tion on the south bank of the Ky Tho, 4 Viet Cong were sighted in a
free fire zone by the helo gunships participating in the demonstration.
The NRP boats joined in the shoot and the 4 VC were killed.

The final contingent of some 330 U.S. Navymen from the NRP departed
Vietnam on 25 August. All were part of the 1,200 Navy personnel included
in the 35,000 troops being redeployed by the end of August.
The enemy's ability to avoid contact yet harass Dong Tam and the MB was again demonstrated as Dong Tam received rocket and/or mortar fire on at least 7 occasions, but no damage to Naval units was reported. Reaction fire by MiG units and HFT were poured on the enemy positions as the attacks occurred with undetermined effect.

A mining attempt against USS NUECES was believed to have been thwarted by minesweeping activity of the mobile riverine base defense patrol or by the anti-mine protective sleeve which is run up and down MRB anchor chains at 30 minute intervals. At 0623 in the morning of 11 August, as NUECES was preparing to get underway from its overnight anchorage in the My Tho River 2½ miles southeast of My Tho (XS 569 406), personnel on board spotted a large flotation device, consisting of a rubber inner tube with a solid object suspended from the center, secured to the port anchor chain. A Navy EOD team was dispatched from Dong Tam aboard ASPB 12 and at 0730 confirmed the presence of a swimmer placed water mine. As the ASPB made an approach to attempt to cut the mine loose and tow it away from the ship, the boat's wake apparently dislodged the mine from the flotation device causing it to sink. Divers later entered the water to recover what was believed to be a command detonated mine, but met with negative results. A conductor wire was recovered. A subsequent inspection of the ship's hull produced negative results and a search of the south bank for evidence of wire or detonators also produced nothing. The NUECES got underway at 0830.
A boat on base defense patrol in the Dong Tam anchorage on the My Tho River received about 3 rounds of small arms fire at 0050 on 12 August from the mouth bank 2 miles west of Dong Tam (XS 316 416). No damage was sustained.

At 0330 on 12 August, ATC 35 and 45, while on routine patrol with a 6/31 Infantry sniper team embarked, received 3 B-40 rounds from the south bank of the My Tho River 4 miles west of Dong Tam (XS 343 408). ATC 45 took 1 B-40 hit with no personnel casualties and light damage. A LHT strike was placed on the estimated squad size enemy force at 0345 with unknown results. Fire had not been returned by the RAC due to the civilian population in the area.

At 0120 on 14 August, ATC 30 & 34 while conducting routine night interdiction patrol with a Navy sniper team embarked, observed two Viet Cong moving on the south bank of the My Tho River 4 miles west of Dong Tam. (XS 343 411) The ATC took the VC under fire with 20mm, resulting in two KIAs. The unit then continued on interdiction patrol. This was the same location from which ATC 35 & 45 received B-40 fire on 12 August.

At 0500 on 16 July, two RAD 151 ASPB's in support of the operation extracted a platoon of My Tho District FRU's from the bank of the Ba Lai River 4 miles northeast of Ben Tre (XS 081 351). The FRU's had been inserted on an intelligence target at 2030 15 August and gained contact with a squad of VC near the extraction point resulting in 5 VC killed. One FRU was killed and another two wounded in the encounter.
After backloading 350 FRU's before afternoon on the 17th, a monitor, a CCB and 7 VC's inserted the troops along the Song Cua Tieu (northern branch of the My Tho) 9 miles southeast of My Tho. As insertion was completed, contact was made with 15 Viet Cong who immediately cleared the area without exchanging fire.

After inserting two RF companies along the Roch Cai Can at 0800 on 21 August at positions 5 miles west and 3½ miles southwest of Ben Tre respectively (X5 413 323, X5 445 306), RAC received rocket, A/W and small arms fire from an enemy position about a half mile inland from the second landing position (vicinity X5 441 302). The RAC returned and suppressed the fire, killing two VC. The RF's gained contact accounting for 3 more VC killed and were extracted at 1630. There were no friendly casualties. Commander R. G. Murphy, Commander RAS 13 and the Don Nhon district chief controlled the operation from the CCB present.

