canopy and beached at WR 197 773 to prevent sinking. No casualties were incurred, and the combined firepower of the PBRs and Seawolves surpressed the enemy fire.

The month ended on a tragic note when on 25 February, personnel on PBRs 7700 and 7718 in the vicinity of an outpost at WR 365 690, eight and one half kilometers south of Kien Hung, inadvertently tripped a friendly booby-trapped grenade. Two Vietnamese sailors were wounded, one seriously. The advisors administered first aid to the serious casualty who was being transferred by truck from Kien Hung to Rach Gia Hospital due to the unavailability of a VNAF helo for urgent medevac. The lack of a helo for urgent medevac seriously jeopardized the life of the wounded PF soldier, and it was only through the timely first aid by advisor personnel (EN1 Deck, GMG1 Allen) that he lived to reach Kien Hung.
TRAN HUNG DAO XVIII

TRAN HUNG DAO XVIII was initiated on 12 January 1971 as a combined operation between VNN and Khmer naval forces to provide escort for merchant shipping convoys on the Mekong River in Cambodia. These convoys have been the primary POL source since Route 4 was closed from the port of Kompong Som to Phnom Penh. TRAN HUNG DAO XVIII has been successful at easing the critical POL stock levels at Cambodia's capital city.

On 30 January the first attempt to send a truck convoy from Kompong Som to Phnom Penh since the reopening of Route 4 was unsuccessful. The enemy, however, allowed a convoy to make the trip on Route 4 without incident on 22 February, and his rationale was unclear. The Mekong River continued to be considered the most reliable route during the month.

On 10 February Convoy TP-6, composed of two tugs and five merchant ships, left Tan Chau, accompanied by TU 218.1.3, composed of one LSSL, 20 PBRs, eight PCFs, six MSMs, and 18 RACs. At 0615H the TU was attacked with 75mm rocket rounds at WT 260 330, with no results. At 1300H a second ambush occurred at WT 120 720. Vietnamese marines landed and made contact with the enemy. The marines lost five men, killing 42 of the enemy, and through this aggressive interdiction diverted the enemy from the...
convoy. At 1545H the tug Viking did, however, receive 75mm rocket and B-40 fire from the enemy. The convoy arrived at Phnom Penh at 1920H with 5,600 metric meters of POL.

Mekong Convoy TP-7, composed of two merchant ships with general cargo, two tugs with barges of ammo and two barges of POL, one tanker with POL, one LCM-8 with ammo and one LCV with food, departed Tan Chau on 22 February. The convoy came under B-40 rocket, 57mm recoiless rifle, and small arms attack on three occasions. At 1040H the merchant ships were hit 25 miles southeast of Phnom Penh, receiving a total of six hits which caused minor damage. At 1300H the convoy came under small arms fire but incurred no damages or casualties. The third and final attack came at 1400H 12 kilometers southeast of Phnom Penh. One of the tugs was heavily damaged, one ammo barge was sunk and one was set afire, with four civilian crewmen wounded. The burning barge was later retrieved, extinguished, and towed to Phnom Penh. The convoy arrived at Phnom Penh at 1515H with more than one and one quarter million gallons of POL. The emptied convoy returned to Tan Chau the next day without incident. A 35 truck convoy on Route 4 was ambushed the same day, incurring no damages.

POL consumption in Phnom Penh was approximately 20,000
tons per month before the closing of Route 4, but by February had dropped to about 5,000 tons per month. Gasoline was not officially rationed in the Khmer capital, and was sold until it ran out. There was, however, widespread black market sale of gasoline by the South Vietnamese, much of which was transported by auto from Tan Chau. 

1. 270710Z FEB 71 DET 6 1021 USAF FLDACTYSQ TSN
Activity in the TRAN HUNG DAO XIX AO was moderate, and terrorist activity continued to hamper the GVN pacification efforts during February.

The month started with the establishment of the TRAN HUNG DAO XIX operational command at the rear base headquarters in Kien Hoa City. The 10th ARVN Infantry Battalion left the Mocay area and transferred operations to the southern area of Kien Hoa Province. The AO was expanded to the Ben Tre and Bac Lai Rivers.

Three firefights involving TG 217.2 waterborne units were recorded, and the majority of the action centered around the Seal platoon attached to the TRAN HUNG DAO XIX AO. Ten Seal operations were executed during the month of February with attendant casualties of eight Americans wounded, seven of whom were injured in the last operation of the month. Two other USN sailors (ENC Dryden and BM1 Troy) were wounded in a firefight on the Ham Luong River (XS 560 180) when, on 3 February at 1435H, RID 42 units on normal patrol were attacked from the east bank by B-40 rocket fire. One round hit ASPB 5154, wounding the two USN advisors. Shotgun 10, Seawolves, and Black Ponies were immediately called and suppressed the enemy fire while RPL 56 evacuated the wounded which were later picked up.
up by Dustoff. Shotgun 10 coordinated the air strikes that followed, raking the east bank from XS 556 187 to XS 570 180. One Vietnamese was wounded during the subsequent firing and medevaced by Seawolves. This was the first incident in the past three months in this AO which was executed with planned intent on destroying river craft and possibly resulted from VC intelligence of VIPs aboard these CTG 217.2 units.

An outpost approximately two hundred kilometers from Ben Tre City was overrun with no reported resistance. The commander of the outpost was in Ben Tre City during the action on 4 February at 0430H. It was reported that approximately 15 VC came through the wire and captured every soldier in the OP plus weapons and ammunition.

