PT BANKS fired H and I throughout the day in support of the operation. There were four VC killed and no friendly casualties. One large structure and several booby traps were destroyed, and one sampan motor and numerous documents were captured. Further GDA was unknown.
# Naval Statistical Summary (As of 1 April 70)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tram Hung Dao</th>
<th>Giant Slingshot</th>
<th>Barrier Res</th>
<th>Breezy Cove</th>
<th>Search Turn</th>
<th>Ready Deck</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enemy KIA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>By USN</td>
<td>271 (7)</td>
<td>1056 (23)</td>
<td>92 (7)</td>
<td>128 (14)</td>
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<td>By VNN</td>
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<td>49 (0)</td>
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<td>By Other</td>
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<td>663 (10)</td>
<td>89 (9)</td>
<td>9 (2)</td>
<td>110 (17)</td>
<td>84 (0)</td>
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( ) - Monthly totals
<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>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Start of Operation</strong></td>
<td>21 Nov 68</td>
<td>6 Dec 68</td>
<td>2 Jan 69</td>
<td>28 Sep 69</td>
<td>1 Nov 68</td>
<td>1 Jun 69</td>
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<td><strong>Friff</strong></td>
<td>247 (22)</td>
<td>509 (33)</td>
<td>73 (13)</td>
<td>70 (8)</td>
<td>175 (20)</td>
<td>51 (3)</td>
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<td><strong>Niiff</strong></td>
<td>198 (17)</td>
<td>716 (21)</td>
<td>56 (4)</td>
<td>52 (5)</td>
<td>90 (8)</td>
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<td><strong>Unilateral Firings</strong></td>
<td>126 (25)</td>
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<td>225 (27)</td>
<td>166 (33)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other Cache(s) &amp; Cache Wt. (Tons)</strong></td>
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<td>24 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
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<td>.5 (0)</td>
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<td>198 (0)</td>
<td>27 (1)</td>
<td>8 (1)</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sampans Destroyed</strong></td>
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<td>327 (5)</td>
<td>160 (4)</td>
<td>266 (53)</td>
<td>309 (1)</td>
<td>144 (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

( ) - Monthly totals

* - Statistics not available.
COASTAL SURVEILLANCE FORCE SUMMARY

During March, Market Time and Stable Door forces continued routine operations with generally good weather prevailing throughout the Republic of Vietnam. There were 58,978 craft detected along the coasts and in the harbors during the month with 15,921 inspections and 12,231 boardings carried out resulting in the detention of 107 craft and 575 persons. There were 99 Viet Cong suspects detained during the month. The reasons for detentions were lack of or faulty identification, possession of contraband, incorrect or faulty manifests, violation of restricted zones, or other suspicious activity. In the Game Warden area of operations in the lower Bassac, Ham Luong, and Cua Tien Rivers, Market Time units detected 4,171 craft, inspected 1,653, and boarded another 1,820. There were two craft and seven persons detained.

Task Force 115 units continued to provide waterborne guardposts, troop lifts, blocking patrols, and naval gunfire in support of friendly ground operations along the coast and in the rivers and canals. There were no known large scale infiltration of men or supplies attempted during March. There were no U. S. casualties reported during the month although there were two friendlies killed and seven friendlies wounded. Enemy losses to the naval gunfire of Market Time units came to 108 confirmed killed, 109 probably killed, 24 wounded, and 23 captured.

Operation Market Time

The tempo of naval gunfire, SEALORDS, Sea Float, and Sea Tiger missions increased from the 499 conducted in February to 593 conducted
during March. Gun damage assessment (GDA) was the highest reported
to date with 45 per cent of the missions reporting GDA. The number
of confirmed enemy kills, 108, was also the highest killed in any one
month by Market Time forces. The results of these missions were:
17 Viet Cong killed (108 body count, 109 probable), 24 Viet Cong
wounded, 23 Viet Cong captured, 175 junks/sampans destroyed, 49 junks/
sampans damaged, 628 structures/bunkers destroyed, and 287 structures/
bunkers damaged.

There were 12 incidents of evading craft and personnel reported
during the month. They were taken under fire in all cases with un-
known results.

Surveillance operations resulted in the detection of 22,660
craft, and of these, 9,635 were inspected and 7,276 were boarded.
There were 356 steel hulled vessels detected in Market Time areas
during March, and 294 of these were inspected, and six were boarded.
All were determined to be non-suspicious.

SEAL units attached to Task Force 115 conducted almost daily
operations. The operations were conducted in the IV Corps Tactical
Zone in support of the Market Time Raiders/SEA LORDS operations.

A Market Time aircraft located an SL-4 class trawler at 1223H,
11 March, at position 07° 15' N, 105° 25' E. The contact was des-
ignated 12F1. The USCGC MELTON (WHEC 717) closed the contact and
commenced overt surveillance. At 0705H on 13 March, the MELTON was
relieved by the SEVENTH Fleet ship USS BENNER (DD 807) with the
trawler at position 09° 10' N, 110° 26' E.

Commander Task Force 115 was advised at 1613H on 15 March that the SS COLUMBIA EAGLE was highjacked by two armed men and was proceeding to the central coast of Cambodia with an ETA of 1600H, 15 March. The USCGC MELTON (WHEC 717) was dispatched, at best speed, to the scene to provide assistance as necessary. The USCGC MELTON was the first U. S. unit on the scene outside of Cambodian territorial waters arriving at 1800H on 15 March. The COLUMBIA EAGLE was at that time anchored in the vicinity of 10° 27' N, 103° 15' E. Commander Task Force 115 chopped the USCGC MELTON to Commander U. S. Naval Forces, Philippines at 2013H, 15 March.

The PT YOUNG (USCG WPB) and PT KENNEDY (USCG WPB) were decommissioned and transferred to the Vietnamese Navy on 16 March. Coast Guard Division TWELVE was decommissioned during the same ceremonies.

In a ceremony at Vung Tau on 27 March, the USCG WPB PT PARMIDGE was decommissioned and transferred to the Vietnamese Navy.

First Coastal Zone

Weather conditions improved in the First Coastal Zone as the northeast monsoon season came to an end. The number of detections by U. S. forces decreased as the responsibility for patrol of areas 1 and 2 were turned over to the Vietnamese Navy on 28 February along with 11 PGP's and the Coastal Surveillance Center at Danang.
were 988 detections during the month, and of these, 317 were inspected, and 171 were boarded.

There were approximately 40 naval gunfire support and Sea Tiger missions conducted, a decrease from the 59 reported in February. These were mostly Sea Tiger operations utilizing FBR's of Commander River Division 543.

On the afternoon of 3 March, the USCGC DALLAS (WHEC 716), in support of the U. S. 11th Light Infantry Brigade, received a call for a naval gunfire support mission. The three targets, consisting of bunkers and structures, were located about 10 miles southeast of Quang Ngai (33° 75' 61). The five inch gun of the cutter destroyed eight bunkers, 12 structures, and two sampans and heavily damaged nine bunkers and 14 structures. There were three secondary explosions and two secondary fires.

