messing problem, the overall logistics and repair problem, and the dispersal of craft for the best defense posture.

On 18 June, units of the Sea Float Junk Force were involved in a melee which did not involve any enemy activity. The initial cause was attributed to mechanical difficulty. The end result, from junks attempting to assist and being involved in collisions, was two junk damaged and a third junk sunk.

On 23 June, Secretary of the Navy, John Chafee, accompanied by COMNAVFORV, VADM King, and CNO, VNN, Commodore Chon, arrived on board Sea Float at 1300H. The distinguished guests lunched with the crew, were briefed on current operations, inspected various floating units, and toured Solid Anchor before departing at 1458H.

At 241225H June, Commander Thomas A. Kelleher, Jr., USN, relieved Commander Robert W. Curran, USN, as Commander Task Group 115.7.

On 25 June, Major General McCown, CG DMAC, visited Sea Float to discuss future operations and plans for the Sea Float Area of Operations.
By far, the most significant enemy activity during the month concerned ambushes directed at friendly forces.

On 9 June, PCFs 93 and 96 departed Sea Float to transit to an ARL for accomplishment of required repairs. At 091004H, the PCFs came under fire from five B-40 rockets and automatic weapons fire from the south bank in the vicinity of VQ 955 624. PCF 93 was hit by one rocket amidships on the port side which entered the main cabin with fragments penetrating through the starboard side and wounding two USN personnel. PCF 96 was simultaneously hit by one rocket on the port side at the waterline below the pilot house door which wounded the officer-in-charge. The PCFs returned fire, beached, and commenced mortar fire into the ambush position. Seawolves 10 and 15, PCFs 692 and 695, and PG 84 were scrambled to the ambush site. While Seawolves placed strikes, PG 84 took possible enemy retreat areas under fire. PCFs 9 and 694 arrived at 1140H with CIDG troops which were inserted for a sweep of the area. They located two firing positions and captured six firing tubes and a B-40 rocket.

At 1357H that same afternoon, PCFs 3, 40, and 63 came under B-40 rocket fire at WQ 175 702. One rocket passed astern of PCF 3 and one rocket passed astern of PCF 63. The PCFs returned fire and cleared the area. There was no damage.
At 131822H June, PCFs 3 and 9 were transiting the Bo De River inbound when they came under B-40 rocket and automatic weapons fire from the west bank in the vicinity of WQ 210 694. Three rockets fell short of the boats and the automatic weapons fire did no damage. The PCFs, with the assistance of Seawolves, suppressed the enemy fire.

On the night of 13 June, PCFs 694 and 695 assisted an MSSC in the capture of four heavily-loaded sampans. The PCFs towed the sampans to Sea Float for examination. Inspection of the sampans revealed over eight tons of foodstuffs, rice, gasoline, beverages, sampan motor parts, medical supplies, tobacco, and miscellaneous supply items. The entire shipment was valued at 200,000 piasters.

On 15 June, the USS ASHEVILLE (PG 84) departed Sea Float at 1330H enroute to rendezvous with the USS ANTELOPE (PG 86) at the mouth of the Bo De River for relief. At 1430H, PG 84 came under B-40 rocket and automatic weapons fire from both the north and south banks in the vicinity of WQ 175 701. Three rockets detonated on the starboard side. Two rockets struck the ship forward and disabled the ship's main battery. The rocket striking aft ruptured a reduction gear lube oil line in the engine room and wounded one sailor.
An Army helicopter in the vicinity, conducting visual reconnaissance, observed four additional rockets detonate in the water near the PG.

The PG reversed course and proceeded back through the ambush area receiving automatic weapons fire for approximately 1000 meters. The Army helicopter acted as a communication relay and directed Seawolves 13 and 18 into the area, where the Seawolves placed rocket and mini gun fire on the ambush positions.

Biet Hai troops were inserted a short time later on the north bank where they discovered eleven 125 mm launch bombs, five B-40 and two B-50 launch tubes in a bunker. After the troops were extracted, Black Ponies destroyed the bunker.

After accomplishing emergency repairs, PG 84 rendezvoused with PG 86 for relief, and then proceeded to Cam Ranh Bay for further repairs.

On 18 June, PCFs 3811 and 3817 departed Sea Float at 0715H to escort the Tug MICHAEL on its outbound journey. At 1000H, the PCFs and the Tug came under rocket and small arms fire from the west bank of the Bo De River in the vicinity of WQ 250 667. PCF 3817 was hit in the starboard side above the waterline. Damage to the PCF was a four inch by six inch hole. The Tug MICHAEL was hit by
two rockets which exploded inside the engineroom and the galley wounding two civilian crewmembers. Three additional rockets hit the tug topside but failed to detonate. Enemy fire was suppressed by the assistance of additional PCFs and Seawolves. Later, Sea Float EOD personnel were transported to the tug by Seawolf to disarm the three undetonated rockets.

On 26 June, the USS ANTELOPE (PG 86) was supporting a CIDG operation and was anchored at the intersection of the Cua Lon, Dam Doi, and Bo De Rivers. At 0554H, PG 86 came under B-40 rocket attack from the north bank from the vicinity of WQ 205 720. Six rockets detonated on all sides of the PG, but caused no damage. The ANTELOPE returned heavy counter battery fire. Seawolves placed rocket and mini gun strikes in the ambush area followed by a troop sweep, but no enemy casualties were found.

Later in the morning of 26 June, LSSL 229 was proceeding east on the Cua Lon River for a rendezvous at the mouth of the Bo De River with the USS WASHOE COUNTY (LST 1165) for refueling. At 0924H, LSSL 229 came under intense B-40/41 rocket attack at WQ 213 704. It was struck by five rockets which wounded seven VNN personnel, one seriously. Rockets struck the ship on the port side at a 40 mm tub and a 20 mm gun tub, causing the majority of the casualties. One rocket struck the after deck house above a
watertight door. This rocket appeared to be a blank loaded rocket since quite a bit of sawdust was spread around the impact area and no damage was inflicted. One rocket hit the ship's nameplate port side of the transom. This rocket may have been a dud as there was no explosion and no damage. Another rocket struck the ship approximately two feet above the waterline with no penetration or damage.

