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MONTHLY HISTORICAL SUMMARY
JULY 1969

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

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Since its inception in October 1968, Operation SEA LORDS has grown from a limited number of campaigns designed to counter infiltration into and across the Mekong Delta into an operation of greatly increased scope. This month produced a realignment of Tran Hung Dao and Barrier Reef Forces into a general Border Interdiction Campaign, the expansion of SEA LORDS Market Time Raider patrols to support Operation Sea Float/Tran Hung Dao III on the lower Cau Mau Peninsula, the execution of Operation "Double Shift" in support of the Giant Slingshot Campaign in the Tay Ninh area, and the beginning of two new campaigns on the Song Mang Thit-Nicolai Canal and the Cho Cao Canal.

The month's first new SEA LORDS operation began on the Song Mang Thit-Nicolai Canal on 18 July. This 29 mile stretch of canal/river forms the central portion of the North-South Waterway System between the rice growing heart of the Delta and the Saigon Market. Enemy forces operating in Vinh Long Province attempted to impede the flow of traffic along this waterway through harassment and tax extortion tactics. Towns, villages, and government outposts along the waterway are also subject to harassment fire. Many river craft are assigned to restrict enemy activity and to insure canal security for commercial shipping/transportation and travel by indigenous personnel. In order to promote the resettlement of these areas along the waterway and to promote the government image, escort patrols, night water borne guard posts, and daylight bank sweeps utilizing ARVN and Province Forces are being conducted. An active Psyops program...
is also underway. On 29 July, a similar operation was begun on the heavily used Cho Gao Canal and Song Tra in Dinh Tuong Province. This northern connecting link of the North-South Waterway System is one of the most heavily used waterways in South Vietnam. Ten FBR's were committed to each of the above operations.

Despite the expanding SEA LORDS role, there has been a general downward trend in the overall enemy activity level starting in April and continuing to the present. Two of the factors contributing to this declining activity level are the length of time the enemy has had to observe the patrols and develop counter-tactics, including utilization of new infiltration routes and river crossing points; and the general country-wide lull in activity during the past several weeks. The lull is reflected in the decreased number of enemy casualties inflicted by all SEA LORDS Forces; the enemy lost 304 killed in July as compared to 447 in June and 563 in April.

During July, the Search Turn Campaign in the Rach Gia area, formerly an Operation SEA LORDS Campaign, came under the operational control of CTF 116 and is reported in the River Patrol Force section. Additional statistics showing the results of combined SEA LORDS operations and results of USN/VNN efforts, along with a Naval Asset Locator, and an individual description of each of the SEA LORDS campaigns follow:

Giant Slingshot Campaign

The Giant Slingshot Campaign conducted on the Vam Co Tay, Vam Co Dong, and Vam Co Rivers is designed to cut enemy infiltration from the
"Parrot's Peak' area of Cambodia into the strategic area west of Saigon. The month of July saw considerable activity on the Upper Van Go Dong River, the 'right river' of the Giant Slingshot operating area.

In response to large scale enemy movements and to intelligence reports of imminent enemy action in this area and to assist other free world forces in affecting maximum enemy destruction, additional naval forces were ordered on 6 July to the Upper Van Go Dong in an operation called "Double Shift."

In connection with Operation "Double Shift," Commander Task Force CTF 196 deployed two river divisions and two Light Helo Fire Teams to Tay Ninh and two river divisions to Go Dau Ha. CTF 115 provided 16 PCP's to CTF 116 for assignment to areas vacated by FBR's; and CTF 117 chopped a River Assault Division to CTG 194.9 for employment in the Tay Ninh/Go Dau Ha area. In addition, VN RAID 71 was tasked with deploying to Go Dau Ha with RAID 70 temporarily assuming responsibility for the vacated area of operations along with their own. Concurrent movement of logistics support was also accomplished. At 1300 on 9 July, the following classic naval message was sent from CTG 194.9 to CTG 194.0, "Double Shift completed in double time with doubled units ready to give double trouble." The increased units conducted heavy roving patrols and waterborne ambushes for 15 days in order to prevent river crossings by large enemy units which might attempt an attack on Tay Ninh City.

By 23 July, enemy activity in the Tay Ninh area was reduced to a level which permitted the doubled units to withdraw. The operation accounted for 34 enemy killed by body count with 64 probable kills,
11 wounded, 2 captured, and 3 detained resulting from a total of 17 enemy
initiated firefights, 70 friendly initiated firefights, and 49 instances
of unilateral fire. It also accounted for 33 enemy craft destroyed and
1 captured as well as 57 enemy structures destroyed and 3 damaged. Friendly
personnel casualties amounted to 11 wounded while eight friendly water-
craft received damage.

It is almost certain that as a result of operations caused by "Double
Shift" the enemy was forced to delay any planned assaults from the west
and southwest of Tay Ninh. This is especially significant in view of
the fact that Tay Ninh had been mentioned as an ideal site for the cap-
it of the newly formed Communist Provisional Revolutionary Government.
A victory for the enemy in this area would have had an enormous propaganda
effect. It also may have been a logical first step for future attacks
on Saigon.

Despite the increased tempo of operations caused by "Double Shift"
the overall level of enemy activity decreased during the month in the
Giant Slingshot area of operations. In July, 230 enemy were killed in
54 firefights as compared to 350 killed in June in 99 firefights. In
April, previously mentioned as the month of highest activity, 500
enemy were killed in 147 firefights. USN casualties dropped from 6
killed and 69 wounded in April to 0 killed and 21 wounded in July.

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

Four units of TE 194.9.5.1 (Tay Ninh Patrol Unit) during the early
morning hours of 6 July set a waterborne ambush on the Vam Co Dong River
four miles west southwest of Tay Ninh (XT 143 458). One of the two PBR's observed 5 VC with full field packs moving along the north bank. After taking them under fire at a range of fifty feet, the PBR broke ambush keeping the area under fire until the arrival of the Monitor and the Zippo ten minutes later to put in a strike. In addition, U. S. artillery was called in to provide blocking rounds 600 meters behind the contact area. Enemy casualties were listed as 5 VC probably killed. There were no friendly casualties.

At approximately 2100 on 7 July, two PBR's of Tu 191.9.1 (Lower Vam Co Dong Patrol Unit) sighted 3 VC on the bank of the Vam Co Dong three miles northwest of Ben Luc (XS 598 773) and took them under fire. A sweep was not made by recon personnel due to known booby traps in the area, however, the three VC were considered probable kills. No friendly casualties were sustained.