Underwater Demolition Team (UDT) ELEVEN, Det HOTEL, with the Officer in Charge, LTJG S. McCrary, and one platoon of Regional Force/Popular Force (RF/PF) troops conducted a 200 by 100 meters sweep of an area about four kilometers south of Hoi An (BT 146 530) on the morning of 7 March. Two FBR's inserted the troops and stood by for support. There was no contact made with the enemy during the sweep while ten bunkers and two wood structures were destroyed. The bunkers in this area were well built with cement bricks. There were no friendly casualties.
The USCG DALLAS inflicted heavy damage on enemy positions about eight miles southeast of Quang Ngai (BS 75 6h) on the afternoon of 10 March. The gunfire support mission was called for by the U. S. Army, 11th Light Infantry Brigade. The cutter destroyed five heavily fortified structures and damaged 15 others. There was one large secondary explosion and one secondary fire.

In a Sea Tiger mission on 14 March, PBR’s of River Division 543 inserted DOT 11, Det H, and an eight man security force from the Second Combined Action Group about three kilometers south of Hoi An (BT 136 537). The Patrol Officer BMC Stokes, Boat Captains CMG1 Maxfield of PBR 47, and XO Krenk of PBR 11h then stood by for support. Following the bunker destruction mission, 30 - 40 VC were sighted as the troops were being extracted. Helicopter gunships were called in and took the area under fire with unknown results. The troops were then extracted without further incident. There were five bunkers destroyed and two booby trapped rounds recovered and turned over to the EOD team for disposition. There were no friendly casualties.

Patrol Officer BMC Turnbull with PBR’s 47 and 67 conducted a TCG on the night of 15 - 16 March in the Sea Tiger AC about three kilometers south of Hoi An (BT 137 535). About 0600H, three VC were sighted walking toward the boats and were taken under fire at a distance of 25 feet. The PBR’s then cleared the area. There were three VC killed and no friendly casualties.

PBR 67, under Boat Captain CM1 Mansfield, and PBR 114, under Boat Captain RD1 Krenk, with Patrol Officer BMC Stokes established
a WBGP about 14 kilometers west of Hoi An (BT 031 556) on the night of 16 March. Movement was heard in the elephant grass near the boats, and two fragmentation grenades were thrown on the bank as the boats withdrew. The PBR's established a second WBGP and after 30 minutes, three VC were sighted in the tall grass 20 feet from the boats and were taken under fire. The boats then cleared the area leaving three VC killed.

In a Sea Tiger mission on the night of 19 March, PBR's 47, 114, and 67 established a WBGP on the Vinh Dien River about six kilometers northwest of Hoi An (BT 054 636). Two VC were sighted on the west bank walking south, but the boats lost sight of them almost immediately. At 2030H, a sampan moved into the area with two persons on board and appeared to be looking for a signal as they moved north and south along the bank. One VC was then sighted on the west bank and a light sighted opposite the sampan on the east bank. Both banks were taken under fire, and as the PBR's approached the sampan to investigate, they received AK-47 fire which they suppressed. Nothing was found on the sampan, and it was destroyed. Two more VC were sighted on the west bank and taken under fire as the PBR's cleared the area and called in artillery fire. There were three VC probably killed and possibly several more killed in the mission.

On the night of 22 March, PBR's 67 and 95 were in a WBGP on the Ky Lom River about 10 kilometers west of Hoi An (BT 035 567) when two sampans with an unknown number of occupants were sighted crossing from north to south. The sampans were not taken under fire due to the
range; however, shortly afterwards, four VC were sighted on the bank and then taken under fire. Automatic weapons fire was received from three positions on the bank and suppressed as the boats cleared the area and called in artillery. There were four enemy probably killed in the Sea Tiger mission.

PBR 67, under Boat Captain BM1 Mansfield, and PBR 95, under Boat Captain BM1 Foster, and Patrol Officer RDC Armstrong established a VC on the night of 24-25 March about three kilometers southwest of Hoi An (BT 031 558). A sampan with three VC was spotted crossing the river to the south and taken under fire. The PBR's got underway and spotted a second sampan with two VC and took it under fire with M-60 machine guns. Helo gunships were called in and took three additional sampans under fire. The PBR's and gunships received return enemy fire from the south bank during the entire action. A second flight of gunships arrived on the scene and placed strikes in the area but observed no further movement. At first light, the PBR's returned to the scene and destroyed the sampans hit by the gunships. There were no friendly casualties while the PBR's killed five VC, and the helo gunships killed three more VC. There were also five sampans destroyed.

In the afternoon of 30 March, UDT 11, Det H, and three companies of 25th Infantry troops conducted a reconnaissance and bunker destruction mission in the Sea Tiger AO about seven miles south of Hoi An (BT 092 459). There was no enemy contact, and in the two-hour operation, 22 bunkers were destroyed.
OPERATIONS IN THE FIRST COASTAL ZONE

DEMILITARIZED ZONE

A. USCGC DALLAS - 3 MAR
B. Sea Tiger - 7 MAR
C. USCGC DALLAS - 10 MAR
D. Sea Tiger - 11 MAR
E. Sea Tiger - 15-16 MAR
F. Sea Tiger - 16 MAR
G. Sea Tiger - 19 MAR
H. Sea Tiger - 22 MAR
I. Sea Tiger - 24-25 MAR
J. Sea Tiger - 30 MAR

LEGEND:
□ - Coastal Surveillance Center
X - Hostile Fire/Evasion Incident
# - SAR/MEDEVAC Incident

SCALE:

0 NAUTICAL MILES 30

CONFIDENTIAL
Second Coastal Zone

Weather conditions improved in the Second Coastal Zone as the number of detections of craft almost doubled from the February total of 5,782. There were 10,148 watercraft detected, and of these, 5,137 were inspected and another 2,682 were boarded resulting in the detention of nine craft and 62 persons for lack of or faulty identification, restricted zone violations, and suspected draft dodgers. In addition, one sampan attempted to evade and was destroyed.

The number of naval gunfire support missions decreased from the February total of 57 to 20 in March. There continued to be a minimum of gun damage assessment reported by Second Coastal Zone units.

On the evening of 5 March, on Hon Chua Island (CR 175 570), a Popular Forces man threw a grenade into a group of Vietnamese civilians, possibly as revenge for gambling losses. There were 11 persons hit by the grenade fragments; five died on the island; one died in transit in VN: PCF 385h; and the five wounded were taken to the Holy Family Hospital, Qui Nhon, for treatment.

Early on the morning of 11 March, PCF 61, while on normal Market Time patrol sighted a sampan without lights about 150 yards from the beach and about 1½ miles northeast of Phan Rang (CN 03 93). The sampan then headed alongside a second sampan, and the "Swift" boat took them under fire killing two of the enemy and damaging two sampans. In addition, several secondary fires were ignited.
OPERATIONS IN THE SECOND COASTAL ZONE

A. VNN PCF 365 - 5 MAR
B. PCF 61 - 11 MAR
C. PT CYPRESS - 12 MAR

SITL:
- Coastal Surveillance Center
X = Hostile Fire/Evacuation Incident
? = SAR/MEDEVAC Incident

SCALE:
0 - NAUTICAL MILES

CONFIDENTIAL
The PT CYPRESS (USCG WPB), while patrolling in area 5E, was called on for a gunfire support mission on the evening of 12 March about 19 miles northeast of Chan Thiet (BN 128 199). The WPB closed the beach and fired .50 caliber machine guns at three VC attempting to evade over the sand ridge. Artillery fire was called in from Fire Support Base Sandy which saturated the area with 175mm rounds. The WPB then cleared the area with three VC probably killed.

