tr>
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<td>103 (BC) + 63 EST</td>
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<td>5 (BC) + 25 EST</td>
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### BARRIER REEF

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### TRAN HUNG DAO

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### SEARCH TURN

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<th>Killed</th>
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### RAIDERS

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<th>Casualties</th>
<th>Killed</th>
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<th>Captured</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 USN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Enemy Casualties

**a. Killed**

- 103 (BC) + 63 EST
- 2 (BC) + 6 EST
- 5 (BC) + 25 EST
- 0 (BC) + 11 EST
- 11 (BC) + 5 EST

**b. Wounded**

- 12
- 1
- 18
- 0
- 5
- 4

**c. Captured**

- 8
- 0
- 1
- 4
- 7

### USN Casualties

**a. Killed**

- 3 USN
- 0
- 0
- 0
- 0

**b. Wounded**

- 60 USN/15 VNN
- 7 USN/0 VNN
- 8 USN/8 VNN
- 0
- 8 USN/1 VNN

**c. Captured**

- 0
- 0
- 0
- 0
- 0

**d. Missing**

- 0
- 0
- 0
- 0
- 0

### Enemy Material Losses

**a. Destroyed**

- Junks & sampans: 29, 0, 0, 0, 4, 171
- Structures: 95, 25, 29, 10, 327

**b. Captured**

- Junks & sampans: 11, 0, 0, 0, 2
- Weapons: 60, 3, 1, 11
- Ammunition: 8,000 S/A, 0, 100 S/A, 0, 70 Mortar
- (rounded)
- Rice (tons): 0, 0, 0, 0, 0

**c. Damaged**

- Junks & sampans: 0, 0, 0, 2, 12
- Structures: 3, 0, 0, 10, 145

### USN Material Losses

**a. Destroyed**

- Surface craft: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
- Aircraft: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0

**b. Damaged**

- Surface craft: 22 US/5 VNN, 1 USN/1 VNN, 5 USN
- Aircraft: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0

### Hostile Fire Incidents

- 129
- 10
- 29
- 9
- 18

**GROUP 4**

- Downgraded at 3 year intervals
- Declassified after 12 years

Enclosure (2)

CONFIDENTIAL
OPERATION SEA LORDS STATISTICAL SUMMARY BY CAMPAIGN (BY ALL FORCES PARTICIPATING)

June 1969

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GIANT SLINGSHOT</th>
<th>BARRIER REEF</th>
<th>TRAN HUNG DAO</th>
<th>SEARCH TURN</th>
<th>MARKET TIME RAIDERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enemy casualties:</td>
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<td>a. Killed</td>
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<td>17 (BC) + 6 EST</td>
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<td>b. Wounded</td>
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<td>c. Captured</td>
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<td>a. Killed</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Wounded</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Captured</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Missing</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enemy material losses:</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Destroyed</td>
<td>(1) Junks &amp; Sampans 40</td>
<td>(2) Structures 115</td>
<td>1415</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Captured</td>
<td>(1) Junks &amp; Sampans 13</td>
<td>(2) Weapons 191</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Damaged</td>
<td>(1) Junks &amp; Sampans 0</td>
<td>(2) Structures 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friendly material losses:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Destroyed</td>
<td>(1) Surface craft 0</td>
<td>(2) Aircraft 0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Damaged</td>
<td>(1) Surface craft 22 US/5VNN</td>
<td>1 USN/1 VNN</td>
<td>5 USN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hostile fire incidents:</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>31</td>
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GROUP 1

Downgraded at 3 year intervals

Declassified after 12 years

Enclosure (2)
COASTAL SURVEILLANCE FORCE SUMMARY
June 1969

June commenced with the Vietnamese Navy assuming coastal patrol responsibility for the Fourth Coastal Zone, operating from the Coastal Surveillance Center at An Thoi.