Enroute to an inspection point with the Don Nhon District Chief aboard, RAC came under B-40, A/W and small arms fire from the south bank of the Cai Can River in Kien Hoa Province, 4 miles southwest of Ben Tre (X5 441 302) at 0930 on 21 August. Fire was returned and suppressed resulting in 2 VC killed by ASPB9. RF/FF troops were inserted and accounted for 3 additional VC killed and 4 kilos of documents and medical supplies captured.
### USN Statistical Summary

August 1969

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**Enemy Casualties:**

- **Killed:**
  - 149 (107BC, 42EST) 99 (BC) 417 (PROB) 23 (2 prob)

- **Wounded:**
  - 21

- **Captured:**
  - 9

**USN Casualties:**

- **Killed:**
  - 1 (USN, USCG, VN)

- **Wounded:**
  - 31 (USN, USCG, USA, MRF)

- **Captured:**
  - 0

- **Missing:**
  - 0

**Enemy Material Losses:**

- **Destroyed:**
  - (1) Junks or sampans: 228
  - (2) Structures: 732

- **Captured:**
  - (1) Junks or sampans: X
  - (2) Weapons: X
  - (3) Ammunition (rounds): X
  - (4) Rice (tons): .5 (Destroyed: 1)

- **Damaged:**
  - (1) Junks or sampans: 20
  - (2) Structures: X23

**USN Material Losses:**

- **Destroyed:**
  - (1) Surface craft: 0
  - (2) Helicopters: 0

- **Damaged:**
  - (1) Surface craft: 13 (12PCF, 1WPB)
  - (2) Helicopters: 0

**SAR missions:**

- 2

**Remarks:**

1. Information not available or not applicable
2. Riverine Strike Group as of 25 August
3. Information unknown or unavailable at this time
4. Two enemy initiated firefights, one friendly initiated, eleven cases of enemy unilateral fire which was not returned.
FLEET COMMAND

Fleet Command units actively patrolled 19 Market Time stations in August. This included two in the First Coastal Zone (1E, 1G), two in the Second Coastal Zone (4C, 4D), two in the Third Coastal Zone (6D, 6F), and all the stations in the Fourth Coastal Zone (areas 8 and 9). Although there was a slight decrease in the number of junks searched from 5,528 in July to 5,059 in August, there was a substantial recovery in the number of people searched from 13,903 in July to 19,516 in August. Detainment figures which normally are rather meager for the Fleet Command ships showed a marked increase in August. There were 27 junks and 51 people detained in August in comparison to negative detentions in July.

In addition to Market Time patrols the Fleet Command ships fired 44 NGFS missions, and conducted logistic lifts, river escorts, PSYOPS and Civic Action, and river missions. Generally H and I missions are performed with little knowledge of the effectiveness of the fire support. However, on the evening of 5 August LSIL 330 expended 2,841 rounds of 3"/50, 40mm, 20mm, 81mm, .50 cal. and .30 cal. ammunition on suspected VC positions eleven miles southeast of Can Tho on the southern bank of the Hau Giang River (XR 013592, XR 019947, XR 016904, WR 994915, XR 001936). Several days later a local friendly Vietnamese sampan owner reported to the commanding officer of the LSIL that his sister...
lived near the target area and that after the ship ceased firing VC
entered her home and took a blanket to be used in improvising a
medical stretcher. Before the VC left her home they told her that as
a result of the LSIL's destructive fire sixteen of their comrades had
been killed and 27 wounded.

On 22 August LSIL 330 was instrumental in turning back a VC
attack when it fired 3"/50 and 40mm rounds at VC who were sighted in
an area five miles southeast of Can Tho adjacent to the Hau Giang
River (37N 916012).

On the morning of 27 August, the VNN LSM(H) H440: (Hospital Ship)
was enroute from SEA FLOAT to the SEA FLOAT Annex (both on the Cua Lon
River). Approximately one and one half miles northeast of Nam Can
City (37N 015687) the ship was attacked with 57mm recoilless rifle,
3-40 rocket, and automatic weapons fire. One 57mm round and three
3-40 rocket rounds found their mark and caused extensive damage to the
dental van and the ships galley. Hull damage consisted of one hole
one foot in diameter, two holes two feet in diameter, and superficial
shrapnel damage to the forward gun mount. The VNN responded almost
immediately with a heavy blanket of devastating fire directed at the
enemy positions. One Vietnamese sailor with massive shrapnel wounds
to both legs was medevaced to the evacuation hospital at Binh Thuy.
Two other sailors that were wounded were treated on board. Four U.S.
PCF's were already proceeding to the NSF base to pick up troops for
a scheduled operation when the hospital ship came under fire. Within
twenty minutes the troops were aboard the PBR's and the strike force was enroute to the scene of the ambush. Five minutes after the ambush was initiated the H.T.E. had struck the ambush positions with 81mm mortar fire. A single Sea Wolf that was already airborne lashed out at the enemy with her machine guns and rockets. Once the NSF troops had reached the scene of the incident, they were inserted 200 to 300 yards either side of the ambush point and commenced a sweep operation. Approaching the ambush site the ground troops found six double tube homemade B-40 launchers along with three B-40 rockets still in the tubes. The troops continued to search the area until noon with negative results.