Third Coastal Zone

Indigenous coastal traffic remained at about the same level as February with 6,021 detections of craft reported. Surveillance results improved as over 82 per cent of the craft were either inspected or boarded. There were 2,329 inspections and 2,659 boardings carried out during March and resulted in the detention of three sampans and 98 persons. The detentions were for lack of or faulty identification papers, incorrect or faulty manifests, possession of contraband, and curfew or restricted zone violations. The "Swift" boats continued their patrols in the Game Warden area of operations. During March, the lower Bassac River was patrolled continuously, and the Cua Tien River was patrolled from 1-25 March, and the Ham Luong River was patrolled from 26 - 31 March. There were 4,124 detection of craft during the month, 1,653 inspections, and 1,820 boardings carried out. There were only two craft and seven persons detained in the Game Warden AO and no reported incidents of evading craft.

Third Coastal Zone Market Time units conducted over 125 naval gunfire support missions during March in response to requests for
urgent gunfire support, H and I, targets of opportunity, or in pre-
planned river and canal incursions.

On the morning of 1 March, the PT WELCOME (USCG WPB), LTJG
Wyche commanding, while on normal Market Time Patrol in area 6H,
oberved a sampan with two Vietnamese females overturned about 15
miles southeast of Tra Vinh (XR 643 566). The sampan, which was
heavily loaded with rice, was refloated and pumped out, and about
90 per cent of the cargo and the long shaft motor were recovered.
When the motor failed to start, the sampan was towed to the hamlet
where the Vietnamese lived. The rice cargo was properly manifested.

The PT PARTRIDGE (USCG WPB) fired a sector requested gunfire
support mission on the afternoon of 1 March in an area about ten miles
east of Soc Trang (XR 20 80). The WPB was on normal Market Time pa-
trol in area 7C at the time the request was received. The 81mm mortars
of the WPB destroyed three sampans and one structure and damaged one
sampan and burned two large piles of rice.

On the morning of 2 March, the PT PARTRIDGE detected two Chi-
nese Nationalist trawlers, YEONG SHYANG No. 3 and YEONG SHYANG No.
5 about 30 miles southeast of Phu Vinh (XR 76 55). The vessels were
wooden hulled, 80 tons, and 30 meters in length. The trawlers were
searched initially by the WPB; however, a thorough search was not
possible because of hard ice and fish in the holds. The VNN WPB 707
arrived and took custody of the trawlers at 1345H and escorted them
to Cat Lo for a complete search and turnover of the trawlers and per-
sonnel to customs officials.
Kit Carson Scouts (KCS) in contact with the enemy about five miles east of Tra Vinh (XR 503 067) requested gunfire support from the PT CAUTION on the evening of 5 March. The KCS were receiving fire from an estimated 60 VC. After the KCS were extracted, the WPB directed .50 caliber fire into the area probably killing four VC and destroying one structure. The KCS killed two VC and captured two others. There were no friendly casualties.

The PT BANKS (USCG WPB) launched her skimmer on the afternoon of 29 March to conduct a daylight visual reconnaissance of an area about 12 miles north of Tra Vinh (XS 693 038). The skimmer entered a canal and received automatic weapons and small arms fire from four concealed ambush locations on both banks of the canal. The WPB suppressed the fire with .50 caliber, and then fired .81mm mortars on both banks. A halo gunship in the area was called in and placed a strike in the area. It was estimated that at least two of the enemy were wounded. The WPB destroyed three sampans and two structures and heavily damaged three structures. There were no friendly casualties.

PCP's 48 and 87 conducted a corral operation on 29 March about six miles west of Ben Tre (XS 500 250). The operation was designed to disrupt enemy infiltration and supplies that were reported in the area. There were approximately 100 junko and sampans boarded during the operation; however, nothing suspicious was observed and no one was detained.
OPERATIONS IN THE THIRD COASTAL ZONE

- A. PT WELCOME - 1 MAR
- B. PT PARTRIDGE - 1 MAR
- C. PT PARTRIDGE - 2 MAR
- D. PT CAUTION - 5 MAR
- E. PT BANKS - 29 MAR
- F. PCP's h8 & 87 - 29 MAR

SCALE:

0 30
Nautical Miles

CONFIDENTIAL
MARKET THE RAIDER'S

OPERATIONS IN THE THIRD COASTAL ZONE

A. SEA LORDS - 4 MAR
B. SEA LORDS - 8 MAR
C. SEA LORDS - 10 MAR
D. SEAL's - 10 MAR
E. SEA LORDS - 17 MAR
F. SEAL's - 17 MAR
G. SEA LORDS - 19 MAR
H. SEAL's - 20 MAR
I. SEA LORDS - 24 MAR
J. SEA LORDS - 31 MAR

SCALE:

0 30
Nautical Miles
Fourth Coastal Zone

Market Time units returned to the Fourth Coastal Zone at 1200H on 10 March to man seven special patrol areas in Market Time area nine to counter reported Viet Cong infiltration by sea. The units, consisting of four PCF's and 18 PBR's, were assigned to Commander Task Group 115.4/213.4 for a ten day evaluation period. At the completion of eight days operations, 36 persons had been detained for fishing in restricted zones or lack of identification cards; however, none of the detainees were classified as Viet Cong or Viet Cong suspects. Although the results did not substantiate intelligence reports of large scale enemy infiltration in this area. Commander Task Force 115 recommended that these patrols be maintained at their present level and be extended for an additional 20 days and based his recommendation on the situation in Cambodia and the possibility of an increased exodus from Cambodian territory by enemy units.

On 20 March, COMNAVFORV directed that eight PBR's be chopped to Commander Task Group 194.0 for assignment to CTG 194.2. On 24 March, six PBR's were chopped to Commander Task Group 194.3 leaving four PCF's and four PBR's for the Special Gulf of Thailand patrol.

