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MILITARY CONFERENCE HELD IN NORTHERN QUANG TRI

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According to the Liberation News Agency, recently, the Peoples Liberation Armed Forces of northern Quang Tri opened a conference of emulation and valiant soldiers to review the 1968 emulation campaign to kill the aggressor and perform battlefield exploits. Representatives of "Heroic American Killers" units, "United Determined to Win" units, and many representatives from the three branches of the armed forces which had performed outstanding battlefield exploits in Khe Sanh, Dong Ha, Cua Viet, Cam Lo, and Gio Linh came to participate in the meeting in great numbers.

After hearing the report summarizing the emulation campaign, the conference heard many model reports covering the entire front of the Peoples Liberation Armed Forces.

There were the infantry units which became more mature with each fight; often using little to win much; entered the army to attack; fired their weapons and charged ahead; fought and destroyed the enemy.

Detachment 4, with a small force, outstandingly performed its mission in a supplied attack on an occupation of the Lang Vay base within the cluster of military bases at Khe Sanh. The comrades freely penetrated the enemy outposts and fire points; and by destroying the bunkers and benches, created advantageous conditions for units to advance upon and raze the base, which resulted in the death or capture of more than 1,000 aggressor groups.

Detachment 1, in four continuous days and nights of combat with enemy battalions, continuously attacked and charged ahead to defeat seven aggressor advances. They killed 240 of the enemy, captured 60, and picked up many weapons.

On 19 May, steel-willed Company 2, having followed close on the fields of the enemy, engaged them in hand to hand combat. They destroyed four tanks, killed 100 Americans, and chased the enemy right up to the front gate of the Ta Con military base; a glorious military exploit performed in wishing long life to Uncle Ho.

The X infantry group, in continuous combat for the past 18 months, grows stronger with each fight. It has often transformed hills 832, 845, and Dong Tien into graves for hundreds of U. S. Marines.

Group 3, which fought the enemy right in the pathways of Dong Ha, carried on a series of daylight attacks and crossed open fields under violent enemy fire in order to make timely combat coordination with friendly units. They overwhelmed the enemy troops who panicked and trampled on each others bodies to get away.

There are the artillery units of "brass feet and steel shoulders, skillful fighters, and straight shooters," which have expressed to a high degree the various traditions of the armed forces in the new period of the revolution by implementing the slogans, "Whether one gun crew, one person, or one round of ammunition is left, we will attack the enemy;" "Shoot straight, take advantage of opportunity, and conserve ammunition." They have fought in coordinated battles, fought independently, fought in concentration, and fought in miscellaneous battles; always skillfully and with an ever increasing combat effectiveness.

Artillery Group 1, the unit which many times rained down a storm of fire on Loc Mieu and Con Tien continues to thrive this year in violent combat and provides competent support for the victorious infantry. There have been days when the group fought continuously within range of enemy bombs; times when it progressively beat back the enemy; in times when it blocked the enemy in order that the infantry could attack and destroy them. It performed its most outstanding military exploit at Phuc Sa.

Detachment 11 is a very effective combat unit, in which each gun crew and the entire detachment fights skillfully. Once, using only one 120mm mortar, they attacked more than a battalion of U. S. Marines which was rushing out of Hill 160; they killed 150 Americans.

Although the military bases at Cua Viet and Dong Ha have been heavily defended by the aggressors, they could not avoid continuous punishment by the Liberation Army artillery. Once, Detachment 1 sank the Cua Viet port in a sea of flames for 32 continuous hours with only three rounds of ammunition.

There are the talented air defense units, which fight with a spirit of "aiming straight at the enemy and shooting." They go wherever there is enemy, strike and destroy, and attract enemy fire to themselves in order to protect friends.

The cadre and soldiers of the first "12.7mm" Detachment are very clever. When they see aggressor air craft they request to fight. During the first nine months of the year they shot down 162 air craft of various types.

There are the clever and creative tactics of the people of township X. Once, they set mines right at the front entrance to the post, killing scores of Americans and puppets. Once, for example, the enemy entered an "eight diagram" position where there were "all encompassing" minefields. There was a day on which they destroyed 21 tanks and killed nearly 100 U. S. troops.

The Recoilless Rifle Section under Comrade Phu, a guerilla of township Q., has a high degree of hatred for the enemy. During one battle, in which they used very little ammunition, they sunk four military transport ships, damaged another ship, destroyed two M113 vehicles and killed 60 Americans.

