



**THE PEOPLE OF VIETNAM
WILL TRIUMPH!
THE U.S. AGGRESSORS
WILL BE DEFEATED!**

FRONT COVER:

The army and people of Haiphong
soundly thrash the intruding U.S.
aircraft

BACK COVER:

A young fighter of south Vietnam



Chairman Mao Tse-tung, great leader of the Chinese people, receives Ta Thi Kieu, heroine of south Vietnam

DEMONSTRATE THE MIGHTY POWER OF PEOPLE



Upper

Militiamen of the Haiphong Cement Works rush to their action stations to fight U.S. air marauders

Right

An air defence unit of the Vietnam People's Army shoot furiously at the intruding U.S. planes

WAR, HIT THE INVADING U.S. BRIGANDS HARD!

U.S. imperialism intensifies its wanton bombing of north Vietnam in co-ordination with its "peace" fraud in a vain attempt to "force peace talks by bombing". But north Vietnam's 17 million people — military and civilian — fully mobilized for war, guard their country's territorial airspace with a tight network of defence and with all kinds of weapons available. American aircraft may come by day or night, in fine weather or foul, they may fly high or low, in a large or small group; they cannot escape punishment by the Vietnamese people. The more intensified the bombing, the more planes are shot down. In north Vietnam alone 2,000 U.S. aircraft have been turned into scrap — a living proof of the complete bankruptcy of U.S. imperialism's "air superiority".





Upper

North Vietnam women fighters stick to their posts and fire at enemy planes with rifles

Upper right

Hanoi's militiamen on the roof-top of tall buildings form an air-defence network

Lower right

An artillery unit of the People's Army closely watches enemy movements







As night succeeds day in north Vietnam

GREAT VICTORIES OF THE ARMY AND PEOPLE OF NORTH VIETNAM

(From August 5, 1964 to June 5, 1967)

Enemy aircraft shot down	2,000
Enemy vessels sunk and damaged	73

Militiamen of the Haiphong Shipyards are brave and stubborn fighters in the anti-aircraft war



American planes are easy
targets for north Vietnam
army and people





2,000 American planes have turned into scrap on north Vietnam soil



Batch by batch the savage murderous American air pirates
have been taken prisoner by the army and people



A black and white photograph capturing a group of people engaged in manual labor, likely agricultural or construction work. In the foreground, a man is kneeling on the ground, focused on working with the soil or a small object in his hands. He is wearing a dark, long-sleeved shirt and shorts. To his left, another man stands, looking towards the camera; he is wearing a light-colored, short-sleeved shirt and shorts. Behind the kneeling man, a woman is visible, also looking towards the camera. To the right of the kneeling man, another man is standing, holding a large, flat object, possibly a basket or a tray, and looking down at it. Further back, a woman wearing a traditional conical hat is visible, along with another person. The ground is uneven and appears to be a mix of dirt and rocks. The overall scene suggests a group of people working together in a rural or undeveloped area.



Transport units of the People's Army
deliver supplies to the front — day and night

Members of the North Vietnam Youth Shock Brigade for Resistance to U.S. Aggression and National Salvation are here repairing a ferry. They also build roads and bridges and deliver ammunition, working round the clock despite rainstorms, burning sun and air raids





A Young Pioneer on watch for enemy planes



Peasant women take fruit to the men of an A.A. unit and mend clothes for them



Peasants work while holding themselves ready to fight





Militiawomen of Vinh Linh district, north Vietnam's
forefront, fight in day-time and weed rice fields at night



With a deep hatred for the enemy a People's
Army fighter practises to perfect his combat skill

Hanoi's militiawomen
learn the technique for
shooting down American
planes



A militia self-defence
corps undergoes intense
training between battles



U.S. imperialism has thrown into south Vietnam an invading force far surpassing the number it used during its war of aggression against Korea. U.S. armed forces, together with those of its satellites and the south Vietnam puppet regime, have exceeded one million. However, they can only remain passive and take a beating in the vast sea of the 14 million south Vietnam army and people. In the 1966-67 winter-spring "dry-season offensive" U.S. imperialism, employing a large number of troops equipped with up-to-date weapons, launched frantic attacks. Taking advantage of the favourable weather conditions, they attempted in vain to wipe out the main force of the south Vietnam people's army in order to turn the tide of their defeat. Highly imbued with revolutionary heroism, the army and people of south Vietnam skillfully and flexibly applied the strategy and tactics of people's war. With everyone exhibiting daring and fearlessness they broke up and exhausted the enemy, putting them to rout and inflicting heavy losses on their effective strength — thus dashing the U.S. aggressors' hopes of turning defeat into victory.