The Market Time surveillance units detected 5,465 craft in their special patrol areas. Surveillance results were high as over 90 per cent of the craft were either inspected or boarded. There were 2,014 inspections and 2,483 boardings resulting in the detention of 128 persons.
OPERATIONS IN THE FOURTH COASTAL ZONE

A. FBR's - 10 MAR
B. FBR's 55 & 115 - 12 MAR
C. PCF 75 - 16 MAR
D. PCF 36 - 20 MAR
E. FBR's 109 & 76L - 28 MAR
F. USCGC HAMILTON - 1 MAR
G. USCGC HAMILTON - 2 MAR
H. USCGC HAMILTON - 10 MAR
I. USCGC DALLAS - 23 MAR
J. USCGC CHASE - 26 MAR
K. USCGC CHASE - 26 MAR
L. USCGC DALLAS - 27 MAR
M. USS ORLECK - 30 MAR
N. USS ORLECK - 30 MAR
O. USS ORLECK - 31 MAR

SCALE:
0 NAUTICAL MILES = 30

CA MAU POINT

CG 41 POULO

CONFIDENTIAL
Special Gulf of Thailand Patrol

While on patrol on the night of 10 March in special Market Time area BRAVC Two, PBR's of RIVDIV 572 sighted an unlighted sampan about 20 miles north of Song Ong Doc (VR 813 340). The sampan with three occupants immediately evaded to the beach. The sampan was illuminated and taken under fire destroying the sampan. Enemy casualties were unknown.

On the morning of 12 March, PBR's 55 and 145, while on patrol, observed a sampan on the beach about 20 miles north of Song Ong Doc (VR 814 382). Upon closing the sampan, it was found to be abandoned with two other sampans about 200 meters to the south, one of which was camouflaged. Due to shallow water, the PBR's were unable to get closer than 200 meters to the sampans, and they were taken under fire damaging all three sampans.

At 2100H, on the night of 16 March, PCF 75 detected three unlighted sampans close to shore about 23 miles north of Song Ong Doc (VR 8041). PBR 55 and PBR 145, in company with the "Swift" boat, searched the sampans and found various medical supplies and shovels made from ammo boxes and metal casings. One of the occupants stated that he lived in a village close by, and that there were several VC in the area. The three sampans, with nine Vietnamese, were detained and turned over to authorities in Song Ong Doc for further questioning.
On the afternoon of 20 March, PCF 36 was transitting from An Phu to Ha Tien when DREA Tran Van Duc fell overboard and drowned. The body was recovered and returned to An Phu for further disposition.

PBR's 102 and 761 of RIVNAV 513 were on patrol at 1300 on 28 March in special Market Time area TULU about 14 kilometers northwest of Rach Gia (VR 988 160) and stopped and searched a sampan. The PBR's found three dead and two wounded Vietnamese. The occupants claimed to have been fired on by a helicopter at 1100H that morning. The occupants were taken to Rach Gia and turned over to the MILPHAP team for disposition.

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

On the afternoon of 1 March in a mission cleared by the Naval Gunfire Liaison Officer (NGLC), Ca Mau, the USCGC HAMILTON (WHEC 715) fired on a suspected Viet Cong base area about nine miles northeast of New Song Ong Doc (VR 855 145). The cutter destroyed one large structure and one bunker and heavily damaged five structures. In addition, there were three enemy probably killed.

The next afternoon, the HAMILTON was again called on to fire a destructive mission on a VC base area and ammo cache about seven miles north northeast of New Song Ong Doc (VR 850 117). In the mission, the five inch gun of the cutter destroyed one structure, damaged three structures and probably killed three VC.
On the afternoon of 10 March, the USCGC HAMILTON fired a mission on structures, bunkers, and approximately 20 VC in an area about 9 miles north northeast of New Song Ong Doc (VR 860 143). The mission was requested and cleared by the Naval Intelligence Liaison Officer (NILO), Ca Mau. In this mission, the cutter destroyed ten structures and one large sampan and damaged one sampan and 11 structures. There was one secondary explosion. Enemy casualties were unknown.

The USCGC DALLAS (WHEC 716) fired two missions on the afternoon of 23 March about five and eight miles northeast of Song Ong Doc (VR 862 059, VR 854 114). The missions were requested by CTG 194.2 and cleared by the NILO, Ca Mau. In the two missions, the cutter destroyed five structures, one bunker and damaged nine structures and two bunkers. Enemy casualties were unknown.

On the morning of 26 March, the USCGC CHASE (WHEC 718) received a call for fire in support of the 21st ARVN Division. The target was described as a VC position along a canal and located about 7 miles northeast of Song Ong Doc (VR 837 108). The cutter destroyed four structures and three sampans and damaged 11 structures, four bunkers, and two sampans. A late report credited the cutter with one VC killed.

In the afternoon, the CHASE was again called upon to provide support to 21st ARVN Division, about eight miles northwest of Song Ong Doc (VR 859 114). The targets were described as VC structures, sampans, and troop concentrations. The five inch gun of the cutter destroyed one structure and one sampan and damaged three structures and one sampan. There was one VC killed.
The USS COLUMBUS (THEC 716) fired on three enemy positions on the afternoon of 27 March about eight miles north of Song Ong Doc (VR 832 157). The mission was requested and cleared by CTO 194.2. The cutter destroyed seven structures and seven sampans and heavily damaged 14 structures, seven sampans and one bunker. There were three VC probably killed.

The USS CRLECK (DD 886) conducted a call fire mission on the morning of 30 March about three miles north of Song Ong Doc (VR 840 215). The mission was requested by the MILO Ca Mau and consisted of VC structures. The five inch gun of the destroyer damaged 23 structures and ten sampans and destroyed 10 structures and four sampans. There were two VC killed.

In the afternoon, the CRLECK fired a mission about 25 miles north of Song Ong Doc (VR 839 512) on VC structures. This mission was requested by the 7th ARVN Division. There were three structures and one bridge destroyed and three structures damaged along with one secondary explosion. Enemy casualties were unknown.

The following morning, the destroyer was again requested to provide gunfire support to the 7th ARVN Division. The targets were located about 10 miles north of Song Ong Doc (VR 829 006) and consisted of structures and VC concentrations. There were three structures destroyed and eight structures damaged and one VC killed.
There were 30,318 craft detected by Stable Door forces in the harbors of the Second Coastal Zone during March, more than 10,000 more than the February total of 26,383. Of these, 6,309 were inspected and another 4,955 were boarded. As a result of these checks, 25 craft and 200 persons were detained for lack of or altered identification papers, possession of contraband, or restricted zone violations.

Unit One - Vung Tau

On 2 March, Picket 29 stopped a 90 foot junk for routine inspection and found a burlap bag containing ten pounds of marijunia. The Master, Vuong Asat, crew, and contraband were detained and turned over to the Coastal Group 33 advisor for disposition.

Picket 29 while on routine patrol was hailed by the fishing trawler YOUNG SHINE 3 and requested to transport a crew member suffering from appendicitis to the pier. The crew member was taken to the pier where a 345th Medical Dispensary ambulance transported the patient to the dispensary for treatment.

On 16 March, the SS HOWELL LIKES, anchored in Fox trot Eight, notified the Harbor Entrance Control Post (HECP) that they had an injured man aboard and requested assistance. Picket 29 was dispatched to transport the man to the MSTS piers where an Alaska Barge and Transport ambulance transported him to the 345th Medical Dispensary for treatment.
The USS PAGE COUNTY (LST1076), anchored in Foxtrot Fourteen, requested assistance from the HECP in transporting three injured men to the hospital on 23 March. LCPL 33 picked the injured men up and took them to the MSTS piers where a hospital ambulance transported them to the 345th Medical Dispensary for treatment.