As the weather and sea conditions continued to improve in the First, Second and Third Coastal Zones, detections of junks and sampans increased again in June. MARKET TIME surveillance units detected 77,368 junks and sampans, an increase of over 13,000 over May. Patrol effectiveness improved significantly as over 87% of those detected craft were either inspected or boarded. A total of 42,133 inspections and 15,259 boardings of junks and sampans resulted in the detention of 1,757 persons and 26 Viet Cong suspects. "Swift" boats operating in the normal GAME WARDEN river patrol areas of the Bassac and Co Chien Rivers detected 3,176 craft, inspected 1,326 and boarded 1,328. Task Force 116 units assumed patrol responsibility for the lower Ham Luong River at 0800 on 2 June. There were 708 steel hull detections in the MARKET TIME patrol area. No suspicious activities were disclosed by 424 inspections and 465 boardings.

Operation SEA TIGER in the First Coastal Zone on the Cua Dai River continued at a slower pace as the enemy avoided contact, with eight instances of hostile fire and two enemy mine attacks recorded. The units participated in 78 gunfire support missions, and supported nine ground operations along the river. Friendly casualties were one U.S. sailor wounded while three Swift boats received light damage.

GROUP I
Downgraded at 3 year intervals
Declassified after 12 years

Enclosure (3)
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Enemy material losses to SEA TIGER forces decreased from May with 15 junks and sampans and 90 structures destroyed and 17 Viet Cong killed (5 body count and 12 probable).

In June normal MARKET TIME patrols conducted 452 naval gunfire support missions, suppressed hostile fire on 36 occasions and took four evading craft under fire. In addition units provided blocking patrols or inserted troops along the coast in direct support of eight ground operations. Enemy material losses were 60 junks or sampans destroyed and 12 damaged. A total of 175 structures were destroyed and 200 structures heavily damaged. Friendly casualties were four U.S. sailors wounded and five Swift boats lightly damaged.

Swift boats conducting Operation SEA LIONS river incursions (Market Time Raiders) in III and IV CTZ continued to score heavily against the enemy with 43 multi-craft missions carried out during the month. (These operations are discussed under Market Time Raiders in the Operation SEA LIONS summary).

During June SEAL units attached to Task Force 115 carried out nine special operations in the coastal area. During these operations five made significant enemy contact resulting in 13 VC killed (body count) and three Viet Cong captured.

A new operation entitled SEA FLOAT/TRAN HUNG DAO III, which involves Swift boat participation, was activated on 27 June. This is a joint USN/VNN operation to establish a secure floating Vietnamese market place on the Cua Lon River. The VNN will use the name TRAN HUNG DAO III. This operation is further discussed later.

Enclosure (3)
At 0300 on the morning of 1 June, Coastal Group 14 (CG-14) skimmers investigated suspicious stakes on the beach 11 miles north of Nha Trang (BP 995 750) and received sniper fire. The stakes were arranged in the manner used by the VC to sight the B-40 rocket. By starlight scope an unlighted sampan that evaded a few minutes earlier was sighted beached along with 20-30 VC. The VC opened fire which was returned by the skimmers while exiting the area to the south. At the same time VC in ambush positions behind log bunkers opened fire with automatic weapons and B-40 rockets, with one B-40 rocket exploding 30 meters from the CG-14 skimmer. PCF h8 standing by to provide cover silenced the enemy guns with heavy M-79 mortar and M-60 machine gun fire. There were no friendly casualties while five Viet Cong were probably killed.

Early on the morning of 5 June five SEALs and one IDNN were inserted by Boston Whaler, 12 miles southeast of Old Nam Can in An Xuyen Province (MQ 665 521) to detain an inhabitant of the area for interrogation. Proceeding west parallel to the beach for 1,000 meters and then inland on a well defined trail two Viet Cong males were apprehended. In the ensuing interrogation the younger detainee attempted to flee and was taken under fire and killed. As the SEALs resumed the patrol seven vacant hootches were searched, the occupants having fled upon hearing shots. The patrol mission was then considered compromised and the SEALs extracted without further incident. There were no friendly casualties while one VC was killed and another detained. In addition 400 pounds of rice and one diesel engine were destroyed.