At the end of four runs on the Dong Nai River, the minesweepers of MAG 91 recovered electrical wire having a total length of 540 feet. On all four occasions the lengths of wire had some configuration of a plug, detonator, or blasting fuse attached to at least one end.

RIVER PATROL GROUP 51

An average of sixteen of the nineteen boats assigned to RPG 51 performed the routine patrols on the Long Tao and Soirap Rivers during the month of August. The PBR sailors were fired upon three times in August (AT Y5 058915, Y3 062944, and Y5 064950) resulting in no VNN casualties or damage. Highlights of the month occurred on 30 August while two PBR's were conducting a routine patrol on the Dong Nai River ten miles east northeast of Saigon (Y5 064958). When a sampan was detected emerging from a nearby canal, the PBR's fired warning shots...
across its bow. One of the occupants disappeared in the dense undergrowth along the bank and the other one closed the PBR's and expressed his desire to Chieu Hoi to the PBR's. The VC and his gear and weapon were delivered to Cat Lai.

**COASTAL JUNK FORCES**

Coastal surveillance figures for the Coastal Group Junk Forces were comparable to those reported in July as there were 63,951 junks (62,797 in July) and 197,318 people (205,562 in July) searched in August. The detainment figures reflected a significant increase in the number of junks detained in the Second and Fourth Coastal Zones and a large decrease in the number of people detained in the First Coastal Zone partially compensated by increases in the Second, Third, and Fourth Coastal Zones. The totals in August were 314 junks (247 in July) and 825 people (862 in July) detained.

**First Coastal Zone**

The number of enemy initiated incidents remained at a low level for Coastal Forces during the month with the exception of the evening of 11-12 August when there was increased enemy activity reported throughout the Republic of South Vietnam. In comparison to the other coastal forces Coastal Group 14, operating with U.S. units in the Cua Dai River area of the First Coastal Zone, were involved in the largest number of incidents with the enemy. On the first day of the month a surveillance team from CG14 observed sampan activity in the vicinity of the CG14 base near the mouth of the Cua Dai River (BT 189553). The team took
the enemy under fire with devastating accuracy. Three VC were killed and one W-47, seven hand grenades, thirty rounds of ammunition, and some miscellaneous documents were captured.

Early on the morning of 9 August the CG16 base east of Lung Ngai (VT 750735) received six rounds of 60mm mortar fire. All six rounds landed in the water and there was no further contact with the enemy. Later the same day a lone Yabuta junk attached to CG14 was hit by a single 57mm recoilless rifle round and some small arms fire approximately one mile southwest of the CG14 base on the Cua Dai River. The 57mm recoilless rifle round ripped holes in the port and starboard side between the waterline and the main deck and in the process slightly wounded two VN sailors. Artillery was promptly supplied by the U.S. American Division and CTU 115.1.0 with unknown results. A third significant incident occurred on 9 August in the First Coastal Zone when a surveillance team of RAG 32 found and intercepted a floating mine of a very crude design two and one half miles southwest of Hoi An on the Thu Bon River (BT 102557). The components of the mine were styrofoam, bamboo, and deteriorated C-4 explosives. A pulley system was used for maneuvering the mine with badly deteriorated wire which was probably the reason the mine had not detonated.

One surveillance team of CG14 made contact with an unknown number of VC on Barrier Island situated in the center of the Cua Dai River (BT 188544) during the evening hours of darkness on 14 August. Contact
was light however one VNN was killed and another one wounded. Three VC were confirmed dead and one AK-47 was captured.

Second Coastal Zone

Coastal Group 27 located near Phan Rang in the Second Coastal Zone was involved in a firefight on the evening of 9 August when the CG27 reaction team reacted to intelligence reports that VC were entering the My An and Khanh Hoi Hamlets for the purpose of extorting money, food, and conscripts. Traveling inland and to the north of Phan Rang the team was ambushed by an estimated two squads of VC in green uniforms (BN 885822). The firefight continued for approximately thirty minutes with a steady flow of illumination fire being provided by the CG27 mortars and the Than Hai artillery. When the CG27 team withdrew, they accounted for nine VC killed (8 probable) and one AK-47 and some documents captured. The CG27 force followed up their extraction from the area with random H and I fire throughout the night. A sweep of the area the following morning uncovered blood trails and retreating footprints.

