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quality 1 (normass/deepe)

DANANG, SOUTH VIETNAM, JULY 2—Allied intelligence sources in the northern northern provinces around the demilitarized zone believe the quality of Communist fighters has iminished dramatically in recent months—but, in return, the Communist high command has won time in funneling increasing quanties of men into battlefield positions.

"It looks as though the enemy's making his maximum effort now," one Allied intelligence source explained. "He's speeded up his training amment schedules of men—so he's getting a poorer quality fighter. He's tenacious to maintain contact and to keep pressure on Allied units. This gives the impression in Vietnam he's in charge, but in fact, he doesn't have the overall military strength to back up his position. But, the political aspects (LET (of the Vietnam war) are such his military was weaknesses might not matter."

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quality 2 (normass/deepe)

Even cautious Allied intelligence sources—not known for voicing officially optimistic viewpoints to Western journalists—are surprised at the drop in the quality of quality of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong soldiers. Allied units are capturing more prisoners—some of them small-unit surrenders, which is unusual. More and more top-quality Viet Cong and North Vietnamese officers—including some at battalion and regimental command levels—are voluntarily defecting to the Allied side.

For example, on April 22, on American officer recalled that four North
Vietnamese soldiers who have just infiltrated with a 600-man unit into South Vietnam
near Khe Sanh flagged down an American held helicopter and defe voluntarily defected
to the Allied side. They were not repeat not teenagers—as is often found among the
Southern-born Viet Cong ranks—but were all four in their twenties. They had decided to
desert while they sere were still in North Vietnam because they believed their
military recruitment had deprived them of schooling and chances for individual bettement. They had never heard of the Vietnam government's Chicu Hoi—or Open Ams—
program in which Communist soldiers and cadre are given full citz citizenship rights for
sandshirer laying down their arms and switching sides.

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quality 3 (normass/deepe)

"The enemy forces are not repeat not as well trained and disciplined as earlier," an informed source explained. "This is a change. But it is it a significant change? I don't know. We are getting more and more prisoners and this indicates either the enemy is being hurt, or else he has less control of his troops." He added half-jokingly, "Or maybe there's just more enemy, so there? there's more prisoners."

He continued, "Maybe than maintaining discipline is not repeat not so important to the Communist high command as is keeping his replacements coming in. If the enemy shortens his training programs from three months to one month, for example, he can keep his battalions filled up, despite heavy battlefield losses. And this is what he's now doing. He's goot a good replacement program working and it is based only his anticipated losses. The enemy can get his replacements in fast. I suspect the enemy knows his discipline isn't as good as it used to be—and he has sacrificed this for gaining time."

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quality 4 (normass/deepe)

Another a sour informed source explained:

"More enemy are surrendering now and leaving weapons behind on the battlefield than ever before. In April, when the Allied broke the siege around Khe Sanh, the North Vietnamese left more weapons on position than I'd ever have dreamed of .... Now, the enemy's battlefield policy is atrocious. It's even worse than the Americans. The American troops never worry about losing weapons and battlefield geat gear because they're from a rich nation and there's more to replace losses. Now, the Communist attitude is the same .- if we leave our weapons behind, there's more where these came from. Nore than 2000 Communist rifles were captured around the bat on the battlefield around Khe Sanh when the siege was lifted and this is unheard of."

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quality 5 (normass/deepe)

But these battlefield trends provide only flickers of optimism for Allied field commanders; in this region of heavy sustained, sometimes heavy fighting. The rapidity in which Communist battlefield losses are replaced is considered a frustrating experience for Allied officers, especially in the northern provinces where the Communists maintain their shortest to supply lines and infiltration routes to the South.

battalions would be enough to cause it to disintegrate as a for fighting force,"

one Allied informs so informed source explained. "These battalions would be

ineffective for a long period of time. But, in this informal war, that kind of damage

here doesn't mean much. Within thirty days, these battalions are back up to strenght

strength and fighting like they never lost a man. I saw it happen so many times here.

We've wiped out a sa one battalion of a regiment, and then it's back fighting us again.

three hundred North Vietnam; we litt literally wiped out a battalion of that regiment.

We thought that regiment was really hurting. The regimen remainder of that regiment evaded us—and ten days later we got into a three-day battle. It was the same guys we thought we had destroyed and it turned out that regiment had picked up replacements as he evaded and had begun reconst reconstituting that regiment before the battle was even ended."

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quality 6 (normass/deepe)

(Hank: Have returned returned from Bangkok and fell feel wonderful. Thanks for the time off. Either Wednesday or Friday, I'll attempt to file a long piece on the Saigon military situation. Otherwise will probably be just shorties.

The so-called thrid w third wave is does not appear imminent, Americans here say, but, I'll do a wrapup sort of to keep us covered—mandaged and What is John Buches' plant. Regards Bev).