

II. 29 Oct 68

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NORTH VIETNAM

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN COMMENDS QUANG BINH FORCES

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1115 GMT 24 Oct 68 S

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[24 October QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "The self-defense and militiamen in Quang Binh are glorious and skillful"]

[Text] On the golden roll of exploits in downing U.S. aircraft in North Vietnam, Quang Binh takes the lead with brilliant achievements in downing more than 500 U.S. aircraft and capturing many pilots. Quang Binh has also sunk and set ablaze many U.S. warships. In particular, the heroic, courageous, and skillful Quang Binh self-defense and militiamen have downed a dozen types of U.S. aircraft in daytime as well as at night. In one night, they succeeded in downing three planes. On several occasions, they downed many U.S. planes on the spot.

With their feat of arms in downing more than 100 U.S. aircraft, the Quang Binh self-defense militiamen have raised the first banner in the movement among self-defense and militiamen in North Vietnam to down U.S. planes with infantry rifles. Along with Vinh Linh, Ha Tinh, and Nghe An, Quang Binh Province is on the frontline of the violent struggle against the U.S. aggressors' war of destruction and is daily and hourly fulfilling the task as a direct rear of the large frontline. Quang Binh was one of the first provinces to open fire at the U.S. Air Force and 7th Fleet when the Johnson clique began the war of destruction against the northern part of our country.

On stalwart Quang Binh's flaming territory, if in the past there were such heroes as Duong Cu Lanh and (?Phong Dam), famous for their resistance struggle against the French, today in all villages, district towns, and cities, from the eastern coastal areas to the Truong Son mountain range, self-defense and militiamen have heightened their determination to fight and win, day and night clung to their hamlets, ricefields, roads, and bridges, and joined other armed forces and people in heroically fighting and defeating the U.S. aggressors.

As a result of protracted struggle, Quang Binh has displayed its offensive vigor, stalwartness, perseverance, and steadiness in fierce ordeals. Everywhere, self-defense and militiamen have set examples shining with revolutionary heroism. Self-defense and militiamen of D and T villages, Le Thuy district; L village, Quang Ninh district; T village, Bo Trach district; I village, Dong Hoi city; P village, Quang Trach district; and V state farm have downed three planes or more.

The elderly militia unit of T village, Le Thuy district, commanded by Nguyen Van Chuong, downed a U.S. Phantom aircraft. A 19-year old girl named Nguyen Thi Xuan shot down an F-4 with 24 machinegun bullets. A female militia section of the artillery unit of N village set ablaze U.S. warships three times.

The Quang Binh self-defense and militiamen downed the 1,400th aircraft in the fourth military zone. Many self-defense and militiamen in Quang Binh have heroically and selflessly braved enemy bullets to insure smooth communication and transportation activities and to carry out tasks in support of army units and the frontline in achieving victories.

The Quang Binh self-defense and militiamen have raised high the slogan of "Clinging to hamlets and villages to fight, clinging to bomb craters to intensify cultivation," being worthy of a shock force whose task is to accelerate production and build a combat life filled with revolutionary optimism and ardor.

The Quang Binh self-defense and militiamen have also successfully maintained security and order and, together with the security forces and the people, apprehended all U.S. ranger spies, foiling U.S. psychological warfare and firmly and steadily insuring security in localities.

The Quang Binh self-defense and militiamen's exploit of downing 100 U.S. planes is a brilliant achievement of the determination to fight for the independence and freedom of the fatherland and to resolutely fight and defeat the U.S. aggressors for the sake of the kith-and-kin south.

The Quang Binh armed forces and people have been seething with the revolutionary offensive impetus, have overcome all difficulties and fearlessly made sacrifices, and have, all as one, despite the enemy's rains of bombs and storms of bullets, advanced and defeated the U.S. aggressors and wholeheartedly devoted themselves to the task of protecting the north, liberating the south, and advancing toward the reunification of the fatherland.

The exploit of downing 100 U.S. planes by the Quang Binh self-defense and militiamen is a brilliant achievement of the party lines on people's war and the building of the people's armed forces, which have enormously developed the factors that decide the success of human efforts and spiritual and political strength in time of war.

Making full use of all available weapons, the Quang Binh armed forces and people have created a great, general might for the people's war and doomed all of the U.S. aggressors' destructive war tricks. In addition to the heroic and powerful main-force units and the steady regional forces, the self-defense and militia forces have tremendously developed everywhere and have further improved their efficiency, thus being worthy of their strategic position and of being the core forces in charge of stepping up the all-people basic-level movement to fight the aggressors.

The Quang Binh self-defense and militiamen's exploit of downing 100 U.S. planes is also a glorious achievement of the close leadership of various regional levels of party committees and party organs over the regional self-defense and militiamen and military tasks. It is due to this leadership that the self-defense and militiamen have been strengthened and developed rapidly and steadily and have succeeded in highly developing their combat strength. In the general movement, each citizen is a combatant, each village is a fortress, each cooperative is an on-the-spot supply unit, and each party branch or level of party committee is a staff.