Third Coastal Zone

On 6 August twenty miles upstream from the mouth of the Co Chien River CG35 provided transportation and blocking for 50 PF troops that were inserted on the south bank of the river (XS 445055). The CG35 units received sniper fire approximately one mile south of the insertion point (XS 465055) but had no further contact. When the PF’s were extracted from the area, they reported that they had
light contact which resulted in the death of two VC and the capture of two hand grenades.

While patrolling the lower Bassac River on 15 August 20 miles southeast of Can Tho, two CG36 junks observed a sampan crossing from the southern bank of the river (XR 225680) to Dung Island (XR 235680). When the junks gave chase, they were greeted with automatic weapon fire which they returned and suppressed. Pursuing the enemy ashore a fifteen man CG36 reaction team came under fire from two locations. This fire was silenced and the ambush team later returned to the junks without gaining any further contact. Total results for the brief incident were two bunkers destroyed and one sampan captured.

After inserting members of the CG36 reaction team on the banks of the My Thanh River on 21 August 42 miles southeast of Can Tho, two U.S. PCF's and one U.S. WPB proceeded farther up the river to set up a mortar support position. Shortly after 1000 the reaction team surprised a small group of VC who were returning to an extortionist station. In the brief skirmish that followed one VC was killed and four VC, assorted documents, and some ammunition were captured. Before the reaction team returned to the afloat units, they destroyed six VC sampans and the extortion station.

Fourth Coastal Zone

The 56 VNN junks assigned to Coastal Groups 41, 42, 43, and 44 carried out river and Market Time patrols; base defense and SEA FLOAT operations in the Fourth Coastal Zone. Since the coastal groups
operated as an integrated force, there were junks from almost every coastal group operating out of Ha Tien, Old Nam Can, An Thoi, Hon Tre Island, and Poulo Obi Island. (See discussion of Tran Hung Dao Campaign in Border Interdiction Campaign within Operation SEA LORDS Summary and discussion of SEA FLOAT in Coastal Surveillance Force Summary for further details.)

RIVER ASSAULT GROUPS

In the Third and Fourth Riverine Areas the VNN RAG's conducted a total of 2,161 amphibious assaults and 1,335 river patrols. The RAG's were also employed in routine troop lifts, escort missions, NGFS, and PSYOPS and Civic Action operations.

Supporting a VC National Police reaction force and VNN LDNN on 4-5 August, riverine craft of RAG 31 of the Fourth Riverine patrolled the river/canal from the northern end of the Mang Thit-Nicholai waterway (XS 276237) to the small village of Tam Binh twelve miles south of Vinh Long (XS 101107). Late in the afternoon of 4 August the RAG's fired their guns in preparation for a sweep by the National Police one mile east of Tam Binh (XS 138137). There were negative results from the sweep and the RAG continued to patrol until just after midnight when they inserted the seven LDNN for a night guardpost. In the morning the LDNN returned to the RAG boats with the report that they had killed one VC and wounded two others during the night. They also had destroyed two hoochies and captured one grenade.
RAG 24 units departed Phu Cuong (XT 806138) on the morning of 7 August with elements of the 5th ARVN Division embarked. While they transited the Saigon River towards Ben Suc, 26 miles northwest of Saigon and eighteen miles upstream from Phu Cuong (XT 754354), they received a single R-40 rocket from the west bank. As the rocket fell harmlessly in the river, the RAG's released their batteries on a VC who was leaving the scene of the incident. The force completed their transit to the northwest without further interruptions. A ground search by the ARVN units the following day three miles southeast of Ben Suc (XT 620318) yielded two three-day old VC bodies, one AK-47 and 100 kilograms of rice. The rice and the AK-47 were in a separate location.

After ARVN and RF troops were loaded aboard RAG 25/29 units on 24 August at Ca Mau (WR 165145), the amphibious force got underway and proceeded west on the narrow Ganh Hao River to the intersection of the Ong Doc River. Turning south on the Ong Doc River, the riverine craft traveled another six miles (WR 048076) before they stopped in order to put the soldiers ashore. Continuing south the VNN paralleled the troop sweep. Sniper fire was received during this part of the operation which wounded one VNN. One company returned to the boats that afternoon while the rest remained ashore. The RAG beached their craft for the evening (WR 004042). The following morning they traveled farther south (WR 998040) where the one company was put ashore after the VNN had prepared the beach with their armament. Throughout the day the VNN extracted the ground units; once they were all on board.
the boats returned to Ca Nau. The ground units accounted for 30
dead VC, three VC suspects, eleven personal weapons, and 500 rounds
of AK-47 ammunition. Four ARVN were killed and two others wounded.
One U.S. advisor attached to the ground units was also wounded.

