



U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM

103 Macdougall St. Room 5 NY 10012 Tel NY 2-7162

You, the American Citizen, have the obligation to try to repair the damage being done to the Vietnamese people by your government.

WE THEREFORE urge you to send medical equipment or money for medical aid, not to the military puppet regime in Saigon, but directly to the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. This is the only government which truly represents the people and can see that your aid gets to those who really need it.

SEND medical supplies (list of suggested items supplied on request) to:

THE LIBERATION RED CROSS, C/O MR. THOMAS LUAN PHU, COMMERCIAL ATTACHE,
ROOM 608, 2A DES VOEUX ROAD, GENERAL, HONG KONG.

MAIL contributions by International Bank Draft via Registered Mail to:

THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM MISSION, 100-60972,
CEOSKOSLOVENSKA OBCHODNI BANKA, A.S., PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

or to the National Liberation Front Mission in Paris, Algiers, or Moscow.

CABLE money to: "VINACOF", HONG KONG.

(Receipts for medical purchases will be forwarded on request.)

DO NOT send money for medical aid to our committee - we will gladly accept separate contributions to help us to further publicize the need for medical aid in Vietnam. In addition to our button (pictured above, in red and blue @ 25¢ each), we have for sale a large selection of Vietnamese literature. Send \$1.00 to cover costs for a bibliography and price list. Speakers on the National Liberation Front available.

COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM

A PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION DEMANDING THAT THE SOVIET UNION PROTEST THE SLAUGHTER OF THE LEADERS OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM

**** THE SOVIET UNION HAS A MORAL OBLIGATION AS CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE GENEVA AGREEMENTS AND AS A SOCIALIST BROTHER OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM TO DEMAND THAT THE UNITED STATES REFRAIN FROM ITS CONTINUED ILLEGAL AND IMMORAL ATTEMPTS TO KILL THE LEADERS OF THE DE FACTO GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH VIETNAM.

**** WE, AS AMERICAN CITIZENS ASHAMED OF THE CRIMINAL ACTIONS OF THEIR GOVERNMENT, DEMAND THAT THE SOVIET UNION FINALLY DRAW THE LINE. WITH THEIR BEST MEN DESTROYED, THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE WOULD HAVE NO HOPE OF GENUINE PEACE. WE DEMAND THAT THE SOVIET UNION BREAK ITS SILENCE, SEND AN ULTIMATUM, DRAW THE LINE NOW!!!

**** TELL OUR GOVERNMENT TO STOP THE WA. OF AGGRESSION, TO STOP THE SLAUGHTER OF CIVILIANS, TO STOP THE BOMBING OF HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS, TO ABOVE ALL TO STOP TRYING TO WIPE OUT THE POPULAR AND IRREPLACEABLE LEADERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT, THE GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED BY 80% OF THE PEOPLE.

**** LET US HEAR THE USSR SPEAK I ****

JOIN US AT THE SOVIET MISSION ON SAT. 2 OCT. 136 E. 67th St.
TO PICKET FOR ACTION FROM THE USSR AT 12:00 NOON
CANLF-SV : APT. 5, 103 MACDOUGAL ST., NY NY TEL: YU 2-7162

COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT

of South Vietnam

The United States citizen has the obligation to attempt to repair the damage done to the Vietnamese people by the U.S. government.

We therefore urge you to individually and/or collectively send money for medical aid, directly to the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

Send contributions by International Money Orders or Registered Mail directly to: The National Liberation Front of South Vietnam Mission; Algiers, Algeria or Nekazanka 7 Prague, Czechoslovakia.

DO NOT send contributions for the NLF to ~~the~~^{our} Committee. We will gladly accept separate contributions for our expenses and we will continue to sell the "Support the National Liberation Front" buttons for 25¢ and a stamped, self addressed envelope.

We urge that individuals and groups throughout the country, acting on their own, engage in fund raising activities to support the NLF. We will coordinate and publicize these activities where possible.

Send contributions and inquiries to:

COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT of South Vietnam
% W. Teague, 103 Macdougall St., N.Y., N.Y. 10012 (TEL: YU 2-7162)

COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT

of South Vietnam



YOU, the American citizen, have
the obligation to try to repair the

damage being done to the Vietnamese people by your government. We therefore urge you to send money for medical aid, food and clothing, not to the military, puppet regime in Saigon, but directly to the NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM. This is the only government in South Vietnam which truly represents the people & can see to it that your aid gets to those who really need it.

Because you can't mail directly to the NLF, you must use an international money order and send it by registered mail to one of their Missions, for example: NLF of SV, NEKAZANKA 7, PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

DO NOT SEND CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE NLF TO OUR COMMITTEE, but we will gladly accept separate contributions for our committee.

We continue to sell 'SUPPORT THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT' buttons for 25¢ @, with stamp and envelope. We also have a large selection of North & South Vietnamese literature for sale. Send 25¢ for bibliography and price list.

SEND CONTRIBUTIONS AND INQUIRIES TO:
COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT of South Vietnam
C/O W. Teague, 103 Macdougall St., NY, NY 10012 (Tel: YU 2-7162)

BRIEF NOTES ON IMPORTANT DATES IN

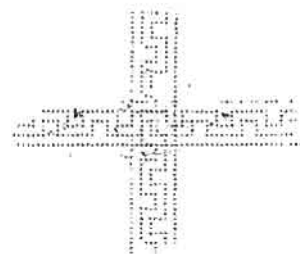
VIETNAM

Summer 1945	Potsdam Conference
March 6, 1946	Agreement by French recognizing Ho Chi Minh's govt.
June 5, 1948	Agreement by French recognizing Bao Dai chief of state.
May 7, 1954	Victory over French at Dien Bien Phu.
July 7, 1954	French under U.S. pressure replace Buu Loc with Diem.
July 21, 1954	Signing of Geneva Agreements by French and Viet Minh.
July 21, 1954	W.B. Smith, U.S. representative says U.S. "Would never use force".
July 21, 1954	Pres. Eisenhower issues SEATO formation statement.
Aug. 1, 1954	Demonstration beginning Saigon-Cholon peace movement.
Sept. 8, 1954	SEATO set up, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia included.
Oct. 25, 1954	Diem appoints himself President.
Nov. 20, 1954	Dulles tells French U.S. will deal directly with Diem.
Nov. 1954	Arrest of peace leaders and repression of peace groups.
July 16 & Aug. 9, 1955	Diem declares opposition to Geneva Agreements and rejects conference with DRV about general elections.
Oct. 23, 1955	Diem holds referendum and names self chief of state.
Oct. 26, 1955	Diem declares establishment of Republic of Vietnam.
Dec. 29, 1955	SV Army Chief of Staff calls for march to North, etc.
Jan. 11, 1956	Diem sets order to establish concentration camps.
Feb. 20, 1956	Diem curtails freedom of the press.
Apr. 28, 1956	Last French troops leave.
Mar. 1959	Start of resistance. Declaration of war by Diem.
May 6, 1959	Diem's authorities promulgate 10-59 law.
March 1960	<u>Meeting in SV to form NLF.</u>
Sept. 1960	DRV approves of formation of NLF.
Dec. 20, 1960	<u>Founding of NLF. "Independence, Neutrality, Democracy, Peace".</u>
June 11, 1961	Arrival of first U.S. anti-guerilla warfare advisers.
June 19, 1961	Economic mission in Saigon to implement Staley Plan.
Jan 17, 1962	<u>NLF issues ten policies of the Front.</u>
Feb. 16-Mar. 3 1962	<u>First Congress of NLF.</u>
July 20, 1962	NLF issues four emergency policies
Jan. 2, 1963	Victory of NLF at battle of Ap Bac.
June 11, 1963	Thich Quang Duc burns self to protest Buddhist reprsn.
Nov. 1, 1963	Diem and Ngo killed. Coup d'Etat.
Nov. 6, 1963	Prov. Govt. formed. Minh Ducng Van Chief of State.
Jan. 1-8, 1964	<u>2nd Congress of NLF. Nguyen Huu Tho elected Pres.</u>
Jan. 30, 1964	Gen. Nguyen Khanh replaces Minh.
Feb. 1, 1964	Communists and neutralists outlawed.
April 30, 1964	Law 10-64 officially ends freedom of speech.
Aug. 2, 1964	Madox fires on North Vietnamese ships.
Aug. 4, 1964	Second incident denied by DRV.
Aug. 5, 1964	Bombing of DRV.
Feb. 1965	All out bombing. Large escalation of U.S. troops.
Mar. 1965	Alice Herz immolates herself in Detroit.
Mar. 22, 1965	NLF issue 5 points including negotiating position.
Apr. 8-10, 1965	Four point stand of DRV National Assembly.
Apr. 17, 1965	Peace March, Washington, D. C.
Aug. 6-9, 1965	Congress of Unrepresented People, Washington, D. C.
Nov. 1, 1965	Buddhist monk immolates himself in Saigon.
Nov. 2, 1965	Norman Morrison immolates himself in front of Pentagon
Nov. 9, 1965	Roger LaPorte immolates himself in front of U.N.
Nov. 25-28	National Coordinating Committee Convention, Wash. DC

10/65



U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID
THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT
OF SOUTH VIETNAM



Contributions to, and the medical needs of, the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam:

The British Red Cross has received a request from the Liberation Red Cross of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam for the following medical requirements:

MEDICAMENTS: chiefly:

antiseptics, antibiotics, anaesthetics, anti-paludism, prophylaxes, antidyenterics, dried blood plasma and transfusion material.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT:

surgical kits, instruments of minor survey (scalpels, lancets, surgical forceps, needles, catgut, syringes), bandaging material, instruments of major surgery (amputations).