There are the people of Gio Linh district, who together with the cadre and soldiers of Group A, planted nearly 1,000 bamboo stakes in the river bed, creating a new bac Dang on the Cua Viet River. It also blocked the transportation lanes of the aggressors for three days and nights, thereby creating an opportunity for the infantry and guerillas to sink six enemy cargo vessels in one morning.

There are the observation, communication, and engineer units which have beaten back all difficulties and adversity, disregarded enemy bombs, and amply responded to every combat requirement readied from above.

Engineer Detachment 1b has many creative tactics, greatly expresses the power of our weapons, and knows how to collect enemy bombs and ammunition which they bring back to make weapons to fight the enemy.

The cadre and soldiers of Communications Unit 2 constantly insure clear lines of communication. Many times, in order to provide timely service and help a battle onto victory, they have had to lay very long land lines through many areas which were under violent enemy attack.

There are the rear services Units and organizations which have done everything possible to provide the best possible service to combat troops.

The comrades at substation X constantly emulate to improve efficiency in transportation and insure that there is a timely supply of rice, ammunition and medicine to the units. They have great compassion for their comrades in arms and have offered many good ideas for the secure and rapid transport of wounded troops.

In the external section of Treatment Unit A, they have many valuable research projects designed to increase the bodies resistance and in many cases to increase its capabilities among the wounded, thereby allowing many comrades to quickly recuperate and return to the battlefield where they can perform meritorious exploits.

There are also reports of brilliant revolutionary terrorism by many valiant soldiers. Miss C., a representative of Gio-Cam, spoke of the "brave, tireless, loyal, and responsible" spirit of women in an area still temporarily occupied by the enemy. Even though she was barbarously tortured

and imprisoned by the enemy she kept her faith with the revolution. When she escaped from the aggressor, she immediately joined the compatriots in the uprising "to kill the evil ones and destroy oppression" and wholeheartedly help the guerillas and army to fight the aggressor.

Comrade Hao, the youngest soldier at the conference, requested to fight even while sick. He is very brave and clever. When using mines, hand grenades, and machine guns he and his unit beat back three enemy advances. Throughout eight hours of continuous combat, he killed 25 Americans and was honored as an outstanding "valiant yankee killer."

The Assault Team of Nguyen Tien Thanh boldly rode up the final fences of the enemy base and set fires right under their noses, thereby forcing the enemy to evacuate their field fortifications and come out into the open where we could destroy them.

A three man combat team, including Thuc, Binh, and Hung implemented the slogan "leave as three youths and come back as three valiant soldiers." In 25 minutes of combat they killed 43 Americans and captured 5 weapons of various types.

All of the above stories clearly prove that the cadre and soldiers of the three branches of the armed forces throughout the front are struggling to fulfill their responsibilities in an outstanding manner and actively contributing to the common victory.

The conference was very enthusiastic and proud. Since the beginning of this year, together with the entire region, the army and civilians of northern Quang Tri heroically charged ahead and successively attacked the enemy from east to west and from the plains to the mountains, striking continuously in both warm and rainy weather. In all three branches of the army forces they performed meritorious exploits, each branch achieving outstanding accomplishments and greatly adding to the glorious traditions of the Route 9 Front, previously called the "Street Without Joy" by the French colonialists; and it has now become the "Road Dripping with Blood" for the U. S. invader.

After nine continuous months of attack and uprising (from January to September 1968), the conference happily reported up to the Central Executive Committee of the Front on the contribution of the army and people of northern Quang Tri to the common victory of the entire area. There were more than 50,000 enemy troops killed, nearly 800 air craft of various types destroyed, and 95 war ships and cargo vessels sunk. This does not take into account the great quantity of other enemy war materials which were destroyed, thereby forcing the enemy to abandon Khe Sanh and the important complex of military bases along the Route 9 defense line.

Enthusiastically saluting the military exploits which have been accomplished, the conference unanimously confirmed that our people have one extremely large victory and that the U. S. invader had to bear some failure. But the enemy has not abandoned its invasion. Therefore, the

anti-United States undertaking of our people will continue to experience much adversity and sacrifice before complete victory is won.

The conference adopted letters which were respectively sent to chairman Ho and the Central Executive Committee of the National Liberation Front to report on the accomplishments which had been attained and to promise to make great efforts to correct weak points and implement the words of chairman Ho and the directors of the Front.

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