Unit Two - Cam Ranh Bay

Specialist 5 Thomas Turner, U. S. Army, a generator ship sentry, was embarked on LCPL 45 on a routine patrol on the evening of 6 March for indoctrination. During the patrol, Turner dropped a concussion grenade in the boat after pulling the pin. The boat captain, SM2 Tate, told everyone to jump over the side. Turner attempted to retrieve the grenade, and it exploded in his left hand. Turner was taken to the 12th Air Force Hospital were it was reported that he lost his left forearm and hand. There was only minor damage sustained by LCPL 45.

Early on the morning of 9 March, a swimmer at the north end of Cam Ranh Village was investigated by Skimmer 27. A Vietnamese beaching a flotation device, probably an air mattress about four feet by two feet, was observed. The swimmer successfully evaded, and Skimmer 27 resumed normal patrol.

LCPL 66 stopped a water taxi, on the morning of 15 March, for a routine inspection. A Vietnamese female was detained for having six one gallon cans of red lead primer in her possession with "U.S." marked on the cans. The paint was confiscated, and the detainee was turned over to the Military Police, Cam Ranh Bay, for disposition.
On the evening of 19 March, the AO MILICMA was preparing to get underway when she reported to the HECP that some thing was attached to her anchor chain. The EOD Team was notified and made an inspection; however, nothing was found.

Skimmer 26 reported a small junk in a restricted area near the Arno Pier was attempting to evade on the morning of 24 March. The Vietnamese aboard the junk grabbed something and started running up the sandbar. Warning shots were fired, but he continued running. As he passed the Skimmer, he threw something into the water, and SN Companella shot him in the left arm. The boat crew then apprehended him and took him to Pier Three where an ambulance transported him to the 17th Air Force Hospital. Intelligence reports indicated that the Vietnamese, Nguyen Do, stated that he heard the warning shots but was afraid and he thought that he could escape completely if he was able to reach his hamlet. It further indicated that the detainee and family had lived in Su Chin village for six years. The EOD Team checked the area for the object which was thrown into the water with negative results.

On the evening of 27 March, Skimmer 27 reported two U. S. Army personnel departing Cam Ranh Village through the fence within five feet of the sentry and then proceeding north up the hill to the road. A short time later, two persons in civilian clothes using the same route to enter the village were hailed. One stopped and was turned over to the M.P.'s who identified him as a crewmember of the U. S. Steam Ship CANTON VICTORY. The M.P.'s also took the sentry into custody for dereliction of duty.
The Skimmer 30 stopped a water taxi on the evening of 29 March and detained two Merchant Marine Seamen who had boarded the taxi at Cam Ranh Village. The detainees, Gabriel Sellers and Thomas N. Eruska, were turned over to the Military Police for disposition.

Unit Three - Qui Nhon

The Harbor Entrance Control Post received reports on 5 March that a junk carrying VC and supplies had been sighted proceeding south. LCPL 69 was dispatched, and after firing, the junk came alongside. There were six persons aboard the junk but no weapons. Two more junks in the area were stopped and neither had any weapons on board. Fifteen persons were detained and turned over to the VNN S-2 for questioning.

On 10 March, the HECP was notified that a sweep was to be made by a combined police and Rural Force Troops and requested Unit Three to provide a blocking force. The troops picked up six U. S. personnel that were unauthorized absentees from their units and seven VC suspects.

At 0156hrs, on 12 March, an explosion occurred between the De-long Pier and the AMERCLoud causing a hole eighteen feet by five feet, five feet below the waterline. The AMERCLoud got underway and was pushed ashore by tugs to keep her from sinking. Two people were sighted in the area after the explosion and were taken under fire with negative results. The ship completed offloading and departed for Singapore for repairs on the afternoon of the 14th.
A 750 pound bomb was sighted by the 1st Platoon, 203rd Aero Reconnaissance Company on 10 March, and they requested the Stable Door EOD team to dispose of it. The team and three Sea Cobras were taken to the scene where a defensive perimeter was established, and the bomb detonated without incident.

On the night of 6-7 March in a preplanned operation, Sea Cobras were inserted by an Army skimmer near Vinh Quang Village. During the night, several persons were sighted attempting to determine the size of the force; however, no contact was made till daylight on the 7th when loud voices and two sampans were heard approaching their position. The team opened fire when they were within 30 feet killing one VC and wounding three more. The Sea Cobras also captured one VC.

On the morning of 23 March, a 14 month old girl was brought to the HECP with a deep three inch cut in her left leg suffered two days earlier. The assistant Officer-in-Charge cleaned the wound, and then Unit Three personnel took her to the Province Hospital for further treatment.

Unit Four - Nha Trang

A Vietnamese water taxi informed LCPL 43 on 2 March of a body floating in the harbor. LCPL 43 proceeded to the area and spotted the body of a Vietnamese boy. The body was taken to the Unit Four Pier and turned over to the Vietnamese National Police for further transfer to the Province Hospital.
Skimmers 28 and 74 provided transportation for 150 Montagnard troops and their U. S. advisors on the evening of 2 March.

On the night of 15 March, a U. S. Army Lark informed LCPL 44 that they had spotted a partly submerged object near the power ships. The Stable Door ECD Team proceeded to the area and found a 55 gallon drum partially filled with water but no explosives. The drum was towed to the beach for disposal.

Unit Four provided skimmer transportation throughout the month for small groups of ARVN and Montagnards. However, on 28 March, Skimmer 28 was tasked with providing transportation for Vice President Ky and his personal party from the VNN PGM 609 to his villa.

On 30 March, Skimmers 25 and 28, with Vietnamese National Police on board, conducted operations in the North River. The VNNP boarded and searched approximately 35 craft and detained ten Vietnamese civilians and nine small arms of various types. All detainees and weapons were released after verification and identification.
The helicopter in the picture is a Navy helicopter. It appears to be involved in a rescue or related operation, as suggested by the context of the text. The text reads:

"The helicopter rescuechip is operating a recently established village near the previously uncontrolled area."

The date mentioned on the document is February 1st.
During March, there were over 265 gunfire support missions, including Sea Float and SEAL missions. The primary emphasis continued to be pacification of the Cà Mau peninsula, although the gunfire support missions were designed to maximize damage to known or suspected Viet Cong base areas, extortion stations, and secret zones. During the first two weeks of March, the enemy assumed a more aggressive posture as the number of enemy initiated firefights increased. Most of the activity was directed against the Mobile Strike Force troops, rather than the Naval units. However, pre-emptive sweeps by the MSF and SEAL's, and H and I fire by Naval units, have kept the enemy off balance. An example of this occurred on 6 March when nine rounds of H and I fire were placed on several VC reported about three kilometers north of Sea Float. A subsequent sweep of the area uncovered 32 75mm barrage rockets and 13 multiple tube rocket launchers in an L-shaped revetment. Part of the tubes were pointed at the Solid Anchor site and part were pointed at Sea Float. It was estimated that the enemy was about five hours away from launching his rocket attack when he was discovered.