MONEY for medicaments and medical equipment should be sent directly, by international bank draft and registered mail or international money order, to: LIBERATION RED CROSS, c/o NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM MISSION, 100-60972, CESKOSLOVENSKA OBCHODNI BANKA, A.S., PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

PACKAGES of medicaments and medical equipment should be sent DIRECTLY to: LIBERATION RED CROSS, c/o MISSION OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM, NEKAZANKA 7, PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

A SPEEDIER METHOD which you may use, if a receipt is desired, is to send money direct to the Commercial Attache, at the People's Bank of China, Hong Kong. His address is: Mr. Trom Xuan Pho, Room No. 608, People's Bank of China, No. 2A, des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong. Cables may be sent to "Vinacor", Hong Kong.

ALTERNATE ADDRESSES: Any mission of the National Liberation Front or the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, or foreign "Medical Aid to Vietnam" committee. Example: Paris, Moscow, Rangoon, Algiers, etc.

ONE DAY'S PAY FOR THE NLF-SV

American citizens are urged to send one day's pay or lesser contributions to the NLF-SV on December 20th, in commemoration of the founding of the NLF-SV on December 20, 1960.

U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF S. VIETNAM
103 Macdougall St., New York, N.Y. 10012 Room 5 Tel. 212 YU 2-7162



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BRIEF NOTES ON IMPORTANT DATES IN VIETNAM

- Summer, 1945 Potsdam Conference
- March 6, 1946 Agreement by French recognizing Ho Chi Minh's government.
- June 5, 1948 Agreement by French recognizing Bao Dai chief of state.
- May 7, 1954 Victory over French at Dien Bien Phu.
- July 7, 1954 French under U.S. pressure replace Buu Loc with Diem.
- July 20, 21, '54 Signing of Geneva Agreements by French and Vietnam People's Army.
- July 21, 1954 W.B. Smith, U.S. representative, says U.S. "would never use force to disturb Geneva Agreements."
- July 21, 1954 Pres. Eisenhower makes SEATO formation statement.
- Aug. 1, 1954 Demonstration beginning Saigon-Cholon peace movement.
- Sept. 8, 1954 SEATO set up. Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia included.
- Oct. 24, 1954 Pres. Eisenhower in a letter to Diem states that U.S. aid will now be given directly to the Gov't. of South Vietnam, not through French authorities.
- Oct. 25, 1954 Diem appoints himself President.
- Nov. 20, 1954 Dulles tells French U.S. will deal directly with Diem.
- Nov. 1954 Arrest of peace leaders and repression of peace groups.
- Jan. 1, 1955 U.S. promises direct aid to Diem's armed forces.
- Feb. 17, 1955 U.S. Military Assistance Advisers Group assumes training of South Vietnamese Army.
- July 16 and Aug. 9, 1955 Diem declares opposition to Geneva Agreements and rejects conference with DRV about general elections.
- Oct. 23, 1955 Diem holds fixed referendum and names himself chief of state.
- Oct. 26, 1955 Diem illegally declares establishment of Republic of Vietnam.
- Dec. 29, 1955 S.V. Army Chief of Staff calls for March on North, etc.
- Jan. 11, 1956 Diem sets order to establish concentration camps.
- Feb. 20, 1956 Diem curtails freedom of the press.
- Apr. 28, 1956 Last French troops leave.
- March, 1959 Beginning of Resistance. Declaration of War by Diem.
- May 6, 1959 Diem's authorities promulgate 10-59 law.
- March, 1960 Many patriotic groups hold meetings in S.V. to form NLF.
- Sept., 1960 DRV agrees with the formation of the NLF.
- Dec. 20, 1960 Formal founding of NLF, for the establishment of "Independence, Neutrality, Democracy, Peace."
- May 11, 1961 L.B.J. visits S.V. Works out plans for "strategic hamlets," etc. Introduction of "Staley Plan."
- June 19, 1961 Military and economic mission to implement Staley Plan.
- Jan. 17, 1962 NLF issues ten policies of the Front.
- Feb. 16 to Mar. 3, 1962 First Congress of NLF. Nguyen Huu Tho elected Chairman. Beginning of large scale U.S. invasion.
- July 20, 1962 NLF issues four emergency policies.
- Jan. 2, 1963 Victory of NLF at battle of Ap Bac.
- June 11, 1963 Thich Quang Duc burns self to protest Buddhist repression.
- Nov. 1, 1963 Diem and Ngo killed. Coup d'etat.
- Nov. 6, 1963 Provisional gov't. formed. Duong Van Minh Chief of State.
- Jan. 1-8, 1964 2nd Congress of NLF. Nguyen Huu Tho elected President.
- Jan. 30, 1964 Gen. Hguyen Khanh replaces Minh.
- Feb. 1, 1964 Communists and neutralists outlawed.
- Apr. 30, 1964 Law 10-64 officially ends freedom of speech.
- Aug. 2, 1964 Maddox fires on North Vietnamese ships.
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- Aug. 5, 1964 Bombing of DRV.
- 1965 Large-scale bombing of DRV. Escalation of U.S. troops.
- March, 1965 Alice Herz immolates herself in Detroit.
- Mar. 22, 1965 NLF issues 5 points, including negotiating position.
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- Apr. 17, 1965 Peace March, Washington D.C.
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- Nov. 1, 1965 Buddhist monk immolates himself in Saigon.
- Nov. 2, 1965 Norman Morrison immolates himself in front of Pentagon.
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- Nov. 25-28 National Coordinating Committee Convention, Washington D.C.

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103 MacDougal Street, Room 5, New York, N.Y. 10012; (212) 714-7160

THE
NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT
OF SOUTH VIETNAM
ON
PRISONERS OF WAR
AND THE
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS



Excerpts from a statement by the Liberation Red Cross, affiliated with the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, dated October 2, 1965:

"Although it is not yet a participant in the Geneva conventions on the protection of the victims of war and is not bound by it, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and its armed forces have always observed a policy of leniency and benevolence toward the troops of the aggressive and puppet army it has captured. All American prisoners of war and prisoners of war of the puppet army have been given good treatment without being subjected to any torture or humiliation, and have received adequate food and medical care in case of sickness. Proceeding from the just nature of the resistance war now carried on by the South Vietnamese people and its humane goal, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation has educated and helped most of the POW's who showed repentance over their misdeeds, and they have been released unconditionally. All the released POW's have openly voiced their gratitude for the Front's lenient and humane policy and none complained about the Front's treatment during their detention. The Front has been carrying out its lenient and benevolent policy on its own initiative, stemming from the goal and just character of its fight, not because it is bound by the Geneva Conventions on the protection of the victims of war. As these conventions include provisions which definitely do not conform to the activities and organization of the Front's armed forces, they cannot be applied mechanically by the Front. As it has declared on many occasions, the Front reserves for itself the right to try the aggressors and their henchmen who have owed blood debts to the people, and at the same time it demands that the US and South Vietnam puppet authorities end their ill treatment, torture, and massacre of patriots detained by them....

"The Bureau of the International Red Cross has so far shown no concern for the problem of POW's in South Vietnam, nor raised its protest against the extremely heinous and

barbarous crimes committed by the US and its lackeys in South Vietnam. Recently, at the US' request, it urged the South Vietnam Liberation Red Cross to supply it with a full list of the names of American and puppet POW's and demanded that the Front let it make an observation of the POW camps in the liberated areas, then declared that the Front had not responded to its campaign for the carrying out of the Geneva Convention concerning POW's.

"The aforesaid attitude of the IRC Bureau is not impartial. Now, as in the past, without the latter's intervention, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation has nevertheless carried out its humane policy toward the prisoners of war. A pressing and realistic question facing the IRC now is that it should join its voice to the forces who love justice in the world, demanding that the US and its puppet administration put an end to their inhuman acts against the fighters of the Front who are being detained by them as well as the South Vietnamese people in general.

"Now the US imperialists still refuse to end their unfeeling and inhuman acts in South Vietnam, to recognize the national rights of the South Vietnamese people, to recognize the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation as the sole genuine representative of the 14 million South Vietnamese people and the only one who has the competence to settle all questions concerning South Vietnam; until they do, there can be no basis for any contact to discuss the question of POW's in South Vietnam.

"Therefore, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation has called on families of American army men or troops of the South Vietnam puppet administration, in the interests of their sons and brothers, and of peace, to struggle more strongly for an end to the aggressive war and inhuman acts of the US government in South Vietnam. At the same time, in order to meet part of their sentimental needs, the Front has permitted them to send letters and gifts to their sons and brothers through the Front's organs in South Vietnam and abroad, without the need of any intermediary."

Excerpts from a statement by the Liberation Press Agency, organ of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, dated October 2, 1965:

"On September 29, 1965, the Executive Committee of the International Red Cross declared that the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation had requested that the IRC give it medical assistance and had sent a list of medical requirements through the intermediary of the British Red Cross. (The) Liberation Press Agency is authorized to declare that this assertion was completely groundless.

"The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation as well as the Liberation Red Cross and all other organizations affiliated with the Front had never urged the IRC to give them medical assistance or to serve as an intermediary to transfer medicines and medical appliances given as aid to the Front by people and organizations of foreign countries. The governments, organizations and individuals in foreign countries giving medicines, medical appliances and so on as aid to the Front have up to now directly kept contact with the Front's representatives in various countries and from now on will do so."

SEND MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO:

The Liberation Red Cross, c/o Mr. Tron Xuan Pho,
C.A., Room 608, 2A des Voeux Road, Hong Kong.

MAIL FUNDS TO:

National Liberation Front of South Vietnam Mission
100-60972, Ceskoslovenska Obchodni Banka, A.S.,
Prague, Czechoslovakia.

