The Quang Binh people take their buffaloes and their boats home after a day of peaceful labour.
...but the U.S. imperialists use all kinds of planes and munitions... (In the photo: U.S. bombs with winglets attached dropped on a Quang Binh village)

...to destroy houses.
To protect their peaceful labour and their country, the armymen and people of Quang Binh and Vinh Linh resolutely fight back the enemy with all available weapons.
A jet exploded after being hit on February 11. Lieutenant commander Robert Shumaker bailed out from the plane (x) ...and was soon captured.
Many other aircraft crashed on the ground or in the sea. (In the photo: wreckages of several of them are taken out from the sea)

Lieutenant Edward Dickson and his jet were brought down and fell in the sea on February 7, then taken out on February 13.
Countless examples of heroism were recorded among the cadres and people. *(In the photo: Telephonist Le Thi Minh Sinh stuck to her combat position and ensured the communication line throughout the enemy bombardment of February 8 and 11 at Ho Xa, Vinh Linh zone.)*

...Junior doctor Le Quoc Phu, nurse Dong Ngoc Quynh and preparer Pham Thi Nhon (from right to left) calmly tended a woman wounded by a U.S. plane while the enemy rained bombs and bullets around them.
...Teacher Lan Huu braved the enemy bombardment to take her pupils to the shelter. *(In the photo: Teacher and pupils were jubilant after the U.S. planes had been repelled).*
Extremely indignant at the U.S. imperialists' crimes and elated at the victories of the Quang Binh and Vinh Linh armymen and people, the entire Vietnamese people...

In the North:

△ Held meetings (in Hanoi Capital)...

Staged parades (in Thal Nguyen iron and steel complex) expressing their determination to smash all aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges against the North.

In the South:

The Southern armymen and people are striking ever harder blows to avenge their Quang Binh and Vinh Linh compatriots to protect the North.
5 helicopters and 3 enemy companies were destroyed on February 9 and 10 at Binh Gia. *(In the photo: debris of helicopters shot down).*

On February 10, 1965, the four-storied U.S.H.Q. office at Qui Nhon was completely blown up: 107 U.S. aggressors were killed. The whole progressive mankind vehemently condemned the new act of aggression by the U.S. imperialists and wholeheartedly supported the D.R.V.
In the mass rally held in Ba Dinh square on February 7, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. declared: “The Soviet Union will not remain indifferent to the destiny of a brother socialist country and is ready to give the D.R.V. all necessary assistance if the aggressors dare to encroach upon the independence and sovereignty of the D.R.V.”
Chairmen Mao Tse-tung and Liu Shao-chi and other leaders of the Party and State of China on the tribune of Tian An-men in the mammoth rally of nearly 1,000,000 people warning against the U.S. imperialist aggression against North Vietnam.

"Aggression by the United States against the D.R.V. means aggression against China. The 650 million Chinese people will definitely not stand idle and are well prepared in this respect." (Excerpt from the Statement of the Chinese Government on February 9).
3,000 representatives of students from 45 countries learning in Moscow together with Soviet students demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy in the Soviet Union on February 7 and 8, 1965.

The Indonesian people demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta under the mottoes “Smash U.S. imperialism” and “U.S. imperialism quit Vietnam and Laos”.
In France, about 10,000 Paris people held a parade in the streets shouting “Yankees go home”, “Peace in Vietnam” ...in Japan ...in Great Britain
...in the United States

...in West Germany, the demonstrations demanded: “Stay the aggressive hands of the U.S. imperialists”, “U.S. imperialism hands off Vietnam”

...in Italy, the workers shouted “The U.S. imperialists are like the German Nazis”, “Down with the U.S. aggressors”
Fighting and defeating the enemy when he comes and settling down to production when he goes, the Quang Binh and Vinh Linh people as everywhere in North Vietnam act up to the watchword “A plough in one hand and a gun in the other”.
fighters—soldier or people's militiaman—should fall into the enemy's hands, he would certainly say: I am fighting for my people's freedom, it is no use trying to intimidate me or buy me over. I shall die but you will be defeated."

If Lyndon Johnson thinks he can cow the Vietnamese people with his jet planes, he is committing a mistake; if he thinks he can ruin North Vietnam's economy with his bombardments, he is committing a still greater mistake.