RIVER ASSAULT AND INTERDICTIO\_N DIVISION 70-75

A higher degree of utilization of RAID's 70 through 75 was
evidenced in August as compared with July with increases in the number
of river patrols and amphibious operations from 902 to 1,007 and from
365 to 624 respectively. RAID's 70, 71, and 73 were heavily committed
to GIANT SLINGSHOT operations with RAID 70 operation from Mobile
Base II on the Vam Co Tay River at Tan An and RAID's 71 and 73 operating
from Ben Luc on the Vam Co Dong. Light to moderate contact for the
RAID's during the month accounted for 26 hostile fire incidents. The
VNN were credited with eighteen VC killed (three probable) at the loss
of eight VNN killed and 43 VNN wounded. (See discussion of GIANT
SLINGSHOT campaign in Operation SEA LORDS Summary section for further details).

RAID 72 was stationed at Chau Doc and was employed in river operations on the
Vinh Te Canal. (See discussion of Border Interdiction Campaign in
Operation SEA LORDS Summary section for further details.)

RAID's 74 and 75 supported Brigade "A" of the VNN under the
operational control of the 21st ARVN Division in the northeastern
portion of Base Area 483 in Chuong Thien Province. RAID 74 units in
company with three river craft of the 18th RF Boat Company were enroute
on 13 August from Vi Thanh on the Cai Tu River to the VNMC fire support
base at the intersection of the Cai Tu and Cai Lon Rivers (WR 369693)
when they were ambushed with four command detonated mines, fifteen
RPG rounds, and automatic weapons fire from both banks. The units
returned the fire and cleared the area. Enemy casualties were
unknown and friendly casualties were limited to three VNN slightly
wounded and minor shrapnel holes in the superstructure of one ASFB.

On 16 August RAID 74 conducted a troop lift eleven miles south-
west of Vi Than on the Cai Lon River (from R353670 to R372702).
From 17-20 August the amphibious operations moved to the northeast
and the Rach Nuoc Trong (from R378707 to R453670). While searching
the river banks on the 19th, the VNN wounded one evading VC and
uncovered three RPG rounds in crude wooden and pipe launchers, six
grenades, four mines of various types, and 400 feet of electrical wire.
During the month the Vietnamese Marine Corps and their U.S. Marine Corps advisors continued operations in the Third and Fourth pretend with the employment of personnel assigned to the six infantry battalions as follows: combat operations - 52%, security operations - 28%, reserve status - 25%, and training - 15%. The negligible to light contact that all units experienced was reflected in the low number of enemy casualties in comparison to the July figure. A total of 23 VC were killed (30 in July), eighteen VC were captured, and one VC rallied. Marine casualties were almost identical to those of July with fifteen marines killed and another 63 wounded. Enemy mines continued to take their toll as 50% of all marine casualties were caused by mines.

From 1-30 August Brigade 'A' including the Brigade Headquarters, the Second and Fourth Infantry Battalions, and Battery A of the First Artillery Battalion conducted reconnaissance in force operations in the northeastern portion of Base Area 483 in Chuong Thien Province, IV Corps. The mission of the Brigade was to open the East-West route between Vi Thanh and Rach Gia and to open the North-South portion of Route 12 in their area of operation. Under the operational control of the 21st ARVN Division, the Marines, who were supported by the VNN RAIL's 74 and 75, Province Reconnaissance Units, National Field Police, and Revolutionary Development Cadre, had negligible activity until 15 August when the First Battalion, which had been at the Thu Duc
base camp until 9 August when they relieved the Fourth Battalion, established contact with an estimated VC platoon. Three VC were killed and one AK-47 was captured while three marines were wounded by minor. The same day the Second Battalion captured two VC at the loss of one marine killed and two wounded. Three days later on 16 August the First Battalion sustained two marines killed and seventeen wounded during an engagement with an estimated VC company. Enemy casualties were not determined. Twelve miles southwest of Vi Thanh (43460621) on 26 August the Second Battalion discovered a 30 bed dispensary which they subsequently destroyed. They also captured 250 82mm mortar rounds, two B-40 rounds, and two rolls of communication wire. During the same operation one VNN was killed and one VNN and one USN were wounded when two K1D boats were taken under fire while they were attempting to recover three RPG rounds and three launchers that they had sighted along the bank. With the operation concluded on 30 August, the Brigade returned to Thu Duc for a period of stand-down.