PG 86 departed station to render assistance. LSSL 229 and PG 86 suppressed fire from the ambush area. VNN PCFs 3815 and 3816, returning from Market Time patrol, medevaced the wounded to the USS WASHOE COUNTY. Upon completion of suppression fire, PG 86 returned to station in support of the CIDG troop operation and LSSL 229 proceeded to rendezvous for refueling.

At the same time that LSSL 229 came under fire, PCFs 3817 and 3820, in transit outbound to assure Market Time patrol stations, came under B-40 rocket and small arms fire from both banks in the vicinity of WQ 100 698. The PCFs returned fire and cleared the area with no casualties or damage. Seawolves 15 and 16 scrambled and placed strikes in the ambush area. The PCFs then cleared the area and continued to Market Time patrol stations.

In the afternoon of 26 June, ATC 5162 and ATC 5167, units of RID 45, were proceeding south on the Rach Cai Nhah Canal when they came under small arms fire from the vicinity of WQ 070 780 at 1313H.
The RID craft returned suppression fire. Black Ponies 10 and 13, in the air on a routine mission over the Sea Float AO, placed strikes on the ambush site. The RID 45 units sustained no casualties and continued on their assigned mission.

That same evening, PCFs 3 and 9 were transiting east on the Cua Lon River enroute from An Thoi to Cat Lo. At 1655H they ran into a B-40 ambush in the vicinity of WQ 845 601. Three rockets were fired at the boats but all fell short. The PCFs returned fire. PCF 3 beached opposite the ambush area and blanketed the area with 81 mm mortar fire. PCF 9 made one firing run through the area, then beached, and added to the 81 mm mortar barrage. The PCFs retracted and continued on their assigned mission. Upon inspection, the total damage incurred from this encounter was found to be one bullet hole in the main cabin of PCF 9 caused by an AK-47 round.
SPECIAL OPERATIONS AND INCIDENTS

CTF Clearwater

Enemy activity in the CTF Clearwater Area of Operations (AO) was very light throughout the month of June. The personnel assigned to CTF Clearwater, however, were kept busy making final preparations for the scheduled turnover of operations to the Vietnamese Navy and the disestablishment of CTF Clearwater as an operating force of the U. S. Navy.

On 1 June, all of the PBRs of River Division 521 were turned over to the VNN River Patrol Group (RPG) 60. At this time, the security of the inshore waterways of Thua Thien Province, other than the harbor defense of Tan My Harbor, was assumed by VNN units under the operational control of the Commander, First Coastal Zone.

At 1000H, 1 July, in ceremonies held at Coastal Group II Base, CTF Clearwater turned over all remaining security functions to the Vietnamese Navy and terminated the mission of Task Force Clearwater.
SEAL Operations in the Rung Sat Special Zone

SEAL Detachment ALPHA, 5th Platoon, Squads ALPHA and BRAVO, composing TU 116.9.5, continued operations in the RSSZ during part of June. Operations were very much reduced from preceding months, and late in June, the 5th Platoon moved its base of operations to Dong Tam.

SEAL Detachment ALPHA, 7th Platoon, conducted operations out of Nha Be after 27 June and assumed the designator TU 116.9.5.
Rung Sat Special Zone Shipping Incidents

Six enemy attacks on shipping transiting the Long Tau Shipping Channel occurred during the month of June.

At 150815 H, the merchant ship FINNAMORE VALLEY was hit by three B-41 rockets while transiting north (YS 104 634) on the Long Tau Shipping Channel. Minesweepers from RAG 91 immediately returned the fire. A USN Light Helicopter Fire Team (LHFT) was called in for a strike. Within 15 minutes after the attack, two RF companies were inserted into the ambush area and conducted a sweep. The results of the sweeps were negative.

The FINNAMORE VALLEY received three hits. Two rockets penetrated on the port side into the engine room and one rocket exploded on deck injuring one crewmember slightly.

Slightly over an hour later, at 150925 H, the merchant ship RAPHAEL SEMMES also transiting north (YS 012 698) came under a B-41 rocket attack. This attack occurred approximately seven kilometers distant from the position where the FINNAMORE VALLEY was attacked. Three rockets were fired but none struck the ship and there were no casualties. PBRs on patrol sighted the firing position and reconed the bank by fire receiving sporadic return fire. Two RF companies conducting day sweeps on opposite banks
swept toward the firing area. One company detained one suspect while the other company located and detained four suspects.

Approximately four hours later, at 151300H, the French merchant ship GODAVERY, while transiting south (YS 100 645) came under attack by one B-40 rocket but was not hit. PBRs and RF troops were unable to confirm this incident of shipping harassment. This attack occurred at a position approximately two kilometers distant from the attack on the FINNAMORE VALLEY earlier in the day.

On 20 June, the merchant ship ALBANY became the object of two rocket attacks during a single transit of the Long Tau Shipping Channel. At 1015H, when the ALBANY was 30 kilometers SE of Nha Be (YS 125 580), five B-40 rockets were fired at the ship. None of the rockets hit and no casualties were sustained. A PF company on a security sweep saw the rockets fired and marked the enemy position at YS 122 570. At 1018H, an ARVN artillery battery commenced firing into the area. PRUs were inserted by Slicks into the area but found only launching stakes which they destroyed.

Meanwhile, the ALBANY proceeding toward Saigon, received a second barrage of B-40 rockets. Her position now was only nine kilometers SE of Nha Be (YS 015 750). Two rockets were fired, but once again, the ALBANY suffered no hits and no casualties. Personnel on board ASPBs, which had gotten underway to provide additional

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security, saw the rockets fired and marked the position. Black Ponies were called in and placed a strike on the suspected position. The ASPBs embarked troops from an RF company and inserted the troops into the area. During a sweep of the area, the troops located and destroyed the rocket firing stakes.

Later the same day, the British merchant tanker SS HEMIS-1NUS reported coming under attack from three rockets fired from the east bank of the Long Tau Shipping Channel in the vicinity of XS 980 782, approximately six kilometers SE of Nha Be. The ship reported that no hits were scored and that the nearest round had landed about 100 yards astern. USN LHFT and LAFT were vectored to the scene but were unable to place strikes due to operations of the 18th ARVN Division in the general area. The ARVN troops were alerted to the harassment area and patrolled the area.