To counter the enemy threat against friendly installations this month, U. S. and VN SEAL's, Kit Carson Scouts, and Mobile Strike Force troops continued the intensive use of randomized sweeps employed the latter part of February. This random area disruption continued to keep the enemy off balance by forcing him to move and denying him the long term use of previously secure base areas. Indications at
month's end were that these operations had temporarily dispersed any
general ground threat; although the enemy does have the capacity to
rebuild and reposition.

The security of the Solid Anchor site was also enhanced by the
operations in the area and permitted land fill and construction to
progress. At month's end, approximately 35 per cent of the land fill
was completed. The construction of the Advanced Tactical Support Base
portion of Solid Anchor, or that portion which will house those facil-
ities currently aboard Sea Float were 37 per cent completed and included
ten large Southeast Asia Hut (SEAHUTS). Landfill was slower than
originally anticipated because of rough weather, the dredge breakdown at
Poulo Thib, and the strikes against ICR-BDJ in Saigon.

The following U.S. and VNN craft and units operated in the Sea
Float AC during part or all of the month: PCF's 3, 9, 17, 22, 35,
36, 37, 38, 52, 56, 72, 73, 82, 89, 92, 94, 96, 691, 697, 693, 694,
and 695; USS TERNEL COUNTY (LST-1151), USS NASHOE COUNTY (LST-1165);
USS ANTELOPE (PG 86), USS READY (PG 87), USS ASHEVILLE (PG 84); LCPL;
Sea Float River Assault Craft Detachment consisting of ATC's 4, 9, and
13, ASPB's 2 and 3, Zippo 2, and Utility Boat 2; SEAL Team Detachment
GOLF; Underwater Demolition Team 12 Detachment GOLF, Duffle Bag Team
CTE 19h.15.2; Seawolves; Slicks; CV-10's; ISN's HQ 101, HQ 403, and
HQ 401; ISSL HQ 228; LSIL HQ 331; VNN PCF's 01, 02, 04, 10, 12, and
13; Coastal Groups 33, 35, and 36 craft and personnel; VNN PC-WAR
Team; VNN Reaction Team; VNN Rangers; Mobile Strike Force troops;
Mobile Strike Team TWO Detachments FOXTROT AND GOLF; Regional Force
troops; Kit Carson Scouts; and EOD/UPAC Team VN 03. 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. The afloat units and the Mobile Advanced Tactical Support Base conducted nightly H and I fire into known and suspected VC base camps and extortion areas.

CDR Patrick, Chief Staff Officer, CTF 115, and CDR Trang, Chief Staff Officer, CTF 213, attended ceremonies at the Trang Hung Dao I village on 7 March.

On 9 March, CAPT E. I. Finke, USN, Deputy Senior Naval Advisor, and CAPT H. T. Chan, VN; Fleet Commander, were briefed on Sea Float and Solid Anchor and toured the Solid Anchor site, Tran Hung Dao villages, and the VN; ships.

RADM H. Suerstedt, USN, First SEA LORDS Commander, Commander Task Group 194.0, and MG;N Dolvin, USA, Prospective Chief of Staff, USM;ACV, visited Sea Float and were briefed on Sea Float operations and achievements on 10 March.

Commodore Tran Von Chon, VN, Chief of Naval Operations and Captain Rauch, USN, Senior Naval Advisor, received a short operations briefing on 12 March. The party then visited the Biet Hai camp where Commodore Chon presented awards.

In an awards ceremony on 13 March, Brigadier General Nghi, ARVN, Commanding General, 21st ARVN Division, presented awards to two MSF
advisors, five U. S. sailors, and four VI sailors. Following the
ceremony, the general toured the Tran Hung Dao villages.

On 13 March, Captain David F. Emerson, USN relieved Commander
T. R. M. Emory, USN, as Commander Task Group 115.7.

General Rosson, Deputy CCOMUSMACV, Vice Admiral E. R. Zumwalt Jr.,
USN, CCOMAVFORV, BGEN Nghi, ARVN, CG, 21st ARVN Division, Rear Admiral
Tridge, Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet Chaplains, Colonel Cuong, ARVN, Chief
An Xuyen Province, and Captain Dise, USN, Commander Naval Support Ac-
tivity, Saigon, visited Sea Float on 19 March and received briefing on
current operations and construction progress of Solid Anchor.

On 22 March, Commander Paul E. Treagy Jr., USN, relieved Captain
David F. Emerson, USN, as Commander Task Group 115.7.

Vice Admiral J. W. Smith, USN, CCOMPHIBPAC, and staff visited
Sea Float on 28 March and was briefed on current operations and
intelligence. The party then toured the Solid Anchor site and Kit
Carson Scout Camp where the Admiral addressed the KCS.

From 28-30 March, two Field Historians, LCDR V. Isenburg Jr.,
USN, and LTJG S. Frantz, USNR, visited the Sea Float complex, re-
ceiving comprehensive briefings. Easter Sunday was spent on a PCF
escorting the USS MARK (AKL-28) with the 11th armi for Sea Float from
the mouth of the Bo De River to Sea Float and at the Tran Hung Dao
villages with the Sea Float psyops personnel.
SEAL Operations

A SEAL mission was conducted on the night of 3 March about five miles southwest of Sea Float (VQ 894 543). The SEAL's were inserted by a slick held with Seawolves providing air support and set up an interdiction post targeted against VC sampans in the area. A sampan, when hailed, attempted to evade and was taken under fire killing the two occupants. Due to their position being compromised, the SEAL's were extracted by LCPL and returned to the Mobile Advanced Tactical Support Base (MATS). There were no friendly casualties.

On 9 March, SEAL Team 132, Detachment GOLF, and a Kit Carson Scout platoon were inserted by Slick about 27 kilometers northeast of Sea Float (VQ 263 893) to capture a medical supply station. The troops patrolled 300 meters west to the target and searched the surrounding area. During the search, sporadic small arms fire was received and suppressed without sustaining any friendly casualties while one VC was killed. After the landing zone was secured, the troops were extracted and returned to Sea Float. There were four structures and two tons of rice destroyed and four kilos of medical supplies captured.

Three structures and one ton of rice were destroyed by SEAL's and MCG on the morning of 13 March 16 kilometers northeast of Sea Float (VQ 661 845). The patrol was inserted by Slick, and sweeping south and east, it searched numerous bunkers, structures, and canals. An interdiction post was set as an elderly male approached followed
by one armed. The first male was detained and the second when hailed attempted to evade and was taken under fire. The troops were then extracted by Slick and returned to Sea Float. There were no friendly casualties and enemy casualties were unknown, and one male was detained.

SEAL's in the Sea Float AO, acting on KCS intelligence, were inserted by Slick about 32 kilometers northeast of Old Nam Can (WQ 169 885) on the afternoon of 14 March to capture village and Viet Cong infrastructures. After insertion, Seawolves and the Slick took a small group of VC under fire. The SEAL's made contact with the enemy a few minutes later and captured two VC who were extracted by Slick while the remainder of the unit established an interdiction site in the elephant grass along the canal. Immediately after extraction, personnel began to return to the area and were taken under fire. The SEAL's called for extraction and began receiving automatic weapons fire. Seawolves and the Slick placed strikes on the enemy positions and suppressed the fire. The extraction of the remainder of the units was accomplished without further incidents. There were nine VC captured and one VC wounded. There were no friendly casualties.

