indicated that the arms cache burned for over 12 hours with several secondary explosions. There was no contact with the enemy and no casualties.

Later the same day, the two WPB's conducted another SEA LORDS mission, four miles to the southeast (KR 716 707). The units, with OV-10's overhead, entered a canal and took targets of opportunity under fire. Upon exiting the canal, the WPB's reconed both banks with .50 caliber fire in areas of thick underbrush. There were two sampans and four structures destroyed. Three fortified structures and three bunkers were heavily damaged. In addition, eight large piles of rice were burned. There were no friendly casualties, and enemy casualties were unknown.

On the night of 22 February, PCF 87, LTJG McGuire Commanding, PCF 63 and the PT CYPRESS (USCG WPB) conducted a SEA LORDS mission about 15 miles southeast of Tra Vinh (XS 714 009). All units entered a canal and during the transit, noted numerous offensive bunkers along the bank. While establishing their waterborn guard post, several sampans were sighted leaving the area. PCF 87 immediately illuminated the area, and all units commenced to board and search the sampans. Following the search and since their positions had been compromised, all units exited the canal without further incident. PCF 87 detained two males with no identification cards, and the PT CYPRESS confiscated 2,500 pounds of rice. The detainees and rice were turned over to Coastal Group 34 for dis-
position. There were no friendly or enemy casualties.

The PT CHERRY (USCG WPB) took targets of opportunity under fire in a SEA LORDS mission on 23 February about 25 miles southeast of Tra Vinh (Xã 709 637). Several large structure complexes were set on fire and on two separate occasions people tried to extinguish the fires. Upon departing the area, two large fires were still burning. There were no friendly casualties while four VC were killed (two body count, two probable). The WPB destroyed ten structures and one bunker and heavily damaged three structures and three bunkers.

On the morning of 27 February, PCF's 103, 55, and 87, with OV-10's providing support and spotting, entered a canal on a SEA LORDS mission about 22 miles south of Tra Vinh (Xã 767 937). The "Swift" boats beached at several locations along the canal, taking targets of opportunity under fire and firing H and I. The "Swift" boats reversed course to exit the canal when they discovered a heavy concentration of structures and bunkers. They detained 14 women and children and one male from this complex. The PCF's then exited the canal without further incident. There were five structures and five sampans destroyed; eight structures, four sampans and 30 bunkers damaged; and one large secondary explosion. The detainees were turned over to Coastal Group 34 for further transfer to the Navy Intelligence Liaison Officer at Ben Tre. There were no friendly casualties, and enemy casualties were unknown.
MARKET TIME RAIDERS
SEA LORDS
OPERATIONS IN THE THIRD COASTAL ZONE

SCALE:

0 30
Nautical Miles
### NAVAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY (AS OF 28 FEBRUARY)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tran Hung Dao</th>
<th>Giant Slingshot</th>
<th>Barrier Reef</th>
<th>Breezy Cove</th>
<th>Search Turn</th>
<th>Ready Deck</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enemy KIA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By USN</td>
<td>264 (22)</td>
<td>1073 (32)</td>
<td>85 (12)</td>
<td>114 (40)</td>
<td>225 (16)</td>
<td>334 (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By SVN</td>
<td>59 (2)</td>
<td>157 (18)</td>
<td>31 (0)</td>
<td>49 (44)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Other</td>
<td>288 (0)</td>
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<td>109 (0)</td>
<td>168 (146)</td>
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<tr>
<td>By USN</td>
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<td>24 (0)</td>
<td>18 (3)</td>
<td>44 (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>By SVN</td>
<td>1 (0)</td>
<td>9 (0)</td>
<td>1 (0)</td>
<td>8 (0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>By Other</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Friendly KIA</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>6 (1)</td>
<td>1 (0)</td>
<td>16 (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SVN</td>
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<td>17 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>2 (0)</td>
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<td><strong>Friendly WIA</strong></td>
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<td>USN</td>
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<tr>
<td>SVN</td>
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<td>151 (8)</td>
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<td>10 (1)</td>
<td>6 (2)</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>653 (7)</td>
<td>80 (0)</td>
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<td>93 (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>USN</td>
<td>22:1 (22:1)</td>
<td>29.8:1 (16:1)</td>
<td>14:1 (12:1)</td>
<td>114:1 (40:0)</td>
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<td>55.7:1 (14:0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SVN</td>
<td>6.6:1 (2:1)</td>
<td>9.2:1 (18:0)</td>
<td>31:0 (0:0)</td>
<td>49:0 (44:0)</td>
<td>0:0 (0:0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>8.4:1 (5:3)</td>
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<td>84:1 (146:0)</td>
<td>2.2:1 (0:0)</td>
<td>12.3:1 (1:0)</td>
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( ) - Monthly totals
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAVAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY (AS OF 28 FEBRUARY)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TRAN HUNG DAO</th>
<th>GIANT SLINGSHOT</th>
<th>BARRIER REFF</th>
<th>BREEZY COVE</th>
<th>SEARCH TURN</th>
<th>READY DECK</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>START OF OPERATION</td>
<td>21 NOV 69</td>
<td>6 DEC 68</td>
<td>2 JAN 69</td>
<td>26 SEP 69</td>
<td>1 NOV 68</td>
<td>3 JUN 69</td>
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<td>FRIFF</td>
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<td>476 (21)</td>
<td>60 (2)</td>
<td>62 (23)</td>
<td>155 (10)</td>
<td>48 (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENIFF</td>
<td>181 (15)</td>
<td>695 (13)</td>
<td>52 (3)</td>
<td>47 (13)</td>
<td>82 (5)</td>
<td>57 (5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNILATERAL FIRINGS</td>
<td>401 (34)</td>
<td>1347 (38)</td>
<td>198 (24)</td>
<td>133 (26)</td>
<td>280 (26)</td>
<td>206 (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MININGS</td>
<td>22 (3)</td>
<td>14 (0)</td>
<td>6 (0)</td>
<td>7 (0)</td>
<td>4 (0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMMUNITION CACHES &amp; CACHE WT. (TONS)</td>
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<td>269 (2)</td>
<td>1 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>14 (0)</td>
<td>17 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER CACHES &amp; CACHE WT. (TONS)</td>
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<td>142.9 (.5)</td>
<td>.4 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>11 (0)</td>
<td>4 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPORTS OF ENEMY PLANS TO ATTACK PATROL CRAFT</td>
<td>145 (1)</td>
<td>198 (4)</td>
<td>26 (2)</td>
<td>7 (0)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAMPAANS DESTROYED</td>
<td>251 (1)</td>
<td>322 (8)</td>
<td>156 (9)</td>
<td>213 (55)</td>
<td>308 (7)</td>
<td>143 (3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*10.1 tons munitions and 5.5 tons of other material were captured during engagements with barrier units.

