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offensive 1 (normass/deepe)

BIEN HOA, SOUTH VIETNAM, SEPTEMBER 4—The Communist third offensive into Vietnam's major cities is already unraveling in slow-motion. The battle for Saigon is now in progress—but is being fought miles outside the capital. Thus far, the Communists are suffering severe casualties and substantial tactical defeats in the ground war.

Some Communist big-unit formations are already in a slow-metion march towards the capital and other major cities. Other big-unit "hard-hat" units are already in position close to Saogn. Saigon. Communist Terrorist, sabotage and &x commando units are already in Saigon or are continuing to infiltrate into the capital at an unknown rate.

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offensive 2 (normass/deepe)

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This is the view of American field officers at the Third Corps headquarters—commanding the eleven provinces around Saigon—situated 18 situated 18 miles north of Saigon.

The view that the Communist third-offensive is underway is not necessarily the the top-level official assessment of the country. countrywide situation. Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu has stated that Communist acceleration of military activity since August 18 is not the third offensive—because "it is not strong enough." The American official command is also reluctant to quality define past developments as the third offensive for the same reason. "If this is the third offensive, the Communists have lost the war," one low-level officers at the American officer explained. The Vietnamese man government's high command quality qualify military developments of the first of a two it two-phase offensive, the first phase running from August 15 to September 15 and marked by flanking attacks outside the cities, the second phase running from September 15 on way onwards, marked by continuous fighting in the urban centers.

— — **Real **Examples**

Significantly, the Viet /c Cong radio breadcasts seem to agree with American field commanders here—that the offensive has begun.

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offensive (normass/deepe)

The most tentative thumbnail assessment of what has happened during the first two weeks of the Communist offensive is this: The Allies are succeeding in interdicting and defeating the Communist big-unit formations in battle—but the Allies are unable to seal and totally secure the major cities from infiltration of small-unit terrorist, sniper, sapper and commando units. The sources are confident the "Communist big-unit hammer blow into Saigon will turn into a little tap," but they are clearly worried about continuous, low-level fighting and terrorism in the cities. "Man, if the Communists turn 2000 snipers lose in Saigon, shooting the Communists will send their regiments hammering in—and they'll be cut down. But little units will slip in."

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offensive 4 (normass/deepe)

In fact, none of the Allied sources in Saigon seem prepared to guess how much residual strength the Communists have had in the capital for some time, how many fifth-columnists, terrorists, political cadre or weapons caches have been in Saigon for some time. However, the a shadowy Communist presence is being felt in the capital.

The strategic dif defense of Saigon is organized in three, ever-widening circles all expanding from the center, with the greatest concentration of Allied forces in the second circle from where the Communist set up their rocket positions to harrass the city. Beyond these three circles, the reaching near the Cambodian border—the Allies rely mainly on recommiss recommendations recommissance missions for spotting the Communists, and then calling in air and artillery to smash them.

During the past week, Communist big-unit formations have moved through the outer defense screen, more than twenty miles from the city.

One principal evidence of this was the three-day battle last week between the U. S. Army 101st Airborne and the North Vietnamese 101st Regiment.

Americans carries claimed a body count of 103 North Vietnamese, many of whom became trapped in an encirclement by heliborne American troops. The battle took place at Trans Bang, which lies astride a major Communist infiltration route—and where another battle took place during the May offensive.

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offensive 5 (normass/deepe)

"The Communists are just following the same pattern as in May," one informed source explained. "They are rolling in from the border areas. They have pushed through our outer defense screen. Pretty soon we'll see more action closer and closer to Saigon. We can just keep following their movements through the second layer of our defense system. They use the pile-on-theory just to keep pushing their troops along."

The three Communist divisions in the area i are the 5th, 7th and 9th.

Elements of the 7th Division are reported to be moving down the Song

Be river into the wooded "cathe "catchers mitt" area, Smiles the Additional Participating in the Tay Na Ninh actions beginning August 18. That participating in the Tay Na Ninh actions beginning August 18. That unit is considered to be have withdrawn into Cambodia, where they will wave further south, then cut into the narrow "parrot's beak" area, only miles directly west of Saigon. The 5th Division is still active in Tay Ninh province near the Cambodian border, where they engage American units and armor convoys on a harassing basis.

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offensive 6 (normass/deepe)

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The "function in life" of these three main divisions during the major thrust of the expected escalation of activity in the cities will be to tie down American and Vietnamese divisions to prevent the their reinforcing Saigon. These Communist divisions are mainly North Vietnamese in troop strength and command strength.

Closer into Saigon, in the second layer of defense, three Communist enterests autonomous regiments, more Southern in composition, are also considered element to be moving towards the city, or are already in a good enough position to springboard into the city. These autonomous regiments—called the Dong Nai, Cuu Liong 2 and Quyet Thang—are generally north of Saigon city and are only a good night's march away from major airports and military installations in the area. Other Communists battalions to the southern part of the city are so considered to be attempting to mer move north—but have had difficulty in moving through the battalions of the U. S. Army 9th Division, which has engaged a number of them.

These units, called "regional" or "provincial" battalions, are composed more of "local boys" who know the terrain; "The en Communists can't gain many points sending North Vietnamese divisions into Saigon," one source explained. These units are expected to bear the brunt of the Saigon fighting.

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offensive 7 (normass/deepe)

one informed source explained. "They'll try to stick one battalion into one region of Saigon or its fringes, order it to hold until it is completely chewed up, and then they will send in another battalion to do the sene thing. They'll try to keep continuous pressure on the city—maybe for four or five weeks—while using rockets and terrorists to give them world of the impression of greater strength than they actuall have."

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