* * *

Lyndon Baines Johnson is not a stranger for the Vietnamese people. On May 1961, on orders from Kennedy, he landed in Saigon and met Diem, of sinister memory. The two signed an agreement whereby the war launched by Washington and Diem against the South Vietnam people was to be stepped up. In the wake of Johnson, then Vice-President of the U.S.A., soon followed General Taylor and the economist Staley who worked out a concrete plan to "pacify" South Vietnam within 18 months. Washington accordingly sent to South Vietnam a whole expeditionary corps mainly composed of specialists of repression and counter-guerilla to reinforce the several thousands of U.S. "advisers" who were already on the spot and who found themselves unable to stamp out the people's resistance against the oppression by the Saigon regime. On February 8, 1962, a U.S. military command was established in Saigon to direct
the operations, in utter defiance of international law. The U.S. command then planned to herd the whole population in over 10,000 “strategic hamlets” hoping to strike at the root of the guerilla, thus implicitly recognizing that the latter was springing from the population itself. The guerilla groups once isolated from the population, would be mercilessly exterminated by specially trained mercenary units directly commanded by U.S. officers, despatched to trouble spots by helicopters and supported by amphibious armoured vehicles. By the end of 1963, South Vietnam would be pacified and, after a short period of reorganization, an offensive against the North would enable Washington to extend its domination to the gates of China. This march upon the North was to be prepared by the dropping of commandos sent from the South — or even from Taiwan — aimed at disorganizing North Vietnam’s economy and stirring up troubles in the D.R.V., which would fall like a ripe fruit when the Saigon forces, tightly officered by U.S. “advisers” and strongly supported by a powerful air force launched their attack.

But the South Vietnam population successfully opposed the herding and destroyed the strategic hamlets as soon as they were built; the South Vietnam guerillas did not let themselves be annihilated by the Saigon heliborne units, and commandos dropped and landed in the North were captured, like trapped game. However Washington did not accept defeat. The impotent Diem brothers were liquidated by putting an ounce of lead in their heads, to give way to generals regarded by the White House as more efficient. Johnson
and McNamaras worked out new plans of pacification, introduced more U.S. armament and military personnel into South Vietnam. But the Johnson-McNamara plan did not fare any better than the Staley-Taylor plan.

Lyndon Johnson stuck stubbornly to his plan; he sent the Seventh Fleet cruising off the D.R.V. coast, and uttered slanders and threats. Meanwhile, in Saigon the generals were jockeying for power and dollars and cared little about going to the battlefield. In December 1962, the situation of the U.S.A. in South Vietnam had been pictured by John Kennedy as a blind tunnel; in 1964, it was a real bed of quicksand which was swallowing up the Saigon lackeys and their Washington bosses.

New plans were laid down, in particular Plan "Rostow 6". Johnson plunged headlong into the South Vietnam adventure to try and win an already lost war. Powerless within the frontiers of South Vietnam, he attempted to widen the war. Bombardments against the liberated areas in Laos were daily intensified while provocations against Cambodia were stepped up. On August 8, 1964, Johnson crossed the Rubicon: he gave orders to Seventh Fleet planes to bomb several places in North Vietnam. The White House tried to justify its piratical acts by a complicated stage-setting. The day before the attack of August, a "naval encounter" had been framed up off North Vietnam's coast. Washington affirmed that the Seventh Fleet had been attacked in the open sea by North Vietnamese patrol boats and that the bombardment raid which had followed was but a "retaliation".
On February 7, 8 and 11, on orders from Johnson, U.S. planes launched large-scale raids upon Donghoi and many places in Quangbinh, Nghean and Vinhlinh. On March 2, another raid was made upon several localities in Quangbinh and Vinhlinh, this time with the participation of B. 57 strategic bombers.

* * *

Said Johnson: "I mean to return blow for blow. I have given orders to bombard North Vietnam because in South Vietnam, the Americans are being fiercely attacked." Nobody denied the heavy setbacks suffered by the U.S. command in South Vietnam early in February 1965. On February 7, the liberation forces simultaneously attacked several U.S. bases in South Vietnam, at Pleiku, at Soctrang, and in Binhthinh. And in a battle fought in many places for four days running, the liberation forces put out of action 3,000 enemy troops, among them 450 Americans killed and wounded. At Pleiku alone 31 planes were either destroyed or heavily damaged.

But Johnson's argument would hold good only if certain premises were granted: That Washington received from God Almighty the mission of sending troops and setting up bases wherever it pleases in utter disregard of the national independence of the peoples there; that when one is thrashed by somebody one has the right to shoot at his brother or cousin.