The brilliant exploits of downing 100 U.S. planes by the Quang Binh self-defense and militiamen, of downing more than 500 U.S. planes by the armed forces and people in all of Quang Binh Province, of downing more than 1,400 U.S. planes by the fourth military zone, and of downing more than 3,200 U.S. planes by all of the north have been in marvelous harmony with the great and comprehensive victories of the south, which is continuously attacking and arising everywhere.

This is truly a marvelous epic of the armed forces and people throughout our country, who are determined to carry out President Ho's sacred appeal. Our 31 million compatriots must be 31 million heroic U.S.-annihilating national salvation combatants.

Disastrously defeated in both parts of our country, the U.S. aggressors continue to be very stubborn and cruel. More than ever, the self-defense and militiamen and compatriots in Quang Binh have made great efforts to carry out Uncle Ho's advice. They must not be subjective or underestimate the enemy because of their victories and must constantly heighten their vigilance, strive to fight and produce well, outstandingly fulfill the communications and transportation and people's antiaircraft tasks in order to score even greater achievements and, together with the compatriots nationwide, resolutely advance and completely defeat the U.S. aggressors.

Acting in conformity with Uncle's advice, the Quang Binh self-defense and militiamen have clung more closely to villages, hamlets, bridges, and roads, have developed their glorious tradition and rich experience, and are determined to score new brilliant exploits in the coming days.

Learning from and emulating with the self-defense and militiamen in Quang Binh and the fourth military zone, the self-defense and militiamen throughout the north must enormously develop the revolutionary offensive impetus, constantly build their forces, heighten their combat strength, readily foil all the new enemy plots and, at the same time, make efforts to satisfactorily fulfill all regional military tasks, satisfactorily prepare manpower replacements for the armed forces, and readily and fully meet all requirements of the frontline in order, together with the armed forces and people nationwide, to lead the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle to complete victory.

BRIEFS

MILITARY DELEGATION TO ALGERIA--A delegation of the Vietnam People's Army led by Col Doan Phung has left for Algeria to attend the 14th anniversary of the Algerian People's Revolution Day on 1 November at the invitation of the Government and Defense Ministry of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic. The delegation was seen off by Nguyen Dong, deputy head of the foreign relations department, and [name indistinct], deputy chief of the bureau of the General Political Department of the VPA. Also present was Abdelouahab, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic in Vietnam. [Text] (Hanoi VNA International English 1633 GMT 28 Oct 68 B)

YEMENI CABLE--Republican Council Chairman Abd ar-Rahman al-Iryani of the Yemen Arab Republic has sent a congratulatory cable to President Ho Chi Minh on the occasion of the DRV's National Day. The cable says: I wish you continued happiness, and progress and prosperity for the friendly DRV people. I also hope our existing good relations will develop in the interests of our peoples. (Sana Domestic Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Oct 68 M)

SUPPORT FOR VIETNAM, WAR PROTESTS CONTINUE

London Demonstration

Hanoi VNA International Service in English 1524 GMT 28 Oct 68 B

[Text] Hanoi-- About 100,000 people from various parts of Britain yesterday converged on London for a demonstration to demand an end to the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam and the cessation of the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam, according to foreign sources. Western news agencies said this was London's biggest antiwar demonstration ever.

The demonstration was sponsored by the Vietnam Solidarity Committee and many other mass organizations of the British people which support Vietnam's struggle.

The demonstrators carried flags of the NFLSV and chanted slogans such as "Victory for the Vietnam people," "Stop the bombing," "Victory for the National Liberation Front," "Ho...Ho...Ho Chi Minh," "Down with American imperialism," and so forth.

They held a meeting in Trafalgar Square, and then went to the U.S. Embassy, although a big police force was deployed to block the roads leading to the U.S. Embassy. Many of the marchers managed to get there and staged a 3-hour demonstration on the Embassy square. Flags were burned and sticks and bottles were thrown at police.

The demonstrators handed in a petition at the British Prime Minister's residence demanding that the British Labor Party disassociate itself from the U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

An Australian flag was also burned in front of Australia House in protest against the Australian Government's complicity in the war.

Western sources further reported that the British authorities mobilized 21,000 policemen in a bid to thwart the demonstration. But the force of repression remained helpless in the face of the powerful mass struggle.

Cuban's Statement at UN

Hanoi VNA International Service in English 0540 GMT 26 Oct 68 B

[Text] Hanoi--At the 23 October session of the UN General Assembly, Cuban representative Ricardo Alarcon pointed out: The aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam eloquently proves that to achieve and consolidate their independence, small nations have no other option than to fight directly and uncompromisingly against the enemy. The valiant resistance of Vietnam also testifies that this path will certainly lead to the only result; that is, the complete failure of the aggressors and the victory of the people.

He stressed: As of now, we can assert that the U.S. Government's policy of aggression in Vietnam has failed completely. Militarily, the U.S. imperialists no longer speak of the possibility of victory. Politically, they are facing a complete breakdown. The Paris talks have exposed the real intention of the U.S. obstinate opposition to an unconditional halt to the bombing and all other acts against the DRV, the Cuban delegate added.

On the same day, Omar, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Somalia, also strongly stigmatized the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.