On 9 July, in another night operation on the Vam Co Dong, four RAID 70 units inserted, supported and extracted 87 U. S. Army troops seven miles southeast of Ben Luc (XS 667 665/701 688). The troops made light contact killing 3 VC while sustaining no friendly personnel casualties. One RAID craft received slight damage when hit by AK-47 rifle fire from the opposite bank.

On the night of 11 July, on the "Left River" of the Giant Slingshot Campaign, the Vam Co Tay, an ASPB of the Upper Vam Co Tay Patrol Unit experienced an underwater explosion as it left an ambush position, but it was undamaged. Either a mining effort or swimmer-enplaced charge was suspected, and it was the first such incident in the 194.9.6 area
of operations in two months. The incident occurred eight miles northwest of Tuyen Nhon (XS 196 892). There were no casualties.

On the Vam Co Dong River four miles southwest of Tay Ninh City (XV 180 414), four Type 94.9.5.1 units in waterborne guard posts sighted six enemy personnel approaching the cover boat and two approaching the lead boat at about 2100 on the night of 11 July. They were immediately taken under fire by the FBR's, and three were seen to fall. During the succeeding firing run, units received light automatic weapons fire from the north bank. After an additional firing run, artillery support was called in from FSB Stoneman and placed on both banks. Enemy casualties were 3 NVA killed by body count and 2 NVA probably killed. There were no friendly casualties.

In the early evening on 13 July, two Seawolves from HAL-3, Detachment h' at Ben Luc were scrambled to aid Army units supported by TUs 94.9.3 (Middle Van Co Dong Patrol Units) two miles northwest of Hiep Hoa (XV 416 101). The Seawolves placed multiple rocket and machine gun strikes which were reported by ground troops in the area to have killed 4 VC.

Two ASPB's of RAID 70 were underway during the afternoon of 14 July in order to recon an area for a possible weapons cache. While on the Rach Doi Ma, five miles southwest of Ben Luc (XS 671 691), 12 enemy personnel were sighted and the ASPB's opened fire killing three and wounding one. As the boats beached to take the wounded man prisoner, a VNN sailor was killed by enemy fire. Crews from three additional boats that had been dispatched to the scene landed and searched the area finding seven additional bodies, one of which was female. The prisoner turned
out to be an NVA soldier of the enemy's 308th Battalion who said his
unit was supposed to attack Saigon soon. In addition to the prisoner,
two AK's, 1 M-16, 1 U. S. rifle grenade, food, documents, medical
supplies, and some electronic gear (repair manuals, tools, supplies)
were captured.

A 7BR, ASPB, and two ATC's of TE 194.9.5.1 in the early afternoon
of 19 July with troops embarked were on a recon and bunker destruction
mission on the upper reaches of the Van Co Dong River. While on the
Rach Lo Go, sixteen miles northwest of Tay Ninh City (MT 965 585),
they received two 81mm rockets and automatic weapons fire from the west
bank. The boats returned fire, cleared the area, and requested Seawolves
Aircraft from HML-3 to lay in an air strike. Detachment 7 from
Tay Ninh arrived on the scene placing a strike in the contact area and
on suspected evacuation routes, receiving automatic weapons fire in the
process. Blocking fire was provided by artillery and an Army Helo Fire
Team relieved the Seawolves, who returned after refueling to place an
additional strike. Enemy casualties were placed at 3 VC killed by body
count, 3 bunkers destroyed, and 1 sampan sunk. Friendly forces suffered
no personnel casualties while one boat was damaged as the ASPB received
a two foot square hole in her outer superstructure from a rocket hit.

The following day in another recon and bunker destruction mission,
26 bunkers, numerous spider holes, and five sampans were destroyed by
units of TU 194.9.5 (Upper Van Co Dong Patrol Units) in cooperation with
one platoon of VN Field Force Police and a U. S. Army Hunter Killer Team.
The first part of the operation took place about 15 miles northwest of
Ta Hinh City (XT 035 513) while the remainder occurred approximately four miles north (XT 070 579) where an enemy storage complex was located. The complex showed signs of recent activity and consisted of ten roofed hooches, two sampans and some trails heading from the northwest. The hooches and sampans were destroyed. During the mission a Douche Boat and explosives were employed to destroy all bunkers as completely as possible.

At 0600 on the 21th of July, Seawolves from Ben Luc were called upon to support U. S. Army and units of TV 194.9.3 in contact with the enemy three miles northwest of Hiep Hoa (XT 100 098). Coordinated by an Army observation aircraft, the Seawolves placed rocket and machine gun strikes in the contact area, rearmed at Duc Hoa and then returned to expend. Both the Army aircraft and the Seawolves received automatic weapons fire. Enemy casualties were listed as 8 VC probably killed.

At about 2130 on 23 July, just after passing Hiep Hoa and while running south, four FNR's of TV 194.9.3 were ambushed as the VC initiated contact with one B-40 round and automatic weapons fire (XT 1h5 055). The rocket fired from the east bank detonated in the bow of the cover boat and slightly wounded the forward gunner. In addition, the same boat was hit by automatic weapons fire from the west bank. The lead boat received numerous hits on the starboard side and was sprayed by shrapnel from a B-40 round that impacted close aboard wounding the patrol officer and H-60 gunner. The patrol returned fire, cleared the area to the south, and called in artillery. Following the artillery strike another firing run was made and upon clearing a red and green flare was
observed on the east and west banks respectively. Friendly casualties amounted to three USR wounded and two PRB's damaged. Enemy casualties were unknown.

In the early evening of 27 July, on the Van Co Tay four miles northwest of Tuyen Nhon (XS 361 800), two ASPB's of TU 194.0.4 (Middle Van Co Tay Patrol Unit) were investigating a report of camouflaged sampans and a possible cache site spotted by a USAF FAC (Forward Air Control) aircraft when they sighted a person trying to hide in the bushes and evade. Upon further investigation, four other persons were seen in the area. Two more ASPB's were scrambled with a squad of RF/SP's who swept the heavily booby trapped area with negative results. The following day, a sweep by a squad of CIDG personnel resulted in the capture of 500 kilos of rice, 4 rifle grenades, 4 Chicom zero time hand grenades, and 16 sampans. The sampans were turned over to the Special Forces for their own use.