Brigade "E" which includes the Third and Fifth Infantry Battalions, and Battery E of the Second Artillery Battalion continued reconnaissance in force operations in Bien Hoa Province under the operational control of the II Corps Tactical Zone until 15 August when the Brigade returned to Thu Duc and Saigon in order to stand-down for the remainder of the month. The only significant incident occurred on 2 August (Y3225899) when the Fifth Battalion killed eight VC in a fight with a company size force of VC.
The Fifth Battalion was detached from Brigade "B" on 8 August and began carrying out reconnaissance operations under the control of the Long Bien Special Zone in the vicinity of Bien Hoa air base. There was negative contact through 15 August. The Battalion returned to their Thu Duc base camp and was placed in a one hour standby to JCS. When the Third Battalion relieved the Fifth Battalion on 31 August, the Fifth Battalion reverted to a stand-down status for the remainder of the month.

The Fourth Battalion, which returned to its base camp at Vung Tau on 3 August, was in a reserve status through 31 August.

With one platoon of Battery D providing the artillery support, the Sixth Battalion performed reconnaissance in force and security operations north of Bien Hoa under the control of the Long Bien Special Zone. Light contact on 10 August with a VC squad resulted in two VC killed. During a night guardpost on 16 August the marines confronted another VC squad. Four VC were killed and two B-40 rounds, three B-40 fuses, and 100 rounds of AK-47 ammunition were taken into custody. With no further contact the Sixth Battalion moved to the vicinity of Highway 1 between Bien Hoa and Long Binh (YT038126) on 25 August and assumed the III GTZ standby reserve assignment.

Batteries B and C of the First Artillery Battalion remained at the Thu Duc base camp for the entire month. Battery E joined Batteries B and C after completing operations with Brigade "B" on 15 August.
Two platoons of Battery D provided gunfire support from their positions at Cat Lai. The remaining platoon was stationed at Thu Duc. Battery F spent a second month supporting operations in the RVZ.
### VIETNAMESE NAVY:

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### VIETNAMESE MARINE CORPS:

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* Provided 44 gunfire support missions.

* Includes RAG 27, RAG 81, RAG 91, and RPG 51.
PSCYHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS AND CIVIC ACTION SUMMARY

Although not as significant as the record Chieu Ho rate of 208 in July, a total of fifteen Ho Chi Chanh rallied to U.S. and Vietnamese Navy craft during August. Hunger and heavy personnel losses were generally the reasons most returnees gave for abdicating. One Ho Chi Chanh was reported to have led a U.S. unit to a VC hospital complex where he had worked as a medic.

The PSYOPS and Civic Action effort in the RSSZ has continued at a high level with regular aerial leaflet drops, loudspeaker operations, and MEDCAPS. Seabee units working in the area have completed repairs on three VNMC artillery sites and construction of several community projects in An Thoi Dong Village (vicinity XS995640). During the U.S. Navy LHPT PSYOPS mission conducted on 13 August fourteen miles southeast of Saigon (YS070770 to Y3C90750), there were 65,000 Chieu Ho passes and 25,000 safe conduct passes dropped from the helos. The small village of Tan Thanh twenty three miles southeast of Saigon (YS114586) was the scene of a U.S./VN MEDCAP on 24 August. The U.S. medical personnel treated 233 patients and dusted off one seriously ill VN child to the 36th Evacuation Hospital at Vung Tau. Other U.S. and VN talked with the people and distributed 200 health kits, 150 Republic of Vietnam flags, 75 Rural Life magazines, 500 "Today" newspapers, and 100 balloons.

Operation SEA LOOT, the joint USN/VNN pacification effort on the lower Ca Mau Peninsula near Old Nam Can City (VQ992673), was expanded
again in August with the arrival of NSF Montagnard troops and U.S. SEAL's at the beginning of the month and VN Coastal Group 41 junks at the end of the month. The U.S. PCP's and Seawolves at SEA FLOAT were employed extensively with the troops and this resulted in a reduction in their PSYOPS effort. This situation was partially relieved with the arrival of the VNN junks. As of 31 August a total of 312 hours of PSYOPS broadcasts has been logged by SEA FLOAT forces.

There were 1,677 new visitors to SEA FLOAT in August, since the inception of the operation 15,345 people have visited the complex, and 780 families have indicated a desire to resettle, while 146 families have actually returned to Nam Can. A thriving woodcutting community has developed in the vicinity of the Cai Nhap Canal (WQ083710). Along approximately eight small canals off the Can Lon River and just west of the Cai Nhap 25 hooches have been constructed housing approximately 160 people. An estimated 150 junks which stay from three to five days are nestled within the canals. In order to set aside a safe area for use by the woodcutters a no fire zone has been established which generally coincides with the area in which most of the woodcutters have settled.