() - Monthly totals

* - Statistics not available
Navy Chief Radioman Roger G. Lynch demonstrates how the Kenner Ski Barge will look when utilized in a combat operation. The boat has an M-60 machine gun mounted on the bow and normally operates with a crew of four men.
COASTAL SURVEILLANCE FORCE SUMMARY

Market Time and Stable Door forces continued routine operations during February. Adverse weather in the First and Second Coastal Zone continued to force the "Swift" boats off station for several days throughout the month as in the three previous months. Market Time units detected 16,471 watercraft in their patrol areas along the coasts and in the rivers of the Republic of Vietnam. Of those, 6,691 were inspected and another 5,368 were boarded, resulting in the detention of 112 craft and 417 persons. The reasons for detaintments were lack of or faulty identification, possession of contraband, incorrect or faulty manifests, violation of restricted zones, or other suspicious activities. There were 86 Viet Cong suspects detained during the month. In the Game Wardep area of operations in the lower Co Chien and Bassac Rivers, the "Swift" boats detected 3,517 craft, inspecting 1,413 and boarding another 1,618. There were 14 persons and one craft detained. In addition, Stable Door forces detected 26,383 craft, inspected 2,876, and boarded 4,690, detaining 20 craft and 93 persons.

Task Force 115 units continued to provide Naval gunfire support and blocking patrols in support of friendly ground operations along the coasts and in the rivers and canals. An expected increase in enemy initiated activity, especially during TET, failed to materialize. There were no known large scale infiltration of men or supplies attempted during February. There was one U.S. sailor killed and five wounded while enemy losses to the Naval gunfire of Market Time units
came to 72 confirmed killed, 40 probably killed, 10 wounded, and 35 captured.

**Operation Market Time**

The tempo of naval gunfire, Sea LORDS, Sea Float and Sea Tiger missions increased from the 434 conducted in January to 499 conducted during February. Gun damage assessment on these missions was 40 percent and comparable to the high of 43.4 percent recorded in December 1969. Results of these missions were:

- 112 Viet Cong killed (72 body count, 40 probable).
- 10 Viet Cong wounded.
- 35 Viet Cong captured.
- 132 Junk/sampans destroyed.
- 174 Junk/sampans damaged.
- 791 Structures/bunkers destroyed.
- 208 Structures/bunkers damaged.

There was only one incident of an evading craft reported during the month, and this was taken under fire by a Seawolf, destroying the sampan and killing one Viet Cong.

Surveillance operations resulted in the detection of 16,471 craft. A total of 6,691 were inspected and 5,368 were boarded. There were only 227 steel hulled vessels detected in Market Time areas during the month, and 146 of these were inspected and three boarded. All were determined to be non-suspicious.
SEAL units attached to Task Force 115 conducted almost daily operations mostly in the IV Corps Tactical Zone in support of Sea Float operations.

Eleven U.S. Navy PCF's were transferred to the Republic of Vietnam Navy on 28 February at the Vietnamese Naval Base in Danang as part of the continuing Accelerated Turnover of Assets to the Vietnamese (ACTOV) program. PCF's 10, 13, 15, 39, 62, 69, 79, 80, 81, 92 and 101 were part of Coastal Division 12 at Danang and were assigned to the Vietnamese Coastal Flotilla ONE. In addition, the Coastal Surveillance Center at Danang was turned over to the Vietnamese Navy at the same time.

First Coastal Zone

During February, the adverse weather continued in the First Coastal Zone forcing Market Time surveillance units off their patrol areas on several occasions. There were 4,144 craft detected, and of these, 1,681 were inspected and another 1,083 boarded. Surveillance results were not as high as in previous months as 66 percent of those craft detected were either inspected or boarded leading to the detention of 11 craft and 86 persons for lack of or faulty identification papers, restricted zone violations, and being suspected draft dodgers.

The number of naval gunfire support and Sea Tiger missions in the First Coastal Zone decreased from the January total of approximately 100 to only 59 in February. The PBR's of Commander River Division 543 continued operations in the Sea Tiger area of operations in those
shallow rivers, canals, and bays inaccessible to the "Swift" boats.

On the night of 4 February, PBR's 43, 59, and 114 with LTJG James E. Holman, USNR, as Patrol Officer established a waterborne guardpost in the Sea Tiger area of operations about 12 kilometers west of Hoi An (BT 020 558). Enemy movement was noted on the bank and suddenly PBR 43 was hit by a large explosion on the starboard side adjacent to the coxswain flat, a second explosion occurred on the engine covers, followed by two more explosions close aboard while the boat was sinking. The crew members returned the fire as the boat went down by the stern in 6 to 8 feet of water and sank in about 25 seconds. PBR's 59 and 114 provided security the remainder of the night spotting several persons on the bank above PBR 43 on several occasions and took them under fire. A sweep of the bank the following morning revealed freshly dug spider holes, a utility cap with a bullet hole through the center and other conclusive evidence of one enemy killed and heavy blood trails indicating others may have been killed or wounded. The following morning an Underwater Demolition Team arrived to commence salvage operations. After all classified material was recovered, a skycrane attempted unsuccessfully to lift the boat. With enemy troops closing the scene, the decision was made to destroy the boat which the UDT accomplished with 50 pounds of C-4. LTJG Holman and RDL Charles E. Lancaster, USN, received multiple frag wounds and were medically evacuated after receiving first aid.
In a Sea Tiger mission on the night of 7 February, PBRs 59 and 114, with BMC Turnbull as Patrol Officer, established a waterborne guardpost about 5 miles northwest of Hoi An City on the Vinh Dien River (BT 057 610). One male in a sampan was spotted off the starboard bow, and three swimmers were spotted off the port bow. The area was illuminated and all persons taken under fire killing the four Viet Cong and destroying the sampan. It was believed that the VC were attempting to mine the river; however, a thorough sweep of the area the following day produced negative results. There were no friendly casualties.

On the night of 8 February, PBRs 47 and 131 in a waterborne guardpost about five and one half miles northwest of Hoi An (BT 056 615) sighted eight enemy troops wearing packs, helmets, and carrying individual weapons moving south along the west bank of the Vinh Dien River. The area was illuminated, and the persons taken under fire. Four persons were seen to go down immediately and the others running for cover. The PBR's remained in the area for 30 minutes saturating the area with 40mm and 7.62 fire. There were four enemy troops killed and no friendly casualties.

