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LONG AN ATTACKS, UPRISINGS REPORTED

[Article; Hanoi, Nhan Dan, Vietnamese, 3 December 1968, page 37

In a nine-month period of fierce attacks and uprisings (from 31 January to 31 October), the people of Long An, including people of various strata from the liberated areas, dispute areas, and outlying areas of the districts of Ben Thu, Duc Hoa, and the town of Hau Nghia, enthusiastically took part in many waves of armed struggles, killing many evil-doers and breaking up the enemy grip, and also participated in various political struggles against the enemy, totalling more than 680,000 people-times.

According to incomplete figures, in a total of nearly 140,000 man-hours, the people rose up, using clubs and spears to kill cruel and evil traitors, disbanding various reactionary organizations, breaking up the enemy grip and directly fighting against the enemy, demanding him to immediately stop using aircraft, artillery and armored cars to destroy villages and crops, and demanding him to compensate our compatriots for the loss of lives and property caused to them.

At the town of Hau Nghia, the district capitals of Hiep Hoa, Duc Hoa, Thu Thua and the Go Den street, people continued to boycott the "civilian self-defense" organization, to oppose military draft, to fight against house evictions, and to demand damage compensation.

People in "strategic hamlets" along Route No. 4 rose up to break up the enemy contro and to reclaim their right to mastership.

With the active support of the people's liberation armed forces, people in "strategic hamlets" in the districts of Ben Thu and Duc Hoa continued to rise up, destroying the "strategic hamlets." More than 2,000 people have returned to their village. Hundreds of obstinate and cruel traitors were captured and punished on the spot by the people.

Apart from participating in the uprising movement to reclaim the right to mastership, in a total of nearly 13,000 man-hours the people turned out to cut off the enemy's system of strategic communication lines on Routes No. 4, No. 1, No. 9 and No. 10, destroying 21 bridged and culverts and setting up 61,000 road blocks.

In this struggle have appeared many examples of community, collective and individual bravery. The villages of D., S., T., B., and V., are the leading banners in armed uprisings and political offensive, in wiping out enemy posts, disintegrating the puppet army, breaking up the puppet govern-

ment apparatus, expanding the liberated area.

Mother M. of Duc Lap Ha village, mother D. of My Hanh village, sister S. of Tan Nhat village and sister H. of Tan Buu village have fought directly against the enemy thirty times. On several occasions they lay in front of the enemy vehicles to block the road, and sharply argued with the enemy.

To protect the liberated areas and to protect the newly established revolutionary administrations, people have enthusiastically built combat villages and hamlets, dug nearly 4,000 anti-bomb manholes, more than 11,000 combat fortifications and more than 5,000 meters of communication trench, built 3,000 air raid shelters, and grown 2,500 trees to improve the terrain.

To these great achievements by the army and people in Long An, women have made a really worthy contribution.

According to incomplete figures, nearly 36,500 women have since early this year volunteered to serve on the battle front. Tens of thousands of them have engaged in such activities as destroying roads, breaking up "strategic hamlets," building combat villages. Many have fought valiantly. In the province there are 50 women who have been awarded the title of "American killing heroes, tank destroying heroes."

On the political and propaganda front, the women of Long An are very active. They have directly fought against the enemy nearly 80,000 people-times. Many of them have shown their bravery in blocking American tanks on the road, chasing away groups of enemy helicopters, and using their body to cover the enemy gun barrels so as to prevent the enemy from committing barbarous crimes... They have patiently propagandized the Front's humanitarian policy among thousands of puppet troops, and persuaded up to more than 1,000 puppet troops to rebel against their commanders. The province has more than 100 outstanding women in the propaganda field. Some of them have persuaded nearly 100 puppet troops to leave the enemy rank to return to their village.

The number of women joining the guerrilla force, self-defense corps, intelligence groups, communication-liaison and medic teams...is growing strongly. And they have fulfilled well every task.

At the rear, the mothers and sisters have often engaged in such activities as carrying ammunitions and supplies, taking care of the wounded...

They have also overcome difficulties and, defying enemy attacks, strived to increase production, ensuring adequate food supply for the army. They have also established good labor-exchange teams, helped and taken care of the families of the wounded and the dead.

The provincial women association has been consolidated and is developing strongly. More than 6,000 new members have been admitted to the association. Hundreds of the association's cadres of all levels have been trained to constantly increase their working capability.

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