Results of People's Guerrilla Warfare Movement.

A summarized and updated report on results of People's Guerrilla Warfare Movement, possibly written by Binh Dinh Province Party Committee, covering guerrilla activities, particular military exploits recorded during the first 3 months of 1966, development of forces, quality and number of leading cadre, military training and political indoctrination, establishment of combat villages and general comments on strong and weak points.

1. Guerrilla Activities:

- Combat exploits recorded from 1965 to date, the guerrilla units conducted 664 combined operations, staged 1,468 attacks, killed 1,517 RVN servicemen (including 162 Americans and 371 RVN soldiers), captured 186 men, 3,925 guns and HWI administrative personnel, and seized 306 weapons (including 60 NPs, 3 M14s, 238 Carbines and 32 Garand M1 Rifles etc...).

2. Combat Achievements Recorded During the First 3 Months of 1966:

- Compared with 1965, the number of battles staged in 1966 was 6 times greater (1,019 as compared to 163). The number of battles staged during the first 3 months of 1966 was equal that of the whole war of 1964 (129 compared to 129). The number of RVN servicemen killed, wounded or captured in 1965 was 7 times greater than that of 1966 (4,705 as compared to 635). The quantity of weapons seized in 1966 is 3 times greater than that of 1964 (317 as compared to 84).

3. Development of Forces:

- In 1965, the following number of guerrillas were recruited and trained:
  - Village guerrillas: 3,197 (includes 502 female, 566 Party members, and 347 group members)
  - Paulet guerrillas: 11,887 (includes 2,488 female, 157 Party members and 287 group members
  - Underground guerrillas: 719 (includes 11 female, 10 Party members and 135 group members)
  - Military: 24,841 (includes 6146 female)

"KIN IS A VIETNAMESE CLASSIFICATION EQUIVALENT TO CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL BE HANDLED ACCORDINGLY".
### 4. Capability and Number of Landing Cadre:

In Hoa Phu District, Binh Dinh Province, intermediate-class guerrilla cadre comprised 41% and lower-class guerrillas, 59%.

In Phu Cat District, Binh Dinh Province, intermediate-class guerrilla cadre comprised 85% and lower-class guerrillas, 15%.

In Hoa Phu, the Party numbers comprised 17.6% and group members, 30.6%.

### 5. Military Training and Politicalindoctrination:

During the year, village cadre were sent to 2 guerrilla training courses conducted by the Region and 53 other classes were conducted by Districts for 1,316 village cadre. In addition, 264 other guerrilla training courses were conducted by the Districts for 11,321 men, including 2,491 females, in Hoa Phu, Phu My, Phu My and Phu Cat Districts. Training was particularly successful, Phu My District itself conducted 28 classes. 162 other classes were conducted by other villages.

### 6. Establishment of Combat Villages and Organization for Defense:

Villages in Hoa Phu, Hoa My, Phu My, Phu Cat, Binh Khe, Tuy Phong and An Phu Districts were turned into combat villages defended by a system of communication trenches, spike pits and minefields.

General speaking, throughout the Province, 10,000,228m of trenches were put up, 15,407 spike pits were set, 150,102% of communication trenches were dug, 27,268 air shelters were prepared and 125,779 spikes were planted.

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**66-1530-66**
(5 page original, typewritten.)


*Full translation follows.*

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**66-1531-66**
(10 page original, typewritten.)

VC Policy Concerning Treatment of Western Highlanders.

The following information was extracted from a VC training document on VC policy concerning treatment of Western Highlanders.

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2 KIN
**BULLETIN No. 861**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USMACV CHC</th>
<th>Doc Log #</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>06-1533-66</td>
<td>(1 page original, typewritten)</td>
<td>The Western Highlanders is a large mountainous area occupying an important strategic position which links North Vietnam with South Vietnam and Vietnam with Cambodia and Laos. It also serves as a link between the Mekong and Nambo theater of operations. Regarding the policy on treatment of Western Highlanders, the VC advocated: &quot;SOLIDARITY, EQUALITY AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE.&quot; The document also disclosed that FULRO (United Front for Liberation of the Oppressed People) is an American-French sponsored organization designed to maintain the VC people and fight against the &quot;revolution.&quot; (N.P.L.)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>06-1532-66</td>
<td>(1 page original, typewritten)</td>
<td>Economic Directive from XHO, 7th Economic-Finance Section, Than Ton. Directive No. dated 20 Nov 66, signed by Son Dung for Economic-Finance Section, Than Ton (1), addressed to all HDs (2) and units. XHO was shown in the beginning. Indications are that due to enemy intensive activities this year's main crop will be very poor. At present, in some areas there are already 2,300 persons starving. To correct this situation, the following measures should be carried out: 1. The growing of additional rice should be started immediately in areas where the pre-determined criteria have not been met. 2. Initiate a movement for growing monroe. 3. Conduct an anti-famine cultivation campaign from April 66 to May 1st 66. If 1, 2, 10 should select the sites near springs to grow chicory, sweet potatoes, corn. If 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 have to grow corn, sweet potatoes and beans. (N.F.E.L.)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>06-1533-66</td>
<td>(1 page original, typewritten)</td>
<td>USMACV CHC COMDIRECT: (1) /- &quot;Than Ton&quot; was possibly the cover designation of Daklak Provincial Party Committee. (2) /- &quot;XHO&quot; was possibly used as a prefix for a district. Additional issues of food supply for storage by units.</td>
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**SECRET Directive, dated 21 March 1966, signed by Nguyen for Command Committee 300, discusses the food supply problem.**
To preclude enemy capture of food supplies, as well as possible interruptions of combat activities by enemy forces, the command decided to entrust units to keep an additional quantity of food supply as reserve stocks. The additional issue to each unit would include:

- 1,000 kgs of husked rice
- 500 kgs of corn
- 1,000 kgs of rice

These supplies would be picked up at "\text{District 4} / \text{P.E.T.}".

\text{UNITED NATIONS:} This is the second indication of an attempt to disperse their food-supply stock by issuing rice to units for storage. This second indication was obtained from a document captured from Binh Dinh Province. Both Binh Dinh and Daklak (source of this document) belong to NLF V.

\text{Demobilization Committee, 300 is possibly Daklak Province Unit No.}