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ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY TROOP TRAINING DISCUSSED

[Article by P.V.; Hanoi, Quan-doi Nhan-dan, Vietnamese, 8 November 1968, p 2]

In preparing the troops to be highly conscious of, and ready to shoot down, any type of American reconnaissance plane and to protect the area in case the enemy resumes the bombing, the party committee secretary and the commander of the Hanoi AAA (Anti-Aircraft Artillery) Group have organized a new phase of attack training and an emulation campaign for "good training and good fighting." This training aims at creating conditions for continuous fighting and for satisfying all combat demands.

The group commander directly supervised the everyday training as well as the military situation. He selected a number of testing units for training and chose experiences for general dissemination. The command headquarters sent its cadre to the testing units to formulate plans and methods of training. A conference was then organized on the training ground so that the unit cadre could contribute their own ideas for the formulation of general plans. Those cadres from the combat units in the tough region 4 were also invited to come and present their experiences in organization and combat command.

The organs of the High Command elected cadres to join the units and participate in the training with a real practical spirit with the objective of strengthening the spirit of resistance of the unit so that everybody would be ready to fight and defeat the enemy under any conditions and on any battlefield. The training took place even during noontime in spite of sudden changes of weather and other complex fighting situations. No light was used during night combat. On the way to the training ground, the cadre tested the drivers with cases such as engine trouble and flat tires, the repairing and replacement of spare parts being performed with all the lights out. When the unit was near the training ground, another test was given. Suppose that the truck had engine trouble, the artillerymen had to push their batteries by hand and tried to be in their firing position before dawn. Many experiences have been learned and used for

future training. New combatants and woman troops have also learned many new methods of mastering scientific technology.

Encouraged by those initial achievements, the Hanoi AAA troops always looked to their beloved compatriots in the south to be highly conscious of, and ready for, the fighting. The cadre, in turn, was always present on the battleground to direct the training and fighting. The experienced gunners also took turns on permanent combat duty so that the new combatants could spend more time for training. The headquarters cadre also stayed with the units for the formulation of new fighting techniques to shoot down any type of American reconnaissance planes and for combat duty.

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