PBR's 48 and 67 with QMC(SS) Williams as Patrol Officer, were in a waterborne guardpost on the night of 11 February about five miles northwest of Hoi An (BT 056 610) on the Vinh Dien River when eight VC with backpacks were sighted walking south. At the same time, the cover boat sighted five VC walking out of a treeline. The PBR's
illuminated the area and immediately placed a heavy concentration of 40mm fire into the area. There were eight VC killed (four body count, four probable) and no friendly casualties. Two bodies were recovered and searched resulting in several documents and personal effects being captured. All equipment was turned over to the Navy Intelligence Liaison Officer (NILO), Hoi An for disposition.

While on a routine Sea Tiger day patrol on the afternoon of 12 February, PBR's 114 and 131 sighted a small pile of clothing lying on the river bank about four miles northwest of Hoi An (BT 055 639). The same items had been observed earlier in the day and also on a routine patrol on 10 February. The pile consisted of a blanket with shoes on top and a straw hat alongside and what appeared to be something hidden beneath the blanket. The PBR's fired M-16's at the clothing causing a secondary explosion leaving a crater five feet deep and six feet across. There were no friendly casualties.

On 14 February, the USCGC CHASE (WHEC 718) fired two gunfire missions in support of Americal Division troops six miles and 27 miles southeast of My Trang hamlet (BS 882 232 and BS 885 201). The first mission targets were a VC base camp, a VC concentration, and fortified positions, and the second mission was a concentration of VC bunkers. The five inch gun of the cutter neutralized the VC base camp and destroyed five heavily fortified positions at the first position and destroyed two large bunkers, one structure, and ignited a large sustained fire at the second position. Additional damage
OPERATIONS IN THE FIRST COASTAL ZONE

A. Sea Tiger 1 FEB
B. Sea Tiger 7 FEB
C. Sea Tiger 9 FEB
D. Sea Tiger 11 FEB
E. Sea Tiger 12 FEB
F. USCGC CHASE 14 FEB
G. Sea Tiger 14 FEB

SCALE
0 NAUTICAL MILES
30
may have been inflicted but could not be determined due to heavy foliage. There were no friendly casualties.

In a Sea Tiger mission on the night of 14 February, PBR's 95 and 131 were in a waterborne guardpost about 7.5 kilometers west of Hoi An (BT 065 559) when they spotted a sampan carrying at least five VC. PBR 95 which was alongside the east bank illuminated the area and took the sampan under fire. They immediately received very heavy automatic weapons fire from the opposite bank and the sampan. The enemy fire was suppressed, but not before SN Gary Lee Giovannelli, USN was killed when he was struck in the chest by an enemy bullet. The PBR's killed five VC and destroyed one sampan. There were no other friendly personnel or material casualties.

Second Coastal Zone

Weather conditions remained about the same as during January with the "Swift" boats being forced off their patrol areas on several occasions. There were 5,782 detections of craft reported during February. Surveillance results remained high as over 67 percent of those detected were either boarded or inspected. There were 2,734 inspections and 1,139 boardings reported during the month resulting in the detention of five craft and 207 persons including four VC suspects. Reasons for detention were lack of or faulty identification papers, possession of contraband, restricted zone violations, suspected draft dodgers and incorrect or faulty manifests.
There were 37 naval gunfire support missions conducted during the month, and only a minimum of gun damage assessment was reported.

On the morning of 9 February, a Vietnamese water taxi struck a channel marker about one mile from Qui Nhon (CR 110 213) and sank. PCF 52 en route to her patrol station noted the survivors and debris and notified the Coastal Surveillance Center, Qui Nhon which scrambled four additional PCF's within two minutes. The water taxi was carrying approximately 36 people and Market Time units retrieved 13 Vietnamese civilian survivors and one body and transferred them to the VN hospital at Qui Nhon. Additional survivors were taken aboard sampans and transferred to Dai Minh village. Explosive Ordnance Disposal divers determined that no bodies remained trapped in the water taxi and subsequently raised the taxi, and PCF 55 towed it to the Inshore Underwater Warfare Group pier.

On the night of 14 February, PCF 58 contacted two Chinese Nationalist fishing trawlers about 57 miles north of Qui Nhon (CS 0415) and identified them as Tong Chung 3, registry number CT-5-0256 and Tong Chung 5, registry number CT-5-0257. The vessels were searched and determined to be non-suspicious. The trawlers were detained and taken to Qui Nhon by the Vietnamese Navy. Each trawler had 20 people aboard, and one had 150 tons of fish, and the other had 80 tons of fish. The crew members were kept on board and transferred to the Vietnamese customs at Qui Nhon for disposition on 16 February. Information available indicated that the trawlers' crew members were to be jailed and the boats and cargo to be confiscated.
OPERATIONS IN THE SECOND COASTAL ZONE

LEGEND:
☐ Coastal Surveillance Center
☒ Hostile Fire/evacuation Incident
☐ SAR/MED/VAC Incident

A. SAR 9 FEB
B. PCF 58 14 FEB
C. PCF 70 15 FEB
PCF 70 was proceeding to patrol area 5D on the morning of 15 February when several sampans were sighted in a restricted zone about 14 miles south of Cam Ranh Bay (CN 045 955). While closing the sampans to investigate, suspicious activity was sighted on the beach to the west. PCF 70 beached and crew members were put ashore to investigate. Fresh footprints and areas used as camps were found. While beached, an explosion believed to be a 8-10 rocket, occurred off the starboard bow. The "Swift" boat saturated the area using all available firepower and immediately cleared the area to evaluate any damage. PCF's 56 and 61 were called in to assist, and after firing H and I, they detained four junks and 25 persons who were turned over to Coastal Group 26 for disposition. PCF 70 sustained only minor damage to the exhaust booth and rudder; however, assistance of a repair facility was required. There were no friendly casualties, and enemy casualties were unknown.

Third Coastal Zone

Indigenous coastal traffic decreased in the Third Coastal Zone during February with only 6,520 detections of craft. Surveillance results improved as over 60 percent of those craft were either inspected or boarded. There were 2,278 craft inspected and 2,846 craft boarded resulting in the detention of five craft and 61 persons, including 20 VC suspects. The detentions were for lack of or faulty identification papers and curfew and restricted zone violations. The "Swift" boats continued their patrols of the lower Bassac and Co Chiên Rivers in the Game Warden area of operations, detecting 3,517
craft and inspecting 1,413 and boarding 1,618. There were 14 persons and one craft detained and no reported incidents of evading craft.

Market Time units of the Third Coastal Zone conducted 140 naval gunfire support missions during February, in response to requests for urgent gunfire support, H and I, targets of opportunity, or in pre-planned river and canal incursions.

While on routine Market Time patrol on the night of 5 February, PCF 48, LTJG Brannan, USN, Commanding, sighted a Viet Cong propaganda barge, eight feet long, about eight miles north of Soc Tran (XR 1977). The barge had 20 VC flags and a log dressed as a man with propaganda leaflets aboard. The barge was thoroughly checked for booby traps, and then the float was taken aboard and turned over to Coastal Group 36.