CABLE MONEY TO: "Vinacor", Hong Kong.

Published by

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PRICE LIST FOR VIETNAMESE LITERATURE

NO.	TITLE	AUTHOR or NOTE	NO. IN BIBLIO.	PRICE
1.	A HEROIC PEOPLE (Memoirs from the revolution)			\$1.75
2.	ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S WAR OF RESISTANCE			.50
3.	AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION (Main documents of DRV Nat. Assembly)			.50
4.	AMERICAN IMPERIALISM'S INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM		(59)	.25
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23.	DAYS OF BOYHOOD AND OTHER STORIES, THE by Nguyen Hong (French)			1.00
24.	DEATH OF A YANKEE, THE (Stories of SV) by Van Ngoc (French)			.75
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41.	FRIENDLY VIETNAM by Len Fox	(20)	1.25
42.	FROM MAINLAND HELL TO ISLAND HELL by Nguyen Xuan Tram		1.00
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46.	GROWING OPPRESSION, GROWING STRUGGLE by Quang Loi		1.75
47.	HEGEMONY OF THE WORKING CLASS IN LEADING THE VIETNAMESE REVOLUTION by Nguyen Khanh Toan	(In Preparation)	1.75
48.	HEROES & HEROINES OF SOUTH VIETNAM (Drawings and Paintings)		1.50
49.	HO CHI MINH, SELECTED WORKS, Volume I	(23)	2.00
50.	" " " II	(24)	2.00
51.	" " " III	(25)	2.00
52.	" " " IV	(26)	2.00
53.	HOLD HIGH THE REV. BANNER, ETC. (Included in No. 72)	(15)	--
54.	HUSBAND EXPECTING HILL (Folk Stories) (Esperanto only)75
55.	IMPASSE by Nguyen Cong Hoan (A Novel)		1.50
56.	IN THE ENEMY'S NET (memoirs from the revolution)	(32)	1.00
57.	INDOMITABLE SOUTH VIETNAM (With photographs)	(57)	.50
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59.	JOINT STATEMENT OF CHMN. LUI SHAO-CHI AND PRES. HO CHI MINH (38)		.50
60.	LAMENT OF A SOLDIER'S WIFE by Dang Tran Con & Doan Thi Diem (31)		.50
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63.	LETTERS FROM SOUTH VIETNAM, Volume I	(11)	.75
64.	" " " II	(12)	.75
65.	MARCH AHEAD UNDER THE PARTY'S BANNER	(19)	.75
66.	MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION COMMITTEE OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE WORKERS AND PEOPLE OF SV (Oct. 20-30, 1963)		1.25
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73.	ON THE PROBLEMS OF WAR AND PEACE	(13)	.75
74.	(ALERT) ON THE SEVENTEENTH PARALLEL by Huu Thai50
75.	ON THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION IN VIETNAM, Vol. I by Le Duan ..	(63)	1.00
76.	" " " II " " ..	(64)	1.25
77.	ONE EYED ELEPHANT AND THE ELEPHANT GENIE, THE	(39)	1.25
78.	ORDERS, SPEECHES AND CORRES. by Vo Nguyen Giap (Vietnamese)		1.75
79.	"PEACE OR VIOLENCE" reprinted frm Hoc Tat, Sept. 196325
80.	PEASANT, THE BUFFALO, AND THE TIGER, THE by Hoa Mai50
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10/65

BASIC STRUCTURE

OF THE

NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT

OF SOUTH VIETNAM

"The people of South Vietnam are carrying out one of the most genuinely popular revolutions in all of history. Although Vietnam is eight thousand miles away, the United States is staking the destiny of this nation and of all mankind on an all-out attempt to drown the Vietnamese Liberation struggle in blood because it fears the inspiring impact of the Front of National Liberation upon the world."

-- Charlotte Polin, 1965

BASIC STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT

Founded December 20, 1960

The Presidium - 11 members

President

NGUYEN HUU THO - Political independent; lawyer; Saigon-Cholon Peace Committee.

Presidium Body

BONZE SUPERIOR THICH THIEN HAO - Buddhist leader.

TRAN BACH DANG - People's Revolutionary Party; President of Revolutionary Youth Union; Recently elevated to Vice-President, NLF.

TRAN BUU KIEM - President of Commission of Foreign Relations of the Central Committee of the NLF.

SUPERIOR NGUYEN VAN NGOI - President of Commission of Assistance of the Wounded and Sick of the Liberation Army; representative of Tien Thien religious sect (Cao-Daist).

Vice-Presidents- 6

HUYNH TAN PHAT - Democratic Party; architect; Secretary-General.

PHUNG VAN CUONG - Protestant representative; physician; President of the Liberation Red Cross and the South Vietnam Committee for Peace.

THOM ME THE NHEM - Buddhist representative; President of the Buddhist Disciplinary Council.

TRAN NAM TRUNG - People's Revolutionary Party; Vice-President of the Liberation Army.

VO CHI CONG - People's Revolutionary Party. Party leader.

YBIH ALEO - Protestant representative, leader of Rhade Ethnic Minority. President of the Movement for the Autonomy of the High Plateau.

Assistant Secretary Generals

HO THU - Member of the Council of the National Liberation Front for Laudations and Compensations.

LE VAN HUAN - President of Association of Patriotic Teachers; President of Committee of Solidarity with the Latin-American Peoples.

The National Liberation Front is composed of 3 political parties and 21 mass organizations. Many different religions and ethnic minorities are also represented in the Front.

The Central Committee - approximately 100 members, elected from all areas of South Vietnam.

POLITICAL PARTIES

- Democratic: Leaders - HUYNH TAN PHAT, UNG NGOC KY.
Racial Socialist: Leader - NGUYEN VAN HIEU (Foreign Minister of the NLF; other key positions); NGUYEN NGOC THUNG, assistant.
People's Revolutionary: Leader - VO CHI CONG; TRAN NAM TRUNG (General in Liberation Armed Forces), assistant.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

- Buddhist, Protestant, Hoa Hao, other sects.
Catholic: Leader - JOSEPH MARIE HO HUE BA.
Cao-Daist: Leader - NGUYEN VAN NGOI.
Sinh Xuyen: Leader - Lieutenant Colonel VO VAN MON.

ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED IN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

- Former Resistor's Association (Veterans of French War)
Journalists for Liberation
Movement for the Autonomy of the High Plateau
Peasant's Association for Liberation
South Vietnam Liberation Red Cross
South Vietnam Revolutionary Youth Union
Student's and Pupil's Union for Liberation
Teacher's Association for Liberation
Women's Union for Liberation
Worker's and Trade Union Association for Liberation
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JEAN-PAUL SARTRE:

Why I am not going to the United States

IT IS A QUESTION of whether or not we are going to fall into the neatest trap propagandists ever devised. What do the Americans say? That they intensify the war in Vietnam, bombard the North and use gas in the South, all to permit negotiation. In its enormity, this is quite impressive. For when we think about it, what is being said? One always makes war to arrive at a peace --- obviously. A peace. The one that one chooses. At a negotiation. The one that one wants to impose.

For the problem is whether one seeks a settlement that may be supposedly acceptable to the adversary, or one wants to destroy that adversary and have his successors accept a settlement that amounts to capitulation. Says the government in Washington: We await a sign of good - will from North Vietnam. This must be translated: We wait for North Vietnam to admit defeat, beg us to stop the bombing and promise to end its aid to the Vietcong. In plain truth this means the Americans are for extension of the war. This must be understood. It is urgent. Having understood, one must draw conclusions. That is what I have done.

Of course, there are Americans who do understand, who condemn the policy and demonstrate against it. Some of them reproach me for having cancelled the lectures I was to give this month in the U. S. I was invited a year ago by Cornell University in New York State. It is one of the oldest and most highly reputed universities in the U.S. I would have encountered many old friends there.

SOME PROFESSORS at Cornell sent an open letter recently to President Johnson denouncing his politics in Vietnam. They organized a protest march in the small neighboring city of Ithaca. I had accepted the invitation, first because of the quality of the university, then because I perceived the development in the U. S. of an active minority which I found sympathetic, which participated together with Negroes in the struggle against racial discrimination. I would not have felt uneasy at Cornell.

True, at the time the Americans were already making war in Vietnam. But this war did not yet have the character it has assumed in the last month. In 1954, after the French defeat, when the U.S.



decided to support the Diem government, this was of course to maintain its strategic positions in the Far East. But more than becoming accomplices of dictatorship, this was a case of poking in to a hornet's nest. So they found themselves caught. From year to year the situation worsened; more and more they found themselves cornered in. One might even have sympathized with them, had they tried to escape the hornet's nest by seeking solutions whereby a democratically elected South Vietnamese government could be put together.

Instead, when it grew evident that the palsies of the dictatorship had reference only to personal rivalries within a corrupt clique and that the entire Vietnamese people detested the regime, they refused to draw the consequences and chose what I would call an attitude of "diversion." Stymied by the Vietcong in the South, they have redirected their blows to a neighboring country.

MILITARILY, there is no sense in this because it cannot lead to victory in the South. Even the American command estimates that but 10 % to 20 % of the Vietcong's arms and munitions come from North Vietnam. Supposing an impenetrable barrier were set up between the North and the South, the combativeness of the Vietcong would not be seriously diminished. It would merely have to alter tactics and intensify efforts to procure arms where already it has found so many: in the units of the South Vietnamese government's army.

Politically the aggression against the North is an ignominy which modifies the very character of the war.

The difference is quantitative. The operation is extended to other targets, by other means, but the objective remains the same.

