

Chapter 1 : How to get from Ho Chi Minh to Cat Tien ?

*Chi Ming and the Tiger Kitten [Josephine Marquand, Pearl Binder] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

The city is named after their independence leader and the most famous and respected personality in Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh. You will no doubt see his photograph thousands of times during your time spent in Vietnam, hanging over schools, businesses, streets and houses. The city itself is an extreme juxtaposition between old and new, technology and tradition, rich and poor; a hectic blur of motorbike upon motorbike which makes crossing the road an extremely daring feat! With a booming nightlife and heaps of culture, the city is the perfect first stop on your Vietnamese adventure. It is also the ideal place to find travel buddies as most backpackers from here will now be moving in the same direction, northward up the beautiful Vietnamese coastline and then west into Laos. This network of underground tunnels was home to the Viet Cong guerrillas during the s. Float along the Mekong Delta: The second most popular tour is perhaps a trip to the mighty Mekong Delta. This can be experienced in just one day or you can take your time with an overnight stopover in a traditional homestay. The entry cost is 30, Vietnamese Dong. A day here is an uncomfortable one and certain photos of innocent victims of war cannot fail to move you to tears. It is a must visit in Vietnam if you want to find out more about one of the most significant events of the twentieth century and see the story from the Vietnamese point of view. The museum is closed for lunch 12pm Chinese Temples in Cholon: Wander around, soak up the distinctive atmosphere and sample the delicious Chinese inspired street food. Built by the Cantonese in the 20th Century, the air is heavy with incense and the grounds are alive with worshippers. Soothe those aching limbs after all that exploring of Ho Cho Minh City with a relaxing massage, performed by a professional blind masseur. Ride on a Xe Om: Struggling to cross the road in Ho Chi Minh City? The best area to stay in Ho Chi Minh City? Or try Eco Backpackers if you want to party. For the Mature Traveller Southeast from Pham Ngu Lao a sleepy alley of guesthouses lie tucked away, undisturbed by the partying backpackers. How to get to Ho Chi Minh City? Cheap flights can be found via AirAsia and other budget Asian airlines from neighbouring countries in Southeast Asia. Expect to pay another 4, VND for a seat for your bag! Or better, still stop at various places along the way! Where to go next? This will set you back around , Dong. Grab yourself a bus ticket which allows you to hop-on and hop-off wherever and whenever then travel the approx.

Chapter 2 : All Jackanory Episodes | List of Jackanory Episodes (Items)

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But what were the actual tactics and stratagems used by the VM in their fight against the French? This is an attempt to answer that question. Vo Nguyen Giap was the mastermind behind the VM military effort, and he laid down principles underlying VM actions, based on Maoist doctrine. Giap fully understood the works and writings of Mao, Trotsky, Sun Tzu - and was able to create his own methods without slavishly following these guides. As Ho Chi Minh said of the struggle for Vietnamese independence: If the tiger stands his ground, the elephant will crush him with its mass. But, if he conserves his mobility, he will finally vanquish the elephant, who bleeds from a multitude of cuts. But, while such rhetoric is of some use in setting the background to these tactics, this page is supposed to be discussing the realities of VM combat. Giap, following Mao, developed the principle of three stages to the struggle: First, the movement must establish strong bases in country where the enemy cannot easily attack them. Here they can train their soldiers, and build political strength amongst the surrounding villages. It also gives the military a supply base and headquarters, and somewhere to fall back on in difficult times. Second, a period of guerrilla activity and political campaigning. When the enemy becomes frustrated and makes reprisals, then the movement gains political strength from this. The less control which the enemy is seen to have over the country, the more that the people will look to the VM for support and guidance. If the enemy presses hard on the guerrilla forces, they should avoid contact and only fight when they have a clear advantage. Thirdly, when the enemy is weakened and the people are behind the VM, it is time to engage in open warfare. Again, every victory by the VM brings political capital. VM failures should be ruthlessly abandoned, so that the enemy can take little advantage from them. Eventually he will be forced to retire from the country. As can be seen, the political and military objectives are one and the same. It is not land itself that matters, but standing with the people and hence political power. If the second or third phases are started too early as was the case when open warfare was initiated in , and the VM were heavily defeated at Vinh Yen, Mao Khe and Phat Diem , then the VM just pull back to the lower level i. In the guerrilla phase, VM political agents moved around the villages teaching and indoctrinating. But the French could rarely discover these agents who in the words of Mao "moved like fish in the sea". If an area was quiet, was it truly pacified or just reorganising for future campaigns? It was difficult for the French to know. In Sun Tzu it is stated that "Know the enemy and know yourself, and in a hundred battles you will never be defeated" - this is very true for Ho, Giap and the VM. They had lived with, and been ruled by, the French - and had seen the French defeated by the Japanese. They knew their own people, and knew that the French yoke was too heavy - if they offered something better then many would listen. But the French seemed ignorant of the true strength of the VM - initially, when they could have crushed the movement, they took little notice of another group of "bandits". Then, as things escalated they dreamed up ever wilder schemes to defeat the VM on a military basis, until finally - when the VM tide was rolling down on them like a tidal wave - they were forced to back down. Little or no attempt was ever made by the French administration to fight the VM on a political level, and this, I feel, is where they failed Tactics of the First Phase: Building a Base The VM had started to move back into Tonkin from China in , and it was here that they made their base. The movement was always strongest in the north, and the "homeland" of the VM was the Viet Bac area of mountainous jungle around Bac Can. These areas were all extremely difficult terrain, and the French maintained only scattered posts through them. Initially working with local and national groups of various political colours, they established themselves with the hard-pressed peasantry. Beatings and assassinations of money-lenders and landlords the traditional foes of the peasant , education campaigns the literacy programme was particularly popular , help with farming tasks, and other positive benefits won many over to the VM cause. In return for their support, the VM required taxes, ration supplies, intelligence i. Village self-defence militias were formed, being the base of the later VM military, and full compliance with this system was gradually enforced. In the face of reluctance by villagers, terror tactics and physical violence were readily resorted to. When the VM zones spread, this system went with it, and in the south there was certainly less enthusiasm than in Tonkin and much of Annam. The VM had

