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operation 1 (normass/deepe)

BIEN HOA, SOUTH VIETNAM, APRIL 8-The

largest military operation to date in the Vietnam war, launched early this week, the represents in massive form a modulation, but not a change in Allied strategy here.

of Khe Sanh along the demilitarized zone, indicates to reliable sources here, the Allies have regained the momentum of the post-Tet wer-a significant development as Vietnam peace talks appear "talks to begin talking" apear appear under about to begin.

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operation 2 (normass/deepe)

The massive military operation, setting a new tone if not a trend in the war, represents a de-conventionalization of Allied military power, as well as a new scope in coordinating and marshalling the greatest number of Allied troop resources in a single corps area.

Specifically, the operation is mixing mignificantly designed to:

1. to accelerate and coordinate the Allied strategic and tactical offensive in the 11 provinces around Saigon, which are the pivot points to the military defense of the capital. The operation, if militarily successful, would attempt to relieve the political-psychological state of near-depression in the capit Saigon in the wake of the Communist Tet offensive and more recently the looming, peace talks which raise spectres of uncertainty in the capital.

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operation 3 (normass/deepe)

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Authoritative sources here believe the Communists have suffered a shatte military defeat during and following the Communist Tet offensive and that the Allies have held the military initiate since initiative since then. In fact, these sources believe the Communists have suffered so heavily they can not launch a second wave of sensational attacks into Saigon, duplicating ghotheir Tet formula, without significant reinforcements from North Vietnam-the reinforcements they will be able to get faster within the reduction of bombing over American bombing over the North.

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operation 4 (normass/deepe)

2. to spray, rather than the concentrate, Allied maneuver battalions and paremilitary units in order to counter the Communists across the spectrum of their unit formations, from the squads in the ham eacy sech hamlet, the platoons in many villages up to their main force battalions. The strategy here is still General William C. Westmoreland's search-and-destroy operation-but the target, instead of being predominantly against Communist main force units, comprise comprises focusing on the whole array of the Communist military formation.

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operation 5 (normass/deepe)

3. Within the main force war, the Allied power is swinging in step with a double-trend in Communist strategy, first, to fragment their large units, from regiments into battalions and from battalions into spe separate companies, and second, to glue the this frat gr fragmented main force strength around the sittem urban centers, instead of returning to their former jungled base areas along the border frontiers.

From break up and stay in a belt along the cities," one Allied source explained. "They have been taking a tremendous losses as we moved our troops and firepower against them. So, the Allies are now fragmenting to meet their fragmented units, and in doing so we can gov cover more ground than before."

Later, the operation is expected to attempt blocking the five corridors of analy the management Communists use in moving their their men and supplies into the outer Seigon perimeter.

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operation 6 (normass/deepe)

The military operation is named Toan Thang, a Vietnamese lable meaning certai "Ramkamnandhahamp , "Complete Victory." A total or of 90 Allied maneuver battalions are committed to the batta battle (American, Vietnamese), in addition to more than 50,000 Vietnamese paramilitary troopers called Regional and Popular Forces. The area of operation involves all eleven provinces in the tectical area called Three Corps by the Vietnamese command and Field Force Two by the American command.

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operation 7 (normass/deepe)

The operation is under the direction of Vietnamese corps
commander, General Le Nguyen Khang, and American Field Force commander,
Lt. General Fred Weyand, who daily review than and orchestrate the
their troop movements.

"There's very close Vietnamese and American coordination," one reliable source explained. "This isn't the first time, but it is the first time on such a continuing basis. There's a daily review by the two generals—where should they concentrate their troops, should the Americans and Vietnamese attack jointly, and if so where and how.

And there's a continuing integration of intelligence."

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operation 8 (normass/deepe)

One reliable source explained:

"This operation doesn't look too sexy as far as the blue arrow boys are concerned," concerned. There's not a mesive blue arrow aimed at a blue goose-egg, wheret the enemy is concentrated. But, in terms of the fragmented enemy strength, we are moving everywhere-and we don't have to go too far to find them. Also, this operation gave our troops the sense of an offensive and was a means to get a handle on alot of scattered units. In this operation, we'll involve the Vietnamese Regional and Popular Forces to a greater degree, plus Vietnamese National Police as well."

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operation 9 (normass/deepe)

Operation Toan Thong-Complete Victory-is an extension of the 56-battalion Que Quyet Ta mang (Thang-Resolved to Win-which had previously been the largest operation of the war. Quyet Thang with American, Vietnamese) ended last week with a 56 battalions (27 -day scorecard total of: 23-658/Repeat 2.658 Commonists X. 11E2. 298 Allied Killed. COS US 193 VIETNAMESE); 1394 ARRIED WOUNDED (922 US 472 VIETN SUSPECTS MORE HAN 500 Were Seizer; 994 HND PRISONAL WEAPONS SEIZED.

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operation 10 (normass/deepe)

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Quyet Thang was a named by General Khang and brought peals of criticism and derision from Radio Hanoi, since he stole the name of a Communist operation launched during the decisive battle of Dien Bien Phu fourteen years ago. The operation was also mildly criticized by some Western correspondents because I alleging it was more public relations gimmickry, than a traditional kind of military operation.

However, A see reliable sources at the corps headquarters here ignore their quibbles as irrelevant to the when considering the scope and changing strategy involved in the operation.

(Mark. If It have or four strategy type stories in the next several days, based non some fabulous interviews on my weekend tro trip.

I might also try to weave them into a three or four-part series, but they could be run separately as well. Also, I think we need to do a more detailed and coherent via democratic piece on peace overtures; interioring some of the effects in the provinces. Regards Bev).