Absolutely not. At a certain point, as everyone knows, quantity brings changes in quality. The bombardment of the North has given a new face to the war the Americans are carrying on there. It represents an irreversible qualitative leap in the measure that it cruelly exposes that fact to view that the structures of American society are built on imperialism.

Until this happened, the Vietnam situation had a positive political and moral aspect in the sense that the Vietcong was winning and the American position was growing increasingly untenable. It was possible for a man like myself to go to the U. S., because one had the impression an epoch of imperialistic ebb had begun and the Americans were starting to realize the absurdity of their politics.

THE BOMBARDMENTS have changed everything. They made me realize the Americans have understood nothing and there could be no common language between us. They said to me: come and discuss the situation. But discussion is not possible where the totality of American imperialistic policies, not only in Vietnam, but also in Latin America, in Korea, in the entire Third World, has not first been put into question--as even most of the American left does not question it--and if one does not admit that this politics can only be changed by a complete overturn in American social structures.

It is today impossible for a European intellectual in solidarity with the Third World to obtain a visa to enter the U. S. from the Department of State. Or should he go there, whatever he might say there, the peoples of the Third World will condemn him because one does not go among the enemy. In this respect the reaction of my Cuban friends is significant. Several months ago they were saying to me, "Go to the

U. S., certainly, and talk about Cuba." They all say to me since the bombardment of North Vietnam, "What are you going to do over there?"

It wasn't the State Department that invited you but the very intellectuals who make up the "active minority" of which you just spoke. What you could have said there the press would have printed. It would have made a certain noise.

With whom would I have spoken? I was to give five lectures at a university before an audience of students and professors. It would not have been true dialogue since on the whole they would have agreed with me. Granted, there would have been certain persons from the Right: they would have been charming, and said--you know American "fair play"--: "He has a right to his opinion." Certain newspapers would have published excerpts of my lectures--ten lines here, 20 lines there --- and that would have been all. Not a ripple would have been caused in the surface of American political life. On the other hand, they could have said that Sartre, "Nobel Prize Winner" (in quotes) has come to the U. S. to discuss American politics in Vietnam calmly among people who respect each other. That I do not want.

Nevertheless, efforts must be made to open American eyes in respect to Vietnam. This embryonic American left, which finds practically no voice in the press, could have been aided by your presence and voice.

The problem is not of being more or less helpful to it if I should go there. In truth, I could not help at all. Because its political weight, unfortunately, is zero. Negotiations will not be imposed by it. No more than the French left, which was much stronger, was able through its pressure to obtain negotiations in Algeria. The matter was enacted among three partners: De-Gaulle, the army, and the FLN supported by the Algerian population in the cities. For our part, we often demonstrated in the streets. That was our role because we were French. It served to show the Algerians that there was after all a French minority which considered the war iniquitous, but we recognize that we obtained no real result. Objectively, our opposition accomplished nothing.

IN THE UNITED STATES there is also an opposition, which grows increasingly active. In a way what it is doing in the struggle against racism requires more force and courage than was demanded of the French in the struggle against the war in Algeria, even when the FLN was given direct aid. To go into the South to participate in a Ne-

gro marches to risk lynching and death. Two white Northern students were killed last summer in Mississippi. A pastor and a young woman were murdered a few days ago in Alabama. Nonetheless, more and more whites are ready to run this risk. They show an astonishing courage. Their action is certainly not futile in the measure that they constrain Americans to face up to the racial oppression that exists in their own country. Hundreds of Negroes have been killed in the South. Not much attention was ever paid. But it's a different matter when a young white woman and a white pastor are assassinated. You will remember that in France people were very sensitive to the testimony of Henri Alleg, because he was the first Frenchman whom we knew for a fact had been tortured. It ended with people admitting that Muslims were too; but a Frenchman---that was something that impressed them.

The American anti-racists moreover have the support---at least in words---of the government in their struggle. This is a phenomenon of equilibrium which one often observes in the U. S.: when the government hardens its imperialist politics abroad, it shows itself domestically more liberal, on the racial plane. Today the mobilization of public opinion for the anti-racist struggle, which the government encourages, aids Johnson in distracting attention from what he does in Vietnam.

THIS IS THE REASON why Americans who take a position directly opposed to U.S. politics in Vietnam are much less numerous than those who participate in the anti-racist struggle. They comprise a very small minority of intellectuals if not wholly politicized at least "moralized," who understand the political absurdity and the ignominy of what their country does in Vietnam. They are totally powerless. One of them has written me, "IF YOU DO NOT COME, IF YOU CUT ALL COMMUNICATION, IT IS BECAUSE YOU THINK OF US AS THE DAMNED OF THE EARTH!" I do in fact think the man of the American left who has a clear view of his situation, who sees himself isolated in a land entirely conditioned by the myths of imperialism and anti-communism, I think that this man, to whom I render homage, is a damned of the earth. He totally disapproves the politics made in his name and his action is totally ineffacious, at least for the present.

Yet if there must be a transformation of American politics one day, it certainly will have to come from within.

That depends. On the racial scene, certainly. Pressure has already been exercised and had results. It is the doing of Negroes, to be sure, but also of whites who begin to fight along side

them, and public opinion grows more and more sensitive to the problem. Possibly 20 or 30 years will be required before the racial situation gradually is normalized in the U. S. But the movement will not be stopped, because the Negroes will not allow themselves to be forgotten.

We cannot bring more aid to the many American anti-racists. If someone comes from abroad and declares that "racism is a very bad thing," no purpose is served at all. American society has produced its myths and ideology, and a new American thought will be formed starting from---and against---these myths and this ideology. It will not come from Europe.

THE VIETNAM CASE is very different. First, action is necessary in the next three months. For it is inconceivable that at the present time the forces of the American Left could succeed in modifying a politics which, let us say this again, is dictated by exceedingly deep-rooted structures. The sensitivity of American opinion can be provoked by a sharp crisis: military disaster, the grave threat of world war. The only way we can contribute to this heightening of sensibility is to manifest a blunt condemnation, worldwide, of American politics in Vietnam, and where we are able---that is, in Europe---to provoke protests.

THE STAKE IS NOT solely in Vietnam. Should the Americans be chased from Saigon, that would surely mean repercussions throughout the Third World, and trouble finally in Latin America. The goal is to maintain by force the entire system of oppression.

I have been in the U.S. I had friends there. But that was not the same thing. America was just emerging from war and even if I did not approve all that I saw, matters were different. Today it is a question of an act of pure cynical aggression, without justification or even serious excuse.

I would also like to say that in general America must not be considered the center of the world. It is far from being the center. A European has even the duty to consider it not the center; one's attention should be directed, one's interest manifested, one's solidarity proved toward all the Vietnamese, Cubans, Africans, all the Third World friends who have come into possession of existence and liberty and who each day prove just this, that the world's greatest power is incapable of imposing its laws, that it is the most vulnerable, and that the world has not chosen it as the center of gravity. The U.S. will no doubt evolve, slowly, very slowly, but more so if one resists it than if one addresses sermons to it.

10/65 ✓



U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM

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... is an ad hoc organization whose activities include distributing literature from and about Vietnam, and advocating that people send medical aid to the Liberation Red Cross in order to help repair the damage being done by the merciless bombardment. We hope that by showing the viewpoint of the people of Vietnam in resisting efforts by the United States to "pacify" their country, we can arouse public indignation at the unjust nature of the U.S. position and thus bring about a call for peace in Vietnam.

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Lecture Series - Controversy I



WALTER D. TEAGUE, III

Chairman: U.S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam

to speak on:

WHY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SHOULD SUPPORT THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM [FALSELY LABELED "VIETCONG"]

Place: Earl Hall, Columbia University, 116th St. & Bway.

Time: 8:00 P.M.

Date: Thursday, November 11, 1965

Can American Citizens still safely disagree with government policy on Vietnam or has it become treasonable to be against an illegal, undeclared war? Will we be made to support this military policy out of fear? If we dare not support the right of the people in Vietnam to defend themselves, how can we expect to defend our own rights?

ADMISSION FREE



U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE
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103 Macdougall St NY 10012
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30 NOVEMBER 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FROM: MR. WALTER TEAGUE

CHAIRMAN

U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT
OF SOUTH VIETNAM

TO: MR. SANFORD GOTLIEB

POLITICAL DIRECTOR

COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY

245 2ND STREET, N. E. WASHINGTON DAD. C.

WE FEEL THAT YOU ACTED RASHLY IN ACCUSING THE U.S. SOLDIERS
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WORK FOR PEACE -- YOU SAY YOU ARE FOR PEACE -- ARE YOU
"BRAINWASHED"? WE URGE YOU AND ALL THOSE FOR PEACE TO
APPLAUD THE COURAGE AND SANITY OF THESE TWO SOLDIERS.

CHAIRMAN

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BASIC STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT

Translated from: Rapport Politique au 2^e congrès national/ de M^{re} Nguyen Huu Tho/ Président du Front National de Libération du Sud Viet-nam. (Editions Libération, 1964)

Central Committee of the NLF-SV, elected at the 2nd Congress, Jan. 1-8, 1964
Presidium of the Central Committee (15)

President: Maitre Nguyen Huu Tho

Vice Presidents:

Vinh Aloo, president of the Movement for autonomy of Tay Nguyen (High Plateaus)

Vo Chi Cong, representative of the People's Revolutionary party of Vietnam.

Phung Van Cung, M.D.

Thom-Mo-The-Nhem, Bonze Superior

Huynh Tan Phat, architect, Secretary General of Central Comm. of Democratic Party.

Tran Nam Trung, representative of the Liberation Army & People's Armed Forces.

Pham Xuan Thai, president of the Worker's Association for Liberation.