Two VAN RAID units from TU 194.0.5 with one RF/PP platoon embarked were proceeding north on the Van Co Dong in the early hours of 29 July for an insertion at a VC position reported by intelligence when they were ambushed from both banks four miles northwest of Go Dau Ha (XT 342 276). The boats received automatic weapons and small arms fire in addition to a B-40 rocket which detonated on the port side of the CCB immediately killing the VNJI boat captain and a petty officer. The port .50 caliber machine gunner, coxswain, and the VNJI advisor also sustained injuries and one RF trooper was missing in action. After returning fire, the two boats cleared; three rockets of the ten fired by the enemy hit the CCB. Both Navy and Army helos were called in to make firing runs and assist in the unsuccessful search for the missing RF. Enemy casualties were unknown.
The Barrier Reef Campaign, which is part of the larger Border Interdiction Operation, stretches west from Tuyen Nhon along the La Grange, Cng Long, and Dong Tien Canals and includes the upper reaches of the Mekong and Bassac Rivers, Chau Doc-Tan Chau Canal and Cai Cai Canal. Enemy activity in this area was light during July as only two hostile fire incidents were recorded; enemy casualties were listed at 15 killed (13 by body count, 2 estimated) and two wounded, and there were no U. S. casualties. Tactics employed were normal patrols, nighttime waterborne ambushes, transportation and support of friendly troops, and H and I fire.

Operations on Rach Cai Cai which began 20 June when 6 PBR's were airlifted for a distance of 1/4 miles from the Upper Mekong to a CIDG camp on the Cai Cai canal were terminated on 21 July when the PBR's assigned were again airlifted by CH-54 Sky crane Helo to the USS JENNINGS COUNTY (LST 846) near Tan Chau (WS 314 950). The operation was evaluated to have achieved its original objectives in that there was an increase in local habitation and no known enemy infiltration during the period. Psyops activity, with the exception of broadcasts, achieved a warm response from the bank population.

A significant incident in the area of operations occurred shortly before noon on 27 July when a friendly outpost just south of the Cambodia/South Vietnam Border on the Upper Mekong River (WT 203 058) observed a Vietnamese ATC flying the government flag proceeding up the river at top speed. As the boat approached the border, the outpost
Six PBIs of River Division 515 were airlifted by Army CH-54 Skymaster (Skycrane) helicopters from the Upper Mekong River to a Civilian Irregular Defense Camp on the Cai Cai Canal, a distance of about 1½ miles.
fired several warning shots, but the ATC failed to respond and continued north. At the border (WT 210 065), the boat struck its colors and hoisted a white flag. Proceeding across the border, the ATC was met and intercepted by a Cambodian gunboat. A subsequent investigation revealed that the VN ATC 1244 with seven personnel aboard had completed an overhaul at Dong Tam and was enroute to its parent unit at Chung Thien. The location of the boat had not been known until it was identified as the boat that had voluntarily crossed into Cambodia. The intentions and the current status of the seven man crew are not known.

On the morning of 9 July, four PBR's of TU 194.4.7 transported 120 RF/PF troops with a U. S. Army advisor from Hong Nhu to a point north of Tan Chau (VS 280 945). After insertion, the troops swept to the northwest while the PBR's formed a blockade on the Mekong River. The troops were extracted at 1300 after making only light contact with the enemy. There were no friendly casualties. Enemy casualties were 2 killed, 14 VC detained, and 1 SKS rifle captured. All enemy casualties were the results of ground troop action.

Later on the same day, one-half mile south of the Cambodian border on the Rach Cal Cai (VT 547 002), PBR's on routine patrol observed two men in a sampan and four more on the west bank of the river. As the PBR's approached, one of the men jumped from the sampan and joined the others on the bank, and then the five evaded into the treeline. The PBR's detained the man in the sampan, and then sealed off the area and placed 40 mm fire into the treeline. A CIDG reaction team was brought in to search the area and captured two wounded men. The wounded said that two of the other men who had escaped were also wounded by the PBR's fire.
The families of the two wounded evadees came to the area and reported they would try to locate them and bring them in. The three captured personnel claimed to be draft dodgers and gave that as their reason for fleeing. There were no U.S. casualties.

Two PTs, in waterborne ambush position, 12 miles southeast of Hong Hau (VS 515 511), on the night of 11 July heard a sampan engine on a small canal to the north of their position. The engine stopped and four people were seen moving to the canal bank. One person had a strobe light and was signaling to the south. The patrol opened fire, and all four personnel fell to the ground without returning fire. A search of the area revealed one body and marks indicating that two others had slid into the water. Two sampans loaded with ammunition, one AK-47 and medical supplies were found 50 meters up a small canal to the north. A further search uncovered four more bodies and two more AK-47s. Total enemy personnel casualties were five killed. There were no U.S. casualties.
Tran Hung Dao Campaign

A relatively quiet atmosphere prevailed throughout the Tran Hung Dao operational area in July. Although there were several incidents on the Rach Giang Thanh, the majority of enemy activity continued to occur along the Vinh Te Canal. Near the end of the month, there were increased intelligence reports that the enemy was enlarging his efforts to infiltrate men, munitions, and supplies across the Rach Giang Thanh into the Tram Forest and across the Vinh Te Canal into the Seven Mountains region. Reacting to the reports, the USS HUNTERDON COUNTY (LST 836) Tu 116.3 with PBR River Division 591 (Tu 116.3) embarked changed operation control on 24 July to CTG 19.1.A, the Barrier Commander, stationed aboard the YRRN 16 moored near Chau Doc on the Upper Bassau River and became Tu 19.1.A.5 and 19.1.A.6 respectively. River Division 591 was assigned to carry out patrols on the Tri Ton and Vinh Te Canals, and River Division 515, which was assigned operations in Barrier Reef, augmented the Vinh Te Canal patrols. One TF 117 monitor was assigned to supplement the USN and VNN forces along the Rach Giang Thanh.

Allied patrols in the last days of the month appeared to verify the intelligence information as they reported an increase in the number of incidents especially in the corridors along the Vinh Te Canal leading to Base Area 400. In the entire month, USN and VNN forces accounted for thirty VC killed (24 probable), 2 VC wounded, and 1 VC captured. There were two U.S. sailors killed in comparison to sixteen USN and VNN wounded the previous month. The number of hostile fire incidents increased from 29 in June to 34 in July (29 by Helo and OV-10).
There were several significant shifts of operating forces that proceeded those which occurred at the end of the month. On 2 July, one MSR (Mine Sweep River) and two MSD's (Mine Sweep Drone) of COMINDIV 113 detachment "B" arrived at the TRBM 16. The following day, the mine sweeping craft (designated TE 194.4.7.1) commenced runs on the Vinh Te Canal and the Upper Bassac. Depending upon the water level of the Vinh Te Canal, the units made daily sweeps as far south as Tinh Binh (VS 945 715).