In another incident on the same day, the enemy's Tan Hoa Base Area in Giong Trom District, Kien Hoa Province was assaulted in order to establish a new GVN outpost in the area. The enemy was waiting, however, and caught the troops in a severe crossfire as they were debarking the aircraft. By 1500H when enemy fire was finally suppressed, four Slicks had been damaged, two helos had been shot down, and 21 friendly troops had been killed and ten wounded (two US). Enemy casualties were unknown.
The three related incidents demonstrated that the enemy not only had the capability to harass, but also to carry on limited but effective offensive operations. The possibility exists that the lack of communication security on the part of the VN Army and Navy may have proved fatal in Giông Trom District and harrowing on the Ham Luong River. It was very likely that the enemy unit principally involved in these well executed operations was the D 236 Battalion. If this were so, it would mark their first presence in the field since they were badly mauled in June 1970 when they lost over 77 personnel.

On 6 February RPD 56 units on night ambush spotted a sampan with three occupants crossing the Ham Luong River to the north in the vicinity of XS 654 162 at 2130H. On being recognized, the three occupants dove into the water and were immediately taken under fire with the possible result of three enemy killed. The sampan was captured along with a CKC rifle.

The interdiction of the enemy's lines of communication continued to be of prime importance in the unrelenting struggle to control the main portions of Kien Hoa Province. Seal Team One, Detachment Golf, Xray Platoon continued its harassing techniques and applied considerable pressure on the enemy in areas where substantiated intelligence reports revealed enemy presence. Of the
ten operations conducted, the most significant occurred on 6, 10, and 28 February.

On 6 February, 11 Seals, one LDNN, one interpreter, and one guide embarked on an MSSC and LSSC and conducted an interdiction mission approximately 40 kilometers south east of Ben Tre City (XS 915 157). During the extraction, the Seals sighted an armed VC whom they immediately shot. The Seals then made a sweep in the area, locating and destroying three structures and three bunkers. Six grenades, 300 pounds of rice, one kilogram of documents and 30 pounds of assorted supplies were captured. There were no friendly casualties resulting from this operation in the Binh Da Secret Zone. Intelligence gathered from detainees from boarding and search operations on major delta waterways reflected the enemy's continued use of principal waterways for the movement of weapons, munitions and other supplies. Specific mention was made of Binh Da Secret Zone as a delivery point of supplies transported on the Mekong River by sampan from Cambodia.

On 10 February at 0400H, 11 Seals and one LDNN boarded an MSSC and departed Ben Tre for a VC district worksite at XS 395 183. At 0835H, the patrol spotted a group of VC crossing the canal
and initiated fire with grenades and automatic weapons. The Seals inserted at the heavily booby-trapped worksite area and proceeded to burn the hootches. Black Ponies were called in for additional fire power. The air strikes set off a booby trap which slightly wounded YN3 Allen L. Vaden, who was eventually medevaced to the 93rd Evacuation Hospital, Long Binh. Assorted ammunition and parts that could be used for the purpose of manufacturing booby traps were captured. Enemy casualties were unknown.

The most devastating attack of the month began with seven Seals, one interpreter, and one guide conducting a cache recovery operation on 28 February at 1430H in Truc Giang (XS 569 223) in Kien Hoa Province. After completing the cache recovery operations in which 20 pounds of TNT and 20 pounds of sulphur were captured, the allied unit continued to transit the Ham Luong Canal and destroyed a series of bunkers with a LAAW. At 1545H a B-41 rocket slammed forward of amidships on the starboard side of the Seals' LSSC. One Vietnamese was killed, and another Vietnamese and seven Americans were wounded (three serious and four minor). The badly battered unit returned fire as it extracted from the canal under the cover of additional air support. Immediate medical attention was granted at the 10th Regiment Fire Support Base (XS 531 223) and later the
wounded were properly medevaced for further treatment. The
uninjured remnants of the contingent arrived at Ben Tre at 1640H.

On 3 February VNN CNO, Rear Admiral Chon, visited units of
TRAN HUNG DAO XIX presently operating on the Ham Luong River.
Admiral Chon addressed the men aboard the LSIL command ship and
later in the day departed for Ben Tre.

An event unrelated to the operations of TRAN HUNG DAO XIX
but one of serious morale and logistics consequence developed on
24 February when SA CTF 212/ SA RIVPATCMD requested that the
move orders for RPD 56 be cancelled. He asked that the unit not
be transferred to Sa Dec because of its exhausting combat involve-
ment, its lack of maintenance and overuse, and above all because
adequate preparation had already been made to house and mess all
VN crews and advisors at ISB Vinh Long. The problem surfaced as a
result of a CNO VNN order to relocate RPD 56 to Sa Dec where
serious problems which have been overcome or eliminated at Vinh
Long would certainly reoccur. COMNAVFORV, responding to the
request, indicated that he would review jointly with CNO VNN the
future deployment of RPD 56. By month's end, the decision was still
pending.
RUNG SAT SPECIAL ZONE

Effective 1 February, the RSSZ AO was increased to include a known staging area for rocket attacks against Saigon and the Nha Be tank farm and for ambush sites against ships transiting the Long Tau Channel. The expansion includes the area south of a line drawn from XS 941 819 along the stream east north east to XS 977 837 then south south east to XS 979 831 then north north east to XS 986 837 then following the Rach Ong Keo south south east to YS 038 790. There was debate during the month whether additional forces would be required to perform the security role in the enlarged AO.

RF companies and PRU units in the RSSZ made troop insertions throughout the month in Army Slicks with RPD 57 and RAG 27 craft in support. Several enemy bunker complexes and supply caches were found on these troop sweeps, but there was little contact with the enemy.