Tran Bach Dang, president of the Youth Union for Liberation, Secretary-General of the Veteran's Association.

(Mrs.) Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Front Committee of Central Nam Bo.

(Donne) Thich Thien Hao, president of the Buddhist's Association of Luc Hoa (S.V.)

Tran Sou Kiem, president of the Student's Union for Liberation.

Nguyen Van Ngoi, Cao-Daist dignitary, Tien Thien sect.

Nguyen Huu Tho, president of the Peasant's Association for Liberation.

Dang Tran Thi, vice-president of the Worker's Association for Liberation.

Secretariat of the Central Committee (5)

Huynh Tan Phat, Secretary-General

Le Van Huan, professor, assistant Secretary-General

Hu Thu, pharmacist, assistant-Secretary-General

Ho Xuan Son, member

Ung Ngoc Ky, member

Members of the Central Committee

(Mrs.) Nguyen Thi Binh, professor

(Mrs.) Ma Thi Chu, pharmacist

(Mrs.) Nguyen Thuy Duong, M.D.

(Mrs.) Le Thi Rieng

Ro-Cham-Thep, vice-president of the Movement for Autonomy of Tay- Nguyen.

J. N. Ho Hue Ba, Catholic priest

Huynh Cuong, intellectual

Huynh Dang, intellectual

Vo Dong Giang

Nguyen Van Hieu, professor

Lam Viet Khanh, engineer

Vo Thanh Mon, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Armed Forces of Binh Xuyen.

Le Thanh Nam

Duong Ky Nam, professor

Chu Phat, priest

Ong Sat, vice-president of the Movement of Autonomy of Tay Nguyen.

Nhu Son, bourgeois national patriot.

Nguyen Trach, lawyer

Huynh Van Tam

Tran Van Thanh

Nguyen Van Tien

Le Van Trinh

Le Van Tha, engineer

Nguyen Ngoc Thuong, professor

Vu Tung, journalist

Tran Huu Trang, dramatist

Nguyen Van Tu, composer

(Bonze) Thich Hung Tu

Huynh Thien Tu, under-chief of Hoa Hoa

Pham Thien Vi, professor

plus eleven other places, reserved for representatives of political parties, mass organizations, armed forces and patriotic persons, who adhere to the Front.

U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM
103 MacDougal Street, Room 5, New York, N.Y. 10012; (212) YU-2-7162

Alphabetical Index of Personalities

NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM

Numbers following name refer to order in book of biographies.



AMI DOAN (Mme)	34			Jdrai	
CHAU HOANG HAH	33	X			
HO THU	12		X		Assist. Sec. Gen'l
HUYEN TAN PHAT	6		X	X	Soc. Gen., V.P.
HUYEN THANH HUNG	36			Cao Dai	Central Committee
HUYEN VAN TAM	30				Central Committee
JOSEPH MARIE HO HUE BA	18			Catholic	Central Committee
LE QUANG CHANH	29				Central Committee
LE THI RIENG (Mme)	19				Central Committee
LE VAN HUAN	11				Assist. Sec. Gen'l
LE VAN TEA	20				Central Committee
LE VAN THEEI	14	X			Central Committee
MA THI CHU (Mme)	28				Central Committee
NGUYEN HUU THO	1				President
NGUYEN HOC THUC	26		X		Central Committee
NGUYEN THI BINH (Mme)	17				Central Committee
NGUYEN THI TU (Mme)	31				Sec. Liberat'n Red Cross
NGUYEN VAN HIEU	16		X		Central Com., For. Lia.
NGUYEN VAN NGOI	10			Cao Dai	Presidium
NGUYEN VAN TIEN	25				Central Committee
PHUNG VAN CUNG	4			X	Protestant
ROCHOM BAN (Mme)	35			Jdrai	Vice-President
ROCHOM BRIU	23			Jdrai	Central Committee
THANH LOAN	32				
THICH HUNG TU	21			Buddhist	Central Committee
THICH THIEN HAO	8			Buddhist	Presidium
THOM ME THE NHEM	5			X	Buddhist
TRAN HUU KIEM	9		X		Vice-President
TRAN HUU TRANG	24				Presidium
TRAN NAM TRUNG	7	X		X	Central Committee
TRAN VAN THANH	15	X			V.P.
UNG NGOC HY	13		X		Central Committee
VO CHI CONG	3	X		X	Secretariat
VO DONG GIANG	27				Vice-President
VO VAN NON (Lt. Col.)	22	X			Central Committee
YBIH ALEO	2			X	Central Committee
		Communist		Presidium V.P.	V.P., Rhado Leader
		Democratic		Religion	
		Rad. Soc.			

COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT
OF SOUTH VIET-NAM

List of Recommended Books From and About
Viet-Nam

Compiled and Reviewed

by

Charlotte Polin

- 1) The Voice of Justice. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1963. 158pp. 10 photos. The only available edition of the complete Manifesto, Program, Appeal, and Statement of the Front of National Liberation of South Viet-Nam. This splendid 10-point program is a model for a revolutionary manifesto for our time, has universal appeal, and has already been adopted in the main by the Malayan and other Liberation Fronts.
- 2) Declaration of the First Congress of the South Viet-Nam National Front for Liberation. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, June, 1962. 36pp. Stirring document setting forth the Front's world-outlook, explanation of its program, attitude towards North Viet-Nam, views on U.S. imperialism and the first published statement of the conditions under which the Front would call for outside help.
- 3) Coup After Coup in Saigon. By Hai Thu and Binh Thanh. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1964. 98pp. 18 photos. Most authentic account of how Diem was overthrown, and why U.S. puppets are doomed. Also contains true stories of atrocities and heroic deeds of the Liberation forces. Highly recommended for the major excerpts from the eloquent and heart-rending speech delivered by Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the NLF, at Second Congress in January, 1964.
- 4) Special War--An Out-growth of Neo-Colonialism. By Nguyen Van Hieu. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1965. 25pp. Speech delivered at the Peking Scientific Symposium in 1964 by the Foreign Minister of the NLF. An analysis of the new-type war the U.S. is

waging in South Viet-Nam and hopes to wage all over the Third World, and a corresponding analysis of the Liberation War of the South Vietnamese people.

- 5) Solemn Pledges of the Thirty Million Vietnamese People. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1965. 49pp. Vitally-important Statement of the Front of National Liberation setting forth its views on the war, its immediate appeals for moral and material support from the world, and conditions under which it would call upon other countries and an international brigade to aid it. Also contains the appeals of the Fatherland Front, and the National Assembly of the DRV (Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam) to the parliaments of all nations.
- 6) General Vo Nguyen Giap. The South Viet-Nam People Will Win. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1965. 130pp. A masterly book analyzing both the strong and weak points of the South Viet-Nam Liberation Army and of its adversaries, and a brilliant delineation of the NLF's program and political superiority. Also indispensable is the second part of the book, a list and brief description of the "Principal Events In South Viet-Nam During the Past Ten Years (1954-64)."
- 7) Escalation War and Songs About Peace. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1965. 79pp. The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam's views on negotiations and ending the war; trenchant and truthful analysis of Lyndon Johnson's Baltimore speech and his fraudulent attempts to deceive the world regarding negotiations; the DRV's reaction to the U.S. aerial bombardment. The first article, "Escalation War and Songs About Peace," is by Luu Quy Ky, and he portrays the DRV'S sincere desire for peace and honest negotiations in a most compelling manner; the second article, by Nguyen Khac Vien, is titled "After Three Months of Escalation" and makes some surprising and unusual comments about the bombings.
- 8) *Review* Wilfred G. Burchett. My Visit to the Liberated Zones of South Viet-Nam. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1964. 156pp. 8-photos. Warm, human, and one of Burchett's greatest works, ~~never published in U.S.~~ How the revolution in South Viet-Nam developed among the minority peoples, human interest stories of some who played leading roles. Shows very vividly the astonishing humaneness of the NLF. Also includes Burchett's important interviews with NLF President Nguyen Huu Tho, with Ho Chi Minh, and with Vo Nguyen Giap.
- 9) Malcolm Salmon. Focus on Indo-China. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1961. 280pp. An Australian correspondent stationed for years in Hanoi writes what is by far the best history in English of the Indo-

Chinese peoples. Starting out with a description of the medieval kingdoms and peasant uprisings, Malcom Salmon presents a wealth of material never before revealed about the negotiations with the French before the first Resistance War, and the hegemony of the working class in the Vietnamese national movement.

- 10) The Song on Both Sides of the River. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1963. 101 pp. 5 illus. One of the most superb anthologies, of poems from North and South Viet-Nam, ever published by any nation: poems of extraordinary poignancy and pathos (it is impossible to read them dry-eyed!) many of them, such as DRV Central Committee member To Huu's "Our Wrath Shall Last Forever", world masterpieces. In portraying cataclysmic suffering, and the Vietnamese people's simple joys and sorrows, it gives the greatest insight into the character of the sweet and gentle Vietnamese people.
- 11) Letters From South Viet-Nam. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1963. Volume I. 127pp. Actual letters written by people in South Viet-Nam to their relatives in the North; terribly touching human documents revealing in an intimate way the tortures and atrocities the people in the South are living through, and their thoughts about the North and about their Revolution.
- 12) Letters From South Viet-Nam. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1964. Volume II. 193 pp. 8 illus. Issued after the exceptional world-wide popularity of Volume I. Artlessly reveals the character of the unpretentious, humane and indomitable people of South Viet-Nam.
- 13) On the Problem of War and Peace. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1964. 135pp. Constitutes the most complete, original and brilliant indictment of modern revisionism; a revelation; never speaks in generalities, gives the arguments of modern revisionism on all aspects of the war and peace question, then completely demolishes them with originality and irresistible logic. Articles reprinted from the Review Tuyen Huan (Information and Education) and the famous Party journal Hoc Tap (Study).
- 14) Lo Duan. On Some Present International Problems. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1964. 182pp. Superb speeches by the First Secretary of the Lao Dong (Workers', i.e., Communist) Party, who is one of the greatest living Marxist-Leninists; a compilation of three speeches, including the universally-acclaimed "Hold High the Revolutionary Banner of Creative Marxism," delivered to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx.