The VNN Coastal Groups 43/44 stood down from operations on 4 July to carry out last minute preparations for their transit from Chau Doc to Rach Soi. Following approximately two weeks of upkeep, CG 43/44 transited to Ha Tien where they relieved CG 41 which got underway for operations at Poulo Obi.

RAID 72 which arrived at Chau Doc at the end of June was assigned to carry out operations from Vinh Gia (VS 810 612) along the Vinh Te Canal to Chau Doc on 9 July. Working with two Raider platoons of the Fourth Coastal Zone and other allied units, the new RAID was quickly put to use in the Tran Hung Dao Campaign.

PBR's in nighttime waterborne ambush position 18 miles southwest of Chau Doc (VS 910 611) on 4 July sighted 20 to 25 VC approaching the south bank of the canal. When the enemy was taken under fire, they evaded behind the dike walls. Seawolves were scrambled and illuminated the area. During one illumination run, the helos came under automatic weapons fire which they returned and suppressed. A sweep of the area at first light revealed two dead VC. The ambush had been set in response
to intelligence received from U. S. Special Forces advisors at Ba Xoai who indicated that many VC would exfiltrate to Cambodia through the area. A total of three ambushes had been set in the general area.

On the morning of 6 July, a routine PBR patrol was hailed by a CXK captain 16 miles southwest of Chau Doc (VS 923 660) who indicated that approximately 300 KV/K troops (an independent Vietnamese fighting force) desired to cross from Cambodia and Chieu Hoi. The PBR's effected coordination with ARVN elements to allow safe passage. By 1930 that day, a total of 194 persons with 127 weapons had returned to the government.

While proceeding east during a chain drag minesweep on the morning of 8 July, an MSD observed two small explosions in the water approximately ten feet apart, 100 feet astern of the MSD. The incident took place about six miles southwest of Chau Doc (VS 043 793). There were no damage or casualties and a search of the area produced negative results.

VN Coastal Group 41 junks were ambushed by an estimated enemy squad on the evening of 9 July seven miles northeast of Ha Tien on the Rach Giang Thanh. Upon receiving the enemy rounds, the VN sailors beached their junks and laid down a blanket of machine gun and grenade fire that suppressed the enemy attack. There were no friendly casualties, and enemy casualties were unknown.

Seawolves on a familiarization patrol were diverted to place strikes in support of Vietnamese Special Forces in contact with the enemy on the night of 17 July, 16 miles northeast of Ha Tien (VS 655 633). While placing their strikes, the helos came under heavy ground fire which
they suppressed. There were no U. S. casualties, and the ground forces reported two VC killed by the SeaWolves' fire.

An AIC of RAID 72 was preparing to extract PF troops from a night waterborne guardpost in the vicinity of a well documented infiltration route on 22 July three miles southwest of Than Doc on the Vinh Te Canal (NS 081 816) when a mine exploded approximately six feet from the bow. 

The immediate area was swept, but there were negative results. This is the ninth mining incident reported in the general area south of Chau Doc.

RAID 72 units in waterborne guardpost approximately five miles southwest of Chau Doc on 23 July (NS 083 804) detected an estimated 200 VC about 500 meters inland with their Night Observation Device (NOD). The VNN took the VC under fire and cleared to the east. 

Artillery was requested, and the first round was on deck within twenty minutes. There were no friendly casualties as the enemy failed to return fire, and the effects of the friendly fire was unknown.

In another mining incident, units of RAID 72 were returning to Chau Doc from a patrol on the Vinh Te Canal on the morning of 29 July when a command detonated mine exploded approximately three meters in front of an ASPB (NS 090 822) lifting the bow out of the water but causing negligible damage. The possible detonating site was fired upon but negative results were achieved. In a sweep of the area, the VNN and embarked RF troops found two hundred meters of wire buried on the north bank leading to the water. Two suspects were detained and turned over to NILO Chau Doc for interrogation.
Market Time Raider Campaign

River incursions by Third and Fourth coastal zone "Swift" boats continued to strike at enemy base areas along rivers and canals of the III and IV Corps area. Over 60 separate missions in support of Operation SEA LORDS and Sea Float were conducted employing from two to ten PCF's supported by helicopters CV-10 and CH-6A aircraft, and USCGC WPB's. Ground forces assisting in these operations were Under Water Demolition Teams, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Teams, SEALs, PRU's, RF/PF troops, and ARVN soldiers. Enemy opposition was greater than during June as 39 incidents of hostile fire were encountered (more than double last month), and these were suppressed on all occasions. Eight PCF's were damaged in these firefights, and friendly casualties were 19 U. S. sailors and 1 Vietnamese sailor wounded.

Enemy material losses for July were 163 craft destroyed and 171 structures destroyed. Another 31 craft and 194 structures were heavily damaged. There were 19 Viet Cong killed (13 body count, 6 probable) by the naval gunfire of "Swift" boats. Although the operation continued to achieve the maximum damage in known enemy base areas and secret zones, the primary emphasis continued on pacification of the Ca Mau Peninsula under Operation Sea Float/Tran Hung Dao III.

On 1 July, five "Swift" boats with 50 RF troops from Hai Yen and Underwater Demolition Team 13 Det Golf embarked conducted SEA LORDS mission 558, a sweep of an area where a Hoi Chanh from the Sea Float MATSB had reported a rice cache. The PCF's inserted the troops about three miles northeast of Sea Float (WQ 140 662) and shortly thereafter
located the rice cache consisting of 14 bags, 100 pounds each of rice. A second cache was found in a bin 100 meters away and contained an estimated 2,000 pounds of rice. The rice and structures were destroyed by burning, and then the troops were extracted and returned to the MASTB. Results of the operation were eight bunkers, six structures, two sampans, and approximately 3500 pounds of rice destroyed. Five pounds of documents were captured and turned over to the Naval Intelligence Liaison Officer (NICO) at Nam Can for analysis. There were no friendly casualties, and enemy casualties are unknown.

SEA LORDS mission 415 was conducted on the night of 4 July when PCF 59 inserted 20 PRU troops along the Co Chien River about 34 miles southeast of Sa Dec (X5 379 172) and provided gunfire support. The troops were extracted six hours later having killed seven Viet Cong and capturing seven more. In addition, a large quantity of documents, two Russian-made rifles, one with grenade and launcher, and materials for Claymore mines were captured.