PCF 21 embarked 26 Kit Carson Scouts at Ben Tre and inserted them about 25 miles east of Tra Vinh (XS 480 180) at 2300H 15 February. The PT CAUTION (USCG WPB) stood by to provide gunfire support as needed. During the night patrol, the troops made only brief contact with the enemy. The troops were extracted by the "Swift" boat at 0300H 16 February and returned to Ben Tre. There were no friendly casualties while two VC were killed and one grenade captured.

The PT CYPRESS (USCG WPB), LTJG H. J. Godfrey, Commanding was conducting routine coastal surveillance early on the morning of 27 February when partially camouflaged sampans were sighted about 20 miles southeast of Tra Vinh (XR 828 885). Upon closing, nine
camouflaged sampans were detected and taken under fire resulting in eight sampans destroyed, six of which were motorized, and one sampan damaged.

Later the same day, the PT CYPRESS was conducting random patrol of assigned area about 25 miles southeast of Go Cong (YS 005 120) when an unidentified jet aircraft dropped two bombs which exploded underwater about 900 yards directly ahead of the WPB. The shock wave was strong enough that it knocked a man down standing on the bow. The visibility ceiling was low due to a light haze, and it was believed that the aircraft did not see the WPB and was just unloading ordnance at sea. The Coast Guard man was not injured by the shock wave.

The PT CAUTION (USCG WPB), LTJG Andrews Commanding, conducted an H and I mission on a bunker complex on the afternoon of 27 February about 22 miles south of Tra Vinh (XR 530 535). The WPB destroyed two bunkers and heavily damaged three others. There were no friendly casualties, and enemy casualties were unknown.

On the morning of 28 February at 1055H, the harbor master at Vung Tau reported that LCU 1589 located about 30 miles northeast of Vung Tau (YS 7258) had a broken rudder and was taking on water. The Vietnamese Navy watch officer was notified and he directed the VN PB-708 to the scene. About 10 minutes later, communication was established with LCU 1515 who was only one-half mile from the scene, and proceeded to LCU 1589 with a pump. LCU 1515 took LCU 1589 in
OPERATIONS IN THE THIRD COASTAL ZONE

A. POP 4° 5 FEB
B. POP 21 15 FEB
C. PT CYPRESS 27 FEB
D. PT CYPRESS 27 FEB
E. PT CAUTION 27 FEB
F. LCU 1589 28 FEB

SCALE:
0 - 30 Nautical Miles
tow and with two pumps operating, reported that further assistance was not required. The VN PB 708 remained on the scene and escorted the LCU's to Vung Tau without further incident.

Gulf of Thailand Offshore Patrol Unit Area 8/9
(WHEC Assigned) CTG 115.6

The USCGC HAMILTON (WHEC 715) fired a gunfire support mission on the afternoon of 1 February in Market Time area 9 about 12 miles north of Song Ong Doc (VR 835 182). The mission was arranged and clearance obtained by the Naval Intelligence Liaison Officer (NILO), Ca Mau and consisted of structures and bunker fortifications. Firing at a range of over 18,000 yards the five inch gun of the cutter accounted for four structures and two sampans destroyed and seven structures and one sampan damaged.

On the afternoon of 3 February, CTG 194.2 requested a naval gunfire support (NGFS) mission from the USCGC MELLOO (WHEC 717) on targets located about 8 miles north of Song Ong Doc (VR 8315). Expending over 300 rounds of five inch, the cutter destroyed six structures, four bunkers, five sampans and one fish net. In addition, there were 16 structures, three bunkers and four sampans heavily damaged with one Viet Cong probably killed.

The following afternoon the MELLOO again fired a NGFS at the request of CTG 194.2, at targets located about 15 miles north of Song Ong Doc (VR 8430). In this mission the cutter destroyed four structures, three bunkers and five sampans and damaged 13 structures,
two bunkers and five sampans. There were two VC probably killed in addition to two secondary fires.

On 5 February, three sampans and one structure were destroyed by the five inch gun of the MELLON. This NGFS mission was also requested by CTG 194.2 and the targets were located about six miles northeast of Song Ong Doc (VR 895 055).

The USCGC KLAMATH (WHEC 66) scored heavily against the enemy in a scheduled call for fire mission on targets of opportunity about 15 miles north of Song Ong Doc (VR 8017) on 17 February. The targets were VC controlled hamlets and hidden sampans and in an area where the spotter aircraft had received ground fire. The cutter probably killed one VC in addition to destroying six structures and three sampans and heavily damaging ten structures and two sampans.
GULF OF THAILAND OFFSHORE PATROL UNIT AREA 8/9

OPERATIONS IN THE FOURTH COASTAL ZONE

A. USCGC HAMILTON 1 FEB
B. USCGC MELLON 3 FEB
C. USCGC MELLON 4 FEB
D. USCGC MELLON 5 FEB
E. USCGC Klamath 17 FEB
The level of activity rose steadily in the Sea Float area of operations during February with the center of contacts located to the northwest of Sea Float and along and to the south of the Song Bay. Intelligence gained from documents indicated that this region was strongly controlled by the Viet Cong, and probably supported a Local Force Company and that an enemy squad was preparing to attack Sea Float on or after 23 February. The enemy was capable of launching occasional attacks on afloat assets and conducting harassment probes of the Solid Anchor complex. Operations by friendly forces consisting of ground sweeps, waterborne guardposts, Navy SEAL operations, and air strikes have continued to keep the enemy off balance in the northern section of the area of operations and have thus far prevented the grouping of units into a potent threat.

It is noteworthy that thus far the Sea Float complex has not received hostile fire. It was believed that this was due primarily to aggressive patrolling both ashore and in the rivers and canals of the AO, reliable intelligence on enemy movement, and the concentration of fire power available to the Sea Float complex.

The civilian population residing within the Sea Float no fire zone remained at about 4,000, as many families were still up north harvesting rice. The civilians are expected to return upon completion of the rice harvest.
The construction of the Solid Anchor base continued and consisted primarily of land clearing operations on the north and south banks, and land fill of the site. The Seabees laid MBAT matting for a helo pad just west of the Solid Anchor site. During the month, well digging operations commenced, and on 24 February the depth of the well was 1,050 feet and believed to be deep enough. However, the well still had to be tested to see if it was potable and of sufficient quantity. There was an average of 20 Seabees assigned to Solid Anchor during the month.