Enclosure (3)
On the morning of 9 June while in special MARKET TIME operations the Pt. ARDEN (USCGC WPB) and Pt. WELCOME (USCGC WPB) provided naval gunfire support for a Coastal Group 16 (CG-16) landing party, 11 miles southeast of Quang Ngai (BS 775 565). Seven bunkers, five hootches, 16 sampans and six piles of fishing net were destroyed by mortar fire. In addition three sampans were captured and returned to Da Nang for disposition. There were no friendly casualties.

During normal MARKET TIME operations the afternoon of 14 JUNE, USS ASHEVILLE (PG-84) stopped and searched a cargo junk about 10 miles east of Quang Ngai (BT 91 75). The junk was bound from Sa Quynh to Cu Lao Re with cargo and 35 Vietnamese civilians aboard. The following unmanifested cargo was found: 100 pounds rice, 75 pounds wheat, 100 pounds beans, one bail sand bags, three bags C-ration peanut butter, three cases assorted candy, 10 cases Coca Cola, 10 cases beer, eight cases of Vietnamese cigarettes and 10 cartons of Salem cigarettes. The manifest had been signed by a Hamlet Chief and not by required authority. Despite pleas from the junk master to sail to Cu Lao Re to contact friends, the junk and passengers were detained and turned over to PCF 20 for further transfer to the Naval Intelligence Liaison Officer (NIILO) at Quang Ngai for disposition.

On the morning of 16 June while on normal Market Time patrol Pt. Kennedy (USCGC WPB) provided gunfire support as requested by the Naval Gunfire Liaison Officer of the U.S. Army Americal Division. The target was a village about 11 miles southeast of Quang Ngai (BS 781 517) that had been the origin of hostile fire the previous evening. Three structures were destroyed.
were completely destroyed, two were heavily damaged and several secondary explosions and fires were started by the Pt. Kennedy's 81mm mortar and .50-caliber machine guns. There were no friendly casualties.

On the morning of 13 June PCF 81 and PCF 39 conducted a normal SEA TIGER patrol in the Truong Giang River while patrolling about 14 miles south of Da Nang (BT 15 51). Both Swift boats received sporadic small arms fire from an irrigation ditch and tree line. With sector clearance the area was taken under fire with 81mm mortar and .50 caliber machine guns. Four sampans were destroyed, two bunkers were damaged and five Viet Cong were killed (probable). No friendly personnel or material damage was sustained.

On the night of 24 June PCF's 15 and 61, while conducting a SEA TIGER patrol on the Truong Giang River about 16 miles south-southeast of Da Nang (BT 171 519), observed a sampan moving from west to east. PCF 15 utilized proper warning procedures but the sampan continued to evade and was taken under fire and destroyed. Three bodies were recovered from the debris. Two survivors tried to evade and were killed. An elderly female in shock, but otherwise uninjured was taken from the water. Continuing the patrol the PCF's received automatic weapons fire and they suppressed it. Four sampans were damaged but the occupants successfully evaded. Departing the area PCF 61 struck a submerged object with it's screws and sustained minor damage. There were no friendly casualties while five VC were killed (body count) and one female was captured.

Enclosure (3)
While on MARKET TIME patrol, PCF 68 sighted an explosion at 0120 on 28 June and sped to the location which was approximately 63 miles southeast of Phan Thiet (BM 66C 700). The PCF arrived at the scene of a mid air collision between a U.S. Airforce F-100 and H-43B rescue helicopter, found debris, and immediately began a search of the area for survivors but with negative results. At 0500, the wingman of the downed aircraft reported five persons in the water to all units participating in the search and rescue operation. PCF 68 proceeded immediately to the position some 2½ miles northeast of the wreckage and recovered one airman, while rescue helicopters from Cam Ranh Bay recovered four others. All personnel involved in the collision were saved; and were in apparent good health. The survivor aboard the Swift was taken to Phan Rang for further transfer to his unit.