Pick out anything that can be used

- 12) Lo Duan. Hold High the Revolutionary Banner of Creative Marxism, Lead Our Revolutionary Cause to Complete Victory! Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1964. 56pp. Since Lo Duan's above-listed On Some Present International Problems is often unavailable, some of his speeches, like this one, can be purchased separately; Lo Duan's "Hold High the Revolutionary Banner" has already become a universally-acclaimed classic; utilizing only the most important and revealing quotes from Marx and Lenin, Lo Duan expresses the quintessence of Marxism-Leninism and this particular speech serves as an excellent introduction to Marxism.
- 16) Lo Duan. Some Questions Concerning the International Tasks of Our Party. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1964. 56 pp. Another speech included in the volume On Some Present International Problems. A great report delivered at the 9th session of the Viet-Nam Lao Dong Party's Central Committee, December 1963. A brilliant, superb, sweeping criticism of modern revisionism showing vividly and clearly where the DRV stands in the light of the ideological debate. Highly original, like all DRV writing; No generalizations, just irrefutable logic with everything explained.
- 17) Truong Chinh. The August Revolution. (Second Edition). Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1962. 82 pp. A universally-lauded book by a leading member of the Politburo of the Lao Dong Party and President of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; all of his books reflect rare originality, this one discusses the character and historic significance of Viet Nam's August Revolution of 1945; also gives important insights into the policy and tactics of the Vietnamese Communists, and presents a wealth of material about the united front and its development in Viet-Nam.
- 18) Truong Chinh. The Resistance Will Win. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1960. 137pp. A classic, par excellence; an amazingly human "political tract" explaining the nature and character of the Vietnamese people's Resistance War against the French, the strengths and weaknesses of the Viet-Minh and of the enemy, etc. Can be considered an extremely valuable revolutionary manual in that it is one of the greatest books on guerilla warfare ever written.
- 19) Truong Chinh. March Ahead Under the Party's Banner. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1963. 117 pp. Supra-superlative--one of the most original and important books ever written! Includes the January 1960 article "Strategic Guiding Principles of Our Party," discusses at length and in detail the question of the united front. Indispensable to an understanding of the Front of National Liberation of South Viet-Nam now, and its similarity to the

Viet-Minh and Fatherland Front.

- 20) Len Fox. Friendly Viet-Nam. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1958. 169pp. A highly charming and outstanding book by an Australian writer who lived for years in North Viet-Nam; indispensable to an understanding of the culture, traditions, and altogether new way of life being built there. In a very human, touching and intimate way, Len Fox discusses in separate chapters the friendliness of the Viet-Nameese people, their overwhelming love of peace and of poetry, and how their highly democratic electoral and governmental system operates.
- 21) President Ho Chi Minh. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1960. 121pp. The first Part of this political biography is by DRV Premier Phan Van Dong, the second by the Committee for the Study of the History of the Vietnamese Workers' party, which here has done a job unexcelled. The beautifully-written, sensitive account of President Ho by one of his closest friends, Phan Van Dong, shows the unequalled greatness and humanity of the President of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, and, unwittingly, the erudition and perceptiveness of Phan Van Dong himself.
- 22) The Beacon Banner. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1964. 155 pp. These heart-rending short stories about the Resistance War in Viet-Nam, each one by a different Viet-Nameese writer, are in every respect one of the greatest collections of short stories ever published by any country. Indispensable for an understanding of the Viet-Nameese people, whose extraordinary humanism, warmth, ingenuousness and genuineness artlessly shine through every story. Unforgettable are unbelievably touching stories like "Souvenir of a Dead" by Van Ngu, which portrays the beautiful character, sensitivity, humaneness and acts of kindness of a young member of the Lao Dong Party who meets his death.
- 23) Ho Chi Minh. Selected Works. Volume I. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1960. 184 pp. Writings available in four volumes by Ho Chi Minh, the most versatile; original, brilliant, simple, humane, and modest genius of our time. His writings clearly show why so many consider him, after Lenin, the greatest man of the Twentieth Century. Volume I contains writings and speeches from 1922-26.
- 24) Ho Chi Minh. Selected Works. Volume II. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1961. 172 pp. Contains, among other great works, President Ho's world-acclaimed book French Colonialism on Trial.
- 25) Ho Chi Minh. Selected Works. Volume II.

Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1961. 445 pp. Contains his outstanding monumental writings and speeches covering the Period from the August 1945 Revolution to the re-establishment of peace in July 1954.

- 26) Ho Chi Minh. Selected Works. Volume IV. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1962. 468 pp. Covers with consummate wisdom the time from the re-establishment of peace in July 1954 to September 1960 when the Third National Congress of the Viet-Nam Lao Dong Party was held.
- 27) Ho Chi Minh. Prison Diary. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1962. 94 pp. Poems translated by Aileen Palmer. Verses by Ho Chi Minh, who in addition to all his other talents is recognized as one of the greatest Asian poets, who has perfectly mastered every oriental poetry genre--a most difficult task. The poems comprising Prison Diary were composed in extraordinary circumstances--in the prisons and chain-gangs of China where Ho Chi Minh was jailed by Chiang Kai Shek in 1942.
- 28) Dean Trong Truyen and Phan Thanh Vinh. Building an Independent National Economy in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1964. 171 pp. 26 illus. How the war-devastated DRV, one of the most abjectly poor countries in the world, resolved to build an independent economy without any imperialist aid money, and through Socialist and its people's miraculous dedication solved the famine and illiteracy problems; with bare and bleeding hands, the north Vietnamese built up an enviable industrial base. This book brings heartbreakingly home like nothing else the meaning and tragedy of the American bombing of the DRV--the first former colonialist country to take the Socialist path, which by example showed to all underdeveloped countries, even great big India, that only through Socialism can their problems be solved.
- 29) *See also* The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam On the Road of Socialist Industrialization. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1963. 80 pp. 16 photos. Remarkable book telling in an interesting way the saga of the economic miracle in North Viet-Nam: How despite the French having built almost no industry, the people of the DRV through hard but loving labor built up a metallurgical, electric power, chemical and other industry; and a transport and communications system which the DRV calls "The arteries necessary for the building of economy." Unlike the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries, the DRV stressed light as well as heavy industry. Gorgeous photos of the DRV's economic achievements.

of the DRV's modern industrial achievements, heart-rending because one perceives the enormity of the loss due to U.S. destruction. Sidelight: the democratic spirit in which the DRV admits its mistakes is unknowingly brought out, and strikes the reader as both admirable and remarkable.

- 30) Thirty Years of Struggle of the Party. Book One. By the Central Committee of Propaganda of the Viet Nam Lao Dong Party and the Committee for the Study of the Party's History. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1960. 102 pp. Written to commemorate the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party. Covers the birth of the Party, the period of illegal struggle, and the August Revolution of 1945; has extremely valuable, difficult-to-obtain information about the Indochinese Democratic Front (1936-39) and other organizations the Vietnamese, the undisputed masters of the united front, pioneered.
- 31) Dang Tran Con and Doan Thi Diem. Lament of a Soldier's Wife. Translated by Rewi Alley. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1965. 55pp. One of the most popular poems in Viet-Nam, on everyone's lips; written in the 1700's, it testifies to the peace-loving character of the Viet-Nameese people, and is one of the greatest works of Viet-Nameese literature.
- 32) In the Enemy's Net. Memoirs from the Revolution. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1962. 153 pp. Leaders of the DRV government write true accounts of their lives as revolutionaries, their lives in and ingenious escapes from prison, their constant struggle to evade the police dragnet while carrying on underground activities to spread revolutionary doctrines among the workers and peasants. These highly exciting but modest accounts unknowingly testify to the bravery and nobility of spirit of the Vietnamese revolutionaries, and the last memoir gives a gripping eye-witness account of the August 1945 Revolution.
- 33) Fifteenth Anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, 1945-1960. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1960. 129 p. Part One includes a message delivered by Ho Chi Minh, a speech by Truong Chinh, and an address by Pham Van Dong at the commemorative ceremony held in Hanoi on September 2, 1960 to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. They tell of some of the DRV's stirring accomplishments. Part II contains congratulations by the delegates of the Socialist and neutral countries to this Congress.
- 34) Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1960. 69pp. A most fair, just and equitable constitution; the

See
"2 Viet-Nam"

- State structure of the DRV is more simple than that of the Soviet Union and some other Socialist countries which, among other things, insures that the articles of the DRV constitution are widely understood and put into practice.
- 35) Breaking Our Chains. Documents of the Vietnamese Revolution of August, 1945. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1960. 104pp. Documents calling on the people to rise up against the Japanese and the French, the setting up of the Liberation committees and the founding of the Free Zones, etc; Ten-point Program of the Viet-Minh Front and instructions for its implementation. Includes the stirring Declaration of Independence of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, which is based on our own, and the words and music of the Vietnamese national anthem.
- 36) General Vo Nguyen Giap. People's War, People's Army. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1963. 235 pp. (Also published in larger edition.) 2 photos. The classic manual on guerilla warfare, studied by the Pentagon and every war college. With rare brilliance and the most perceptive insight, former school teacher Vo Nguyen Giap tells how the Vietnamese people's war against the French was a people's war in every sense, and that only when guerilla fighters practice the utmost kindness and consideration towards the people can they ever be successful--as in South Viet-Nam now.
- 37) Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam--1945-1960. Impressions Of Foreigners. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1960. 90pp. Foreigners from all nations give their impressions of the beautiful, heroic and charming people of the DRV, and give eloquent testimonial to the Vietnamese people's love for peace, the impressive new way of life burgeoning everywhere in the North, and the democratic nature of the DRV government.
- 38) Joint Statement of Chairman Liu Shao-Chi and President Ho Chi Minh. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1963. 35pp. Really a statement of all major (and many minor) government leaders of the DRV and PRC since most of them took part in the discussions leading to the approval and adoption of this ideological document which gives their opinions of modern revisionism and many world problems. Also contains Liu Shao-Chi's speech trenchantly castigating modern revisionism which he delivered May 15, 1963 at the Nguyen Ai Quoc Party School in Hanoi.
- 39) The One-Eyed Elephant and the Elephant Genie. Selected Short Stories of the Resistance War. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1959. 145pp. A most excellent collection of stories, some by well-known Vietnamese writers but the others

published as a result of a contest organized by the Viet-Nam People's Army for true accounts of "The most outstanding memory of my days in the army." The latter are so touching and well-written that you can't tell them from the professional writers stories! "First Love" is one of the most touching and poignant stories you will ever read.