Due to the unusual number of harassments on this day, extra security precautions were taken prior to the transit south through the shipping channel of special interest ships USNS BLAND and SS ROBIN HOOD.
Groundings

It is not uncommon for ships and boats operating in the waters of Vietnam to inadvertently ground. Common causes of such situations are rapidly changing bottom conditions compounded by lack of navigational aids, or in some cases, operating in areas which have never been adequately surveyed.

It is uncommon, however, that several ships should experience groundings during a short time frame of little over one week. On 5 June, an ammunition ship, the SS AMERICAN HAWK, went aground in Danang Harbor 500 yards from the Harbor Entrance Control Post (HECP). By unloading cargo to lighten the ship, the ship was successfully refloated at 061036H without damage.

Also on 5 June, the USS JENNINGS COUNTY (LST 846) reported a temporary grounding at position 10-12.8N 106-52.1E. The JENNINGS COUNTY was transiting the Banc Soirap enroute from Vung Tau to the My Tho River. It was first thought that the ship had grounded on an uncharted sand bar. Hull damage was reported.

A later report indicated that a sunken wreck had possibly been struck. An underwater hull inspection after the ship entered drydock in Saigon on 9 June revealed that nine of the ship's bottom tanks had been ruptured as a result of the incident.
On 13 June, the USS HUNTERDON COUNTY (LST 838) grounded near the mouth of the Bassac River at position 09-27.8N 106-27E. That night, on the rising tide, the HUNTERDON COUNTY was able to get underway on her own power. After careful sounding of the ship's tanks throughout the night, the ship was able to report that no apparent damage had been sustained.
**NAVAL ADVISORY GROUP SUMMARY**

**Fleet Command**

The assets of the Fleet Command are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flotilla I: Combatant Ships</th>
<th>Flotilla II: Service and Support Ships</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PC 06</td>
<td>PGM 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCE 07</td>
<td>601</td>
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<td>09</td>
<td>602</td>
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<td>604</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 (in U.S.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 (in U.S.)</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSC 114</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
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<td>LSSL 128</td>
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<td>LSIL 327</td>
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<td>AKL 451</td>
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</table>

Accounts of significant actions involving units of the Fleet Command may be found in the sections of the summary which cover specific operations.
### River Patrol Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th># of PBRs</th>
<th>Homeport</th>
<th>Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RPG 51</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cat Lai</td>
<td>RSSZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Phu Cuong</td>
<td>Ready Deck/THD V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53A</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ben Keo</td>
<td>Giant Slingshot/THD II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53B</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ben Luc</td>
<td>Giant Slingshot/THD II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54A</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>My Tho</td>
<td>THD VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54B</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Tan An</td>
<td>Giant Slingshot/THD II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Chau Doc</td>
<td>THD I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>An Long</td>
<td>Barrier Reef/THD IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Nha Be</td>
<td>RSSZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Rach Soi</td>
<td>Search Turn/THD VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Tuyen Nhon</td>
<td>Barrier Reef/THD IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>10/20</td>
<td>Tan My/Hoi An</td>
<td>Sea Tiger/THD VII</td>
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<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ha Tien</td>
<td>THD I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Song Ong Doc</td>
<td>Breezy Cove/THD X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accounts of actions involving assets of individual River Patrol Groups may be found in those sections of the summary which discuss specific operations.
River Assault Groups

The River Assault Groups of the Vietnamese Navy carried out normal river interdiction and amphibious operations during June. Elements of RAG 26 and RAGs 23/31 took part in operations in Cambodia, as described in the section of the summary which discusses Operation Tran Hung Dao XI.

RAG 91 continued minesweeping patrols on the navigable rivers east and southeast of Saigon. At 0825H on 15 June, HQ 157, while on a routine minesweep patrol about 35 kilometers SE of Saigon was taken under fire by small arms. HQ 158 was sweeping the opposite side of the river when the ambush occurred and immediately came to the assistance of HQ 157. They returned the enemy fire for approximately five minutes. Then a LCVP carrying ARVN troops came up the river. The troops were landed to fight the enemy and the minesweepers continued on their patrol.

At 1115H on 25 June, HQ 154 received small arms fire while on patrol on the Dong Nai about 16 kilometers east of Saigon. The fire was not returned and the minesweeper cleared the area.

The base of RAG 21/33 at Dong Tam suffered a misfortune on 10 June. The base came under a mortar attack and approximately 10 rounds of 120 mm mortar fire impacted in the area. Nine USN
sailors and one VNN sailor were wounded by shrapnel from the mortars. The RAG 21/33 ammo dump took a direct hit and was destroyed by fire with most of the ordnance therein being destroyed by cooking off. As the month ended plans were underway to build a new ammo dump for the base.
### River Assault Groups

The River Assault Groups of the Vietnamese Navy are deployed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Homeport</th>
<th>Area of Operations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RAG 21/33</td>
<td>Dong Tam</td>
<td>Dinh Tuong Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ben Luc</td>
<td>Long An Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23/31</td>
<td>Vinh Long</td>
<td>THD XI (Cambodia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Phu Cuong</td>
<td>Upper Saigon River/Binh Duong Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25/29</td>
<td>Can Tho</td>
<td>An Xuyen Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Long Xuyen</td>
<td>Song Cai Lon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Cat Lai</td>
<td>RSSZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Nha Be</td>
<td>Southwest of Saigon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Saigon</td>
<td>Saigon River between Saigon and Phu Cuong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Hue</td>
<td>Perfume River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 (escort)</td>
<td>Cat Lai</td>
<td>Delta-wide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coastal Surveillance Forces and Coastal Groups

First Coastal Zone

The level of Vietnamese involvement in and responsibility for operations in the First Coastal Zone rose sharply with two significant events around the beginning of June. On 31 May the command and control of Operation Sea Tiger was turned over to the Vietnamese Navy First Coastal Zone Commander who was designated CTF 217.

On 1 June, in ceremonies at the Small Craft Repair Facility in Danang, 20 PBRs of River Divisions 521 and 543 were turned over to the Vietnamese Navy to form RPG 60.