On 5 February RSSZ forces commenced Operation TOAN THANG 06-7 in the vicinity of XS 97 82 (in the recently extended part of the AO, Nhon Trach District of Bien Hoa Province). Troops of RF Companies 999 and 908 inserted and swept northeast. At 1115H they discovered a bunker and two sleeping platforms and 100 pounds of rice. At 1430H they captured one VC. Cumulative results of the three-day TOAN THANG 06-71 Operation were two VC KIA (BC), five probably killed, two
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VC WIA (probable), one VC CIA, 40 kilograms of rice destroyed, and the following items captured: one M-60 machine gun, an M-16, a K-50, a B-40 launcher, eight M-79 rounds, 10 M-16 magazines, one kilo of documents, and one kilo of medical supplies. Also on 5 February, 27 RSSZ PRUs swept through Can Giouc District of Long An Province, 15 kilometers southwest of the Nha Be Navy Base and discovered and destroyed two camouflaged trenches (vicinity XS 881 671), and another one an hour later at XS 879 672 with 250 kilos of rice. On the same day the Can Gio Intelligence Squad with advisor inserted by sampan in the vicinity of YS 073 513 and, acting on intelligence and sweeping northeast, found and partially destroyed an enemy base camp (bunkers and sleeping platforms) at YS 074 514. The Can Gio Intelligence Squad discovered another enemy base camp on 7 February at YS 076 514 and captured one kilo of medical supplies and 50 rounds of .30 caliber ammunition.

On 8 February at YS 06 95, RSSZ PRUs made contact with a small enemy force, killed four of them, captured one, and also captured six AK-47 magazines, four M-16 magazines, one AK-47, 50 fuses, 200 meters of electrical wire, 50 kilos of military clothing, medical supplies, and surgical instruments. The PRUs also destroyed six enemy bunker complexes and one sampan. The next day another supply cache was found at YS 115 586 by Can Gio District forces guided by a VC.
who had rallied to RF 875 headquarters that morning. The cache consisted of one CKC rifle, 50 rounds of .50 caliber ammo, five gallons of kerosene, and five kilos of personal gear. The supplies were destroyed along with seven sleeping platforms and one large bunker. The Hoi Chanh aided the Psyops team in a Chieu Hoi appeal broadcast in the area.

From 10 to 13 February Operation TOAN THANG 07-71 was underway in the vicinity of XS 99 59, south of the area of TOAN THANG 06-71. On 10 February RF Company 121 personnel on a troop sweep found eight booby-trapped grenades, and RF Company 601 personnel found and destroyed two enemy bunkers and captured some documents with a map of Saigon. The next day RF Company 117 troops made contact at XS 989 659 with three VC; they killed two and captured one, along with a .45 caliber pistol, an AK-47, and assorted documents. At approximately the same time RF Company 121 troops on a sweep in the vicinity of XS 966 627 discovered 11 turtle mine casings with the explosives removed.

On 13 February (Operation TOAN THANG 06-71), PRUs found a large supply cache at YS 084 915. Captured were: 1 M-1 Carbine, 500 AK-47 rounds, 147 fuses, one K-54 magazine, one amp meter, 375 meters of electrical wire, two kilos of documents, and assorted
medical supplies. Four enemy base camps were destroyed along with 200 kilos of rice at the site of the discovery. On 18 February another supply cache was found by RF Company 809 troops at YS 095 515.

On the morning of the 19th RSSZ PRUs found two VC base camps (15 bunkers) at YS 100 937 which they destroyed. Captured were one M-16, one kilo of documents, and 10 paper VC flags. The troops reinserted at 1300H at YS 103 913 and at 1500H made contact with about ten VC in the vicinity of YS 100 910. One VC was killed and 20 more bunkers were destroyed.

On 21 February at 2310H Ly Nhon Village received two B-40 rounds which wounded one civilian. At 2330H RSSZ PF Platoon 7 in a night assault position made contact nearby with three VC at XS 937 585, killing one and capturing a Thompson submachine gun.

The Rung Sat allies made two final contacts with the enemy on 23 February. At noon RF Company 362 troops found an occupied base camp at YS 045 782. One RF was wounded slightly, and the VC evaded to the northeast. The LHFT was called in to conduct an air strike which destroyed two bunkers and two sampans. After the strike, the RFs reswept the area and captured one RPG-4, two B-40 rounds, two claymore mines, one reel of electrical wire, and ten hammers. At
YS 176 963 at about the same time PRUs found and destroyed 50 bunkerized fighting positions and killed one VC. On 25 February, following a Hoi Chanh who had rallied on 20 February after reportedly killing two of his comrades, PRUs captured two CKC rifles and destroyed 50 liters of gasoline and 200 kilos of rice at YS 075 925.

PBR HQ 7624 of RPD 57 sank at the Nha Be pier on 23 February one-half hour after returning from patrol. Later in the morning the craft was refloated and removed by the Nha Be Repair Facility.

During February, RSSZ forces accounted for nine enemy KIA (BC), three CIA, one Hoi Chanh, 12 individual weapons captured, and three crew-served weapons captured.

Units of Mine Division 113 and MID 93 spent the entire month futilely making chain drag sweeps in search of the LCM HQ 1024 which collided with another craft and sank on 30 January 15 kilometers south of Nha Be. The body of a missing crewmember, however, was discovered on 1 February. A second drowning occurred on 6 February when a Royal Thai Navy PO1, while disembarking from a liberty boat alongside the Thai LST-3, fell overboard. The body was recovered by divers from the USS TUTUILA (ARG-4).
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LONG TAU SHIPPING CHANNEL

Enemy activity on the Long Tau Shipping Channel was quiet for a change during February. No mining incidents were reported. Five feet of conductor wire was recovered on 21 February from the river during a MID 91 minesweep.
The following was the disposition of the RAID units at the end of the month:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RAID</th>
<th>OPCON</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>CTG 210.1</td>
<td>Kien An</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>CTG 210.1</td>
<td>Kien An</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>CTU 218.1.3</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>CTU 218.1.3</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>CTF 210</td>
<td>Ca Mau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>CTF 210</td>
<td>Ca Mau</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following was the disposition of RPD craft at the end of February:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RPD</th>
<th>OPCON</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>Cat Lai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>216.1</td>
<td>Phu Cuong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>228</td>
<td>Nha Be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>217.1</td>
<td>My Tho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>214.1</td>
<td>Ben Keo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>218.2</td>
<td>Tan Chau/U Chau Doc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>217.2</td>
<td>Vinh Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>Nha Be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>212.5</td>
<td>Rach Soi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>213.2</td>
<td>Tan Chau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>213.1</td>
<td>Hoi An</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>212.5</td>
<td>Rach Soi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>212.6</td>
<td>Ca Mau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>212.3</td>
<td>Phuoc Xuyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>214.1</td>
<td>Moc Hoa/U Tuyen Nhon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td>Binh Thuy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each RPD is composed of 20 PBRs and is reviewed in the operation in which it operates.
The following was the disposition of RID craft at the end of February:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RID</th>
<th>OPCON</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>210.1</td>
<td>Kien An</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>116.1</td>
<td>Nam Can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>217.2</td>
<td>Ben Tre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>214.1</td>
<td>Tra Cu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>116.1</td>
<td>Nam Can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>217.1</td>
<td>Dong Tam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>214.1</td>
<td>Tra Cu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>214.1</td>
<td>Go Dau Ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>212.6</td>
<td>Ca Mau</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RIVER ASSAULT GROUPS