Market Time Raiders conducted SEA LORDS mission 564 on 4 July along the Song Ong Doc and Song Dong Cung (VQ 810 986 to VQ 848 927) about 22 miles northwest of New Nam Can. Five PCF's with RF troops from Song Ong Doc and UDT 13 DET Golf were underway at 0730 and inserted troops along the Song Ong Doc (VQ 810 986) where they started sweeping to the southeast. PCF 3 snapped a port shaft while extracting from the beach and was directed to proceed to An Thoi for repairs. The "Swift" boats laid down heavy prep fire on the banks of the river to drive the VC into the RF troops sweeping down from the north; however, enemy resistance...
was not encountered by the PCF's. A squad size VC unit later took the RF troops under fire as they swept on to a village. No friendly casualties were sustained while three VC were killed (body count). The PCF's took VC structures and support facilities on the north bank under destructive fire and destroyed 40 sampans and 21 bunkers. The UDT team discovered another small village and captured 1 German Mauser rifle, 1 U. S. grenade, 1 sampan motor, two sewing machines, and 50 pounds of rice and destroyed 10 sampans, 1,000 pounds of rice, and 100 pounds of shrimp. They also captured 10 water mines, 2 VC flags, and 1 pound of documents which were turned over to NILO Nam Can. There were no friendly casualties in this day long operation.

At 2300 on 7 July, PCF's 27, 35, and 3 with SEAL Team, DET Golf embarked departed Sea Float with the objective of capturing a Viet Cong tax extortionist. The SEALS were inserted about 10 kilometers east northeast of Sea Float (VQ 092 712) and searched a hootch about 1 kilometer to the north. Patrolling farther north, an ambush was set near a structure believed to be the tax station. The ambush was broken at 0630 without contact being established. The operation netted five kilos of documents, 2 grenades, 2 60mm mortar warheads, 2 firing devices, and 25 pounds of ammunition. There were no friendly casualties.

Markat Time Raiders conducted SEALORDS mission 580 on 14 July when five "Swift" boats with RF troops from Song Ong Doc and UDT 13 DET. Golf embarked made a ground sweep of the Song Dong Cung area (VQ 880 944) about 18 miles northwest of New Nam Can. After patrolling about two miles to the west, the troops discovered two ammo caches.
and a mine factory containing several odd rounds of varying type.

small arms ammo, mine casings, shrapnel metal, 435 hand grenades

of U.S., Chicom, and VC origin, and 11 land mines and 5 water

mines. While taking targets of opportunity under fire during the

mission, the PCF's received B-40 rockets and small arms fire which

they quickly suppressed. The LOH providing cover for the operation

developed a tail rotor problem and was forced to land on the bank

of the Song Dong Cung. The "Swift" boats and the UDT established a

security perimeter, and a skyhook was requested for lift out; how-

ever, the crew was able to make on-scene repairs and were able to

take off under their own power. The troops were then extracted

and returned to Song Dong Doc. One RF troop received a minor wound

while enemy casualties are unknown. The operation resulted in nine

watercraft and 18 structures destroyed. In addition, 1,500 pounds

of rice, 500 pounds of salt, and most of the ammo caches were destroyed.

A SEA LORDS mission was conducted by Market Time Raiders on 17

July against an enemy weapons facility reported to be about five miles

east of the Sea Float MATSB (31° 087 645). PCF's 56, 22, 27, 50, and

72 with RF troops from Wai Yen and UDT 13 DET Golf entered the Rach

Buong to conduct a sweep of the area and encountered a large wooden-

stake barricade erected across the river. Concurrently, several mine

explosions and enemy small arms fire caused a temporary halt to the

operation. Seawolves placed an air strike, and PCF's mortared the

area. One large structure, 60 by 100 feet long, and several smaller

structures, all camouflaged, were taken under fire by the Seawolves.
An armed VC patrol was spotted by the OH-6, and an air strike was called in resulting in several secondary explosions. The troops were then extracted, and all units exited the river without further incident. In addition to the barricade, 11 structures, 1 bunker, and 1 sampan were destroyed along with 12 claymore mines. There were no friendly casualties. The District Senior Advisor from New Nam Can reported that the air strikes for this operation resulted in 30 Viet Cong killed and 60 Viet Cong wounded.

Early in the morning of 20 July, the PT CONFORT (USCG WPB) and PT CYPRESS (USCG WPB) conducted a SEA LORDS mission near the mouth of the Co Chien River (XR 790 865) with Seawolves providing cover. Skimmers from the WPB were inserted along the coast and encountered numerous sampans, structures, and bunkers which were taken under fire. In less than two hours, 27 sampans, 10 of which had long shaft motors, 600 pounds of rice, and one medium sized junk with a diesel engine were destroyed. Two of the sampans destroyed were loaded with boxes. In addition, 15 structures were heavily damaged. There were no friendly casualties, and enemy casualties are unknown.

On 21 July, five PCF's with RF troops from Song Cng Doc and UDT 13 DST Golf embarked entered the Song Dong Cung, proceeded through two river barricades, and inserted the troops about 19 miles northwest of New Nam Can while Seawolves provided air cover. While the troops conducted their sweep, the PCF's destroyed three tax extortion stations and two hundred pounds of salt found in a structure on the north bank. At the northernmost point of the sweep, the RF troops found several scattered structures, a small rice cache and received and suppressed small
arms fire. The remainder of the operation proved uneventful, and the troops were extracted. During the exit, a few rounds of small arms fire were received causing no casualties. Destroyed were 500 pounds of rice, three hand grenades, ten structures, and several rounds of assorted .30 caliber and carbine ammunition while six structures were damaged. There were no friendly casualties, and enemy casualties are unknown.

On 24 July, the PT GREY and PT CYPRESS conducted operations at the mouth of the Go Chien River about 10 miles southeast of Thanh Phu (XR 7785). Both skimmer units were inserted along the beach and encountered many sampans and structures which were taken under fire while also spotting for the WPB's. Two sampans, one heavily laden with rice, were destroyed and 18 heavily damaged, and two secondary fires were ignited. There were no friendly casualties.

On the afternoon of 30 July, PCF's 25, 95, and 100 with III AF TACP Unit 11 troops embarked entered the Rach Eo Lon (XR 728 880) taking targets of opportunity under fire. After proceeding about three miles up the river, the landing party was put ashore to destroy bunkers in the area. Later the PCF's entered the Rach Cai Bai and destroyed sampans prior to beaching and putting the landing party ashore at a Viet Cong village to destroy structures, bunkers, and rice and attempt to capture and interrogate some villagers. When the villagers could not be found, the troops were extracted, and the PCF's exited the canal. The afternoon operation netted 21 structures, 13 bunkers, and 26 sampans (three with motors) destroyed.
and 25 structures and 24 bunkers heavily damaged. In addition, 1,700 kilos of rice and 100 kilos of sugar were destroyed. There were no friendly casualties, and enemy casualties are unknown.