Task Force 217 was set up as follows:

- CTF 217: First Coastal Zone Commander
- TU 217.1.1: 8 Junks of CG 14
- TU 217.1.2: 2 PCFs of COSFLOT One
- TU 217.1.3: 10 PBRs of RPG 60
- TU 217.1.4: USN UDT, Duffle Bag, and sniper assets
- CTG 217.2: Commander Vietnamese Naval Operations in the Hue area; HQ RAG 32 base, Hue
- TU 217.2.1: 11 River Assault Craft of RAG 32
- TU 217.2.2: 10 PBRs of RPG 60
- TU 217.2.3: 8 Junks of CG 12
- TU 217.2.4: 3 Junks of CG 13

Units of Task Group 217.1 conducted almost daily sweeps of the Sea Tiger/THD VII area of operations. There was frequent contact with the enemy. Several unusually large enemy units were encountered.
At 2015H on 9 June, one unit of CG 14, two VNN PCFs of COS-FLOT One, four PBRs of RPG 60, and a CG 14 sweep team were proceeding to the CG 14 base when they spotted approximately 25 VC/NVA crossing a small river about 4.5 kilometers southeast of Hoi An. The enemy was taken under fire by all units at once. The CG 14 sweep team was inserted and came under small arms fire. A sweep was conducted but there was no further contact with the enemy.

On 16 June a large sweep operation was conducted along the east bank of the Truong Giang River by Task Group 217.1 along with an Air Force and a Marine Corps fixed wing aircraft. During the course of the operation contact was made with the enemy six times. A CG 14 sweep team landed and was fired upon three times while blowing bunkers and huts in a large complex. A reaction force which had been posted took two VC under fire and killed one and wounded one. PBRs and a CG 14 KSB extracted the sweep team and the naval force proceeded south. The KSB was taken under fire by the enemy. While the other units remained on station in the area a UDT sweep team was inserted to suppress the enemy fire. They received small arms fire which they returned with unknown results. The Marine aircraft spotted 40 VC with packs and weapons proceeding south. At this point the operation terminated and all units returned to base. 105 suspects were detained as a result of the operation. There were no friendly casualties.
On 22 June, CG 14 received a report that VC were fishing and collecting taxes 11 kilometers SE of Hoi An. Units were sent to the area and arriving there they spotted three VC in basket boats. One attempted to evade, was taken under fire and was killed. The other two VC were captured.

The tempo of enemy activity was also fairly high in the portions of the First Coastal Zone outside of the Sea Tiger area of operations. On the night of 2 June, two units of CG 15 were patrolling along the Song Tra Bong (BT 617 015) when Hai Ninh Village came under attack from the southeast. A PF unit with support from the CG 15 units returned fire and turned back the attacking force which consisted of a VC/NVA platoon. There were no friendly casualties. Three VC were killed and one AK-47 was captured.

On the night of 3 June, units of CG 16 spotted a large group of the enemy about seven kilometers east of Quang Ngai City. Artillery and NGFS were called in. At this point the VC came up on the net and said that they were going to attack the CG 16 base. After this there was no further contact with the enemy although a local fisherman located north of the Song Tra Khuc reported sighting a large group of the enemy moving south.
Second Coastal Zone

Activity in the Second Coastal Zone was at a fairly low level during the month of June with a few exceptions. As usual the hot spot was the area of operations of CG 23.

Early in the morning of 4 June, a coordinated attack was made upon Song Cau, Phuoc Ly, and Long Phuoc. Contact was broken off at 040155H. In the meantime, at 040135H, Song Cau and the CG 23 base received about six rounds of 82 mm mortar fire. Counter-mortar fire was returned by the CG 23 mortar. While all this was going on, a VC platoon overran Phuoc Ly with no opposition from fleeing PF and RD units. RF Company 709 was sent to retake the village, but when they arrived the VC had departed. As a result of this action, two PFs, three RDs, and two PSDFs were KIA and one PF was WIA. One VC was KIA. There were no casualties at CG 23 but the base's 60 KW generator received minor damage from the mortar attack.

On the night of 12 June, a PF position near the CG 23 base was attacked by 60 mm mortar and machine gun fire. Fire support for the PF position was provided by a CG 23 junk, PCF 78 and the Song Cau subsector artillery. There were no friendly casualties and enemy casualties were unknown.
A number of searches and sweeps were carried out by the personnel of CG 23 during the month. On 31 May and 1 June, a large scale blockade and sweep of Nha Trang Harbor and the surrounding area and islands was made by units of CGs 25 and 26. CTF 115 commended the operation as a fine example of USN/VNN coordination.

Third Coastal Zone

The month of June was highlighted by the turnover of the Third Coastal Zone to VNN control. On 19 June CDR Bui Cuu Vien assumed duties as CTG 115.3 VNN/213.3. This action completed the turnover of the coastal zones to the Vietnamese.

Numerous sweep operations were conducted by the coastal groups of the Third Coastal Zone during June. One such operation was conducted on June 20th by four CG 35 units, one RF company, the POINT CYPRESS, and the POINT MARONE on the Rach Giang about 19 miles SE of Tra Vinh. Several large groups of VC were sighted and engaged during the course of the operation. Four VC were killed (body count) and five others were counted as probable kills. Also, three VC were captured.
Fourth Coastal Zone and Extended Market Time Operations

Activity in the Fourth Coastal Zone was at a fairly high level during the month of June, especially in the area of Sea Float. That activity is discussed in the section of the summary which concerns Sea Float. Normal patrols were conducted in other coastal and river areas of the Fourth Coastal Zone and in these areas a moderate level of enemy activity was encountered.

Extended Market Time activities were continued along the Cambodian coast. Under an agreement reached with the Cambodian authorities, VNN vessels patrolled in Cambodian waters as far as Phu Du Island. Former patrol areas 9N and 90, off Kompong Som and Ream, were vacated but patrols were continued in international waters off that portion of the Cambodian coast with Cambodian agreement. Coastal traffic in this area was very light. At the end of the month all U. S. advisors were removed from VNN vessels patrolling in Cambodian waters.
Tran Hung Dao I

Elements of Operation Tran Hung Dao I operated inside Cambodia and along the border throughout June, but met very little resistance. They were involved in nine firefights (five friendly- and four enemy-initiated) and reported killing six of the enemy. There were no friendly KIAs in June, but six of the allies were wounded.