The good news of SEA FLOAT and the protection in the area has been spreading fast as junks and sampans from as far away as Vinh Long, Rach Gia, Ha Tien, and Chau Doc have arrived in the area.

Seabee Team 7102 located at Phuoc Le City (Y3380616), completed the construction of three sets of playground equipment to be utilized in the Phuoc Tuy Province schools. Five more sets are scheduled for
production. In a similar project two swing sets were fabricated by Seabees Team 6114 stationed at Phu Vinh (YM463973) and were donated to the local school. Villagers of the tiny hamlet of Gao Vinh thirty-five miles east-northeast of Saigon (YT472117) had no convenient method by which to cross a canal in order to get to their farmlands. Seabees Team 0104 working out of Xuan Loc (YT462081) responded to their request and constructed a single two meter by seven meter single span wooden bridge.

The Naval Support Activity Danang medical personnel conducted voluntary work at the Stella Maria Dispensary and the Malteser Hospital in Danang. Dermatology, orthopedic, surgical, and urology clinics were held weekly at the MALA hospital. More than 35,000 Vietnamese civilians were treated by USN and VNN MEDCAP teams throughout the Republic of Vietnam. A typical MEDCAP operation took place on 6 August at the Ly Bang Ban Bao Catholic Orphanage (YD768251) just southeast of Hue. One USN corpsman and Clearwater F3R sailors including VNN ACTOV trainees treated thirty children and distributed 200 school kits, 200 bars of soap, and 80 plastic food trays. Following the MEDCAP the Vietnamese children serenaded the USN and VNN sailors as a demonstration of their appreciation.
USN CIVIC ACTION STATISTICAL SUMMARY
25 JUNE - 25 JULY 1969

TOTAL NUMBER OF MAN-DAYS (10 hr. days) PERSONNEL OF UNITS ENGAGED IN CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS: 4665

COST OF SUPPLIES CONTRIBUTED BY MILITARY RESOURCES FOR CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS:
VNS 5,845,210

EXPENDITURES FROM THE US/WMAF CIVIC ACTION PSYWAR FUND:
VNS 972,130

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS:
VNS 406,802

PERCENTAGE OF US MILITARY CIVIC ACTION ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED JOINTLY WITH:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>9%</th>
<th>2%</th>
<th>71%</th>
<th>6%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other WMAF</td>
<td>RVNAF</td>
<td>U.S. Civilian voluntary agencies</td>
<td>Average percent of self-help by VN civilians</td>
<td>a. Labor</td>
<td>b. Material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROGRAMS

| Economic Development | Man Days | 460 | Expenditures (VNS) | 70,136 |
| Education | 535 | 303,098 |
| Social Welfare | 2,724 | 5,324,619 |
| Transportation | 578 | 265,124 |
| Refugee | 1,28 | 261,165 |

INSTITUTES ASSISTED:

| Schools | Number | 60 |
| Hospitals/Dispensaries | 31 |
| Orphanages | 37 |
| Others | 27 |

TOTAL NUMBER OF MAN-DAYS (10 hr. days) PERSONNEL OF UNITS ENGAGED IN CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS: 4665
ACCELERATED TURNOVER PROGRAM AND TRAINING SUPPLY

On 11 August, ten PBR's formally assigned to River Division 574 of TF 116 were unofficially turned over to the Vietnamese Navy during a brief ceremony at Nha Be. The newly acquired PBR's joined three other units to bring the total number of boats assigned to RPG 52 up to thirteen PBR's. Twelve of the units are assigned to the operational control of the VNN Commander of the CSSZ; the last boat is responsible to the Capital Military District for night patrols on the Saigon River. The units assigned to the CSSZ are in the process of relieving U.S. PBR's that are operating in the CSSZ.

The LCU 1475 was decommissioned and turned over to the Vietnamese Navy during formal ceremonies on 30 August at the First Coastal Zone Headquarters located at the Danang Naval Base. Rear Admiral Bonner, Commander U.S. Naval Support Activity Danang, represented the United States and presented the craft to Commander Thom, Commander First Coastal Zone. The acceptance of the LCU by Commander Thom culminated for the new Vietnamese crew weeks of import indoctrinations and underway training which included local cargo operations and familiarization trips to other ports in II CTZ.

The first phase-in of VNN personnel into the ACTOVLOG Craft Maintenance System began near the end of July and the first part of August with the arrival of the VNN personnel to the various NSA activities throughout the Republic of Vietnam. The concept of this program is
to provide the Vietnamese on the job training which will lead to their eventual assumption of all the work of the repair departments. As of 31 August there were 202 VN personnel undergoing on the job training for craft maintenance; there were 255 enrolled in VNN class "A" schools of craft maintenance.