The following was the disposition of RAG units at the end of the month:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RAG</th>
<th>OPCON</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>CTG 216.1</td>
<td>Phu Cuong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>CTG 216.1</td>
<td>Phu Cuong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Commander, Fourth Riverine Area</td>
<td>Long Xuyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>CTF 228</td>
<td>Nha Be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Commander, Third Riverine Area</td>
<td>Long Binh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Commander, Third Riverine Area</td>
<td>Long Binh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Commander, First Coastal Zone</td>
<td>Hue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21/33</td>
<td>CTG 217.1</td>
<td>Dong Tam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23/31</td>
<td>CTG 217.2</td>
<td>Vinh Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25/29</td>
<td>CTG 210.3</td>
<td>Ca Mau</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPECIAL WARFARE

The following was the disposition of the Seal Detachments operating in a combat capacity throughout the country at the end of February:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detachment</th>
<th>OPCON</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Officer-in-Charge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Team One, Det Golf</td>
<td>217.2</td>
<td>Ben Tre</td>
<td>LT Collins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xray Platoon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team One, Det Golf</td>
<td>217.1</td>
<td>Dong Tam</td>
<td>LTJG Clapp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victor Platoon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LTJG Young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team Two, Det Alfa</td>
<td>116.2</td>
<td>Ca Mau</td>
<td>LT Moran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine Platoon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team One</td>
<td>116.12</td>
<td>Bac Lieu</td>
<td>LTJG Horst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Det Golf, Yankee Platoon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LTJG Campbell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team Two, Det Alfa</td>
<td>116.12</td>
<td>Vi Thanh</td>
<td>LTJG Ganoung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten Platoon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LTJG Kirkwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team One</td>
<td>116.1</td>
<td>Nam Can</td>
<td>LTJG Couch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Det Golf</td>
<td></td>
<td>(SOLID ANCHOR)</td>
<td>LTJG Sandoz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiskey Platoon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team One, Det Golf</td>
<td>116.5</td>
<td>Rach Soi</td>
<td>LTJG Boyhan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romeo Platoon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LTJG Dundas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Seal units are reviewed in the operation in which they operate.

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COASTAL SURVEILLANCE FORCES

MARKET TIME patrol units of the USN inspected 1249 craft on day and night patrols during February, boarded 59 and detained none. The VNN MARKET TIME units on Inner Barrier patrols boarded and searched 7,860 junks and sampans. The coastal surveillance units accounted for an estimated three sampans and four structures destroyed and three VC KIA (reported by the USS MORGENTHAU [WHEC 722] during a NGFS mission on the 4th of the month at VR 886 697).

On 22 February, the USS HENDERSON (DD 785), enroute to a NGFS station near Pt. Virna, discovered two bodies floating in the water. A sweep of the area disclosed seven more bodies, all Vietnamese military except for one female.

On 28 February the USCGC MORGENTHAU, after putting ashore a MEDCAP team, struck an uncharted submerged obstacle near Poulo Dama Island off the southwestern coast of RVN. Initial inspection by USS KRISHNA (ARL 38) divers of the 2,700 ton ship indicated minor hull damage and damage to the external propulsion system and sonardome. The ship immediately struck out for the Philippines for a complete inspection and repairs.

A possible infiltration trawler was sighted on 24 February by
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VP-50 aircraft on MARKET TIME reconnaissance patrol at 11-27N 111-39E. The trawler, which photographs confirmed to be an SI-8 infiltrator, appeared loaded and began a long circuit of the South China Sea. MARKET TIME craft and VP aircraft were still maintaining constant surveillance of the trawler at month's end.
FIRST COASTAL ZONE

Enemy mining activity in the first Coastal Zone was heavy during the month, and enemy contacts were frequent. Shortly after midnight on 1 February, an unknown number of VC were hanging a flag by the Hau River at BT 031 729, four kilometers south of DaNang, when a VNN patrol of three boats happened by. The patrol was taken under fire and returned it. Enemy casualties were unknown, but the flag was captured after the VC retreated. The following day on the Ben Hai River, six men were seen in a sampan in the eastern DMZ carrying 20 watermine pressure actuating devices and a large amount of TNT and plastic explosives. At the same time units of CG 14 and RPD 60 spotted one VC in a sampan at the bank of the Truong Giang River (BT 173 500) and took him under fire. He evaded into the treeline and was pursued by the CG 14 sweep team. The sweep team and boats drew AK-47 fire from an estimated squad of VC in a bunker complex (vicinity BT 175 500), and then RPD 60 units drew fire from bunkers in the vicinity of BT 168 495. The friendly units returned fire while the sweep team extracted and withdrew.

On 4 February, eight kilometers south of Hoi An, the boats of CG 14 inserted an RF platoon at BT 168 496 and the CG 14 sweep team at BT 180 490. The inserted units each received small arms
fire and returned it. Helo gunships were called in and the CG 14
units withdrew. Nine detainees were captured in the operation, and
enemy casualties were unknown.