On the afternoon of 13 June four PBRs of River Patrol Group 55 received heavy automatic weapons fire, a B-40 rocket, and mortar fire from a village three miles into Cambodia on the Upper Bassac River (WT 068 130). Seawolves were scrambled and observed numerous personnel fleeing from hootches but could not fire because of the density of the civilian population. The Navy helicopters did receive permission to fire into the structures from which enemy fire had emanated. The Seawolves medevaced the two wounded men (1 VNN and 1 USN) to Binh Thuy. One Vietnamese sailor was killed in the action.

At 2235H on the evening of 10 June, PBR 764 in a WBGP at VS 507 548 received a grenade from a nipa palm grove and small arms fire from adjoining positions. For some unknown reason, the enemy then fired a red flare which provided sufficient light for the
boat officer, GMGC Portor, to find the grenade and throw it overboard before it exploded. PBRs 764 and 109 made firing runs on the area, but they received no return fire and found no indication of an enemy crossing. One USN sailor was slightly wounded.

Four PBRs of RPG 55 under Vietnamese command were attacked on 15 June while on patrol on the upper Bassac River three miles into Cambodia. The units returned fire, and Seawolves scrambled to assist and accounted for two secondary explosions. After enemy fire was suppressed, the PBR crews made a sweep and found three large blood trails and seven destroyed bunkers. They captured 13 suspected Viet Cong and delivered them to VN authorities in Chau Doc.

Carelessness accounted for the death of one Vietnamese sailor and the wounding of six others in the Border interdiction AO. On the afternoon of 26 June, a crew member of RID 42 was handling a fragmentation grenade, and according to reports, inadvertently pulled the pin. He tried to toss the grenade into the water, but it exploded while still within lethal range. Seawolves 56 and 99 effected the medevac of the six wounded men.

Seaman Leroy B. Mudd was a victim of one of South Vietnam's deceptively swift rivers during June. Mudd dove into the Bassac River near Chau Doc City on 29 June to recover an errant football.
he had thrown, and was immediately swept away. A thorough
search for his body by all small boats in the area and Seawolves
was futile.
Tran Hung Dao II/214.1

The participants in Tran Hung Dao II continued their activity at a moderate tempo in June, producing six enemy definitely killed, 24 probable enemy KIA, and only two of their number decimated in a total of 19 enemy- and 25 friendly-initiated firefight.

On 2 June at 0345H, PBRs 61 and 14 with LTJG Pickett in charge used drifting tactics and surprised two enemy in the water and one on the bank, taking them under fire with M-60 and .50 caliber, and using concussion grenades. A HUK team from the 162 Aviation Company was in the area and placed a strike. The boats recovered three packs and one body, and a sweep at first light confirmed two KIA. A 61 mm mortar was also captured, and documents identified the unit as a mortar team from the 95th Regiment, 325th Division NVA.

Two of the relatively "major" incidents occurred 8-9 June. At 2026H, 8 June, at WS 91 98, 15 miles NW of Moc Hoa, PBRs 87 and 148, with QMC Buffington and TMI Burtes in charge, opened fire on "two to four" VC on the north bank, approaching the boats at a distance of 20 meters. The boats then broke WBGP and made three firing runs, receiving no return volleys. Air cover and illumination assistance
from Brinh Thanh artillery were requested. The first round fell at 2045H. Then the Seawolves placed a strike at 2055H. At 2116H the Black Ponies made a pass, and at 2130H an intelligence report was received of a possible battalion-sized crossing in the contact area. A ground sweep the next morning revealed freshly-used trails and, of course, the usual definitive body count. Two VC KIA, probable.

A more substantial confrontation took place the same night at 2118H, 16 kilometers from Ben Luc at XS 722 652, when PBRs 7552 and 7550, with Ensign Ty and his advisor EMI Herera in charge, sighted a sampan emerging from a canal on the east bank with three occupants. The boats took the sampan under fire, killing one man and inducing the other two to surrender. Two AK-47s were seized. A subsequent search of the area revealed no personnel.

Vietnamese ASPBs conducting a bunker-blowing patrol the morning of 10 June 15 kilometers from Tra Cu (XT 417 104) received small arms fire from the east bank and immediately commenced firing runs on the area. The crew conducted sweeps at 1300H, discovering one VC KIA, capturing one NVA, and AK-47, 20 B-40 rockets, and many launchers.

On 16 June at 2210H, K.I.D 43 units with PO3 Thanh in charge at XS 712 570 sighted a sampan crossing from east to west and TUF. All four passengers were thrown into the water, followed by concussion.
grenades from the RID units. Two AK-47 rifles were recovered from the sampan, and the four previous occupants were considered probably KIA.

The "peaceful" war also progressed in June as the 214.1 POLWAR Officer planned a new type of Chieu Hoi technique in Long An Province, eight kilometers south of Ben Luc. It was announced by aerial broadcast about midnight, 19 June, that there would be a large operation in the area at first light, and that during the night this area would be a no-fire zone. Viet Cong were encouraged to proceed towards the Vam Co Dong River and to arrive at first light, at which time they would be allowed to safely defect. Two ATCs and an ASPB with PF troops arrived at the announced positions the next morning and commenced psyops broadcasts. Unfortunately no VC appeared, and a groundsweep produced only one draft-dodger. Available intelligence indicated that many VC were in the area, however, and further such ops are planned.

A new and different sort of "combat" activity also arose for 214.1 units during June as two unexplained explosions resounded at NSAD, Ben Luc, at 2353H, 11 June. A search of the base and the perimeter produced negative results, and it was surmised that the explosions were grenades detonated by someone inside the base. One USN, DC1 Haislip; was wounded and dusted off to Tan An.
At 2112 H 15 June, a similar explosion occurred, this time wounding five USN, and one VNN: YNI Felkins, RM1 Reynolds, AN Higgins, EN1 Sexton, SK1 Windale, and CPO Ghenh (VNN). The explosion was a fragmentation grenade. Investigation by ONI on 16 June revealed no racial or USN/VNN conflicts, so it was concluded that a VC had infiltrated disguised as a VNN sailor, with three suspects detained for further questioning. Base security was strengthened accordingly and an earlier curfew established.

