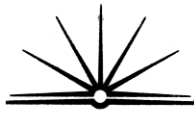


The tactics and strategies used in the Vietnam War differed. The North Supportes Such as the Vietcong and the Nva used similiar tactics, whereas the USA ~~and~~ used ~~high~~ technology and many weapons, in order to defeat the enemy and win the war

The Vietcong also known as the National Liberation Front was formed in 1960. The Vietcong relied on their guerrilla tactics that were adopted by the Chinese guerrilla tactics these tactics ~~were~~ were used due to the lack of resources and weaponry available. But the Vietcong believed that in order to win the war you must "win the hearts and minds of the ~~peasants~~^{people}".

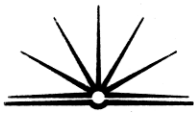
Due to this the Vietcong were able to gain food, shelter and support from the community. ~~And~~ And greatest of all the peasants would see that communism



Was the best thing for ~~Sao~~ Vietnam
The Vietcong used tactics such as coming from know where, attacking then returning into the forest. The Vietcong used 'bouncing bettys' and 'pungi pits'. These were Bouncing bettys were traps that once tripped would jump up and ^{would} throw an unexploded bomb waist level, injuring the soldier. Pungi pits were holes in the ground that contained sharp bamboo sticks covered in foilage. The idea of these traps was that if the person was dead, then all they would need is a body bag, but if a person is injured the enemy would have to spend time resources and money on saving the wounded and hearing your comrade scream is draining on the morale. The NVA used the principle "one slow, four quick". This represented the slow degree of planning and the quick advance



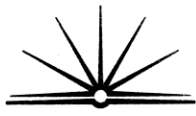
quick attack, quick — and quick withdrawal. These tactics used by the NVA was mainly ambushes. The NVA saw ambushes as an advantage as they were advantaged in knowing the territory and ambushes ~~based~~ ^{were} based on the elements of surprise. The NVA also used guerrilla tactics ^{ambushes were seen as putting small holes in the enemy, that would eventually win the war.} The USA used their weaponry and technology as their form of tactics and strategies. The USA believed in continuous bombing will destroy all in its way and defeat the enemy. Continuous use of bombs can be seen in "operation Rolling Thunder" were a campaign of bombs continued, and assumed to last 8 weeks, but eventually ended 3 years later. The USA used 860,000 tonnes of bombs in this operation. That is 3 times the amount of bombs used in WW2. The



USA also used strategies such as "Fire Zone". This was when the village was to be bombed. The civilians of that town were notified by leaflet drops or by word of mouth. Another ~~strat~~ tactic by the USA was operation "Ranch hand". This was when the USA sprayed chemicals that killed crops in order to starve the North Vietnamese but this just grew more anger and hatred towards the USA.

The USA constantly tried to bomb the ho chi minh trail, but was never hit with ~~accurate~~ accuracy as it was undetectable from the air. This was an advantage to the North as it was an area in which USA were unsuccessful in detecting.

The USA were ordered to start direct fighting and shot any ~~NVA~~ Vietcong or supporters.



The US soldiers were forced at one point of the war to bring forward a certain amount of captured ~~NVA~~ Vietcong or supporters in one month. This requirement forced American soldiers to capture innocent people and claim they are part of the Vietcong.

The Vietcong ~~used~~ strategies weren't detectable as one of their tactics was to look like ordinary civilians. They were able to get from one place to another without being recognised as a Vietcong. This tactic was ~~used~~ effective as during the Tet offensive, 4000 Vietcong disguised as farmers entered the city of Hue in Saigon, which later enabled them to capture Hue, the American Embassy for 24 hours and 64 other ~~of~~ towns by the time the US soldiers had recaptured the US embassy. The Vietcong posed



ordinary civilians, unallowing US soldiers to recognise Vietcong.

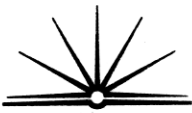
Both the North of Vietnam and the USA used naval gunboats. The USA used their naval boats in hope of detecting north naval bases and gaining any possible information on the north. This can be identified in the Gulf of Tonkin incident where the North naval gunboat attacked the US. This was the ~~turn~~ beginning of American involvement in the Vietnam war.

The effectiveness of the USA tactics and strategies were not as effective and benefiting as the North - the Vietcong and the ~~the~~ NVA. The USA relied on their weaponry rather on tactics or strategies. There belief in the use of bombs



and continuous bombardments would destroy all in its path, but all that was achieved from the bombardment was the ~~at~~ hate of the US soldiers and distrust, growing rapidly. The presence of the US in Vietnam continued to become less and less significant. The US was fighting due to conscription and force whereas the North were fighting for a cause they believed in and were willing to fight, even women were allowed to fight.

The Vietcong, ~~th~~ and the NVA tactics were effective as their identity forever remained a secret, they were helped and supported by the North peasants and China. Their tactics resulted in the loss of morale, and resources as they were forced to help their injured as a result of the tactics of bouncing bettys and punji pits. The Vietcong tactics and strategies were the



most effective as it resulted in them
winning the war, and the tactics
used showed their expertise of guerrilla
tactics and strategies.