On 14 February Dong Ha received 25 rounds of 122mm rocket
fire, but the damage and casualties were minor.

On 15 February while at a night position on the Ky Lam River 10
kilometers west of Hoi An (BT 036 569), the crews of four RPD 60 boats
sighted an enemy sampan attempting to cross the Vinh Dien River and
took it under fire. The next day three bodies, one 8mm mortar round,
and documents were recovered.

During February there were five mining incidents in the First CZ
in the Cua Viet River area. On 4 February a MID 92 Skimmer detonated
a mine at YD 270 640 but escaped damage. On 16 February troops
preparing an ambush at YD 264 633 discovered two VC beginning to
float a mine downstream. Friendly fire detonated the mine which
resulted in the obliteration of one of the sappers. The second sapper's
body, clad in a new, well-equipped wet suit, was recovered along
with three CHICOM grenades, two MK 2 grenades, and three one-
 pound blocks of TNT. In the same location the next day, five VNN
sailors were killed when their LCPL of MID 92 detonated a mine and

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sank. These were the first mining deaths since 17 August 1970. Again in the same area (four kilometers downstream from Dong Ha) on 19 February, a 50 pound pressure influence mine was recovered by MID 92.

On 20 February, four kilometers southwest of CG 11 headquarters, another water mine was detonated by an ARVN LCM. The explosion wounded four Vietnamese sailors.

On 24 February at 0245H, three kilometers northwest of Cua Viet, two Army craft, the TUDOR, a 65-foot hydrographic survey craft, and a sandcaster dredge were mined, presumably by swimmers using limpet mines. The TUDOR sank and was recovered from the channel later. The dredge was damaged. One U.S. civilian was wounded in the explosions and three Filipino, one Korean, and two Vietnamese civilians were reported missing in action. One Filipino and one Vietnamese were found dead in the wreckage soon afterwards, and on 27 February five more bodies were found. The last mining incident for the month, on the 27th, damaged an ammi pontoon moored at the old ATSB Cua Viet LST ramp. There was no security watch at the time because of lack of personnel and lack of value of the ammi.
In the Second Coastal Zone there was a rash of enemy activity early in the month with 31 incidents of enemy contact reported to NILO Qui Nhon from 311000H January to 011000H February. On 31 January at 2000H in Tuy Phuoc Province (CR 058 371) an unknown number of VC detonated a mine during a PSDF meeting, killing three friendlies and wounding nine. The same night the Song Cau District HQ (at CQ 08 80) received six 82mm mortar rounds. One PF was wounded. At 0615H the next day, a platoon of PF Company 68 received 12 rounds of B-40 rocket fire in Phu My Province (BR 908 475) and at about the same time, Phu Cat AFB (BR 89 43) received six rounds of 122mm rocket fire. An hour later Phu My District HQ received one 60mm mortar round and PF 223 at BR 904 828 received 40 82mm rounds. At 1000H Hoai Nhon District HQ received eight 82mm mortar rounds. At 1028H troops of RF Companies 334 and 396 were overrun by an estimated two NVA companies employing B-40 and M-16 fire. Fourteen RFs were killed and three wounded.

The fiercest battle of the month occurred two days later when on 3 February at 0130H one company of the Ninth NVA Battalion 22nd Regiment infiltrated at CQ 155 956 and at 0730H attacked Vinh Hoa Hamlet. A reaction force of two RF companies engaged the enemy and CG 23 PBs and PCFs were dispatched to the scene. At 0815H an
L-19 aircraft arrived on scene and spotted 30-40 NVA in sand dunes attacking the PFs. The aircraft attacked with rockets, and helos arrived by 0830H to bombard those North Vietnamese who were caught in the open. At 0900H Navy PBs, PCFs, and Yabuta junks arrived to take the NVA under fire at CQ 165 935. At this time, the enemy was blocked from leaving the peninsula by two RF companies and one ROK company. From 1100H to 1300H VNN units provided fire support and evacuated refugees. A combined ROK/RF/PF assault was made against the hamlet after heavy fighting. An air strike after this assault reduced the NVA strong point and released 100-200 refugees. The fight in the hamlet continued until dark when PF Company 31, which had been the original defending unit, was extracted by junk. The RF/PF/ROK companies assumed night defensive positions and nine naval units blocked the peninsula from the sea. At first light on 4 February, ROKs swept the area with negative contact. Results of the battle were eight VN RF/PF/PSDF killed, 22 VN military and civilian wounded, 57 enemy KIA, one M-60, 16 AK-47s, three M-16s, three PRC 25s, four M-79s, one GRC 29, one 60mm mortar, and 100 CHICOM grenades captured. Enemy troops were spotted in the area on 5 February, and fighter bombers were called to bomb the area; this resulted in two secondary explosions.

On 10 February small arms fire was received by a CG 28 unit
towing ten small fishing vessels that had been discovered in a restricted zone at CP 130 200. Twenty detainees were turned over to the National Police. On 17 February a four-man team from CG 28 disguised as fishermen and using a sampan was stationed in this area to decoy VC into the open, but there was no contact.

PCF 3850, while at the NSF Cam Ranh Bay pier, exploded on 18 February, and one VNN sailor was wounded. The engineman had cleaned the engine with gasoline. Because the engine compartment covers were not opened, fumes from gasoline were probably ignited by a spark from the wiring when a crewman tried to start the engines. Personnel from USS READY (PG 87) berthed across the pier arrived and extinguished the blaze.

On 20 February at 2315H the Qui Nhon base received four rounds of B-40 rocket fire. At 210057H explosions occurred at an ARVN compound nearby killing two firemen and destroying two fire trucks. At 210100H the 41st Signal Company received four rounds of 82mm mortar fire, the 527 Transportation Company received one round, and the 61st Medical Battalion received three. Results of this rocket attack were 11 U.S. personnel wounded. The area attacked was close to the port.
THIRD COASTAL ZONE

Activity in the Third Coastal Zone was light. Seals of Detachment Golf, Victor platoon, operating four kilometers northeast of CG 36 headquarters, inserted at XR 317 669 on 1 February and killed a man in a sampan who evaded when challenged. On 3 February Seals patrolling along canals 40 kilometers northwest of the CG 36 base mortared a VC squad area (WR 994 936) and a 30-man VC base area (WR 993 928). They also destroyed one VC hootch and detained one suspect.