The argument convinced nobody. So Washington gave it up a few days later stating that it was no
longer a question of "retaliation", but that the U.S. Government had simply arrogated to itself the right to attack the D.R.V. whenever it sees fit. Piracy was thus erected into a rule.

The Johnson administration on the one hand intensified its war acts, and on the other tried to lull public opinion by a tortuous casuistry. "Hawk" missiles were sent to Tourane. South Korean mercenaries landed in Saigon and U.S. planes, among them B. 57 strategic bombers, manned by Americans, showered bombs on many regions of South Vietnam. U.S. fighter planes, weapons and army men would be directly committed in South Vietnam whenever circumstances required, McNamara openly stated on February 25. War acts of the utmost gravity.

Until then Washington had spoken of the "advisory" role of U.S. militarymen as regards the Saigon puppet army in the special war; now with the entry of U.S. forces and B. 57 strategic bombers in the war, the U.S. was going beyond the limit of the special war. The violent bombardments against Samneua and Khangkhay in Laos late in February showed that the U.S.A. wanted to expand the war beyond South Vietnam. The whole of Indochina became the target of U.S. attacks, the D.R.V. in particular. Four large-scale air-raids were launched within one month upon the D.R.V., a sovereign country, with the use of B. 57 on one occasion (March 2) simultaneously with intensive war preparation. Never had international law been so cynically violated and war provocation so truculent. U.S. papers have even been openly talking
of the possibility of continuous air attacks upon North Vietnam, a plan already licked into shape since late 1964.

To try and make his aggression acceptable to world opinion, Johnson has been talking about a "limited expansion of the war with a view to reaching a negotiated settlement in Vietnam. In other words, it is asked of the world's governments and peoples to give the U.S. command a free hand, for all its war acts only aim at... safeguarding peace. Hitler himself, after annexing Austria in 1938, declared that he would stop there, then having conquered the Sudetes he again stated his "peaceful" intentions; after he had grabbed Czechoslovakia he once more affirmed that he had no further claim. His "limited" annexations finally led to the Second World War.

Washington also asserts that it must honour its commitments. Towards whom are those commitments? Toward Diem whom the U.S. Government had liquidated? or towards the generals, "Young Turks" and others, who had fomented 10 coups d'etat within 15 months not to mention the abortive ones? Isn't there on the part of the U.S.A. a much more solemn promise than those made by Taylor to his Saigon proteges in the secrecy of his office, namely that made by its representative in 1954 before the delegates of many countries at Geneva, to the effect that the U.S. government would refrain from the threat or the use of force to disturb the Agreements which had just been signed?

Washington has even presented its air attacks against the D.R.V. as "preventive" actions. Its
clincher is that the Saigon mercenary army directed by some thirty thousand U.S. “advisers” and equipped with the most up-to-date weapons has been suffering defeat upon defeat, the blame must be put on a handful of agitators coming from North Vietnam, for the South Vietnam people want nothing but to enjoy the freedom and happiness flowing from “U.S. aid” and the regime of the Saigon generals! A “White Book” noisily published by Washington, tried to prove “aggression” from North Vietnam. In South Vietnam, where a U.S. military command has been established with over thirty thousand U.S. militarymen, where U.S. officers have been for years directing countless raids, where every day U.S. planes bomb peaceful villages, the aggressor is not the one everybody thinks, but somebody invisible and ubiquitous: Hanoi.

The country of Hollywood is also that of skilful stage settings. Sensational “evidence” was cooked up: a “North Vietnam boat full of weapons” was “sunk” by Saigon planes at Vungro (Varella Cape) and “arms caches” uncovered. This “detection” of arms transport and “uncovering” of caches happened precisely at a time when Washington was intensifying its war acts against North Vietnam; oddly enough, it reminds one of the well known Bacbo Gulf incident in August 1964. What school-boy does not know that guerilla is waged and can only be waged with the mobilization of an entire people and not through the action of a few professional agitators, and that national liberation wars in our time are carried out with weapons captured from the enemy himself?
But like Hitler and Goebbels, the men of Washington are applying this principle of action. Just keep spreading lies, people will get to believe you in the long run!