There were over 205 naval gunfire support missions conducted during the month, including over 85 Sea Float and SEAL missions. The following U. S. and VNN craft and units operated in the Sea Float AO during part or all of the month: PCF's 12, 17, 27, 36, 38, 40, 50, 51, 52, 64, 72, 73, 82, 88, 89, and 94; USS WASHOE COUNTY (LST 1165); USS ANTELOPE (PG 86), USS READY (PG 87); Sea Float River Assault Craft Detachment consisting of ATC's 4, 9, and 13, ASIB's 2 and 3, Zippo 2, Monitor 2, and Utility Boat 2; an LSSL; SEAL Team Detachment GOLF, Alfa and Mike Platoons; Under Water Demolition Team 12 Detachment GOLF; Seawolves; Slicks; OV-10's; LSM's H1 401 and H1 403; LSSL's, H1 228, and HQ 230; LSIL, HQ 329; VNN PCF's, 01, 02, 03, 04, 06, 10; US Mark III PCF's, 691, 692, 693, 694, and 695; Coastal Groups 33, 35, and 36 craft and personnel; VNN Polwar Team; VNN Reaction Team; VNN Rangers; Mobile Strike Team Two, Detachments FOXROT and GOLF; Mobile Strike Force Troops; Regional Force troops;
Kit Carson Scouts and EODMUPAC Teams, VNN 03, 06, and 45. These forces continued to conduct Psyops missions and escort services for logistics craft along the rivers and canals. Air assets provided Psyops missions in those areas inaccessible to the craft. All afloat units and the Mobile Advance Tactical Support Base conducted nightly H and I fire into known and suspected VC base camps and extortion areas.

A new tactic employed by the PCF's in escorting logistics craft and tugs with tows, was labelled "Leap Frog". This involves one PCF speeding ahead, beaching and mortaring likely ambush sites, always keeping the tug or craft in sight. As the craft passes, the other PCF moves ahead to take up the mortaring and or prepping fire duties. This new tactic was just recently employed and thus a final evaluation of its effectiveness was not available.

On 31 January the 180 Mobile Strike Force departed Sea Float.

Dr. Glen Musser, CNO (OP-07P), Col A. Mitchell, Mr. H. V. Butt, Mr. G. Duvel, and CDR Howard, USN visited Sea Float on 6 February and received a tour of the Solid Anchor site and the Tran Hung Dao villages.

The same day, Captain D. C. Brumbaugh, USN, prospective Assistant Chief of Staff for Communications, Staff COMNAVFORV, Commander R. A. Wheeler and Major R. K. Kavia, USMC visited Sea Float and received a communications briefing and a tour of the Sea Float complex.
Colonel R. F. Brown, USA, IV Corps Security Officer and Lieutenant Colonel Sawyer, USA, Province Senior Advisor visited Sea Float on 13 February to discuss security problems and tour the Sea Float complex.

One company of Mobile Strike Force Troops arrived at Sea Float on 15 February.

On the morning of 20 February Sea Float was the scene of a USO show. In the afternoon, Major General McGowan, USA Commanding General, Delta Military Assistance Command, The An Xuyen Province Chief and Senior Advisor visited Sea Float for briefings and a tour of the complex.

**SEAL Operations**

SEAL Team One, Detachment GOLF, MIKE Platoon, HM1 Marshall in charge conducted a mission on 2 February based on district intelligence to capture five Viet Cong Infrastructures about 14½ kilometers north of Sea Float (V9 976 815). The SEALs were inserted by U.S. Army Slick helo and patrolled 50 meters to the north where a hootch and bunker were searched. A Vietnamese female stated that 15 to 20 armed VC had moved north during the insertion. Several other hootches were searched and a sampan factory and 800 pounds of rice were located. The SEALs were then extracted without making contact with the enemy. The SEALs destroyed two structures, three sampans, one sampan engine, a sampan factory and 800 pounds of rice.
On the afternoon of 17 February, 14 Kit Carson Scouts and two SEALs departed Sea Float on an intelligence collection mission. The troops were inserted about four miles north of Sea Float (VQ 997 732) and patrolled 600 meters to the objective where fire was received from seven VC. The fire was suppressed and the troops were extracted by Slick. There were five VC killed and two VC wounded, and no friendly casualties. In addition, two structures and one large sampan were destroyed and various small arms, ammunition, and medical supplies were captured.

On a fast reaction mission to a VC ambush on the afternoon of 25 February, SEALs and KCS departed the KCS camp at 1530H and were inserted by HCF's 14 and 36 about 18 kilometers east of Sea Float (VQ 165 678) on the Cua Lon River. They swept east finding a recent foot-trail leading away from the ambush site. They then swept back to the river and found the ambush site with numerous rockets and launch tubes still in place. The area was secured and extraction completed without incident or contact with the enemy. There were no casualties and the following weapons were captured: five B-40 rounds, three B-50 rounds, seven single launch bomb tubes, one dual launch bomb tube, four dual launch tubes, 32 single B-40 tubes, nine propellant charges, and three feet of wiring assemblies.

LTJG Moody and four men of SEAL Team One Detachment GOLF conducted a mission to capture a Viet Cong Infrastructure on the afternoon of 26 February. The SEALs departed Sea Float at 1400H and were
inserted by Slick about 23 kilometers northeast of Nam Can (WQ 229 867), where they patrolled 200 meters east checking hooches and found the VC equivalent of a post exchange. Continuing the patrol 300 meters north they found one male hiding in a canal and then patrolled back to the landing zone and were extracted. The SEAL's captured one VC and destroyed four sampans, one VC exchange, 400 pounds of rice and one large engine. There were no friendly casualties.

FN2 Richardson and four men of SEAL Team One, DET. GOLF, Alfa platoon conducted a mission on 27 February to interdict sampan traffic on a known commo-liaison supply route about 20 kilometers south southeast of Old Nam Can (WQ 191 688). The SEAL's departed Sea Float and were inserted by Slick at 1615H. A listening/observation post was set up at the canal intersection. About an hour later a sampan with two males approached, and when hailed, the two males dived into the water. They were taken under fire and then their bodies and sampan were retrieved and searched. The SEAL's were then extracted by LCPI and returned to Sea Float. There were two VC killed and one sampan and 20 kilos of documents captured. Initial readouts of the documents indicated they were records of VC extortion receipts. There were no friendly casualties.

Sea Float Missions

A Sea Float mission was conducted on 9 February with Zippo 2, Monitor 2, ATC-9, an Underwater Demolition Team, Explosive Ordnance
Disposal Team and a VNN Reaction Force. The troops were inserted along the west bank of the Rach Ong Trang about 12 miles southwest of Sea Float (VQ 845 563) where they swept about 200 meters north finding several hooches and large quantities of fish and shrimp. The troops were extracted and reinserted at two other locations during the day with nothing significant reported. The troops were extracted at 1445H and returned to Sea Float. There was no enemy contact during the sweeps. The troops destroyed 2,000 pounds of dried shrimp, 2,000 pounds of dried fish, 1,000 pounds of fresh fish and shrimp, four hooches, four fish traps, five sampans, three bunkers, and miscellaneous cooking utensils and clothes.