In summary, if any safe generalization can be culled from the many messages that emanated from the THD II AO for the month of June, it is that major enemy offenses were rare. Only one minor ambush occurred, and a brief mortar attack was staged on Moc Hoa the night of 7 June, to no consequence. It would also seem that interdiction operations handled by the VNN are improving.
Tran Hung Dao V / Ready Deck

As the U. S. Navy's involvement in Cambodia continued through June, Operation Tran Hung Dao V / Ready Deck experienced the same low level of activity as in the past few months. In the upper Saigon River AO there were only three firefights (one friendly- and two enemy-initiated) during the month. USN personnel, by the end of June serving only in an advisory capacity, accounted for the ten enemy killed. There were no friendly casualties during the month.

Assault craft of the Brown Water Navy are often in greatest danger when positioned along canal banks in nocturnal waterborne guardposts. PBRs 36 and 38 were 40 kilometers NW of Phu Cuong on the evening of 8 June when a crew member sighted two personnel approaching. Boat 38 was on the east bank. One of the men hurled a grenade at the boat, but it failed to detonate. The boats fired .50 calibres at these men and two others they sighted and killed all four. No U. S. or VNN personnel were injured.

Two days later two other Ready Deck PBRs on the upper Saigon River scored a larger kill. From a WBGP 37 kilometers NW of Phu Cuong (X \( \frac{516}{385} \)) they observed approximately 12 men on the east bank and in the water, attempting to cross the canal. They were using inflated plastic bags and rubber rafts to float boxes...
and equipment. The PBRs attacked the group and killed 12 (10 body count, 2 probable). They salvaged several documents which indicated the men were members of the 101st North Vietnamese Army.

On that same evening, PBR 30 was sunk when it struck an underwater piling 42 kilometers NW of Phu Cuong (XT 518 385) while proceeding to a WBGP. The accompanying PBR quickly picked up the crew, all of whom were unharmed, and set a security watch in the area. Salvage operations were begun the following morning by two LCMs and two LCVPs of RAG 24.
Rung Sat Special Zone

Combined operations were continued in the Rung Sat Special Zone (RSSZ) during the month of June. Four such combined operations were conducted and were named Chuong Duong 23-70, Chuong Duong 24-70, Chuong Duong 25-70, and Chuong Duong 26-70.

Chuong Duong 23-70

The first combined operation of the month commenced at 060530H June in the Quang Xuyen District of Gia Dinh Province in the vicinity of XS 934 588, approximately 22 kilometers south of Nha Be. No contact with the enemy was made and the operation secured at 1600H on 6 June. One RF was injured during an insertion and one Vietnamese civilian was wounded by a ricochet. Sixteen bunkers were destroyed as well as 45 Chicom grenades, assorted cooking utensils, assorted clothing, and four 2.75 rocket launchers. Three 12-ounce bottles of mercury were captured and retained. Twenty-four booby traps were located during the operation and were targeted for future destruction.

Chuong Duong 24-70

During two days of operations in the RSSZ, in the general area 14.5 miles southeast of the Nha Be Navy Base, combined forces assigned to Chuong Duong 24-70 sustained no casualties. The opera-
tion commenced at 100500H and secured at 121600H June. During the course of the operation, troops made contact with only four VC and the enemy was able to evade. Results of the operation were rather meager as only three sampans, eight bunkers, an assortment of clothing, 100 pounds of rice, and two sleeping platforms were destroyed.

**Chuong Duong 25-70**

Chuong Duong 25-70 was conducted in the vicinity of YS 008 703, ten kilometers southeast of the Nha Be Navy Base from 180800H to 191630H June. Once again, the enemy was able to avoid area troop sweeps. A total of only ten VC were sighted, six of whom were killed by air units supporting the operation. There were no friendly casualties.

**Chuong Duong 26-70**

Chuong Duong 26-70 differed only slightly from the other combined operations conducted during the month. Operation Chuong Duong 26-70 commenced at 270600H in Nhon Trach District of Bien Hoa Province in an area nine kilometers east-southeast of Nha Be. Later in the day, activity was shifted to an area 14 kilometers due east of Nha Be in the same district. Further operations were then shifted to the Quang Xuyen District of Gia Dinh Province in an area
from 22 to 25 kilometers south of Nha Be. Results were meager for
the operation which ended at 291600H June. There were no friendly
casualties while friendly air and ground units accounted for 11 enemy
killed. Four of the enemy were killed while transiting in a sampan
at night. The sampan was searched prior to being destroyed.
A document captured in this action indicated that one of those killed
was a squad leader with many decorations for firing at merchant
ships on the Long Tau River.

Casualties for the month in the RSSZ AO were three killed
and three wounded. Two of the wounded were U. S. Navy personnel.
Enemy casualties were 31 killed, three captured, and one Hoi Chanh.
PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS AND CIVIC ACTION SUMMARY

During June CTF Clearwater personnel continued to conduct MEDCAPs using small units to visit the small villages located near the Clearwater Advance Tactical Support Base (ATSB). In keeping with the ACTOV Program, the MEDCAPs conducted during the month were conducted by Vietnamese Navy personnel with U. S. Navy personnel accompanying as advisors. Six villages were visited during the month and 415 patients were treated. Other units of CTF Clearwater, in conjunction with their normal patrol duties, distributed Chieu Hoi and hygiene leaflets on a daily basis. Operations of CTF Clearwater terminated on 1 July 1970.

In the Rung Sat Special Zone, seven MEDCAP/DENTCAPs were conducted during the month. Vietnamese medical teams conducted the MEDCAPs accompanied by advisors. The medical teams treated 962 villagers and distributed 353 Health Kits.

Air and waterborne psyops broadcasts were continued during the month of June in the RSSZ. Over 1,700,000 leaflets were dropped over the RSSZ in conjunction with psyops broadcasts and operations conducted within the area. The leaflet drops were composed of Safe Conduct passes, Chieu Hoi and Special Chieu Hoi passes.
NSA Saigon Detachment Medical Teams from detachments located within the Giant Slingshot Area of Operations (AO) conducted seven MEDCAPs during the month. Besides treating villagers for medical and dental problems, they distributed Health Kits, bars of soap, Chieu Hoi leaflets, water purification leaflets, first aid leaflets, health and diet leaflets, and Vietnamese newspapers.

In the Sea Float AO, a decision was reached this month as to the naming of the hamlets. The residents of the hamlets had not been happy to call the hamlets Tran Hung Dao I and II and desired to rename them. The hamlets were renamed Ham Rong I and Ham Rong II and now make up Tran Hung Dao Village.