- 40* Nguyen Ngoc. The Village That Wouldn't Die. A Story of Viet-Nam's Resistance War. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1961. 204 pp. Awarded First Prize for Literature by the Association of Vietnamese Writers and Artists, this first novel about the minority people of the Western Highlands, based on authentic characters, shows great descriptive power and makes the conditions of deprivation and especially of starvation during the war come intensely alive, as if you were experiencing them yourself.
- 41) Nguyen Huy Tuong. The Frontier Campaign. (Memoirs). Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1962. 117 pp. A great book written while Nguyen Huy Tuong accompanied the Viet-Nam People's Army on the forced marches of 1950 during the battles for the liberation of Cao Bang and Lang Son provinces, bordering on China, and which were a turning point in the war and paved the way for a series of victories culminating in Dien Bien Phu. In the form of a novel, Tuong writes only what he and his comrades saw and experienced: the cold and the hunger, the dreadful deprivations and almost unbelievable rigors of battle, and the unflinching heroism of the Viet-Minh fighters.
- 42) Some Documents of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. (3rd Legislature--1st Session) June-July 1964. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1964. 121 pp. Contains important and illuminating speeches and reports on Viet-Nam's industry and agriculture, and the situation in South Viet-Nam: 1. Government Report to the National Assembly by Premier Pham Van Dong; 2. Report on the situation in South Viet-Nam and the struggle for the Peaceful Re-Unification of Viet-Nam, by Nguyen Van Vinh, Chairman of the Government Re-unification Committee; 3. President Ho Chi Minh's speech at the closing session; 4. Statement of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.
- 44.) Huu Mai. The Last Stronghold. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1963. 319 pp. A most excellent novel about the battle of Dien Bien Phu, in which the author, then a war correspondent, participated extensively. Real events and characters described in fictional form. One important sub-plot centers around the touching love story of a member of the Viet-Nam People's Army and a young French

and torture in the most heinous forms against all former resistance members. When no one was even fighting them back in self-defence, the Diemists and their U.S. backers proclaimed: "Let us exterminate the Viet-Cong as if they were not human beings, as if we were in a state of war with them."

- 51) Days with Ho Chi Minh. Memoirs by ten people, including Vo Nguyen Giap and Jean Fort. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1962. 235 pp. 11 illus. Reminiscences by men who lived and worked alongside Ho Chi Minh and observed him under many circumstances and in many lands--China, France, Thailand, the Soviet Union, etc. Not all the memoirs are on the same high level, and the book presupposes knowledge in detail of Vietnamese history on the part of the reader. But the book is well worth reading for Vo Nguyen Giap's splendid reminiscences alone. Lovely pictures of Ho Chi Minh as a young man.
- 52) Tran Do. Stories of Dien Bien Phu. (Second edition revised) Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1963. 134pp. This little pocket-sized book is great like the battle of Dien Bien Phu itself, and full of heroic deeds. Tran Do was a divisional commander at the front at Dien Bien Phu, and the author lived through all the stories, written in the course of the campaign.
- 53) Viet-Nam--A Sketch. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House. 21pp. 11 photos and a map. Interesting little book giving geographic and a little historic and cultural data.
- 54) To Huu. Poems. Translated by Aileen Palmer. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1959. 24pp. Outstanding poems by one of the greatest living poets, who is also a Central Committee member of the Lao Dong Party, author of the immortal poems "Our Wrath Shall Last Forever" and "Remember My Words" (the latter about the famous young revolutionary, Nguyen Van Troi, executed in Saigon last October). The present volume also contains simple, heart-tugging poems that are at once both moving and monumental.
- 55) Mona Brand. Daughters of Viet-Nam. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1958. 183 pp. Short stories (and a few poems) about Vietnamese women by Len Fox's wife who with her writer-husband lived for years in Viet-Nam. Some stories written with such insight and understanding that you would think she were Vietnamese.
- 56) The First Mosquito and other Stories. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1958. 145 pp. Charming Vietnamese folk tales, some of them by minority peoples.

- 57) Indomitable South Viet-Nam. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1964. Second Edition. 64 pp., mainly photos; text in English and in French; Pictures of the war, and some of the leaders and life in the Liberated areas, etc.
- 58) Nguyen Nghe. Facing the Skyhawks. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1964. 60 pp. plus 20 pp. of photos. True account of how the people of the DRV reacted to Lyndon Johnson's piratical attack against them as a result of the staged "Gulf of Tonkin" incidents of August, 1964. How then, as now, the U.S. bombed Socialist economy and industry and how the North Vietnamese displayed incredible heroism by shooting down giant U.S. planes with small anti-air-craft guns.
- 59) American Imperialism's Intervention in Viet-Nam. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1955. 35pp. Shows the remarkable insight of the DRV which, back in 1955, foretold and here traces from the conclusion of the 1954 Geneva agreements, the systematic violation of those agreements by the U.S., the manhunts and massacres of former resistance fighters, the refusal to hold consultative talks on the holding of free elections, and the turning of South Viet-Nam into a U.S. colony and war-base. Shows even back in 1954-55 the DRV's enormous and heart-felt concern about the South under the heel of imperialist rule, and, like many, many other books gives the lie to the completely erroneous belief that the North "sold out" the South.
- 60) U.S. Military Adventure in South Viet-Nam. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1962. 72 pp. Very important book containing the Statement of April 26, 1962 of the National Assembly of the DRV on the U.S. armed aggression in South Viet-Nam, the Report by Nguyen Van Vinh, President of the National Re-Unification Committee (who tells of the DRV's many efforts to get the Soviet Union and Britain, co-chairmen of the Geneva agreements, to "stop short U.S. aggression"), and many short speeches by leading members of the DRV's National Assembly about the U.S. intervention in South Viet-Nam.
- 61) Ten Years of Fighting and Building of the Vietnamese People's Army. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1955. 28 pp. 9 illus. Special article published by the Viet-Nam News Agency on the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Vietnamese People's Army (VPA), December 22, 1954. In short chapters discusses preparation for the Armed uprising, Formation of the VPA, its role in the Resistance War against the French, and gives statistics of some achievements of the VPA in eight Years of Fighting.

- 62) Viet-Nam--My Native Land. (Seven Viet-Namese Songs)
Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1963.
39 pp. (plus 4-page supplement of songs) The
Supplements give the words in English to seven touching
Viet-Namese songs expressing exquisite appreciation
of nature, the native land, and the new construction
sites. What follows is the complete music and Viet-
namese words to these songs.
- 63) Le Duan. On the Socialist Revolution in Viet-Nam.
Volume I. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House,
1965. 110 pp. Contains "Leninism and Viet-Nam's
Revolution" (speech delivered at a meeting for the
commemoration of Lenin's 90th birthday), "Re-Assessment
of the Leadership of the Vietnamese Proletariat,"
(Speech delivered to commemorate the 12th anniversary
of the August Revolution), and "Revolution Is the Work
of the Masses" (written for the 13th anniversary of
the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam).
Le Duan assesses the heritage of Leninism, and with
blazingly brilliant and often profoundly original
analysis examines such questions as the role of the
proletariat, and the dictatorship of the proletariat
in various forms. Le Duan's love for and faith in
the masses is very apparent in these works, and he
explains how only a Socialist system, like that in
the DRV can widely draw all sections of the masses
into extensive participation in State administration.
- 64) Le Duan. On the Socialist Revolution in Viet-Nam.
Volume II. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House,
1965. 212 pp. Le Duan discusses industry and
agriculture in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam
in a most original and unique way, with special
emphasis on their specific problems and solutions, and
upon the system of agricultural co-operatives.
- 65) Wilfred G. Burchett. Viet-Nam: Inside Story of the
Guerrilla War. New York: International Publishers,
1965. 245 pp. Illustrated with 20 photos taken by
the author. Exciting, tremendously significant book
by the only Western writer to travel extensively
throughout liberated territory in South Viet-Nam.
More than in any other of his works, Burchett
accurately traces some of the origins of the struggle
in South Viet-Nam, its scope and development, and
the transcendently democratic nature of the front of
national liberation.
- 66) Bertrand Russell and Russell D. Stotler Jr. War and
Atrocity in Viet-Nam. Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation.
London: Shenvall Press, Hertford and Harlow. 52 pp.
Contains some excellent quotes concerning the heinous
nature of the war in South Viet-Nam--the most brutal
colonialist war ever waged--and is particularly
recommended for its quote on page 52 from the program

of the Front of National Liberation.