On the morning of 11 February, PCF's inserted a VNN Reaction Team and a UDT Team about nine miles east of Sea Float (WQ 140 690). Seawolves and Slicks were overhead providing cover. During the sweeps hostile fire was received and suppressed on two occasions. The troops were extracted and returned to their base without incident. There were no friendly casualties and enemy casualties were unknown. The troops destroyed 32 bunkers, 25 structures and one sampan in addition to several canal obstructions.

PCF's inserted a VNN reaction team and UDT personnel on 13 February, along the east bank of the Rach Bien Nhan about seven miles southwest of Sea Float (VQ 947 577). During the sweep a large complex of structures and bunkers were discovered and destroyed. There was no contact with the enemy during the operation and the
troops were extracted without incident. There were 19 bunkers, 11 structures, three sampans, and 4,500 pounds of rice destroyed.

Commencing on 17 February the Mobile Strike Force (MSF) conducted a large scale troop sweep in the general area about five miles northeast of Sea Float (W 024 750). The southern blocking force and combat reconnaissance platoons sighted three squads of VC. Contact was made; however, the enemy was concealed in a tree line and behind a rice paddy dike. Seawolves and Black Ponies placed strikes in the area with unknown results. The following morning an extensive sweep of the area revealed numerous blood trails which led to a Viet Cong base camp. However, there was no contact with the enemy. The sweep continued to the south in the afternoon of 18 February still with no enemy contact, although two sampans were destroyed. The next day the MSF troops requested an air lift for 14 persons they had detained. Slicks extracted the detainees and provided water to the troops. The troops continued the sweep to the south, destroying structures and bunkers en route. PCF's 46, 50, 89, and 94 extracted the troops on the evening of the 19th and returned them to the Sea Float complex. The MSF destroyed 22 structures, 19 bunkers, six sampans, 23 water containers, and miscellaneous tools, pots, pans, and clothing on the last day of the operation. There were no friendly casualties and enemy casualties were unknown.
On the evening of 20 February, while on a visual reconnaissance mission, members of the Mobile Strike Force spotted three heavily laden camouflaged sampans about four miles north of Sea Float (VQ 998 728). The MSF team was inserted to investigate and found a base camp with numerous weapons. During the investigation, small arms fire was received and suppressed from an adjacent tree line. The troops were then extracted taking several weapons and then Serwolves and Black Ponies placed strikes in the area. At 1830H, PCF's 52 and 73, Zippo 2, and ATC-13 embarked MSF troops and proceeded up the Kinh Nguen Canal where the troops were inserted. Slicks airlifted an additional 52 troops into the area and during the insertion killed one VC. The northern element began sweeping south-west and made contact with four VC who fired several rounds of small arms fire before fleeing. The troops destroyed six structures and seven sampans and damaged 13 structures. They also captured several rockets and launchers, small arms, documents and clothing. The captured weapons were all Russian, new and well maintained.

A late report credited the air strikes with 10 VC killed (9 body count, one probable), eight structures and two bunkers destroyed. The troops remained in the field during the night and the following day continued their sweep, making no contact with the enemy until 1930H when they received small arms fire from a hootch. The fire was returned and a grenade was thrown in the hootch killing one VC and wounding six others. In addition, seven persons, all VC sympathizers, were detained and taken to Can Tho. The troop sweep
continued through the night with no enemy contact. On the morning
of the 21st, a third MSF element was inserted along the Song Bay
Hap by two ATC's and supported by Zippo-2 and ASPR-2. These troops
swept south where they received and suppressed fire from a sampan.
The northern element continued their sweep to the southeast and
the reconnaissance platoon swept west, destroying bunkers and struc-
tures, but making no contact with the enemy. During the sweep
there were two VC killed, three VC captured and six VC wounded
without any friendly casualties. There were three bunkers, 53
structures and six sampans destroyed and six sampans, five sampan mo-
tors, seven B-40 rockets, four B-40 rocket boosters and various
small arms, ammunition, clothing, medical supplies, and documents
captured. On 22 February, two of the MSF elements joined and
swept towards the southwest while the reconnaissance platoon swept
westward. Enemy sniper fire was received from a trueline and imme-
diately returned. Seawolves and Black Ponies placed strikes in the
area. There was no further enemy contact during the day. There
was one MSF troop wounded. The MSF troops destroyed three bunkers,
57 structures, 2,250 pounds of rice, 5,500 pounds of grain, 300
pounds of peanuts, and 140 pounds of shrimp. The MSF continued
their sweep of the area on the 23rd and located a VC base camp
and large amounts of stores and supplies which they destroyed. The
main element then swept north along the Rach Ba Moc and were extracted
at 175811 and returned to Sea Float. The combat reconnaissance platoon re-
mained in the area during the night. On the 23rd there were three
VC killed, five probably killed, one VC wounded, and two VC captured while one MSF and one U. S. Army man was wounded. There were 35 bunkers, 127 structures, 10,000 pounds of rice, 4,000 pounds of grain, 100 pounds of salt, 600 pounds of peanuts, 75 pounds of corn, 600 pounds of sweet potatoes, 200 pounds of onions, 400 water containers, 500 gallons of kerosene, 38 fish traps, and 31 sampans destroyed. In final mop-up actions on the 24th, the troops swept to the south and found two bunkers and one structure destroyed by the USS READY (FG-87) the previous night. The remaining MSF troops were extracted at 1215H on 24 February.

On the morning of 24 February, the Forward Air Control (FAC), Shotgun 49 spotted an estimated company size VC unit attempting to dig in an open field about nine miles north of Sea Float (VQ 980 820). Seawolves 13 and 19 checked in with the FAC and commenced placing strikes on the enemy at 1045H. The Seawolves, making a last pass over the area before departing for Sea Float to refuel and rearm, received automatic weapons fire and observed seven bodies on the ground. Black ponies (OV-10's), 114, and 116 were called in and placed strikes in the area followed by Seawolves. All fire was suppressed at 1210H. There were 13 Viet Cong killed (5 body count, 8 probable), six structures destroyed, and nine structures damaged.