much of its early support from the educated "mandarin" caste of Vietnamese. As these largely worked as civil servants, a ready supply of agents was in place. Similarly, many Vietnamese in military positions also acted as intelligence sources for the VM. Thus a spy network was in position virtually from the start of the conflict. Also, not only Indochinese worked for the VM - some Europeans did as well! It must be noted that the activity described above continued during the subsequent phases - as did Phase Two activity during Phase Three.

Tactics of the Second Phase: Guerrilla Warfare The Vietnamese had a tradition of "guerrilla" warfare stretching back over years. From the days when the Chou Dynasty Chinese invaded the Tonkin area around BC the "Annamese" would withdraw into the mountains and jungles to continue a war of skirmish and ambush with their new "masters". Even the Mongols who invaded the whole of Indochina decided to control the coastal plains and cities, leaving the "back country" to the rebels. As an aside, the primitive crossbow in use by Vietnamese infantry of the 7th and 8th Centuries AD was still in use as a booby-trap device against both the French and Americans in the Twentieth Century That is not to say that the Vietnamese were all "born guerrillas", but the country was eminently suitable for such warfare, and the people had a long tradition to draw on. With the mixture of rugged mountains, dense jungles, deltas and swamps criss-crossed with rivers, communications across the colony were always difficult, and tended to be restricted to a limited number of routes. The French had, in fact, spent considerable time and effort in improving the road and railway network through Indochina during the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries - which actually worked against them in the Indochina War.

Sabotage Road Cutting The classic touches de piano piano keys and nids de poule potholes patterns of road sabotage were trademarks of VM activity during the Indochina War. The piano key pattern was a series of trenches spaced to make it impossible to "zig-zag" a vehicle between them. On encountering these, any convoy or motorised unit would be forced to halt and await repair of the road. At this point they could be ambushed, or it could be present to stop them from relieving a garrison under attack further along the road. Other tactics in this area were bridge demolition and mining of roads. Ambushes were frequently "triggered" by minefields see below. Whether this was successful or not, the French guard on the aircraft would be increased. The VM would then wait a few days and carry out sabotage on the airbase vehicles removing components, or again using fire or explosives to destroy them. By attacking relatively unguarded items, and varying the targets, the maximum disruption to the French could be gained by the minimum VM effort. There was, in truth, nowhere for the legionnaire to desert to except the grave in a country where everyone, including locally recruited kitchen staff, was the enemy. After dinner, some men moved about on all fours, barking. Only one soldier, dieting because of illness, was unaffected and able to summon help from headquarters. A relief column reached the company just ahead of the Viet Minh.

Traps Like their more famous descendants, the VC, the VM made wide use of booby-traps to slow or halt French movement. There were various types of trap in use, including: These could be rigged to trip-wires across paths, or attached to roadblocks.

