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2. SUBJECT: Guerrilla Units of Binh Son District Unit, Quang Ngai Province, VC MR 5. (U)	9. DATE OF REPORT: 6 February 1971
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5. PLACE AND DATE OF ACQ: VB; 22 November 1970	12. ORIGINATOR: COMUSMACV (CDEC)
6. EVALUATION: SOURCE <u>B</u> INFORMATION <u>3</u>	13. PREPARED BY: <i>Edward A. Felty, 1LT, MI</i> CHIEF, PROD DIV, US ELM, CDEC
7. SOURCE: <b>CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENT</b>	14. APPROVING AUTHORITY: <i>George S. Lapinskes</i> GEORGE S. LAPINSKES, LTC, USA DIRECTOR, US ELM, CDEC

15. SUMMARY:

(C) This report contains information obtained from an enemy document and concerns a newsletter signed by Vu Manh for the Office of V85 ((possibly Binh Son District Party Committee, VC Quang Ngai Province, VC Region 5)). The letter, dated 30 September 1970, relates significant antipacification achievements of subordinate village guerrilla units during the period 20 September to 1 October 1970.

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V85 ((possibly Binh Sơn District  
Party Committee, VC Quảng Ngãi  
Province, VC Region 5))

No. 14/VP

C I R C U L A R

ANTIPACIFICATION ACHIEVEMENTS ((OF SUBORDINATE  
VILLAGE GUERRILLA UNITS OF BINH SON DISTRICT,  
VC QUANG NGAI PROVINCE, VC MILITARY REGION 5))  
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 20 SEP TO 1 OCT 70.

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Binh Minh Village Guerrilla Unit:

On 20 Sep 70, one Regional Force Company and six US advisors came from Binh Trung Village to conduct sweep operations against Tân Phước from two directions. But the Binh Minh Village Guerrilla Unit members resolutely fought against them in two battles, killed two US advisors, and wounded one Regional Force soldier. Furthermore, our guerrillas captured two belts (including one belt with an empty pistol holster), ((possibly)) one grenade, a number of rice ((bags)), six 60mm mortar rounds, and four M-79 rounds. Frustrated by this serious defeat, the enemy sent two "ro" ((possibly UH1B "Iroquois")), two L.O.H ((light observation helicopter)), and two ((reconnaissance)) HU1A helicopters to the battlefields. Our village guerrillas were ready to fight, and during the first salvos of fire, shot down one "ro" at Tân Phước Pagoda (Nhứt Táy). The enemy vigorously counter-attacked and called for reinforcement from two "ro" and four L.O.H. Our village guerrillas still courageously shot at US helicopters and shot down one "ro", set fire to another, and slightly damaged one L.O.H. The battle grew more fierce. The remaining combat helicopters furiously attacked our guerrillas to rescue and lift the damaged aircraft. They were supported by four jet bombers, one "Dakota" airplane dropping flares, and one twin-fuselage aircraft providing signals to attack. Their counteractions continued through the night ((of 20 Sep 70)) and into the next morning.

On the morning of 21 Sep 70, the enemy troops were reinforced by one platoon of amphibious vehicles coming from An Diem and one US company from Tan Phuoc Mountain. In this movement, one M-113 was completely destroyed by mines at the Tan Phuoc sandbank.

During these fierce battles, our guerrilla forces suffered no casualties. The enemy's losses were reported as follows:

Two US advisors killed; one Puppet soldier wounded; three "ro" helicopters shot down; one M-113 destroyed; six 60mm mortar rounds, four M-79 rounds, one grenade, two belts, and a number of rice ((bags)) captured.

The same morning, one US "Reconnaissance 2" squad was ordered to move to Tân Phước to locate our forces. But it failed to accomplish its mission and withdrew toward An Điền Hamlet.

By courage and determination to fight the enemy, the Binh Minh Village Guerrilla Unit members lured the enemy into their base, destroyed many helicopters, killed a number of enemy soldiers, and neutralized the sweep operation conducted by US-Puppet infantry soldiers supported by the air force and armored vehicles.

The Binh Mỹ and Binh Chưởng Village Guerrilla Units coordinated with Sơn Trà Village Guerrilla Unit in stepping up their antipacification activities.

On the night of 22 Sep 70, the members of Binh Chưởng Action Unit came to operate at An Điền Hamlet. They countered an enemy attack, killing two Puppet soldiers and wounding one.

On 26 Sep 70, the US Leathernecks were lifted from Binh Khổng to conduct "Operation Eagle Fight" against Binh Mỹ Village. Three were killed (two by Binh Mỹ guerrillas and one by Sơn Trà guerrillas).

On the same day, the Sơn Trà Village Guerrilla Unit attacked with mines, destroyed one M-113, killed seven US soldiers on Trà Bồng Road (within the limits of Thạch An Village). On the afternoon of 29 Sep 70, one comrade of Unit C41, searching for additional food, encountered three "Rhe" ((sic)) searching along the Ngoc Tri sandbank. He killed three and wounded one of them ((sic)).

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With high determination to break the oppressive enemy control of the population in Tri Binh Hamlet, on the night of 29 Sep 70, Unit C41 conducted a three-pronged attack against this hamlet. According to an initial report, friendly ((VC)) forces killed one Puppet squad (one B ((possibly platoon)) of the ((GVN)) Regional Force was located in this hamlet) and one B ((possibly platoon)) of the Seventh Tân Tran Youth Group, and captured four weapons including two carbines, one radio, three watches, and a quantity of clothing and equipment. Friendly ((VC)) forces suffered no casualties.

Our forces in villages in the forward areas such as Binh Chưởng, Binh Trung, Binh Minh, Binh Nguyễn, Binh Chánh, and Binh Bắc, continuously attacked enemy controlled hamlets and resettlement centers and motivated the people to give financial aid to us.

During Phase 1 of ((Campaign)) T30, Binh Trung Village Guerrilla Unit succeeded in destroying ((GVN)) Xóm Đình and Chi Trung Hamlets while Binh Minh Village Guerrilla Unit partially destroyed Tiên-Đào Hạ Resettlement Center. Binh Chưởng Village Guerrilla unit loosened the enemy oppressive control of the population in An Phú Thượng, An Phú Hạ, An Bình Bắc, Binh Nam, and Nam Thuận Hamlets. It motivated the people ((to participate in revolutionary tasks)), and killed a number of tyrants. During the recent past, the Binh Nguyễn Village Guerrilla Unit destroyed Thanh Lương Hamlet and motivated hundreds of the people in Phước Bình and Phước Lộc Villages to participate in meetings for two nights.

Understanding the significance of ((Campaign)) T30, many villages continuously attacked the enemy and strengthened their forces, thus strengthening their control of the people.

Realizing that the enemy was very confused, many villages performed the military and enemy proselyting tasks. For examples, Binh Trung ((crossed out in O.T.)) and Binh Bac Villages won the support of a number of Puppet authorities. Binh Thang and Binh Chong disorganized one B ((possibly platoon)) of the ((GVN)) combat youth force in Loi Trung Hamlet. Many leaflets were disseminated, many slogans were posted, propaganda was spread and a public address was made (once in Binh Chanh Village). Soldiers' dependents were motivated to appeal to enemy soldiers to participate in our three-pronged attacks, thus creating a joint strength.

Various villages and units must gain victories, properly assess the enemy situation, fully understand the significance and missions of the campaign and our strategic policies, increase attacks against the enemy, build up our forces, and take advantage of the opportunity to gain greater victories.

30 Sep 70  
For VP V.85

/S/ Vu Manh

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END OF TRANSLATION  
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