While on area patrol on the evening of 28 February, Seawolves 13 and 19 sighted a sampan with six males about seven miles south¬
east of Sea Float (W3 088 581). The sampan beached and the occupants attempted to evade, and as the Seawolves started a pass, they received AK-47 fire from the area. A strike was placed at the location of the men and the door gunners hit two men and a rocket hit four others. There was no further movement noted in the area. There were six Viet Cong killed (2 body count, 4 probable) and no friendly casualties.
OPERATION SEA FLOAT/TRAN hung dao III
SOLID ANCHOR
OPERATIONS IN THE FOURTH COASTAL ZONE

A. SEAL's 2 FEB
B. SEA FLOAT 9 FEB
C. SEA FLOAT 11 FEB
D. SEA FLOAT 13 FEB
E. SEAL’s 17 FEB
F. SEA FLOAT MSF 17 FEB
G. SEA FLOAT MSF 20 FEB
H. SEA FLOAT 21 FEB
I. SEAL's 25 FEB
J. SEAL's 26 FEB
K. SEAL's 27 FEB
L. SEA FLOAT 28 FEB
Operation Stable Door

During February there were 26,383 craft detected by Stable Door forces in the harbors of the Second Coastal Zone, approximately 8,000 less than in January. Of these, 2,876 were inspected and another 4,690 were boarded. There were 20 craft and 93 persons detained, primarily for restricted zone violations, lack of or altered identification papers, or possession of contraband.

Unit ONE - Vung Tau

On 8 February, while on routine patrol, Picket 27 stopped two junks for curfew violations and began escorting them to the Coastal Group 33 base when both junks headed into shallow water off the customs pier. The identification cards of all personnel on the junks were turned over to Coastal Group 33 for further transfer to the Vietnamese National Police.

On 20 February, the Military Police at the Delong pier notified the Harbor Entrance Control Post (HECP) that a crew member of LCU 1574 had found a bomb on the beach. An Explosive Ordnance Disposal Team was dispatched and found the bomb to be a 107mm CHICOM rocket warhead with a small clock and batteries that were not connected. They were unable to determine the method of employment or the prospective target. It appeared that the bomb had been abandoned on a sand bar but had not been completely configured. The bomb was destroyed in place.
On the night of 1 February, the Harbor Entrance Control Post (HECP) security outpost Point Julliet received 10-15 rounds of small arms fire. LCPL's 37, 39, and 66 and Picket 51 were immediately dispatched and illuminated the area. The area was covered with .50 caliber fire with negative results, and after two hours, the operation was terminated.

The security guard at post two on the power ships reported a possible swimmer approximately fifty yards off the bow of the CUMBERLAND on 3 February. LCPL 66 was dispatched and found a baseball cap in the water. Seven grenades were dropped in a circle around the cap with negative results.

On 4 February, LCPL 66 reported being fired upon in the vicinity of the barges off the ammunition pier. The area was illuminated, and an investigation indicated that the security guards on the barges were doing the firing. There were no casualties or damage to LCPL 66.

LCPL 39 heard approximately six rounds of rapid small arms fire coming from the south end of Cam Ranh Village. Skimmers 10 and 30 were sent to investigate and found one male in a U.S. Army uniform on a building. The Provost Marshall of Cam Ranh Village and the Joint Defense Operations Control (JDOC) were notified, and Military Police searched the surrounding area with negative results.

On 7 February, LCPL 39 approached the Cam Ranh Village pier to inspect a water taxi which had just pulled into the pier. One
Vietnamese male jumped off the taxi and ran into the village carrying what appeared to be several cameras and radios in a box. Two men from LCPL 39 and Skimmer 30 tried unsuccessfully to catch him. A check of the water taxi revealed no further suspicious activity.

LCPL 37 stopped a forty foot water taxi outbound from Cam Ranh Village on the evening of 17 February for routine board and search. One Vietnamese woman was detained for having 232,000 piasters in her possession and was turned over to the Provost Marshall at Cam Ranh Bay. The detainee, Vo Thi Phu, claimed to be a money lender in Cam Ranh Village but had no evidence that the money was legally obtained.

On 21 February, LCPL 45 stopped a water taxi for a routine search and detained one Vietnamese female, Duong Thi Duc, for having 50,000 piasters in her possession and a list of names. The detainee was turned over to the Vietnamese National Police in Bangoi for disposition.

Unit THREE - Qui Nhon

On 2 February, a 10 year old boy came to the HECP with a one and one half inch cut above his right ear. He was taken to the Naval Support Activity Detachment dispensary where ten stitches were required to close the deep cut.

On 8 February, members of Hai Minh Village reported that children from the village had seen an unknown number of Viet Cong in the vicinity of a graveyard near the beach. Sea Cobras and Personal Self Defense Force troops conducted a search of the area while Picket 19

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stoodby for support. The entire area was swept with negative results.

The Coastal Surveillance Center reported on 9 February that a junk had sunk in the harbor. PCF 3852 was in the vicinity and picked up 14 people and took them to the PCF landing. Vietnamese and U.S. Navy personnel assisted in handling and treating the people. Four Vietnamese Navy personnel from the junk were brought to Hai Minh Village Number ONE. RD3 Arcoutte revived one small boy by artificial respiration but was unsuccessful in treating a small girl. The survivors were taken to the Holy Family Hospital. The Stable Door Explosive Ordnance Disposal team located the sunken junk, but were unable to find additional bodies. PCF 3855 began towing the junk which surfaced and was pulled up on a sand bar near the LCPL pier. The total number of personnel on the junk was not established; however, it was believed that approximately 46 persons were aboard. Fourteen persons were picked up by the PCF's and 18 others by small sampans and junks and all were taken to either Hai Minh or Qui Nhon. Three days later, the Officer in Charge of Unit THREE was returning to the HECP when a body was sighted floating near the landing. The body was a Vietnamese woman and appeared to have been in the water several days. The body was recovered and turned over to the Vietnamese Navy National Police. The victim's husband was at the landing and identified the body as his wife, Dang Thi Can and confirmed that she was a victim of the junk sinking on 9 February.
On the morning of 18 February, LCPL 69, while on routine patrol, stopped a junk for inspection. The following items were discovered: 160 pair green sacks, 72 packs of gum, 40 safety razors, 120 packs of candy, cough pills, ballpoint pens, playing cords, cigarettes, and two bags of C. Rations. The contraband and eight Vietnamese males were turned over to the VNN for further transfer to the Vietnamese National Police.

On the afternoon of 22 February, water taxi 135 came alongside LCPL 42 in the outer harbor with a U.S. Major on board. The Major had been bitten by an unknown type animal and requested assistance. He was taken to the LST beach for further transfer by ambulance to the 67th Evacuation Hospital.

On 23 February, U.S. Army observer spotted a 750 pound general purpose bomb on the beach and requested assistance from the Stable Door EGD team. The team was picked up by helo and en route three VC were sighted in the area of the bomb and were taken under fire with unknown results. The team successfully detonated the bomb and were returned to base without further incident.