On the morning of 31 July, PCF's with RF troops embarked conducted a sweep west of the Kinh Ba Kheo (VQ 888 992) about 18 miles northwest of New Nam Can. When the "Swift" boats neared the insertion point, they were ambushed by an estimated two squads of VC. PCF 27 received two B-40 rockets causing only minor damage and no personnel casualties. The fire was quickly suppressed by the PCF's and the Seawolf fire team. The troops were landed on the east bank, and several VC bunkers were spotted and taken under fire. In addition, the "Swift" boats and Seawolves placed suppressive fire in the area. After sweeping only 100 meters inland and 1,500 meters along the canal's east bank, the remainder of the mission was cancelled; the troops were reembarked, and the "Swift" exited via the Song Cag Doc without further incident. The operation resulted in 12 VC killed (5 body count, 7 probable), and three structures destroyed along with one claymore mine and two booby-trap grenades. The RF troops captured and retained seven B-40 double-tube rocket launchers, one B-50 single tube launcher, six B-40 rockets, one B-50 rocket, one SKS Chicom carbine, 1,000 rounds of 7.62mm ammo, four entrenching tools, and four coils of wire used for firing the B-40 rockets. There were no friendly casualties.

On the night of 31 July, PCF's 46 and 96 inserted SEAL team, DET Golf, about 9 kilometers northeast of Old Nam Can (VQ 083 742) to interdict Viet Cong supply routes on the Cai Nhap Canal based on information
supplied by the Naval Intelligence Liaison Officer (NILO) at Old Nam Can. One VC was seen firing from a listening post on the west bank and was taken under fire. The SEALs were then inserted about 300 meters to the south on the west bank of the canal. About an hour later, one sampan with one VC aboard and three other VC moving ashore on the opposite bank were taken under fire by the SEALs. There were two VC killed (probable), one listening post damaged, and one sampan destroyed. There were no friendly casualties.
MARKET TIME RAIDERS/SEA LORDS

OPERATIONS IN THE THIRD COASTAL ZONE

A. SEA LORDS Mission 415 - 1 July
B. SEA LORDS Mission 437 - 20 July
C. SEA LORDS Mission 443 - 24 July
D. SEA LORDS Mission 463 - 29 July
E. SEA LORDS Mission 449 - 30 July

SCALE:

0 - 30 Nautical Miles

CONFIDENTIAL
OPERATIONS IN THE FOURTH COASTAL ZONE

A. SEA LORDS MISSION 558 - 1 JULY
B. SEA LORDS MISSION 564 - 4 JULY
C. SEAL OPS - 7 JULY
D. SEA LORDS MISSION 584 - 17 JULY
E. SEA LORDS MISSION 580 - 14 JULY
F. SEA LORDS MISSION 594 - 21 JULY
G. SEA LORDS MISSION 612 - 31 JULY
H. SEAL OPS - 31 JULY
## OPERATION SEA LORDS STATISTICAL SUMMARY BY CAMPAIGN
### (By USN and VNN Forces)
July 1969

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GIANT SLINGSHOT</th>
<th>BARRIER KEED</th>
<th>TRAN HUNG DAO</th>
<th>MARKET TIME RAIDERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>147 (56BC+91EST)</td>
<td>15 (13BC+2EST)</td>
<td>30 (60BC+24EST)</td>
<td>19 (13BC+6EST)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**USN casualties:**
- **a. Killed**
  - 0 U.S. + 4 VNN
- **b. Wounded**
  - 0 U.S. + 2 VNN
- **c. Captured**
  - 0 U.S. + 0 VNN
- **d. Missing**
  - 0 U.S. + 0 VNN

**Enemy material losses:**
- **a. Destroyed**
  - (1) Junk & sampans: 32
  - (2) Structures: 19
- **b. Captured**
  - (1) Junk & sampans: 20
  - (2) Weapons: 21
  - (3) Ammunition: 0
  - (4) Rice (tons): 0
- **c. Damaged**
  - (1) Junk & sampans: 0
  - (2) Structures: 0

**USN material losses:**
- **a. Destroyed**
  - (1) Surface craft: 0
  - (2) Aircraft: 0
- **b. Damaged**
  - (1) Surface craft: 0
  - (2) Aircraft: 0

**Hostile fire incidents:**
- 101
- 34 (26 aircraft)

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*Search Turn Campaign along Rach Gia/Gong Iuyen Canal, formerly under Operation SEALORDS, was carried as normal Game Warden Operation during July.*

**GROUP 4**
Downgraded at 3 year intervals
Declassified after 12 years
**Operation SEALORDS Statistical Summary by Campaign**  
July 1969

(Combined results by all friendly forces involved)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GIANT SLINGSHOT</th>
<th>BARRIER REEF</th>
<th>TRAN HUNG DAO</th>
<th>MARKET TIME RAIDERS</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Enemy casualties:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Killed</td>
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<td>25 (2BC+2EST)</td>
<td>30 (6BC+24EST)</td>
<td>69 (34BC+35EST)</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Wounded</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Captured</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Friendly casualties:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Killed</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Wounded</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Captured</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Missing</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Enemy material losses:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Destroyed</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) Junk &amp; sampans</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) Structures</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>268</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Captured</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) Junk &amp; sampans</td>
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<tr>
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<td>130</td>
<td>1,260</td>
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<tr>
<td>(rounds)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) Rice (tons)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Damaged</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Junk &amp; sampans</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>(2) Structures</td>
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<td><strong>Friendly material losses:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Destroyed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Surface craft</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Aircraft</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>b. Damage</td>
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<tr>
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<td>(2) Aircraft</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hostile fire incidents:</strong></td>
<td>118</td>
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<td>44</td>
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*Search Turn Campaign along Rach Gia/Con Xuyen Canal, formerly under Operation SEALORDS, was carried as normal Game Warden Operation during July.*

GROUP IV

Downgraded at 3 year intervals
Declassified after 12 years
COASTAL SURVEILLANCE FORCE (MARKET TIME)

LOCKHEED P-3 ORION PATROL AIRCRAFT

COASTAL SURVEILLANCE FORCE

U.S. COAST GUARD CUTTER: OPERATES CLOSE INSHORE, PROVIDES GUNFIRE SUPPORT.