Two units of CG 34, the CG 34 ambush team and PCF 3835, and KCSs on a troop sweep killed one VC and destroyed ten kilograms of pungii sticks on 16 February.
In the Fourth Coastal Zone the effects of Operation TRAN HUNG DAO XVII were felt clearly in the number of Hoi Chanhs. The IV CZ Intelligence Officer reported that during the first 12 days of the month approximately 200 Hoi Chanhs rallied at the Rach Gia Chieu Hoi Center. By the 18th the total went to 330. These ralliers said they feared helo strikes and ARVN operations and that many hamlet level VC units were losing 75 to 90% of their men to the Chieu Hoi program.

A VNN PCF gathered up seven Hoi Chanhs on 1 February, 20 kilometers north of Nam Du Island. They had left Khanh Lam Village (VR 952 403) in the U Minh Forest and were attempting to reach Phu Quoc Island by sampan and junk when the "Swift" boat picked them up. The PCF took them to An Thoi where the Hoi Chanhs were debriefed. They revealed that due to defoliation and ARVN Operations in the U Minh Forest, 200-500 enemy troops use the foliated areas along the coast (VR 820 515 to VR 820 425) for shelter.
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PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS AND CIVIC ACTION SUMMARY

Anti-mining Psyops activity in the form of distribution of handbills and leaflets offering rewards for mines discovered was renewed after a rash of enemy mining incidents in the Cua Viet area during the first two months of 1971. Broadcasts and leaflet drops were made by units of the First Coastal Zone with the assistance of the BJU-1 team. Four mines had been reported by the end of the month.

In the Rung Sat Special Zone the Psyops team reported making 12 Chieu Hoi loudspeaker broadcasts during the month, several of which were in conjunction with ground operations by RSSZ RFs and PRUs. Nine MED/DENT CAPs were conducted at villages in the RSSZ in which a total of 370 medical and 204 dental patients were treated.

In the SOLID ANCHOR AO during the month, Psyops personnel distributed 598, 500 leaflets (Chieu Hoi), treated 53 people for medical ailments, detained 14, and made nine hours of loudspeaker broadcasts. The fifty-nine Carbines and two buildings (school house and dispensary) in Thi Tran Hamlet were scheduled to be turned over to the hamlet officials and the PSDF on 1 February; the event was delayed until the 22nd of the month due to the death of the Nam Can District Chief. On 4 February, 30 VC entered Ham Rong Village and took five weapons
from the PSDF. On the 16th, a PF ambush uncovered five VCI and two PF deserters. On 22 February at 0400H, four armed VC approached a PSDF watch post in Ham Rong. In the ensuing firefight two of the VC and one of the PSDF were killed and two PSDF wounded.

In the Fourth Coastal Zone from 11 to 18 February, Psyops loudspeaker broadcasts were conducted in the U Minh Forest area in conjunction with Army operations. Enemy Psyops broadcasts were also reported by RPD 61 personnel and on 4 February propaganda leaflets urging ARVN soldiers to desert were found. During the first two weeks of the month over 200 Hoi Chanhs rallied to the Rach Gia Chieu Hoi Center. On 12 February one Hoi Chanh swam to a CG 43 junk at VR 820 540, and on 17 February a brief firefight resulted in one VC KIA and one Hoi Chanh at VR 890 860. Crew members of VNN PCF 3818 on 14 February searched and detained a junk carrying an estimated 10,000 pounds of rice. During the search the men of the junk admitted being VC and requested Chieu Hoi status. On the same day eight Hoi Chanhs rallied to the District Chief of Duong Dong on Phu Quoc Island; interrogation by NLF An Thi revealed all had heard Psyops broadcasts and seen leaflets.

Elsewhere in the Republic during the month Navy units contributed
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to the Psyops effort. RAG 28 and the Third Riverine Psywar Team
treated 100 medical patients and gave 30 haircuts at Phuoc Loc
(XS 845 827) and conducted an hour broadcast. CG 33 conducted two
MED/DENT CAPs in nearby villages and distributed 150 pounds of
Psyops literature. In Chau Doc, 26 people were treated for various
medical ailments, 5 Hoi Chanhs rallied, and 43,000 leaflets were
dropped. Medical teams from USCGC MORGENTHAU (WHEC 722) and
USS KRISHNA (ARL 38) conducted a MEDCAP on 7 February near
Hon Tre in which they treated 185 people and diagnosed two cases of
congenital heart disease in children requiring surgery. The
MORGENTHAU group conducted another MEDCAP off Poulo Dama
Island where malaria was present and treated 82 people.

Seabee units in RVN reported treating 866 people for medical
ailments and training 188 VNN in construction skills. Teams 0105,
0107, 7105, and 7407 were at work on upgrading roads during
February, and Teams 0106, 0319, and 7409 hauled fill for orphanage
sites. Team 7105 built four bridges in Go Cong Province, Team
7104 completed two school houses in Ba Xuyen Province, and Team
7407 completed a 20-bed medical facility in Dinh Tuong Province.

During the month dependent shelter construction projects were

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Helping fellow Navymen move into their new dwellings, Vietnamese sailors unload furniture into one of the new dependent shelter units recently opened at NSF Da Nang.

(Official U. S. Navy photograph by PH1 R. J. Sylvester)
ACCELERATED TURNOVER PROGRAM AND TRAINING SUMMARY

The turnover of craft to the VNN was of a residual nature by February, 1971, with only a few craft left to be turned over.