However the days of Hitler are gone. The Vietnamese people are a revolutionary people who know how to hit back at their aggressors. The D.R.V. is a socialist country; the Soviet Union, China and the other socialist countries have unequivocally voiced their attitude. The entire socialist camp is ready to stand up for the defence of the D.R.V. because to let U.S. imperialism encroach with impunity upon the sovereignty of one of its members means to give the green light to other ulterior aggressions. All the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are greatly concerned. The U.S. attacks against the D.R.V., an independent country, and the intensification of the war in South Vietnam constitute so many direct offences against the national liberation movement the world over. In Japan, France, Great Britain and Italy all the fighters and movement for peace have also strongly reacted. In the United States, progressive opinion has energetically protested, by demonstrations, hunger strikes and refusals to pay income tax, against the extremely dangerous policy of the Johnson administration. There will not be a second Munich. To hope for a capitulation of the Vietnamese people, a resignation of world opinion, or any weakness on
The part of the socialist camp is sheer illusion. The expansion of the war is for Washington the shortest cut to a disastrous and ignominious defeat.

But it is clear that the situation created by the recent U.S. war acts is extremely perilous. With the use of B.57 strategic bombers, and the recent introduction of "Hawk" missiles and a brigade of marines in Danang, Washington has gone beyond the limit of the special war. We are, to quote an expression dear to Foster Dulles, on the brink of an abyss.

The war threatens to extend not only to the whole of Indochina but also to the whole of South-East Asia, the special war may develop into a local war, and then on into a world conflict with unforeseeable consequences. More than ever the need is urgently felt of a powerful action by peace-loving governments and peoples in order to stay the criminal hands of the Washington rulers.
WAR ACTS OF THE U.S. AND ITS HENCHMEN AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM FROM AUGUST 5, 1964, TO MARCH 19, 1965

August 5, 1964:
On orders from U.S. President Johnson, Skyraider, Skyhawk, Crusader and Phantom planes, taking off from aircraft-carriers Constellation and Ticonderoga, bombed and shelled a number of localities in the D.R.V.: Hongay, Vinh, Ben-thuy, Lachtruong and the mouth of the Gianh river, along the seacoast. The local army and militia shot down 8 planes, damaged 3 others and captured lieutenant-pilot Everett Alvarez.

September 18, 1964:
The destroyers Morton and Edward of the U.S. Seventh Fleet intruded into the Bacbo gulf 100 kilometres off Vinh; the U.S. concocted the "Third Tonking Gulf Incident" as a pretext to attack the D.R.V.

October 16, 1964:
Three U.S. fighter-bombers coming from Laos bombed the mountain village of Tarua located in the demilitarized zone, D.R.V. territory.

October 17, 1964:
Three American fighter-bombers coming from South Vietnam attacked for the second time Tarua village and many other localities such as Sarla and Ramal in the demilitarized zone, D.R.V. territory.

October 28, 1964:
Three American jets and 5 T.28s coming from Laos, launched bombs and rockets on Chalo (Quangbinh province) near the Vietnam - Laos frontier.
October 28, 1964:
Three warships of the U.S. and its henchmen coming from South Vietnam attacked the coastal region of Quangbinh province.

November 18, 1964:
American planes including F.100 jet fighters and T.28s coming from Laos attacked many localities along Road 12, and the region of Chalo (Quangbinh province). The V.P.A. downed 3 and injured 2 others.

November 25, 1964:
Warships of the U.S. and its puppets coming from South Vietnam, shelled for about an hour, Conco Island, lying North of the demilitarized zone, in the territorial waters of the D.R.V.

November 28, 1964:
Four enemy warships coming from South Vietnam, shelled for a quarter of an hour, Ron Cape and Hai thanh village in Hatinh province.

December 1, 1964:
Twelve U.S. planes including four jets coming from South Vietnam shelled and strafed Chali, Tang, Sa and Gobai villages situated in the demilitarized zone, D.R.V.'s territory.

December 9, 1964:
Three enemy warships fired 20, 40 and 57-mm. shells on Vinhthoc village in Vinhlinh region for a quarter of an hour.

January 3, 1965:
Three enemy warships shelled for ten minutes, Vinhthach village in Vinhlinh region, setting a number of houses on fire.

January 6, 1965:
Three enemy warships shelled Doc Cape, between Hatinh and Quangbinh provinces.
January 7, 1965:

For the second time, enemy warships fired guns and mortars on Conco island for a quarter of an hour.

January 15, 1965:

Three U.S. jet planes coming from Xiengkhouang (Laos) strafed Muonglip hamlet, Nghean province.

January 20, 1965:

For the second time, three enemy warships fired mortars, 40 mm. guns and 12.7 mm machine-guns on Vinhthal village in Vinhthanh region for a quarter of an hour.