The VNN logistics organization which is in the initial stages of development had 35 VNN enrolled in base maintenance schools or in training and there were 50 SK's and 50 SK's attending "A" school at the end of the month.

Within the training program the large drawdown of VNN personnel from operating forces to turn over craft has caused a general lowering of the maintenance readiness. This situation is expected to improve as school and OJT graduates become available during the next twelve months. A stronger emphasis is being placed on publication translation, procurement of training aids, leadership training and recruiting.
GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations and terms are commonly used in the combat zone by all agencies and are listed here in amplification of those used in the text:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AC</td>
<td>Attack by fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APB</td>
<td>A multi-purpose barge, standard size is twenty-eight feet by ninety feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARVN</td>
<td>Army of the Republic of Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASPB</td>
<td>Assault Support Patrol Boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATC</td>
<td>Armored Troop Carrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATSB</td>
<td>Advance Tactical Support Base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/W</td>
<td>Automatic Weapons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Pony/Bronco</td>
<td>CV-10 Twin Engine Turboprop Counterinsurgency Aircraft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCR</td>
<td>Command and Communications Boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CG</td>
<td>Coastal Group (VNN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHICOM</td>
<td>Chinese Communist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIDG</td>
<td>Civilian Irregular Defense Groups - mercenaries of Vietnamese, Laotian, Cambodian descent who fight primarily around own villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMD</td>
<td>Capital Military District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIP</td>
<td>Civilian Reconnaissance Intelligence Platoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS</td>
<td>Tear gas grenades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTZ</td>
<td>Corps Tactical Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
<td>Coastal Zone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delta Hawk</td>
<td>Mohawk OV-1C aircraft</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Dustoff  Medical evacuation by helicopter
E.I.F.P.  Enemy initiated firefight
F.S.S.  Fire Support Base
F.W.M.A.F.  Free World Military Assistance Forces
G.D.A.  Gun Damage Assessment
G.V.N.  Government of Vietnam
H.I.T.  Harassment and Interdiction Fire Support
J.G.S.  Joint General Staff (ARVN)
K.I.A.  Killed in Action

Kit Carson Scouts  Former Viet Cong who have come over to the side of the Saigon government and serve with allied military units
I.A.F.T.  Light Attack Fire Team (OV-10's)
I.A.W.  Light Anti-tank Weapon
I.C.P.I.  Landing Craft, Personnel, Large
I.L.D.H.  Vietnamese equivalent of USN underwater demolition team
I.L.F.T.  Light Helo Fire Team
I.L.O.H.  OH-6 Light Observation Helicopter
I.L.R.R.P.  Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol
M.A.C.V.  Military Assistance Command, Vietnam
M.A.T.S.B.  Mobile Advance Tactical Support Base
M.E.D.C.A.P.  Medical Civic Action Program
M.O.N.I.T.O.R.  Heavily armored LCM-6 (40mm cannon or 105mm howitzer)
M.R.B.  Mobile Riverine Base
M.R.F.  Mobile Riverine Force
M.S.B.  Minesweeper, Boat
M.S.D.  Minesweeper, Drone
MST Mobile Strike Force - mercenaries who deploy and go anywhere

NGS Naval Gunfire Support

NII Naval Intelligence liaison Officer

NOD Night Observation Device

NVA North Vietnamese Army

PBP Patrol Boat, River

PCP Patrol Craft, Fast (SWIFT Boat)

PG Patrol Gunboat

PRU Provincial Reconnaissance Unit

PSA Provincial Sector Advisor

Psyops Psychological Operations

RAD River Assault Division

RAG River Assault Group (VNN)

RAID River Assault and Interdiction Division (VNN)

RAS River Assault Squadron

RFPF Regional Forces/Popular Forces

RPG Rocket Propelled Grenade

RSSZ Rung Sat Special Zone

SAR Search and Rescue

SEALCLF UH-1B Helo, heavily armed, USN operated

SHADOW C-119 aircraft

SKIMMER 20' fiberglass rowboat

SLICK UH-1B Helo

SPOOKY C-47 aircraft

SSB Swimmer Support Boat (skimmer)
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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STAB</td>
<td>SEAL Team Assault Boat</td>
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<tr>
<td>TACR</td>
<td>Tactical Area of Responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA-V</td>
<td>United States Army, Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMC</td>
<td>Vietnamese Marine Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VNA</td>
<td>Vietnamese Navy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIPPO</td>
<td>Flame thrower equipped ATC or MONITOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WBP</td>
<td>Waterborne Guarpouts</td>
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</tbody>
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