At 2230 on the night of 28 June PCF 54 and PCF 93 and a SEAL team entered a canal at the mouth of the Co Chien River (KR 750 857). The SEALs were inserted about three miles up the canal on a pre-planned ambush mission, while the Swifts stood by to provide fire support. About four hours later the SEALs activated the ambush on a sampan while the PCFs also opened fire. The SEALs were extracted without further contact. Enemy casualties were seven Viet Cong killed (body count) and one sampan sunk. There were no friendly casualties.

Operation SEA FLOAT/TRAN HUNG DAO III (discussed in the Psychological and Civic action summary) began on 27 June under the operational control of Commander Task Force 115. The mission as defined in CTF 115 Operation Order 2-69 is to provide Logistical and Enclosure (1)
Communication assistance as required to support PSYOPS programs in the lower Ca Mau Peninsula.

The rules of engagement for this combined U.S. VNN operation provide that all practical means will be employed to limit the risk to lives and property of friendly forces and civilians and that all sampans on the Cua Lon and Bo De Rivers and adjacent canals and streams will be stopped and searched by patrolling units whenever possible. Evasion by a sampan does not in itself constitute a hostile act, and such sampans will not be taken under fire unless occupants are armed, or commit a clearly hostile act, or unless contraband is visible. Offensive bunkers and fortifications, known VC base complexes or support facilities will be destroyed. PGW camps may be searched, but not destroyed unless an enemy initiated firefight requires its destruction to protect friendly forces. Specific intelligence indicating offensive action by the enemy will be acted upon to destroy the enemy and his capability. All forces will undertake to conduct a positive PSYOPS operation to demonstrate the GVN presence and sincerity to improve living conditions in the lower Ca Mau Peninsula.

On the afternoon of 24 June six Swift boats escorted the initial SEA FLOAT units into the Bo De River (VQ 255 662) to Old Nam Can (VQ 292 673). During the transit two white flags were sighted on the west bank of the river and two vertical stakes were sighted on the east bank (VQ 215 683). The flags were believed to mark 3-40 rocket firing sites,
with the vertical poles defining the fire zone. The enemy was not encountered. The following two days were also uneventful as the transit to Old Nam Can was completed and the Mobile Advanced Tactical Support Base was anchored and became operational.

PCFs 21, 52 and 40 with the VN PSYOPS team embarked patrolled west on the Cua Lon River. Upon reaching the Rach Ong Trang (VQ 866 603) two VC flags were sighted and PCF 40 entered the canal while the other units provided cover. Two 8-lb rockets passed over PCF 40 and only one detonated. The Swifts suppressed the fire with unknown results.

Two VC propaganda signs were later sighted at VQ 927 607 and VQ 932 611 which read "We kill Americans. Vietnamese soldiers stay out".

An incident on 29 June marred an otherwise uneventful four days of psyops campaigns as Operation SEA FLOAT continued. A command detonated device exploded in an abandoned sampan which PCF 52 was investigating, about six miles northeast of Nam Can (VQ 074 702). There were no personal casualties while the Swift sustained five broken windows and minor damage to the fathometer.
During the month of June there were a number of relocations of FY 116 assets as GAME WARDEN forces responded to enemy activity and expanded their area of operations. On 9 June a river division was relocated to the upper Saigon River to patrol the area between Phu Cung (VT 808 134) and Dau Tieng (VT 483 468). Two days later the southern limit of this patrol area was extended by four miles (VT 845 080).