Crack South Vietnam Liberation Army fighters



Armed villagers quickly
move into trenches



Guerrillas advance under cover in a lake area. The surprise attacks of these fighters have given the enemy sound beatings



Guerrillas emerge from a lake area for an attack





Fighters of a Liberation Army unit who destroyed
10 American military vehicles in a single battle

Liberation Army fighters in action





Lower

Army and people fighting shoulder to shoulder

Upper right

Liberation Army fighters pursue and search for the enemy in the jungle

Lower right

The once haughty and arrogant U.S. and puppet troops are now taken prisoner by the South Vietnam Liberation Army







Another American plane shot down by the guerrillas' rifle fire. The south Vietnam army and people brought down and destroyed 6,404 enemy aircraft from 1961 to April 1967



A captured American armoured car

GREAT VICTORIES WON BY SOUTH VIETNAM ARMY AND PEOPLE

(October 1966 to April 1967)

U.S. casualties	70,000
Satellites' casualties	15,000
South Vietnam puppet troops casualties	90,000
Enemy aircraft shot down and destroyed	1,800
Military vehicles destroyed	3,985 (including 1,785 armoured cars)

An American base after an artillery attack





Railway tracks near Saigon dynamited by guerrillas



On May 12, 1967 the Liberation Army launched a surprise attack on the U.S. air base in Bien Hoa killing and wounding 79 American soldiers and destroying 34 aircraft. Picture shows what remains of the air force barracks

In February 1967 the shells of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces exploded near the headquarters of the U.S. army of aggression in Saigon killing and wounding several dozen puppet soldiers



A U.S. army building at the centre of Saigon after an explosion. The desperate U.S. aggressors are being beaten everywhere — on land, on the sea and in the air. There is no escape for them even when they hide themselves in Saigon.



Liberation Army men on guard at their stations in Quang Tri Province



TURN U.S. MILITARY BASES INTO GRAVEYARDS FOR AGGRESSORS

On March 7, 1967, the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces launched a powerful attack on the U.S. artillery positions on Height 241 in Quang Tri Province, wiping out 1,500 of the enemy and destroying 20 pieces of heavy artillery at one stroke.

Height 241 was a strategic base of the U.S. invaders on Highway No. 9 and a fort on their line of defence in northeastern Quang Tri. Here the U.S. bandits stationed two detachments of armoured vehicles and two artillery battalions operating 30 heavy field-guns. The headquarters of the Third Regiment of the U.S. Marine Ninth Division was also located here.

Since the invaders had been repeatedly mauled on Highway No. 9, they made vain attempts to build Height 241 into a stronghold. In front of every gun position they set up tanks and armoured vehicles to form a defence line and further out barbed-wire entanglements and mine-fields.

On the outer perimeter of the Height the enemy set up a series of outposts such as Cam Lo and Tan Lam.

The cowardly U.S. bandits believed that as a result of such strict defence measures they were safe from all dangers, not knowing that their very lives were in the hands of the Liberation Army in Quang Tri Province.

At about ten o'clock on the night of March 7, 1967, the artillery units of the Liberation Army taking part in the attack were busy making last-minute preparations with the help of the guerrillas.

As the fighters caught glimpses of the enemy from their positions, a flaming anger burned inside every one of them for it was these marauders who had brought immeasurable suffering to the people of Quang Tri Province. Now that the enemy was within range of their guns it was time for revenge.

Height 241 was shrouded in darkness, broken only by an occasional flash of an enemy torch or a shell fired at random.

At eleven o'clock the order came from headquarters to open fire. The guns of the Liberation Army started to boom. Red tracers raced through the inky night. As the guns roared without cease shells rained directly on the enemy positions.

Caught in this sudden and ferocious raid the U.S. bandits were thrown into utter confusion. The whole defence system on Height 241 was rendered useless. Its communication centre was destroyed during the first salvo. Scared out of their wits, the aggressors scrambled towards the air-raid shelters, but they could not escape the punishment meted out by the Liberation Army. The Height was now a sea of flames as many heavy guns, tanks and armoured vehicles were reduced to scrap iron.