PATROL DESTROYER: PROVIDES GUNFIRE SUPPORT; DETECTS ENEMY AIRCRAFT WITH POWERFUL RADAR.

BOAT IN HEAVING HIGH-SPEED 60-FOOT ALUMINUM-HULLER MGB, SIDED FOR DETECTING AND STOPPING ENEMY AIRCRAFT.
COASTAL SURVEILLANCE FORCE SUMMARY

Routine operations continued for Market Time and Stable Door Forces during the month of July. In addition Market Time units assumed patrol responsibility in the Game Warden area of operations in the Bassac and Co Chien Rivers from 1-7 July and 26-31 July. There were over 1,500 detections, 561 inspections and 599 boardings of watercraft in the rivers and 5 craft were detained along with 22 personnel. Task Force 115 surveillance units detected 122,119 craft in their patrol areas along the coast and in the harbors of South Vietnam. On the 10th and 11th of July most units of patrol areas 1, 2, and 3 of I CTZ were off-station evading typhoon Tess. A total of 37,518 craft were inspected and another 13,741 were boarded. As a result of these checks, 245 craft and 1,426 persons were detained for violation of restricted areas, possession of contraband, improper personal or craft papers, and other suspicious activities. There were also 26 Viet Cong suspects detained.

Enemy initiated activity remained at a relatively low level during July as was the case when June ended. The enemy forces normally operating in the coastal regions avoided contact and were believed to have pulled back into mountain base areas for rest, replacement of personnel, and logistics supply. There were no known infiltration attempts of men or supplies by sea during the month. Task Force 115 units continued to provide naval gunfire and blocking patrols in support of friendly ground operations along the coast and in the rivers.

During July two Navymen were killed and ten wounded while enemy losses to the naval gunfire of Market Time units came to 57 confirmed killed, 64 probably killed, and an estimated 19 wounded and 11 captured.
There were 709 naval gunfire support and SEA LORDS missions conducted in July. The previous high was 7027 in October 1968. Gun damage assessments averaged 31.5 per cent as compared to the high of 42.3 per cent in May 1969, with the following results being attained:

121 Viet Cong killed (64 probable, 57 body count)
19 Viet Cong wounded
11 Viet Cong captured
397 Junks or sampans destroyed
442 Structures destroyed
25 Junks or sampans damaged
381 Structures damaged

Over thirty evading watercraft were taken under fire and were generally destroyed; however, it was frequently impossible to determine what, if any personnel casualties were inflicted. Arms and contraband, occasionally found in evading craft, were confiscated.

Surveillance operations resulted in the detection of 67,374 craft. This decrease of about 10,000 from the June statistics is due to the Vietnamese Navy (VNN) assuming patrol responsibility of the Fourth Coastal Zone on 1 June 1969 and VNN PCFs patrolling areas in the First Coastal Zone. A total of 36,415 inspections and 13,201 boardings were carried out during July. Detections of steel hulled vessels in Market Time areas totalled 748. Of these 511 were inspected and 28 were boarded and determined to be non-suspicious.

"Swift" boats conducting Operation SEALORDS river incursions (Market
Time Raiders) in III and IV CTZ continued to score heavily against the enemy with 62 multi-craft missions carried out during July. In addition, the Market Time Raiders supported Operation SEAFLOAT/Tran Hung Dao III in the lower Ca Mau Peninsula (these operations are discussed under Market Time Raiders in the Operation SEALORDS Summary and the Operation SEAFLOAT description below).

SEAL units attached to Task Force 115 continued routine operations during July; however, contact with the enemy was light.

Surfline operations continued in July in areas 1, 4, and 6. There were no significant events reported.

On 8 July Operation Double Shift was executed. This operation required the deployment of 16 PCFs to Task Force 116 with eight reporting to My Tho and eight to Rinh Tuy. The mission of the PCFs was to provide blocking, interdiction, and troop lift forces in the event of large scale enemy movement in the northern and northeastern Third Corps Tactical Zone. The deployment of CTF 115 assets into the lower Mekong and Bassac Rivers permitted the shift of additional CTF 116 units into the upper Van Go Dong and Saigon Rivers.

GROUP 4

Confidential

Downgraded at 3 year intervals
Declassified after 12 years
FIRST COASTAL ZONE

Weather was generally excellent during July except on 10 and 11 July when Typhoon Tess forced units in patrol areas 1, 2 and 3 off-station. Detections in the First Coastal Zone came to 23,191 in July. (This does not include the total detections by the VNN PCFs assigned to the First Coastal Zone.) Of these, 9,987 were inspected and 6,629 were boarded, resulting in the detention of 39 craft and 788 personnel. In general adherence to fishing and transit of restricted areas by indigenous craft continued to improve. On 4 July Yabuta junkos of Coastal Group 21 assumed patrol responsibility of area 3E from CR 120500 to CR 165350.

First Coastal Zone patrols carried out 178 naval gunfire support missions during July. Early on the morning of 3 July PCFs 69 and 99 were conducting a predawn Sea Tiger patrol of the Truong Giang River under silent running conditions when a sampan with two occupants was sighted crossing west to east about 18 miles southeast of Da Nang (BT 174513). The sampan was taken under fire at a range of 175 yards and upon inspecting the debri several hats were spotted along with freshly cooked rice, tobacco and clothes. Two other unoccupied sampans were destroyed in the adjacent area. There were two Viet Cong probably killed and no friendly casualties.

On 3 July while on routine Market Time patrol PCF 55 was directed to investigate a downed aircraft about 45 miles southeast of Da Nang (BT 452170). The wreckage was located at the reported position and was identified as a UH-1H helicopter tail No. 17694 and immediately sent Divers on board the PCF over the side in an attempt to recover the bodies trapped in the wreckage. A floating body spotted by an Army
Americal Division helo was recovered by scuba divers along with one M-16 rifle, one M-60 machine gun and one survival kit. PCF 55 returned to Chu Lai with the bodies while PCF 24 which was ordered to the scene towed the wreckage to a salvagable position.

On the morning of 6 July the PT Lomas fired a gunfire support mission for an Army Naval Gunfire Liaison Officer about 30 miles southwest of Da Nang (BT 224483). Three Viet Cong in the free fire zone were taken under fire and killed. In addition, one structure was destroyed and three sustained fires were ignited.