January 21, 1965:

For the third time, two enemy warships shelled Conco island for twenty minutes.

January 23, 1965:

Six enemy warships shelled Donghot, killing a woman and her child in their bed, wounding three more inhabitants, and setting a house on fire. One of the ships was damaged by the fire of the people’s militia.

January 25, 1965:

For the second time 3 enemy warships shelled Vinhthach village in Vinhthanh region. One of them was hit and set ablaze by the fire of the Vietnam People’s Army.

January 30, 1965:

2 enemy warships violated the territorial waters of the D.R.V. off the mouth of Nhatle river, Quangbinh province. They were chased away by the coast-guards before they could fire a single shot.

January 31, 1965:

Enemy warships shelled for the fourth time Conco island for a quarter of an hour.
February 1, 1965:

For the third time, enemy warships shelled Vinhthal village in Vinhlinh region. One of them was hit and set ablaze by the fire of the V.P.A. and sank on the spot.

February 7, 1965:

On orders from U.S. President Johnson, U.S. jet planes taking off from the aircraft-carriers Ranger, Hancock and Coreal Sea anchored close to the 17th parallel attacked in several waves Donghoi town and a number of other localities in Quangbinh province and Conco island in Vinhlinh region. Four of them were downed by the V.P.A. and the local forces. Many others were damaged.

February 8, 1965:

On orders from U.S. President Johnson, enemy fighter-bombers taking off from the above-mentioned aircraft-carriers and from Danang air base attacked in many waves Donghoi town and a number of other localities in Quangbinh province and Vinhlinh region. The V.P.A. and the local forces downed 9 planes. The traitor Vice-Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, who took part in the attack was wounded. The thirty Skyraiders participating in the piratical raid were all damaged.

February 11, 1965:

On orders from U.S. President Johnson, enemy fighter-bombers also taking off from the above-mentioned aircraft-carriers and Danang air bases, once again attacked in several waves the neighbourhood of Donghoi, and various localities along the Giai river in Quangbinh province, and Vinhlinh region, then flew over Cualo, Nghean province. 9 planes were downed, many others damaged. U.S. lieutenant-commander Robert Shumaker was captured.

February 14, 1965:

Two enemy warships coming from South Vietnam, shelled Nguthuy village, Quangbinh province. Both were hit and set ablaze by the fire of the V.P.A.
February 18, 1965:
Four enemy warships coming from South Vietnam, violated the territorial waters of the D.R.V., shelled Quynhlap village, Nghean province. Repulsed by shore batteries, they fled but were intercepted by Vietnamese patrol-boats. Two enemy ships were damaged.

March 2, 1965:
Many enemy planes including B.57 bombers taking off from the aircraft-carriers of the Seventh Fleet and air bases in South Vietnam attacked several localities along the Gianh river (Quangbinh province) and in the Vinhlinh region. 11 planes were downed and many others damaged by the V.P.A. and the local forces.

March 8, 1965:
Six enemy jet planes taking off from their bases in South Vietnam, bombed Gobai village, in the demilitarized zone.

March 14, 1965:
Enemy fighter planes coming from South Vietnam in many waves attacked Conco island while U.S. warships engaged in provocations near the island and off the coastal region of Vinhlinh. One plane was downed.

March 15, 1965:
Enemy planes taking off from the aircraft-carriers of the Seventh Fleet and South Vietnam air bases in many waves bombed and strafed Nghia Dan and other localities in Dien-chau and Quynhluu districts, Nghean province. They also violated the air space over Thanhhoa. Fives planes were downed and many others damaged.

March 19, 1966:
Enemy fighter planes bombed and strafed several localities in Anhson and Thanhchuong districts, Nghean province; three planes were downed and many others damaged.
U.S. ACTS OF WAR AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM FROM AUGUST 5, 1964 TO MARCH 19, 1965

LES ACTES DE GUERRE COMMIS PAR LES ÉTATS-UNIS CONTRE LA RéPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DU VIETNAM DU 5 AOÛT 1964 AU 19 MARS 1965

ATTAQUE AÉRIENNE
AIR ATTACK

ATTAQUE NAVALÉ
NAVAL ATTACK

ZONE OÙ LES AMÉRICAINS ONT MONTÉ "LE 3° INCIDENT DU GOLFE DU BAC-BO" LE 16 SEPT 1964.
ZONE WHERE THE AMERICANS ENGINEERED "THE THIRD BAC BO GULF INCIDENT" ON SEPTEMBER 16, 1964.