At the end of the first attack the remnants of the enemy, believing they were out of danger, started to crawl out from the shelters. But as soon as they were in the open, a second barrage fell on them. The Height was again buried in a sea of flames. This time the explosions were louder and the fire burned fiercer; almost all of the enemy positions, according to the report of a Liberation Army scout, were levelled to the ground.

At daybreak, as the last batch of enemy survivors dragged themselves out of the shelters, they met head on the third assault of gun-fire. As tons of steel poured on the Height enemy casualties were immediately doubled. The barracks were now all demolished. Explosions at the ammunition depots lasted a whole morning.

On the night of the attack the people living in the neighbourhood were beside themselves with joy as they watched the guns of the Liberation Army pounding the flaming Height 241 and the U.S. bandits, who had savagely slaughtered the Vietnamese people, being severely punished.

The enemy's Height 241 was destroyed. The same fate is waiting for all the other enemy positions without exception.



Liberation Army fighters come back from a victorious battle



Brave fighters happily tell each other how they wiped out the enemy



Nguyen Thi Dinh, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Liberation Armed Forces of South Vietnam, chats with the fighters as she mends their clothes





A heroic unit which has distinguished itself in the attack on a U.S. military base





Chairman Mao's concept of people's war is a powerful weapon for the people of the world in winning victory in revolution. Cadres of the Liberation Army study and discuss Chairman Mao's works

The army and people in the
Liberated Areas energetically
develop agricultural production
in a spirit of self-reliance



A bicycle convoy operated
south Vietnamese youth





Young people in the Liberated Areas flock to join the army

Barbed-wire cutting
exercise



In a Liberated Area
women workers of an
army clothing factory
practise shooting



Vigorous political work is being carried out in the Liberation Army. Here the fighters of a squad discuss a letter in which they pledge to annihilate the U.S. aggressors





People in a Liberated Area give a hearty send-off to their sons and brothers who are marching to the battle-front

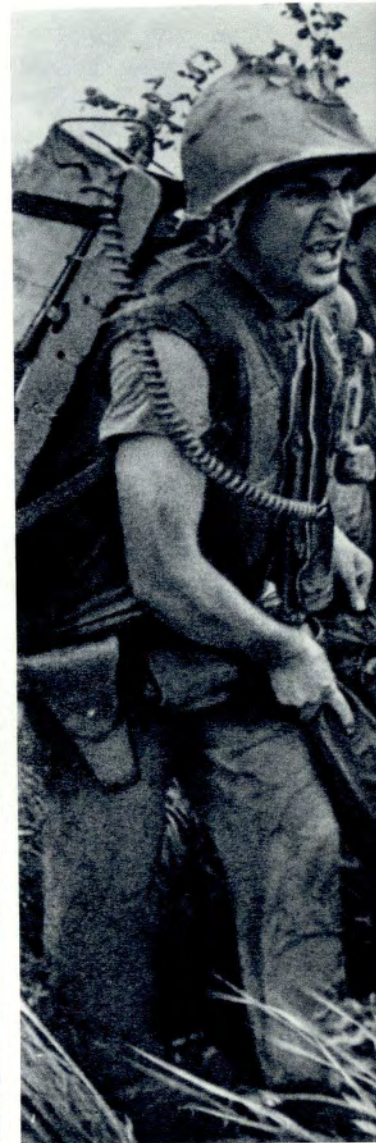
THE TRUE NATURE OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

The heroic Vietnamese people cannot be scared into submission nor can they be defeated. Their victories in battles have again and again exposed U.S. imperialism's "peace talks" fraud and crushed its desperate attacks one after another. They persevere in fighting a people's war and a protracted war, pinning down nearly half a million of the U.S. forces of aggression. They fight with a vengeance and deal the enemy crushing blows. Their victories have greatly strengthened the determination of the revolutionary peoples and deflated the arrogance of the U.S. imperialists.

Chairman Mao teaches us:

Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again ... till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic.

The people of the whole world believe that the Vietnamese people who persist in a war of resistance will eventually bury the U.S. aggressors in the blazing sea of people's war.