In order to counter the increasing enemy rocket attacks on Free World shipping in the Long Tau Channel leading to Saigon, (15 such attacks this month), COMNAVFORV conceived a special RSSZ operation designed to prevent the attacks by destruction of known VC base areas, havens, lines of communications and sources of supply in the Vhon Trach District of Bien Hoa Province, about 19 miles southeast of Saigon. The operation, in the DOAN 10 area of the RSSZ was coordinated by the Commanding General, II Field Force Victor and was conducted from 0600, 24 June until 2400, 30 June. Participating units included two battalions of the Royal Thai Army Volunteer Force (about 2,000 men) reinforced by Vietnamese Regional Force Companies and National Police; one company of the 1st Australian Task Force reinforced by a Regional Force Company; U.S. Army helicopters; one company of the 199th Light Infantry Brigade in the
capacity of a ready reaction team; Vietnamese Navy RAG's; Vietnamese Regional Force Companies and U.S. Navy units under CTO 116.9 including SEALs, PBRs, ASPBs and a Zippo. Overall results of the operation were 51 Viet Cong killed (44 body count and 7 probable) and two POW's. Allied casualties were limited to one Thai killed, 23 Thai wounded and two US wounded.

The foregoing in conjunction with another joint operation, CHIEN NG 29-69, which involved the use of Vietnamese Regional Force troops, U.S. Navy PBR's, SEALs and Vietnamese LDNN's against VC base camps in the RSSZ and increased aerial surveillance and PBR patrols were believed to have greatly hindered the enemy's freedom of movement and stop the attacks on friendly shipping which ceased after 21 June.

In addition to the special efforts expended in the Rung Sat Special Zone, GAME WARDEN forces maintained their pressure on the enemy throughout the remainder of the Mekong Delta area and continued their participation in the ongoing SEA LORDS interdiction campaigns - Giant Slingshot, Barrier Reef, Tran Hung Dao, and Search Turn. At the end of the month there were 207 PBRs assigned to Task Force 116. SEA LORDS campaigns (T5 194) were supported by 106 of these boats and the remainder were employed in normal GAME WARDEN functions and those portions of the interdiction campaigns which came under the operational control of CTF 116.

Patrols conducted in the execution of GAME WARDEN resources and population control patrols were down somewhat this month with Enclosure (4)
2,234 two boat patrols conducted. Detections, inspection and boarding were likewise down standing at 178,687; 50,707 and 42,014 respectively. Other employment of GAME WARDEN forces included canal incursions for waterborne traffic inspection, distribution of PSYOPS material, intelligence gathering, and general familiarization; daily chain drag sweeps of the Long Tau shipping channel; support of SEAL and PHU operations; nighttime waterborne ambushes; transportation and support of Regional and Popular Forces; MEDCAPs and Psychological Warfare operations.

GAME WARDEN aircraft assets at the end of the month were 30 Seawolves (UH-1B), six of which were supporting SEA LORDS operations and 14 Black Ponies (OV-10A) six supporting SEA LORDS. These aircraft accounted for over 850 flight hours in combat missions in addition to their normal surveillance patrols. A breakdown of these hours follows (GAME WARDEN/SEA LORDS):

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Aircraft</th>
<th>Pre-Planned Strikes</th>
<th>Reaction Strikes</th>
<th>Targets of Opportunity</th>
<th>Support Missions</th>
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<tr>
<td>UH-1B</td>
<td>45/112</td>
<td>37/42</td>
<td>116/46</td>
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<tr>
<td>OV-10A</td>
<td>49/83</td>
<td>56/23</td>
<td>31/83</td>
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On 5 June Captain Joseph R. Faulk, USN, relieved Captain Arthur W. Price, Jr., USN, as Commander River Patrol Force at the PBR base at Binh Thuy, Vietnam.

GAME WARDEN PBR, UH-1B, and OV-10A Operations

On the evening of 9 June, two OV-10A's placed strikes in support of ground troops in contact with enemy forces, ten miles south of Vinh Long (XS 110 160). Heavy automatic weapons fire was received from the enemy positions but there were no Navy casualties. Enemy
casualties from the strikes were two killed, five probably killed and 10 wounded.

Seaswolves were called upon to support Vietnamese ground troops from Ben Tre who were in heavy contact with the enemy, 12 miles west of Ben Tre (X3 145 295) on 12 June. The helos received moderate automatic weapons fire while placing their strikes but no damage was sustained. Enemy casualties were listed as four killed and seven others probably killed.