In a mission, the following day, to search a hamlet where a VC squad was reported to be, SEAL's and three KCS were inserted by Slick about 12 miles northeast of Sea Float (WQ 135 823). They patrolled 500 meters east along the canal searching ten hooches with negative results. They then patrolled along the north bank and found one hooch with one ton of rice which was destroyed. The unit was extracted by Slick without any contact with the enemy.
Six SEAL's and two KCS were inserted by Slick about 11 miles northeast of Sea Float (WQ 124 794) on 25 March to destroy a VC exchange. They patrolled 100 meters to the south to a large hootch and found the FX inside. The patrol then continued to the north searching hootches. They found 50 kilos of rice and ten kilos of clothing hidden in the brush. Four detainees and the captured goods were extracted while the troops continued their patrol. Thirty minutes later, several armed males approached and were taken under fire. The area was then checked and all personnel extracted and returned to Sea Float without further incident. There were three VC killed, one VC probably killed, and four persons detained. In addition, four sampans, two structures, 200 kilos of rice, and miscellaneous supplies were destroyed, and three kilos of medical supplies and three kilos of documents were captured. There were no friendly casualties.

A SEAL mission to capture a District Security Chief was planned on KCS intelligence and was conducted on the afternoon of 27 March about 17 miles northeast of Sea Float (WQ 177 877). Ten SEAL's and one KCS were inserted by Slick and searched the targeted hootch with negative results. Seawolves, providing air support, pinned down two males in bunkers allowing the SEAL's to capture them. The patrol continued north and searched three hootches finding large quantities of rice and a large sampan mortar. Several armed males were sighted during the patrol and taken under fire. The SEAL's were extracted by Slick and returned to Sea Float without further incident. There were four VC killed and two VC captured. The SEAL's destroyed one ton of rice, four structures, and one large sampan mortar. There were no friendly casualties.
Sea Float Missions

At 193011, 28 February, while inserting Mobile Strike Force (MSF) troops about six miles east of Sea Float (HQ 187 703), PCF's 17 and 94 tripped a claymore mine which impacted astern of the units. At this point, a large barrier was found across the canal with many punji pits along the banks. The MSF swept to the east discovering a small base camp of four hooches and four bunkers in which they set up for the night. As the "Swift" boats withdrew to the Song Cua Lon to set up a waterborne guardpost, they received B-40 fire from the south bank. The fire was immediately returned and suppressed. Two sampans were sighted as they exited the canal and when pursued turned and headed back into the canal. They were taken under fire hitting one VC who fell into the water and wounding the other. Upon investigating, six other sampans were spotted in the canal, but the occupants made good their escape. Four sampans were towed out to the Song Cua Lon, but due to approaching darkness, the other four sampans, which contained three B-40 rockets, rice, and various other assorted food and clothing, were sunk. PCF's 691 and 692 arrived on the scene, and then PCF's 17 and 691 towed the sampans to Sea Float while PCF's 94 and 692 set up a MDOP. At first light on 1 March, the MSF destroyed the base camp and then swept the ambush area with negative results. There was one VC killed and one VC wounded while there were no friendly casualties. In addition, four sampans, two sampan motors, four bunkers, 5,000 pounds of rice, and three B-40 rockets were destroyed. Four sampans, two sampan motors, 1,100 pounds of rice and two kilos of documents were captured.
In the afternoon of 19 March, M-12 Carson Scouts were inserted by 
\'slick' with Seawolves providing air cover about 12 miles northeast of 
\'Sea Float' (30-137 676) to capture a VC supply station. After insertion,
the VC patrolled 700 meters to the supply station, while the Seawolves 
took four VC under fire killing two VC. The Seawolves captured seven VC and 
then destroyed the station. During the extraction, small arms and 
automatic weapons fire was received and suppressed by Seawolves. The 
extration was then completed, and all units returned to Sea Float. The 
VC captured 200 kilos of supplies, two kilos of medical supplies, and 
one kilo of documents. They destroyed two sampans, one sampan motor, 
one structure, and two tons of miscellaneous supplies.

In the afternoon of 20 March, PCF's 72 and 691 were escorting the 
tug SANTA and two Pouli Obi barges to the Solid Anchor site when two 
B-40 rockets were received astern of the convoy. The "Swift" boats 
immediately countered with 81mm mortar and .50 caliber machine gun 
fire into the ambush site. Seawolves covering a SEAL mission to the 
north were diverted to the area, and en route, they took a sampan 
leaving the ambush site at high speed under fire. The Seawolves then 
placed strikes in the ambush area and returned to where the sampan 
had been sunk only to find three VC trying to salvage the sampan and 
supplies. A minigun strike was placed on the sampan probably killing 
the three VC. The tug transit then continued to the Solid Anchor 
site without further incident.

In the afternoon of 21 March, A-3, T-9, and T-2 were en route 
to Square Bay when a male waving a flag was sighted in the water
about 10 miles west of Sea Float (VQ 859 609). There were eight other men on the bank. The LAC thought the men were Ho Chi Chans, and T-9 took the one man aboard where he revealed that all nine were NVA and personnel who had been held in a VC PAVN camp. That morning, while on work detail south of the Song Gua Lon, they made good their escape to the north by overpowering three VC guards. Upon reaching the Song Gua Lon, they patched a sampan and crossed to the north bank and then hailed the RAC's as they headed west. The nine men were taken aboard the LAC and then transferred to PAVN's 38 and 56. They were returned to Sea Float and turned over to the Naval Intelligence Officer, Lam Can, for interrogation.
SEVENTHFLT SHIPS

The following SEVENTHFLT ships operated in MARKET TIME during the month of March 1970.

**USS EMBATTLE (MSC-434)** 1-18
**USS PERSH (MSC-466)** 19-31
**USCGC Klamath (WHEC-66)** 11-31
**USS Peacock (MSC-198)** 29-31
**USS Antelope (PG-66)** 1-10 17-24
**USS Ready (PG-87)** 7-13
**USS Asheville (PG-84)** 11-26
**USS Reaper (MSO-467)** 1-18
**USS ACRE (MSO-508)** 19-31
**USS Widgeon (MSC-208)** 1-4 23-28
**USCGC Dallas (WHEC-716)** 1-10 22-31
**USCGC Melkon (WHEC-717)** 1-11 20-22
### RCP's Assigned to Coastal Divisions as of 3 April 1970

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### RCP's in overhaul

#### RCP Location

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**TOTAL NON-ASSIGNED PCF** (05)

**GRAND TOTAL** (56)
MARKET TIE
MONTHLY HISTORICAL SUMMARY
MARCH 1970
STATISTICAL SECTION

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>CC</th>
<th>GB</th>
<th>PH</th>
<th>LST</th>
<th>PG</th>
<th>VHEC</th>
<th>PBR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Average No. VN ships/craft employed during month.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Force</th>
<th>River Force</th>
<th>Coastal Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>707</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. U.S. Activity:

