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QUAN DOI NHAN DAN NOTES ADVANTAGES OF 'COMBAT VILLAGES'

BK040709 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 21 May 79 BK

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial--date not given]

[Text] Defeated in the recent war of aggression, the reactionary Beijing clique is still plotting to annex our country. Therefore, building combat villages is currently of great importance for national defense. Tackling this matter, the QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial says:

During the resistance wars against the French and Americans, villages throughout the country became firm fortifications playing a large part in the great victories of the people. Today, in the national defense struggle, combat villages have played an even more important role. During the fight against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique--lackeys of Beijing in our southwestern border--and during the resistance against the Chinese aggressors in the north, many villages have become combat fortresses.

Common salient features of these localities are advantageous natural positions, setting up of defense lines and combat positions, satisfactory organization of combat and combat-support forces and constant efforts to educate the local people to heighten their vigilance against and hatred for the enemy and uphold their "determined to fight and win" spirit. In these localities, all people, thoroughly imbued with the "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" spirit, have held fast to their positions; fought courageously, unyieldingly and resourcefully; annihilated large numbers of enemy troops; seized great quantities of weapons; and protected both public and private property.

These combat villages have given us valuable experiences. The local people are constantly educated to nurture a profound hatred for the enemy, to sharpen revolutionary vigilance and to correctly determine their duty to fight to defend the fatherland. In peacetime, they work hard to accelerate production, build the material and technical bases of socialism, build and consolidate national defense work in the localities and satisfactorily maintain political security and social order. When the enemy comes, everyone upholds the "determination to fight and win" and holds fast to their villages by not yielding an inch to the enemy.

Each combat village must work out a suitable combat plan on the basis of its regular production tasks and other duties. A combat plan must incorporate many combat aspects and circumstances, including building defense lines and shelters to protect the people, rear service activities and coordination of actions with friendly units. It must be disseminated to all local forces and people and thoroughly rehearsed.

It is necessary to satisfactorily consolidate and build forces in villages. Militia and self-defense units are forces directly responsible for fighting the enemy. They must be brought up to strength and improved qualitatively. They must be politically, ideologically strong. Their ranks must be strengthened with party members, Youth Union members and demobilized servicemen. Combat-support forces and forces composed of all people in the villages who volunteer to join in fighting the enemy must be organized to suit the local situation, thus enabling these forces to assume combat and combat-support duties under all circumstances. All these forces must be trained in accordance with the combat duties in the localities.

Efforts must be made to build defense lines and combat positions in villages. Depending on the position of each locality, we must satisfactorily organize the erection of fences around the villages, build obstacles and barricades, plant mines and set up combat positions.

The building of combat positions must be closely coordinated with the development of the local economy and the consolidation of national defense--such as the improvement of the soil of ricefields, the carrying out of irrigation work, afforestation and so forth. In this respect, we must see to it that the combat positions are solidly built and last for a long time so that the material and physical resources of the people will not be wasted.

The reactionary Beijing clique, though bitterly defeated, still has many schemes up its sleeves and has not ceased its acts of aggression against our country. Defending the socialist fatherland is a long term task. In carrying it out, localities must closely coordinate the development of the economy with the consolidation of national defense. They must pay constant attention to building villages into strong combat fortresses in order to be ready to fight the enemy under all circumstances.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: MAKE ARMY ECONOMIC UNITS COMBAT-READY

BK011434 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jun 79 pp 1, 4 BK

[Editorial: "Heighten Combat Readiness of Units in Charge of Developing the Economy"]

[Text] Practical experience drawn from the two recent struggles against the invading troops at the southwestern and northern borders has shown that army units in charge of developing the economy must also have high combat readiness capabilities so as to cope with all complex changing circumstances. With regard to the units in charge of developing the economy, high combat readiness means that, when needed, they can quickly become combat units able to carry out combat tasks immediately. Their primary tasks are to satisfactorily undertake the combat activities at the localities and to closely coordinate with the local people and other forces to successfully defend the localities and protect production. Practical experience has shown that only those units which can fight well at the localities have the conditions to quickly become mobile combat units when needed.

To make a unit in charge of developing the economy capable of fighting at the localities and to help it achieve high combat readiness, it is necessary, first of all, to overcome erroneous concepts such as the simplistic concept of economy, subjectivism and the lack of vigilance...while satisfactorily carrying out organizational tasks such as staffing, training, procurement, information, logistics, combat plans, drill, inspection, adherence to combat readiness regulations, and so forth. In brief, it is necessary to meet all the regular requirements of a combat unit, although at a lower level. It is also necessary to organize the implementation as appropriate for each echelon. All the above-mentioned tasks must be fulfilled in close combination with the labor production plan of each unit so as to satisfactorily fulfill simultaneously tasks concerning both production and combat readiness.

We have learned from experience that if the cadres are strong the unit will be strong. Together with the training of combatants and the preparation of weapons and war equipment, it is necessary to pay attention to improving command cadres. The economic construction units must also have command cadres who are capable of and experienced in combat. Only in this way can an economic construction unit assume combat duties immediately when needed. At some vital levels, if the combat training organs lack capable cadres, they cannot fully perform their functions as staff organ in support of the party committee echelons and leaders in charge of combat readiness tasks and combat activities of the unit. Therefore, it is also necessary to pay attention to the tasks of training and improving staff cadres at all echelons. [paragraph continues]