While heading north on the Ham Luong River on routine patrol on the night of 13 June, PBRs 713 and 774 established a radar contact which they closed on and illuminated, discovering a heavily loaded sampan. This was taken under fire by machine gun and grenade launcher. The occupants of the sampan retaliated with several bursts of automatic weapons fire and then dove into the water as the PBR's continued the attack. Several swimmers in the water raised their hands and were taken aboard. A total of four prisoners were taken, one of which was wounded. The captured sampan contained a variety of military gear such as ponchos, hammocks, mosquito nets, canteens and web belts in addition to some medicine, rice, cooking utensils, 10,200 plasters, a Chicom radio, 200 rounds of AK-47 ammunition, 30 rounds of Chicom ammunition, a Chicom pistol, and 11 pounds of documents. Interrogation of the prisoners by NILO Ben Tre produced the following information: One POW, the sampan pilot, was attached to a Mo Cay district enemy Commo-Liaison unit and was making the first of two scheduled trips when the PBR's made contact. The sampan had 20 occupants and an additional 10 VC were to have made the second contact.
trip. The sampan made frequent crossings with the crossing points varying every evening. Another POW was a member of the VC Signal Corps and was in possession of top secret code books. The sampan was reported to have contained six AK-47s, four M-1's, and eight M-2's. PBR's dragged the bottom in the contact area and Navy divers from the Mobile Riverine Force searched the bottom but were unable to locate the missing weapons. Enemy casualties were listed as one killed, 15 probably killed and four captured. There were no U.S. casualties. This incident took place approximately four miles northwest of Ben Tre (XS 444 328).

Black Ponies 5 and 7 (OV-10A's) placed strikes on an estimated company of VC, 14 miles southeast of Can Tho (WR 999 889) on the evening of 17 June. Sampans and structures in the area were also taken under fire during the strike which resulted in six VC probably killed, two structures destroyed, and five sampans and four structures damaged. There were no U.S. casualties.

Units of River Division 574 on routine patrol in the post midnight hours of 19 June observed an enemy attack on a Vietnamese outpost, six miles southeast of Can Tho (WS 942 009). The PBR's made a high speed run through the area in an attempt to pin point the ambush site. During the run three mortar rounds detonated near the boats, spraying them with shrapnel and causing a minor injury to one crewman. The patrol located one enemy automatic weapons position and directed suppressive fire into that area. The area around the outpost is heavily populated and the boats restricted themselves to firing only on those positions which could be positively identified.

Enclosure (4)
OV-10A aircraft and a second FBR patrol arrived on the scene to assist. A Viet Cong mortar position was identified after the area was illuminated. The Black Ponies then placed numerous strikes on this position while receiving heavy automatic weapons fire and causing a large secondary explosion. FBR's and OV-10A's were able to suppress the fire approximately two hours after the enemy initiated the ambush. Enemy casualties were given as 25 VC probably killed and four sampans destroyed. Navy casualties were one man slightly wounded and minor material damage to the FBR hulls.

On 23 June, four FBR's were escorting a RAG 2h convoy to a troop insertion point when the two FBR's bringing up the rear came under rocket and automatic weapons fire from the west bank of the Saigon River, approximately 12 miles northwest of Phu Cuong. A 107mm rocket impacted on one of the boats and killed two Navymen and wounded two others, one of whom subsequently died from his wounds. The cover boat immediately opened fire on the enemy positions and the other two boats towed the stricken FBR from the kill zone. All boats then beached and the troops were inserted for a sweep. Contact was initially established but the enemy broke off and left the area. A bunker/tunnel complex was discovered and later destroyed by artillery fire. Enemy casualties were unknown.

During mid-morning of 25 June, FBR's of TE 116.9.1.8 while supporting RF companies 361 and 999 in an operation CHUONG DUONG 29-69 mission, observed a camouflaged sampan on the bank of a canal, 16 miles Enclosure (4)