- **TOTAL DETECTED**
  - WOOD: DAY 16, 442; NIGHT 5,862
  - STEEL: DAY 172; NIGHT 184; 22,660

- **TOTAL DISPOSED**
  - WOOD: DAY 6,342; NIGHT 2,999
  - STEEL: DAY 138; NIGHT 156; 2,635

- **TOTAL BOARDED**
  - WOOD: DAY 6,293; NIGHT 977
  - STEEL: DAY 3; NIGHT 3; 7,276

4. VN Activity:

- JUNKS SEARCHED: 74,500
- PERSONS SEARCHED: 306,362
- JUNKS DETAINED: 69
- PERSONS DETAINED: 306

5. U.S. Activity:

- JUNKS DETAINED: 107
- PERSONS DETAINED: 575

6. VIETNAMESE DOD:

- JUNKS DETAINED: 30,318
- JUNKS DISPOSED: 6,309
- JUNKS BOARDED: 4,955

7. MARKET TIME NQPS/SEA LORDS:

- KIA (BC): 108
- KIA (EST): 109
- WIA: 24
- CIA: 23
- JUNKS/SAMPANS DESTROYED: 175
- JUNKS/SAMPANS DAMAGED: 49
- STRUCTURES/BUNKERS DESTROYED: 628
- STRUCTURES/BUNKERS DAMAGED: 267
The River Patrol Forces were further reduced during the month of March. River Squadron 53, including five river divisions, was disestablished on the 31st of the month. Operations continued smoothly as River Divisions 511, 512, 514, 515, and 592 turned over their areas of responsibility to their Vietnamese Navy counterparts.

Operational forces assigned to Game Warden during the month included SEAL Detachment ALFA and BJU Team 13 at Binh Thuy; MST Detachments ALFA and DELTA with the Fourth and Fifth SEAL Platoons at Nha Be; and MST Detachment BRAVO at Phu Cuong. Other assigned support included OH-10's on call from VAL-4 at Binh Thuy and Vung Tau. Two HAI-3 helicopters were assigned overhead support at Nha Be in the Rung Sat Special Zone. The remaining Game Warden assets were assigned directly to other operational commanders throughout the Delta.

**Game Warden SEAL Operations**

In the Rung Sat Special Zone, SEAL operations consisted of night insertions, setting canal and trail guardposts, support of Wolfpack operations, and search missions in reaction to intelligence.

Contact with the enemy remained at a low level throughout the month with casualties and damage inflicted during the brief contacts generally unknown.
At 0300H on the morning of 6 March, LT Jackoski and LTJG Noris departed Nha Be with a patrol of 11 SEAL's in an MSSC. ENS Scott took the SEAL's down the Long Tau shipping channel to the Dong Dinh River just north of the village of Can Gio in the RSSZ. The SEAL's inserted at YS 087 561 on the east bank of the Long Dong Dinh. This area was a suspected extortionist point for the Viet Cong. The SEAL's moved out to the east on patrol. As the patrol moved out, one of the SEAL's tripped a booby trapped concussion grenade compromising the patrol's position. At 0600, the patrol was extracted by MSSC about 24 kilometers southeast of Nha Be. On return to the base, the wounded SEAL was treated for a ruptured eardrum. No contact was made with the enemy.

At 1000H on the 25th, LT Jackoski with seven SEAL's were deposited by a U. S. Army Slick helicopter south of Nhon Trach at YS 083 785. Once inserted, the SEAL's patrolled to the southeast. After moving through the mud approximately 200 meters, four VC were sighted moving to the south on foot. The patrol took the VC under fire. Receiving light automatic weapons fire in return, the SEAL's requested an air strike. One VC was killed in the exchange of fire. LCDR Wolniewicz placed a strike by LHPT at the direction of the patrol. Moving west approximately 300 meters, the patrol was extracted by Slick and returned to Nha Be at 1115H. There were no friendly casualties.

A six man SEAL patrol, lead by LT Gardner, departed Nha Be by Slick at 2145H on the 25'h to insert at YS 047 797 about four kilometers
northeast of Nha Be. CDR Price and LCDR Wolniewicz provided overhead cover with an LHFT. The SEAL's patrolled about two kilometers with no contact just south of Nhon Trach. At 1705H, the patrol was extracted by Slick and reinserted at XS 978 818 at the upper end of the Moung Canal leading off the Nha Be River. As the LHFT provided overhead cover, the SEAL's moved east away from the river. At about 1730H, two VC were sighted but evaded into the thick nipa palm growth before the SEAL Team could open fire. The SEAL's patrolled back to the Moung Canal and were extracted by ENS Marsh in an LSSC, returning to Nha Be at 2145H.

Game Warden Operations in the Rung Sat Special Zone

Game Warden units in the Rung Sat Special Zone continued in their support of the VNN operations throughout the month of March. PBR's from TU 116.9.1 provided blocking forces, patrolled the RSSZ, provided cover for SEAL and EOD operations, and gave fire support as required by the Senior Advisor RSSZ. Throughout the month, despite continued patrols, Wolfpack operations, and setting WBGP's, contact with the enemy remained light.

On the 5th of March, five PBR's provided a blocking force for the Vietnamese National Police at Nha Be. At 1515H, one platoon of National Police, embarked on the PBR's, set a waterborne blocking cordon in the waterway of the Nha Be River adjacent to the town of Nha Be. Once the water route was blocked, the National Police began a search of the town. On completion of the search, 14 detainees were
taken. The action took place at the request of National Police of the Nha Be District in Gia Dinh Province and DSA Nha Be. There was no resistance and no friendly casualties.

One of the most extensive operations to take place in the RSSZ began on the morning of the 10th of March. All units in the RSSZ participated in a combined action throughout the day. Participating U.S. Navy units included the RSSZ Senior Advisor, U.S. Navy and Marine Corps Advisors, ASPB's from TG 116.9, PBR's from TU 116.9.1, LHT's from TU 116.9.8, and OV-10's on call from Vung Tau.

The operation commenced at 0500H as RF Companies 783 and 875, with Marine Corps advisors WO1 Haerkemp and 1stLT James, departed Nha Be in VNN LCM's to establish a base camp at YS 172 799, just south of Song Thanh in Bien Hoa Province about 29 kilometers east of Nha Be. EM1 Patterson with two ASPB's in company with VNN PBR's embarked troops from RF Companies 999, 908, and 362, USMC advisors CAPT Hickman, CAPT Cowan, and 1stLT Grosshams, at 0530H and departed Nha Be to provide security for the base camp.

At 0645H, CDR Price and LTJG Wright in a USN LHFT conducted a sniffer search along the Thi Vai River south of the base camp. Maximum sniffer contact was obtained one kilometer south of the Thi Vai at 0800H. The USAF FAC directed an air strike on this area resulting in four bunkers destroyed and one VC killed.

At 0850H, USA slicks inserted RF Company 875, USMC Advisor 1st LT James, at YS 177 787, two kilometers south of the Thi Vai River.