On 1 June, the POLWAR/Psyops teams cleared the south bank of the Cua Lon River of all civilians for security reasons. The people living south of the river had been informed on 20 May that they were going to have to move to more secure areas. The people were reluctant to move as more money can be made cutting wood on the south side of the river. Since the majority of the stable population are woodcutters, it is possible that many will leave the area because of their loss of the choice wooded area to the south of the river.

During the first week of June, the number of children attending the Ham Rong II school (previously called the Tran Hung Dao II school) rose from 125 to 196. By the end of the month, the school
consisted of two classrooms and a central room used for a recreation room during inclement weather. Since the school has a nipa palm roof, the school is still classified as a temporary structure. Plans call for the installation of a tin roof which would change the classification to that of a permanent structure. The change of classification would make the school eligible for assignment of a province-paid teacher.

On 16 June, two civilian teachers were employed to teach in the Ham Rong II school. They will conduct classes four hours daily, six days a week.

The school in Ham Rong I closed at the end of May and remained closed for most of the month of June.

After the middle of the month, the U. S. Psyops Team and civilian volunteers began work on a small dispensary/hospital. When completed, the structure will be capable of housing 25 bed patients, and should be able to provide medical facilities for the inhabitants of both Ham Rong I and II.

By 15 June, woodcutters were allowed to cut wood on the south bank of the Cua Lon River between the hours of 0800H and 1600H daily. The wood cutting area contains the choicest wood in the Nam Cam Forest, and extends three kilometers south from the river bank.
This area was conceded to the woodcutters on the promise of the district chief to provide security in the form of RF troop sweeps.

The troop sweeps were not altogether effective and on 15 June, six woodcutters were kidnapped and nine sampans were stolen from within the specified area.

The RF troops also provide night security in the hamlets. Information received by the U. S. Psyops Team through various sources indicates that the population of Ham Rong II believes that there is no night-time security for their hamlet. The enemy has been reported to roam at will during the night in Ham Rong II. Without some form of night security, pacification of the area will be an agonizingly slow process.

New projects for the village presently in the planning stages are the construction of a refugee house and an agricultural project.
ACCELERATED TURNOVER PROGRAM AND TRAINING SUMMARY

June was a most important month for the ACTOV Program, for it marked the largest single turnover of assets to date, and established the Vietnamese Navy as the fourteenth largest in the world. It brought to 568 the number of craft turned over since June, 1968, giving the VNN control of about 80% of all American-built brown water Navy combat boats presently operating in RVN.

There were 273 boats turned over in the ceremony on June 23; they included 162 PBRs, 75 RACs, and 36 PCFs. Many of the boats were actually being turned over for the second time, as the June 23 ceremony was planned as a massive formal event which would include many craft previously turned over informally. Among the assets being turned over for the first time in June were 50 PBRs which will comprise RPGs 61 and 62; the extra ten PBRs will be attrition/escort/PBR School boats based in Binh Thuy under the OPCON of CTF 212. These ten boats will come from the turnover of RIVDIV 553. Another new unit to emerge from the June ceremony was RID 45, which was actually turned over on 19 June. Other turnovers in June:

1. PCEs AMHERST (853) and PROWESS (305) were transferred June 3 in Brooklyn, N. Y. Accepted by Mr. Nguyen Huu Chi, the Vietnamese Ambassador to the U. N., the two ships have been renamed VNS HA HOI (HQ 13) and VAN KIEP (HQ 14) respectively.
2. Two WPBs were turned over in Cat Lo on 16 June. This brings the number of WPBs to 22. The boats were the POINT GRACE (WPB 82323) and POINT MAST (WPB 82316).

3. CSB-4 (Combat Salvage Boat) was turned over to CTF 214 on 30 June at Cat Lo. It is the first such boat to be delivered; three more are planned.

Two PCFs (56 and 6) transferred 18 June at Cat Lo marked the end of Project Start. There are 38 remaining PCFs to be turned over prior to December, 1970. The PBR ACTOV Program continued as 30 graduates of PBR Boat School, Binh Thuy, Class Five, were assigned to RIVDIVs 532, 571, and 594; these three divisions, along with 535, will be disbanded in October. RIVDIVs disbanded to form these RPGs were: 553, 554, 593, and 513.

Four ATSBs in the THD II AO were commissioned on 13 June with VNN Commanders. A 25-man detachment of VNN Base Support personnel will replace the present NSA detachments at each ATSB; nine of each 25 reported on 13 June. Communications equipment, with the exception of secure TTY gear, was included in the turnover. Personnel loading for Ben Keo and Go Dau Ha is projected at 148; for Tuyen Nhon and Tra Cu, 168, with a 20-man Duffle Bag Team at each. Twenty-four Vipers will operate from each ATSB by FY 72. Change of command was also effected with a VNN Commander and USN Deputy at Ben Luc and Ha Tien on 13 and 17 June respectively. Ben Luc was the first major base to change command under the co-manning concept.
Other extraneous turnovers in June were the Second Coastal Zone Coastal Surveillance Center (19 June) and the Qui Nhon Harbor Defense Unit (15 June). The latter transfer included three picket boats, five LCPLs and four Boston Whalers.

The recruiting ceiling of 39,611 was reached in June as planned, making VNN the first RVNAF service to attain its ultimate Phase III ceiling. Measured in terms of personnel, VNN is now the ninth largest navy in the world. The training of naval personnel also continued satisfactorily in June: 240 petty officers of various rates were graduated on 10 June at NTC Saigon; 34 LDNNs (VNN SEALs) graduated 22 June at Cam Ranh Bay.

The Dependent Shelter Program employed NAVCAT at 20 sites, with 1038 units under construction throughout the country and 1158 additional shelters under construction. Present funding will permit shelter construction at 34 bases.
NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, SAIGON

During the month of June ships and craft of Naval Support Activity, Saigon (NSAS) continued their support of Operation Tran Hung Dao XI, the operation on the Mekong River in Cambodia. USS BENEWAH (APB-35), ASKARI (ARL-38), SATYR (ARL-23), and YRBM 16 were at anchor in the Mekong just south of the border during most of the month. These units were involved in no direct contact with the enemy. At the end of the month BENEWAH out chopped from NSAS to served as flagship for Deputy COMNAVFORV.