AS A PAPER TIGER IS FULLY REVEALED



Yankee invaders run for their lives under the powerful blows of the Vietnamese people's iron fists









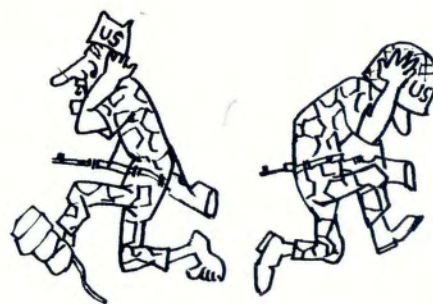
They recall their bitter memories of defeat





This is the fate of all those who sell their lives to their imperialist bosses by coming to Vietnam to slaughter the people! Pessimism, disappointment and war weariness haunt these cowardly, terror-stricken aggressors







CASUALTY "ESCALATION" AT THE HEELS OF WAR "ESCALATION"

Year	U.S. forces of aggression in Vietnam	U.S. and puppet casualties	U.S. casualties	Increase of U.S. casualties over 1961
1961	1,364	49,329	8	
1962	9,865	85,358	256	32-fold
1963	16,500	133,296	993	124-fold
1964	23,000	208,263	2,140	267-fold
1965	167,500	227,500	19,200	2,400-fold
1966	400,000 (approx.)	370,000	108,000	13,500-fold
Total		1,073,746	130,597	

Johnson at the end of his tether. With his "peace talks" fraud laid bare and his troops suffering ever more crushing defeats in his expansion of the war, he is sinking deeper and deeper in the quagmire of the Vietnamese people's war



A Liberation Army unit of the Tay Ninh area in hot pursuit of the remnants of an enemy unit in the jungle



A DARING RAID

The battle took place on March 10, 1967.

Night was falling over the jungles of Tay Ninh Province. Fighters of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces noiselessly closed in on an enemy base. The artillerymen carried tons of weapons and ammunition over their shoulders and moved forward cautiously and with iron fortitude. They helped one another as they threaded their way through deep valleys and dense jungles.

Ahead of them was Dong Ban, the operational base of a U.S. brigade that was taking part in the big "mopping-up" campaign. The 1,000 and more U.S. troops stationed here were equipped with several hundred armoured vehicles and reinforced by an artillery battalion.

The Liberation Army fighters swiftly took up their positions.

All of a sudden the guns in a near-by U.S. position blindly fired a few rounds towards the jungle where the Liberation Army fighters were digging themselves in, but these soon quietened down.

At five minutes past nine, the guns of the Liberation Army started to boom like crashes of thunder. Under cover of an artillery barrage, the infantrymen of the Liberation Army jumped out of the trenches and boldly charged at the enemy's defence positions. Shells fell accurately on the targets and in no time the enemy's command post, artillery positions and vehicle park were enveloped in fire. The command post was a scene of utter confusion.

Simultaneously with the attack on Dong Ban, another contingent of the Liberation Army raided enemy positions at Bau Co, 20 kilometres south of Highway No. 4. After the first barrage Bau Co was paralysed. U.S. troops there were unable to fire a single projectile in support of their unit at Dong Ban.

Meanwhile the Liberation Army fighters at Dong Ban, with fixed bayonets, thrust their way into the heart of the enemy base.

The mission assigned to the fighters of the second company was to make the principal breach in the enemy's defence works on the outer perimeter. They passed three lines of barriers, crossed over an embankment which had been struck down by their guns, and brought themselves to the outer barrier of the enemy barracks. This barrier consisted of several rows of reinforced concrete blocks guarded by several dozen armoured vehicles. Here the courageous Liberation Army fighters threw themselves into bitter hand-to-hand fighting with the enemy.

Taking advantage of the enemy's confusion, the second company sent a number of their fighters to carry out a raid from the north on the headquarters of the U.S. base.

On the western flank, the sixth company crossed several ditches, mine-fields and barbed-wire entanglements and broke into the enemy's artillery positions, where they destroyed many guns and killed their crews.

With lightning speed, the fighters of the second company immobilized 13 armoured vehicles. After destroying three tanks with an anti-tank gun, Platoon Commander Tu silenced an enemy machine-gun with a hand-grenade. Deputy Squad Leader Phuc succeeded in making four military vehicles on his right useless.

The gun-fire of the Liberation Army shook heaven and earth. The war cries of the fighters echoed through the jungles. The enemy fled in all directions in an overwhelming defeat. The intense fighting ended amidst the loud cheers of the Liberation Army heroes. This surprise attack on the Dong Ban base struck such a heavy blow at the enemy that 500 U.S. troops were wiped out and more than 170 military vehicles and 10 field-guns destroyed.

The brave Liberation Army fighters swiftly pulled out of the Dong Ban battlefield littered with enemy corpses. On their triumphant way back, they heard news of victory in the battle at Bau Co, where 200 U.S. invaders were killed or wounded and 50 military vehicles and 12 field-guns destroyed.



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No. V

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