On the first of February three LCM-8s and one LCU were turned over to the VNN LSB at NAVSUPPFAC DaNang. The 73 foot long LCM-8s and the 118.7 foot long LCU were accepted by LCDR Nguyen Huu Xuan, VNN. Three more LCM-6s and one LCM-8 were transferred to the LSB at NAVSUPPFAC, DaNang on 27 February. The transfer brought the number of boats (including skimmers) turned over to the VNN by NSF DaNang to 76 since the DaNang accelerated craft turnover program began in September of 1969. The same day two LCM-6s were turned over to the LSB at Nha Be. Finally, two LCM-3/6s were transferred to the support base at Binh Thuy.

A major event in the ACTOV program occurred on 13 February when the USS CAMP (DER 251) was decommissioned, transferred, and commissioned in the VNN as TRAN HUNG DAO HQ1. The ceremony took place in Pearl Harbor, with RADM Chon, the CNO of the VNN, and VADM King, COMNAVFORV, flying in from Vietnam to effect transfer. CAMP was commissioned in September 1943, and provided convoy protection for the Normandy Invasion. In July 1965 CAMP joined the MARKET TIME Forces off of Vietnam. The CAMP crew had
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completed all decommissioning actions by the end of April 1970, but Congress balked on the transfer approval, and it was only within hours of the final adjournment of the 71st Congress that legislation was finally passed. Hence the Vietnamese turnover crew did not arrive on board until December 1970, and they found the ship in need of much work in basic shipboard maintenance that the skeleton USN crew of 30 men had been unable to attend to. Much hardwork on the part of the Vietnamese and Americans alike brought the ship up to the appearance of a "show ship". CAMP was turned over with most of her sophisticated electronics equipment removed to fit her new mission of coastal patrol.

Another DER, the USS FORSTER, is scheduled for turnover on 15 November 1971, with a crew of 90 men remaining on board to accomplish pre-turnover work.

On 21 February the commencement ceremony was held for the manning of the support base at Long Phu. Manning of the support base at Cat Lai was completed on 28 February.

ACTOVLOG phase-ins continued on schedule. The rapid expansion of the VNN, including the acquisition of four LSTs, two PCEs, two WHECs, and one DER within the past year naturally resulted in severe personnel problems. The availability of qualified and experienced CONFIDENTIAL
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petty officers to man additional ships placed strong constraints on the timing of future turnovers.

A significant accomplishment during the month of February was the establishment of messes at various support bases. Ten combined USN/VNN messes were commenced, and five messes were begun in newly activated units having separate VN food supply service. Nine of the 35 support bases had already achieved the goal of separate messing.
U.S. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, SAIGON

On 1 February at DaNang, three LCM-8s and one utility boat were turned over to the VNN First Coastal Zone, and on 27 February four more boats, LCM-3, hull number 18, and three LCM-6s, were turned over. LCDR Nguyen Huu Xuan, First Coastal Zone Chief of Staff, accepted the boats from LCDR T. A. Head, NSF Operations Officer, in a ceremony at the lighterage causeway. Since the craft turnover program began in September 1969, NSF DaNang has turned over 76 boats. NSF DaNang also turned over the first of its dependent shelters for families of the VNN when, on 7 February, 116 were accepted by the VNN at Camp Tien Sha. The housing units, converted from former USN tropical barracks, became available to any married VNN officer or enlisted man. As U.S. personnel continue to depart Camp Tien Sha, which once sheltered 10,000 men at the USN's largest overseas shore command, more buildings are being converted into dependent shelters.

Two NSAS support ships ended their careers in Vietnamese waters during the month. The USS BENEWAH (APB 35) was decommissioned on 26 February at Naval Station, Subic Bay after four years of Vietnam service; YRBM 16, another long-time veteran of Vietnam departed on 23 February in preparation for eventual turnover to the VNN. Since her
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arrival in Vietnam after her third commissioning on January 28, 1967, BENEWAH had served as Flagship for Commander Task Force 117 with the Second Brigade Ninth Infantry Division of the Mobile Riverine Force. She had also served as Flagship for Commander Riverine Strike Group on the Vam Co and Soi Rap Rivers and support ship for BARRIER REEF operations on the Upper Mekong River. She then acted as Flagship for First SEALORDS during TRAN HUNG DAO XI operations in Cambodia. BENEWAH was the communications center and tactical operations center for the complex control functions of riverine warfare; her helopad had recorded about 16,800 landings during her four year stay in the Republic. The last major operation for BENEWAH was TRAN HUNG DAO XVI, a joint operation with the Vietnamese Navy.

YRBM 16 arrived in Nha Be in June 1966 soon after the establishment of NSAS and was outfitted as a berthing and repair adjunct to the base. In June 1967 YRBM 16 moved to Can Tho to assume CTF 116 operations support and PBR maintenance while the new detachment became operational. On 24 November 1967 in Ben Tre YRBM 16 suffered a swimmer placed mine explosion and fire which caused the deaths of five people and the temporary disestablishment of the Ben Tre detachment as the heavily damaged craft was towed to Dong Tam. She returned from repairs in August 1968 to serve on the Upper Bassac River in support of TF 116 (GAME WARDEN) PBRs engaged in Operation GIANT SLINGSHOT.
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During February YRBM 20 was tasked with providing emergency support for Cambodian naval units at Tan Chau and responded by issuing POL, ammunition, general supplies and repair parts on demand, in support of Cambodian border patrols and combat operations.

During February the first NSAS Mobile Base Maintenance Team, complete with its own LCM, arrived at ATSB Ben Keo on 27 February. Tasked with the rehabilitation of the advanced tactical support base, the team will repair buildings and base defense structures and complete minor construction projects in preparation for the upcoming turnover of the support base to the VNN. The Repair Facility of NSF Cam Ranh Bay began the repair of VNN junks of Coastal Divisions 25, 26, 27, and 28. Vietnamese Navy personnel transferred from the Junk Repair Facility at Nha Trang became instructors for this new operation.