On 15 July an amphibious assault force, consisting of COGARDIV 12, UDT 13 Det Hotel, SOG Team 70 and supported by WPBs Pt Kennedy and Pt Welcom, PCFs 20 and 39 and two UH-1B gunships, stormed ashore on Barrier Island (BT 275420) to conduct a search and destroy mission. The troops then moved north along the bank destroying bunkers, hootches, sampans/junks, basketboats, and fishing nets while receiving and suppressing sporadic small arms fire. The gunships dispersed several mass movements of armed VC moving toward the beach party. The combined operation destroyed 26 bunkers and structures, 35 sampans/junks, 94 basket boats, 160 fishing nets and six large piles of line. There were five large secondary explosions in bunkers and structures. There were 27 Viet Cong killed (10 body count, 17 probable) while seven basket boats were captured and 59 persons detained. There were no friendly casualties.

A Sea Tiger mission was conducted on the morning of 18 July to implant a Duffle Bag sensor string along the Thu Bon River about 16 miles southeast of Da Nang (BT 188564). At 0700 an attempt by one Regional Force (RF) Company of MAT 3 to establish a security perimeter was aborted when
a booby trap was detonated. Subsequently the perimeter was established by Coastal Group 14 (CG-14) Landing Force/Underwater Demolition Team 13, Detachment H (UDT 13, Det H), and Explosive Ordnance Disposal Team 70 (EOD Team 70). As the force moved toward the site to implant the sensor string, 9 VC were sighted and taken under fire which resulted in eight VC killed (6 body count, 2 probably). Friendly casualties were one killed and four wounded from the MAT-3 RF Company when the booby trap detonated. Due to the area being heavily bunkerized and fortified only one Aqua Buoy was implanted prior to extraction of the landing party.

On 25 July Market Time units conducted a Sea Tiger mission to implant a sensor string about 17 miles southeast of Da Nang (BT 190563). Prior to insertion of the Duffle Bag Team and supporting units the area was prepped with napalm, 500 pounds bombs, and strafing runs delivered by A-4 aircraft. PCFs 15 and 65 provided 81mm mortar and 50 caliber machine gunfire support. Five VC were taken under fire by UH-1B helicopter gunships with unknown results. Coastal Group 14 and RF/PF troops from MAT-3 Det H surveyed the area and destroyed bunkers. The Duffle Bag Team successfully implanted one set of various type sensors. Following extraction of the ground forces the PCFs and helo gunships made firing runs along the area of operation. The following were destroyed in this combined operation: Eight large bunker complexes, four large structures, 12 fish nets, an ammo cache consisting of 105mm and 155mm projectiles were destroyed and one M-1 carbine, two homemade hand grenades, light fishing nets, one A/W and 30 pounds of rice were captured. In addition four large secondary explosions were observed.
There were no friendly casualties and enemy casualties were unknown.

Operation Bold Pursuit which commenced on 27 June 1969 was terminated on 6 July. This combined Amphibious operation was composed of Naval Amphibious Ready Group/Special Landing Force Alfa, U. S. Americal Division, RVN Regional Forces/Popular Forces Troops, VNN River Assault Group 32, U. S. Marine Battalion Landing Team 1/26, USS MEREDITH (DD 890), one WPB and one PCF. The mission was to complete a sweep of Barrier Island to search for and destroy Viet Cong Local Force and Main Force Units, Viet Cong and North Vietnam Army forces known to be operating in the area. Although complete results of the operation are unavailable, the WPB on three gunfire support missions accounted for 22 structures destroyed and another 19 heavily damaged along with five secondary explosions and one secondary fire, and five Viet Cong killed (body count).
OPERATIONS IN THE FIRST COASTAL ZONE

A. PCF 69 & PCF 99 - 3 July
B. PCF 55 & PCF 2h - 3 July
C. PT LOMAS - 6 July
D. Amphibious Ops - 15 July
E. Sea Tiger Mission 032-18 July
F. Sea Tiger Mission 03h-25 July
SECOND COASTAL ZONE

Adverse weather was not a factor in the Second Coastal Zone patrol operation during July as a total of 38,896 watercraft were detected. A total of 23,578 of these were inspected and another 5,265 were boarded while five craft evaded. There were 30 craft and 135 suspicious personnel detained.

Naval gunfire missions in the Second Coastal Zone were not as high as the other Coastal Zones, as only 119 missions were conducted during July with an insignificant amount of gun damage assessment reported.

At noon on 16 July PCF 91 observed an F-100 aircraft crash about two and one half miles east of Tuy Hoa AFB (CQ 2246). The pilot ejected; however, the parachute failed to open and no beeper was heard after the crash. While PCF 75 and HMAS BRISBANE searched the area PCF 91 ferried divers from Tuy Hoa AFB to the USS WIDGEON (MSC 208). After the USS WIDGEON discovered the main body of the wreckage with sounding gear, the divers were put into the water. The fuselage was discovered in several large pieces; however, the divers were unable to locate the pilot or cockpit section. At 1200 on 17 July the divers ceased operations and were returned to Tuy Hoa AFB.

From 17 July to 30 July PCF 87 acted as mother boat and command ship and provided naval gunfire support for a night ambush detachment and coastal surveillance skimmer operations in the upper Qui Nhon harbor and Phuc Mai peninsula. Three Boston Whalers manned by a team from Inshore Undersea Warfare Group 1 Detachment 3 (IUWG-1,Det 3) inserted the team and acted as
secondary waterborne guard post for this special operation. The following is a daily summary of these operations:

17 July- Underway at 172000 and returned at 180130. Experienced difficulty in insertion. No enemy contact.

18 July- Underway at 182000H and returned at 180130H. Took enemy under fire from waterborne guardpost. Two Viet Cong killed (body count) and one sampan captured.

19 July- Underway at 192000 and returned at 200130H. Four VC were captured while attempting to float a hidden sampan. All personnel, one male, three females were turned over to Naval Intelligence Liaison Officer, Qui Nhon for interrogation and processing.

20 July- Underway at 202010H and returned at 210600H with negative contact.

21 July- No operations scheduled.

22 July- Underway at 221330H and returned at 221700H having destroyed five large bunker complexes. Underway at 222000H and returned at 230530H. Enemy taken under fire from waterborne guard post. Two VC killed, (one BC, one probable), one VC wounded, two 20 foot sampans destroyed. Captured one AK-47, one MK26 grenade, two kilos of documents, 10 kilos rice and eight chickens. The two sampans were heavily loaded with cargo.

23 July- Underway at 230800H and returned at 231130H. Attempt to locate sampan and cargo sunk night of 22-23 July unsuccessful. Located two blood trails. Captured one 9mm French submachine gun.