Sea Cobras attempted to establish a reconnaissance and listening posts on the nights of 18 and 24 February. On both occasions personnel were spotted and signal lights were observed when the team was only halfway to the drop off point indicating an excellent VC signalling system. It was believed that something important was located in the area due to the signalling system and more than 20 persons in the area. Additional operations were planned in this area.
On 4 February, the MACV Recondo School requested assistance in extracting Recondo School teams from Hon Tam, Hon Mot and Hon Tre Islands. LCPL 48 and Skimmer 28, with two instructors embarked, extracted the teams and took them to the LCM landing on Hon Tre Island without incident.

The First Battalion, Fifth Mobile Strike Force Command, Detachment FIFTY FIVE, Fifth Special Forces Group requested assistance for two amphibious assault landings on 4 February. LCPL 40 and Skimmer 28 escorted LCU 41 to the first landing area and stood by to provide gunfire support. The second landing was then made and neutralization fire was provided. After approximately three hours, the troops were extracted. The results of the mission were unknown.

On 6 February, the U.S. Army Military Police requested Stable Door EOD team assistance in removing one round of U.S. 105mm from Highway ONE. The round was removed and rendered safe and another round, deeply imbedded in the asphalt was determined to be inert and was covered with asphalt and left in the location.

The Nationalist Chinese cargo ship YUE SAN requested assistance from LCPL 40, on the morning of 19 February after a member of the crew had gone berserk and attacked at least five crew members with a knife killing one and seriously injuring four others. The crew member was finally subdued. LCPL 40 transported the four injured to the Cau Da pier and returned to the Yue San with the National
Police who took the prisoner into custody. The injured were taken to the 8th Field Hospital for treatment. An English speaking crew member was also transported to the hospital for consultations with the doctor and crew members.

A Vietnamese fishing vessel alongside a cargo ship was boarded and searched on the morning of 23 February. One male, Tran Van Bau and 17 boxes of china were detained. The detainee, junk and contraband were turned over to the Vietnamese National Police for disposition.

On the afternoon of 24 February, Skimmer 74 observed a fishing craft dumping contraband overboard into shallow water. LCPL 43 was called to assist and 250 rice bowls were recovered and turned over to the Vietnamese National Police. Due to the close proximity of several other boats, it could not be determined which boat actually dumped the contraband.

The 218th MP station requested assistance of Stable Door EOD team 37 on 26 February, in removing an M-26 fragmentation grenade from the gas tank of an M-151-A jeep on Camp John P. McDermott Army Base. The EOD team removed the grenade and found the grenade had been secured with electricians tape and placed in the gas tank as a booby trap. The grenade was disarmed and the gas tank disassembled in search of other grenades, but with negative results.
Market Time Units

Patrol aircraft detachments from four Navy patrol squadrons manned the Market Time air barrier patrols during February. Patrol Squadrons FORTY SIX and FORTY SEVEN operated out of Cam Ranh Bay, and Detachments of Patrol Squadrons ONE and TWENTY TWO operated from U-Tapao, Thailand.
The following SEVENTH Fleet ships operated in Market Time during the month of February:

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<th>Ship Name</th>
<th>Dates</th>
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<td>USS EMBATTLE (MSC 434)</td>
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<td>USS PRIME (MSC 466)</td>
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<td>USCGC CHASE (WHEC 718)</td>
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<td>USCGC DALLAS (WHEC 716)</td>
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<td>USS GANNET (MSC 290)</td>
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<td>USS WIDGEON (MSC 208)</td>
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<td>USS REAPER (MSO 467)</td>
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<td>USS ACME (MSO 506)</td>
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<td>USCGC MELLOW (WHEC 717)</td>
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<td>USCGC Klamath (WHEC 66)</td>
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<tr>
<td>USCGC Washoe County (LST 1165)</td>
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PCF's assigned to Coastal Divisions as of 1 March 1970

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TOTAL ASSIGNED PCF's (58)

PCF's in overhaul

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<td>19 FEB 70</td>
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<td>QUI NHON</td>
<td>01 FEB 70</td>
<td>17 MAR 70</td>
<td>45 DAYS</td>
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TOTAL NON-ASSIGNED PCF's (5)
GRAND TOTAL (63)
MARKET TIME
MONTHLY HISTORICAL SUMMARY
FEBRUARY 1970
A. STATISTICAL SECTION

(1) Average No. U. S. ships/craft on patrol during month.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>DER</th>
<th>MSO</th>
<th>MSC</th>
<th>WPB</th>
<th>PCF</th>
<th>LST</th>
<th>PG</th>
<th>WHEC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AVG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Average No. VN ships/junks employed during month.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>SEA FORCES</th>
<th>RIVER FORCES</th>
<th>COASTAL FORCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) U. S. Activity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>TOTAL DETECTED</th>
<th>WOOD-DAY 12,461</th>
<th>NIGHT 3,783</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STEEL-DAY</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>NIGHT 128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL INSPECTED</td>
<td>11,764</td>
<td>NIGHT 1,1801</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEEL-DAY</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>NIGHT 77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL BoARDED</td>
<td>10,838</td>
<td>NIGHT 527</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEEL-DAY</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NIGHT 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) VCN Activity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Junks Searched</th>
<th>Junks Detained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>81,002</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Persons Searched</th>
<th>Persons Detained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>284,105</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) U. S. Activity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Junks Detained</th>
<th>Persons Detained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(6) STABLE DOOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Junks Detected</th>
<th>Junks Boarded</th>
<th>Junks Inspected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>26,383</td>
<td>1,690</td>
<td>2,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night</td>
<td>506</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Junks Detained</th>
<th>People Detained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CTF Clearwater

On the 14th of February, CTF Clearwater shifted his headquarters from NSAD Cua Viet to NSAD Tan My. Clearwater subordinate commands and mission remained unchanged. CTF Clearwater established an Advanced Tactical Support Base temporarily at the site of the NSAD Cua Viet Cantonment (YD 340 697) on the 15th of February designating LCDR Walker P. Nicholson, USN, 625764, Officer in Charge. This action completed the relocation of CTF Clearwater forces in accordance with the planned reduction of U.S. Naval Forces in the Republic of Vietnam.

Throughout the month of February, Clearwater forces carried the war to the enemy conducting minesweeping patrols, patrolling the Cua Viet River, supporting reaction forces, providing armed escort, and keeping the waterway open to legitimate traffic. The most serious enemy threat continued to be repeated mineings. The mine most frequently used was a pressure activated mine.

The use of a bottom trawl net as a more effective means of countering the NVA type pressure mine was investigated during the month. The use of UK scare charges and bottom chain drags was continued.

The first major action by the enemy in February against the river craft occurred about 1215H on the 7th of February. LCM-32, a NSAD Cua Viet logistic craft, was transporting an Army 6X6 trailer and six Army personnel to Dong Ha. The LCM was mined approximately 300 yards from the Dong Ha ramp. The craft immediately began to sink in the