Pungi Sticks The famous trap from the "Vietnam War" was in widespread use during this earlier conflict. A simple device with steel or bamboo spikes attached to wooden boards, the pungi were either used alone spread along the edges of paddy-fields, or strewn amongst grass or positioned in likely "cover" at ambush sites i. Sometimes the VM would have "pre-prepared" these areas with pungi - thus the soldiers would throw themselves on top of the traps Pungi were commonly smeared with excrement or other noxious material to infect the wounds which they caused. They penetrated the rubber soles of the typical French pataugas "splasher" boot fairly easily see the Armoured Pataugas page for the French response.

Grenade Traps Particularly in villages in doorways, rice-caches, etc there were grenades poised with the pin removed, and the lever wedged down. If this was disturbed, the grenade exploded

Deadfalls, Cross-bow Traps and other jungle devices Traps originally designed for hunting animals were successfully used against the French. Tree branches could be pulled back under tension and held in place, with spikes attached, with a release mechanism triggered by a trip-wire. The branch would then snap back into place, impaling a soldier on the spikes. Other traps included falling rocks dropping from trees when a trigger was inadvertently operated by a passing soldier, heavy clay balls swinging down at head or chest height when triggered, cross-bow bolts fired in similar manner from positions beside the trail, or other ingenious variants along these lines. All were intended to kill or maim CEFEO personel, and instill fear amongst the troops - after all, death or horrific

injury could come at any moment from such traps. Pit Traps Pits were laid with punji at the base, and lightly covered with branches or vegetation - the depth of the pit gave force to the blow when the punji were contacted. A nastier version still had the punji attached to hinged boards overlying the pit - when the board was trodden on, the foot descended into the pit and the punji sprang into the calves and ankles Alternatively, the punji could be placed with the spikes pointing down at an angle on the pit walls, again to target the sides of the foot, ankle and calf. These attacks had a two-fold effect. Attacks on Civilian Targets The famous "night belongs to Charlie" comment from the Second Indochina War was just as true in this conflict. The French military had great trouble in protecting the "friendly" civilian population. As in all such wars, the French colonists were particularly vulnerable to attack by the VM, and the military had to protect them as best it could. The villages were rarely garrisoned, which meant that any headman who was friendly to the French could expect reprisals from the VM at some point. Camouflage Like the Soviet principle of maskirova, the VM took great pains to hide their troop concentrations, movements and positions. The French Airforce had great trouble in locating and interdicting supply lines when these were columns of porters on jungle or hill paths, decked with local vegetation. Similarly, the ground troops were constantly surprised by the number of VM troops who could appear from individual holes or tunnel systems. Village sweeps could miss units of VM soldiers right under their noses. The VM developed great tactical and strategic use of tunnels - either as shelters for troops or caches of arms and other equipment. The French were only vaguely aware of the existence of these systems - the USA became better acquainted with the Vietnamese tunnels, but even they did not realise how extensive and complex these diggings could be.

Chapter 3 : "Jackanory" Chi Ming: Chi Ming and the Tiger Kitten (TV Episode) - Plot Summary - IMDb

Chi Ming lives on Ladder Street in Hong Kong where everyone is trying to sell something and where families sleep under their stalls at night. During a typhoon he rescues a lost kitten and is given a reward by the wealthy Dr. Li.

Chapter 4 : CAT HOTEL: See 8 Reviews and 9 Photos (Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam) - TripAdvisor

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Chapter 5 : Viet Minh Tactics

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Chapter 6 : War Quote by Ho Chi Minh

Item # ISBN: This is the second story about Chi Ming. The first is Chi Ming and the Tiger Kitten. The first is Chi Ming and the Tiger Kitten. First UK Edition.

Chapter 7 : Josephine Marquand | LibraryThing

HO CHI MINH CITY, VIETNAM Known by locals by its former name, Saigon, the largest city in Vietnam became Ho Chi Minh City in following the country's victory over the French colonial rulers (-).

Chapter 8 : HO CHI MINH CITY | Sai Gon City | Southern city in Vietnam

Vietnam Adventure Tours: Mekong tour with Tiger not cat - See 3, traveller reviews, candid photos, and great deals for Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, at TripAdvisor.

Chapter 9 : "Jackanory" Chi Ming: Chi Ming and the Tiger Kitten (TV Episode) - IMDb

Coach Bus from Ho Chi Minh to Cat Tien In addition, Coach bus is a popular choice of many visitor to get to Cat Tien National Park from Ho Chi Minh city. To catch a coach bus, you must get to Mien Dong Bus Station first to buy a ticket because the coach also usually starts from Mien Dong Bus Station.