Also at NSF Cam Ranh Bay, a Communications Radio Control Center to link the allied forces in the area was established within the Security Division. The installation of antenna poles for the communications systems under construction at An Thoi and Dong Tam detachments was underway at the first of the month; material for communications installations at Vinh Long, Cat Lai, Long Phu, Cho Moi, and Ca Mau ISBs was in the staging process during the month; and the COMSEC system at VNNTC Nha Trang neared completion.

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NSAS extended more disbursing services to support personnel by establishing two new outlets and extending operating hours. The new units opened on 16 February at the Vietnamese Naval Shipyard and at the NAVFORV Compound in Saigon.

LSB Dong Tam received five mortar rounds at noon on 12 February and three rounds again that night, all of which caused no damage. The only casualty reported by NSAS and its detachments was the suicide on 26 February of SK2 Walter H. Nayar, USN, at FASU DaNang.

Visitors to NSAS and detachments during the month included the Australian Chief of Naval Staff, VADM Richard L. Peek, 23-27 February, MCPO D. F. Bradberry, the Senior Enlisted Representative for NAVFORV (to naval facilities in the Cam Ranh Bay area during the week of 22 February), and CPO Don Smith of COMNAVAIRPAC's drug education team, who visited NSF Cam Ranh Bay 13-15 February and presented a series of drug education programs.
Seabees endured few hostile incidents in February while continuing work throughout the Republic of Vietnam on dependent shelter and ACTOV projects. On 3 February Detail Libra at Hill 37 received three mortar rounds which caused no casualties. On 10 February one Seabee suffered a minor leg injury from sniper fire on Route QL-1 in Quang Nam Province three miles south of LZ Baldy. A five-ton Seabee tractor was damaged by a mine detonation in Quang Nam, and on 20 February, an NMCB 74 LCM-6 was ineffectively fired upon from a sampan while enroute to Long Phu.

During February Seabees of NMCB 74 were tasked with the construction of ACTOVRA (radar) facilities at Ta Kou in MR3, 15 miles south west of Phan Thiet and Mui Dinh in MR2, 14 miles south of Phan Rang. Permanent base camps at the radar sites were constructed by Details Kilo and Juliet. At the Ta Kou site efforts to construct 8 miles of road from QL1 to the radar site met VC resistance in the form of mine emplacements and ambush attempts. On the 11th of the month, Seabees detected one mine, 200 rounds of .50 caliber ammunition, and one Vietnamese with a B-40 weapon (possibly rocket launcher). The VN escaped Seabee fire, and the mine was detonated in place. On the 26th Seabees found a booby-trapped 155mm round with a prong.
detonating device, which they destroyed in place.

On 1 February, Golden Gate Bridge on Route 1-D was blown, and by the 5th Seabees had completed repairs. Detail Libra completed rebuilding the storm damaged 400-foot London Bridge near Hill 37 on Route TL-540. The bridge was opened to traffic on the 22nd.

NMCB 74 Seabees continued work on ACTOV bases at Nam Can (85% complete at month's end), Long Phu (90%) and Cho Moi (83%) The base at the Cho Moi was manned on 10 February, and the VNN moved into the Long Phu base later in the month. NMCB 74 reported the ATSB at Tu Hien was 25% completed and the Nam Can runway 76% completed.

Seabees of NMCB 3 Detail Borealis at work on the ACTOV base at Ca Mau which was begun last month met with delays in material transportation to the site during February. They graded the access road and built a security fence. Detail Neptune, working on the Cua Viet pier facility (YD J33 693) which was also begun last month, reported 36% of the main piling and decking complete.

So far in the Dependent Shelter Program Seabees have completed 140 of 480 units at Thu Duc (XT 901 828) and 141 of 160 units at Chau
Doc (WS 246 715), and construction of dependent shelters continues at
Nam Can, Long Phu, and Cho Moi. At these five sites, 522 units
have been completed of the assigned 1660. At ISB Ben Luc NAV CAT 5
completed 98 units and one five-room school by 27 February.

During February Seabee units in Vietnam suffered one fatality,
HM1 D.A. Davison, a member of Seabee Team 1020, who died
in his sleep. Seabees were awarded one Navy Commendation Medal,
one Navy Achievement Medal, four Good Conduct awards, and one
Combat Action Ribbon during February.
1. (C) Task Force 115 Organization

CTF 115

Coastal Surveillance Force
(Cam Ranh Bay)

CAPT C. R. Quanstrom, Jr.

CTG 115.1 through CTG 115.5

Unassigned

CTG 115.6

MARKET TIME Offshore Reaction Group (CRE)

CAPT Quanstrom, USN

CTU 115.6.1

MARKET TIME Offshore Reaction Unit One

Senior CO, Offshore Patrol Area One

CTE 115.6.1.1

Northern DMZ Barrier Patrol Element

CO, Patrol Unit assigned

CTU 115.6.2

MARKET TIME Offshore Reaction Unit Two

Senior CO, Offshore Patrol Area Two

CTU 115.6.3

MARKET TIME Offshore Reaction Unit Three

Senior CO, Offshore Patrol Area Three

CTU 115.6.4

MARKET TIME Offshore Reaction Unit Four

Senior CO, Offshore Patrol Area Four

CTU 115.6.5

MARKET TIME Offshore Reaction Unit Five

Senior CO, Offshore Patrol Area Five

CTU 115.6.6

MARKET TIME Offshore Reaction Unit Six

Senior CO, Offshore Patrol Area Six

CTU 115.6.7

MARKET TIME Offshore Reaction Unit Seven

Senior CO, Offshore Patrol Area Seven

CTU 115.6.8

MARKET TIME Offshore Reaction Unit Eight

Senior CO, Offshore Patrol Area Eight

CTE 115.6.8.1

MARKET TIME Support LST Assigned by NSAS

CO MARKET TIME Support LST

CTU 115.6.9

MARKET TIME Offshore Reaction Unit Nine

Senior CO, Offshore Patrol Area Nine