NSAS detachments throughout the southern three corps of South Vietnam were harassed by the enemy by varying tactics and in varying degrees of severity.

NSAS detachment Dong Tam continued to earn its nickname "Mortar City" by being mortared on 4, 6, 10, 12, 13, and 29 June with a rocket attack on 26 June. Over 50 pounds of mixed 82 and 120 mm mortar fire were received by the base on 4 June. On 10 June a round hit and blew up the River Assault Group 21/33 ammo dump, just adjacent to the detachment's base. Nine USN personnel were wounded as a result of this attack. Around the middle of the month COMNAVFORV instituted a crash program to find some way to deal with the serious problem of mortar attacks on Dong Tam. At the end of the month, the solution to this problem was still pending.
In II Corps, NSAS Detachment Qui Nhon experienced a small arms probe of the base perimeter on 6 June.

On 14 June three intruders were captured inside the ammunition supply point at Vung Tau with a small quantity of stolen ammunition and C-rations. On 28 June at Vung Tau an attempt to mine USS MEEKER COUNTY (LST-980) was foiled. The security watch observed a line securing something to the pier and spotted a swimmer shortly thereafter. The swimmer was taken under fire with unknown results. The EOD team was called and a diver discovered and removed a mine containing a 20 pound charge attached to the line.

On 11 June the 100-foot utility boat MOROCCO came under recoilless rifle fire while transiting west about five kilometers west of Dong Tam on the My Tho River. About eight or ten rounds were received and the fire was returned. One round impacted on the port side aft causing a hole below the waterline about one foot in diameter. The MOROCCO returned to Dong Tam where the damage was repaired.

Again, on 15 June, at approximately the same location on the My Tho River, the MOROCCO came under enemy attack. She first came under AK-47 fire and then five or six rounds of recoilless rifle fire. The fire was returned with no apparent effect. The VNN LSL 330 was in the process of overtaking the MOROCCO when the
attack occurred and she returned the enemy's fire while continuing
down river. ASKARI, which was in company, obtained clearance
and walked 40 7.62m rounds back and forth across the area in order to
suppress the enemy fire. The MOROCCO sustained no substantial
material damage as a result of the attack but two USN personnel were
wounded.

Vietnamization of Naval Support Activity Saigon continued
very rapidly. During the month Binh Thuy became a co-manned base
and the OIC of Ben Luc was relieved by a Vietnamese officer.
At the end of the month only Dong Tam and Sa Dec did not yet have
combined manning and Ben Luc, Cat Lo, and An Thoi had Vietnamese
commanding officers.

At the end of the month a total of 175 officers, 3,658 men,
and 967 civilians were attached to Naval Support Activity, Saigon.
They were supporting a total of 9,646 personnel and 637 craft.
NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, DANANG

Throughout June naval personnel at Danang continued the transition from a Naval Support Activity to a Naval Support Facility which was not to be finalized until the last day of the month. On the next day (1 July) the Army assumed all common service support responsibilities in I Corps.

The bridge ramp cargo facility and Tien Sha Ramp transferred to components of the Army's Fifth Transportation Command on 15 June. Responsibility for all Army air freight shifted to the Army Support Command on 30 June. So as to insure a smooth and efficient transition from Navy to Army management, five U. S. Navy harbor pilots will remain at Danang until September 1970 so that Army or VN pilots may be trained. Before it was turned over to the Army on 1 July, the Port of Danang was the last port in RVN under U. S. Navy control. The following is a summary of June operations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offload S/T</th>
<th>Offload M/T</th>
<th>Backload S/T</th>
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<th>Thruput S/T</th>
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<td>120,458</td>
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On 1 June the Chu Lai Detachment of NSAD turned over all logistics functions, except for public works, to the Army's support command. The turnover of the supply warehouses, 160 acres of land,
and boat ramps marked the end of four years of operations as
NSAD's largest and oldest logistics support detachment. The Navy
maintained a small repair base there to train VNN personnel in
boat maintenance. The Chu Lai installation was the fourth NSAD
component to be transferred to the Army, following detachments
at Hue/Tan My, Phu Bai, and Chu Viet/Dong Ha.

A harbor skimmer patrol craft reported killing a suspected
Viet Cong swimmer sapper in the Song Han River on the evening of
22 June. While on routine patrol Skimmers 7 and 8 sighted a sampan
crossing the river at BT 039 792 after curfew. As Skimmer 7 approached
the sampan, a crew member saw a man swim away from the sampan
towards the bank. Skimmer 8 approached the swimmer and
dropped concussion grenades when he dove underwater despite
warnings to stop. The crews of the two patrol boats later sighted
a floating body, but it sank before it could be recovered.

Three Vietnamese died from accidents at NSAD in June.
A female Vietnamese worker, Nguyen Thi Ty, was crushed by a
five-ton truck outside Camp Tien Sha when she accidentally stepped
in front of the vehicle during a rainstorm (23 June). A VN cargo
checker, Phan Phung, died at the Deep Water Piers when two pallets
of canned ham fell from a fork lift and landed on him (26 June).
Hoang Thiet suffered a similar fate the following day when two pallets
of black powder were thrown from a turning truck.
THIRD NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BRIGADE

The Seventh Naval Mobile Construction Battalion completed its deployment on 20 June and departed Camp Shields, Chu Lai, for its homebase in Davisville, Rhode Island. Among its accomplishments were:

---completion of USMC living facilities at LZ Baldy and FSB Ross, including 330 seahuts, 20 showers, six messhalls, and various helopads and gunpads;

---Concrete Sky, the completion of 33 of the originally planned 61 steel and concrete aircraft shelters to protect aircraft at Chu Lai from rocket and mortar attacks;

---the upgrading of 11 1/2 miles of QL-1 from Son Cau Lau to Tu My, including the reopening of 4 1/2 miles which had been completely closed by monsoon rains, converting a mud path into a 50 mph paved highway;

---the construction of numerous operational support facilities such as landing craft ramps, runway and taxiway lighting, runway and taxiway shoulder repairs, and various aircraft maintenance facilities.

During its October, 1969, to June, 1970, deployment, the battalion suffered numerous road minings and mortar attacks. Three men were KIA and 11 WIA during the 8-month tour. The tentative plan is to turn over Camp Shields with its 760-man capacity to the 26th Engineering Battalion of the Americal Division.