NOTE TO PURCHASE

ALL OF THE ABOVE BOOKS ARE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE
COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF
South Vietnam at the prices indicated + 25¢ @ for
 postage and tax if any.

The purpose of our committee is to encourage Americans
 to send money for medical aid directly to THE NATIONAL
 LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM MISSION, DEKAZANU 7,
 PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Our committee is solely
 supported by the sale of literature and buttons.

The buttons state, in red and blue letters, BRING
 PEACE TO VIETNAM, SUPPORT THE NATIONAL LIBERATION
 FRONT. They also have the LF flag in the center.
 They are 25¢ @ with a stamped envelope from:

COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT
 C/O W. Teague, Apt. 5, 103 MacDougal St. N.Y., N.Y.

PROGRAMS OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM

Ten Point Program of January 17, 1962

1. To overthrow the disguised colonial regime of the U.S. imperialist and the dictatorial (Ngo Dinh Diem) administration - lackey of the U.S. - and to form a national democratic coalition administration.
2. To bring into being a broad and progressive democracy.
3. To build an independent and sovereign economy; to improve the people's living conditions.
4. To carry out land rent reduction and advance toward the settlement of the agrarian problem so as to ensure land to the tillers.
5. To build a national and democratic education and culture.
6. To build an army to defend the Fatherland and the people.
7. To guarantee the right of equality between nationalities, and between men and women; to protect the legitimate rights of foreign residents in Vietnam and Vietnamese living abroad.
8. To carry out a foreign policy of peace and neutrality.
9. To establish normal relations between the two zones and advance toward peaceful reunification of the Fatherland.
10. To oppose aggressive war, actively support the national liberation movement, and defend world peace.

The foregoing are the article headings of the January 17, 1962 Ten Point Program. The complete text will be found on page 24 of THE VOICE OF JUSTICE, 1963, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Five Point Program of March 22, 1965

1. The U.S. is the aggressor and has violated the Geneva Agreements.
2. The NLF is determined to achieve an Independent, Democratic, Peaceful, and Neutral South Vietnam, with a view to national reunification.
3. The NLF will liberate South Vietnam and defend North Vietnam.
4. The NLF is ready to receive all assistance, including weapons.
5. The whole united people will defeat the U.S. aggressors and the Vietnamese traitors.

Published by the

U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM
103 MACDOUGAL STREET ROOM 5 NY 10012 TELEPHONE (212) YU 2-7162

★ NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM NEGOTIATING POSITION

From Article 2 - March 22, 1965 Statement of 5 Points

"All negotiations with the U.S. imperialists at this moment are utterly useless if they still refuse to withdraw from South Vietnam all their troops and all kinds of war materials and means and those of their satellite countries, if they still do not dismantle all their military bases in South Vietnam, if the traitors still surrender South Vietnamese people's sacred rights to independence and democracy to the U.S. imperialists and if the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation - the only genuine representative of the 14 million South Vietnamese people - does not have its decisive vote."

September 25, 1965 Statement

"...if they (the U.S.) do not respect and implement the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam in the spirit of respecting the independence and sovereignty of the Vietnamese people and leaving the latter alone to settle their own affairs, if they persist in their stubbornness, there can be no contact nor political solution with them."

★ 4 POINT STAND OF THE DRV

First mentioned indirectly in the March 27, 1965 Central Committee Statement specifically cited in the Government Report by Prime Minister Pham Van Dong at the National Assembly, 3rd Legislature, 2nd Session, Hanoi, April 8-10, 1965.

1. Recognition of the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people: Peace, Independence, Sovereignty, Unity, and Territorial Integrity.
2. Geneva Agreements on Vietnam must be strictly respected.
3. The affairs of South Vietnam must be settled by the South Vietnamese themselves, in accordance with the program of the National Front for Liberation.
4. The peaceful reunification of Vietnam is to be settled by the Vietnamese people in both zones, without any foreign interference.

"The U.S. government must solemnly declare its acceptance of this four point stand before a political settlement of the Vietnam problem can be considered."

(DRV Memorandum, September 1965)

★ COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONS

Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam), Article 112 (the last)

"Only the National Assembly has power to revise the Constitution. Amendments to the Constitution require a two-thirds majority vote of all Deputies to the National Assembly."

South Vietnam (Saigon Regime), Article 98 (the last)

"During the first legislative term, the President of the Republic may decree a temporary suspension of the rights of Freedom of Circulation and Residence, of Speech and of the Press, of Assembly and Association, and of Formation of Labor Unions and Strikes, to meet the legitimate demands of public security and order and of national defense." (This refers to Diem - and he did!)

11/20/65

STATEMENT OF POLICY

20 November 1965

THE U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM (CANLF) supports the aims of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (NLF) for "Independence, Democracy, Peace, and Neutrality." We support the right of the people of Vietnam for self-determination - without the presence of U.S. troops - and we agree with the important NLF statement of March 22, 1965:

1. The U.S. is the aggressor and has violated the Geneva Agreements.
2. The NLF is determined to achieve an Independent, Democratic, Peaceful and Neutral South Vietnam, with a view to national reunification.
3. The NLF will liberate South Vietnam and defend North Vietnam,
4. The NLF is ready to receive all assistance, including weapons.
5. The whole United People will defeat the U.S. aggressors and the Vietnamese traitors."

The CANLF supports the NLF position on negotiations as contained in Article 2 of their March 22 statement, and as further explained in their September 25, 1965 statement - that in order for negotiations to begin, the U.S. must agree to the following principles: 1) Withdrawal of all U.S. troops, 2) A return to the 1954 Geneva Agreements, 3) Respect for the rights of the NLF as "the only genuine representative of the 14 million South Vietnamese people," which must have its decisive voice in the formation of any new government in South Vietnam.

The CANLF calls for an immediate cease-fire and an end to the bombings of both North and South Vietnam, and the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam.

It is the purpose of the CANLF to bring to the U.S. public an awareness of the just and moral aims of the Vietnamese people in their resistance to efforts by the U.S. government to "pacify" their country. In doing this, we hope to arouse public indignation at the unjust nature of the U.S. position and actions, and thus bring about a call for peace - a peace which will allow the Vietnamese to determine their own affairs.

(over)

The resistance of the people of South Vietnam is an indigenous movement of political-ly and religiously diverse groups (and individuals) which was organized in response to years of oppression and illegal action by the U.S. government and its various "puppet" regimes in Saigon. In order to counteract the U.S. government's propaganda - which falsely teaches the public that the "enemy" is an outside, "communist" aggressor - we will continue to make use of various educational means. These are: To make available to the U.S. public literature from North and South Vietnam; to disseminate analyses and reprints of the structure and political nature of the NLF and the DRV (Democratic Republic of Vietnam - North Vietnam); to provide expert speakers on the history of the NLF and DRV for formal discussions, street meetings, teach-ins, etc.; and to work with all groups for recognition of the legitimacy of the NLF in its struggle for victory and liberation. In addition, we urge all people to send medicines or money for medical supplies to the NLF through their foreign missions.

The U.S. government is trying to stifle, at tremendous cost and risk, a liberation struggle which is setting the example for all oppressed people. Those in this country who are for "Peace", but refuse to concern themselves with who the people "on the other side" are, what is motivating them to fight, and why the U.S. is really involved in Vietnam, are by default supporting the policies and efforts of the U.S. government to stop the liberation struggles of people everywhere.

THEREFORE it is not enough to be for peace - a "peace" that would keep the Vietnamese from completing their struggle for liberation. Rather, if this war is to be stopped, if escalation is to be prevented, if the "brutalization" of our own country is to be reversed, if the rights of the Vietnamese, the Americans, and all peoples are to be protected, it is the position of CANLF that THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES MUST SUPPORT THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM AND ITS VICTORY.

The U.S. Committee to aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam is an ad hoc organization with its headquarters at 103 Macdougall Street, New York, N.Y. 10012, Room 5. Telephone (212) YU 2-7162.

STRUCTURE
OF THE
NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT
OF SOUTH VIETNAM



NGUYEN HUU THO

BY THE
U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE
NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT
OF SOUTH VIETNAM
203 MADDOGALL ST NY 10012
ROOM 5 TEL 212 YU 2-7162

THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT WAS FOUNDED ON DECEMBER 20, 1960. IT DEVELOPED OUT OF THE SAIGON-CHOLON PEACE COMMITTEE WHICH WAS HEADED BY SAIGON LAWYER - AND NOW NLF PRESIDUM PRESIDENT - NGUYEN HUU THO. THE SAIGON-CHOLON PEACE COMMITTEE WAS SET UP TO DEFEND THE 1954 GENEVA AGREEMENTS IN RESPONSE TO THEIR VIOLATION BY THE UNITED STATES AND ITS SAIGON PUPPETS. INSTEAD OF THE PROMISED ELECTIONS, THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE WERE TERRORIZED BY MANHUNTS, SECRET POLICE, POLITICAL CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND MASSACRES BETWEEN 1954 AND 1959.

LED BY NGUYEN HUU THO, A COURAGEOUS AND COMPASSIONATE MAN WHOM JEAN LA-COUTURE CALLS "A HIGHLY RESPECTED LAWYER AND AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF A VIETNAMESE INTELLECTUAL WITH A SOLID FRENCH CULTURE" (1). THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT IS "NOT THE ADVANCE GUARD, BELOW THE 17TH PARALLEL, OF AN ARMY OF INVASION. IT IS THE INSTRUMENT OF A REVOLUTION THAT BREW UP ON THE SPOT. . ." (2) THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT COMPRISES THREE POLITICAL PARTIES AND TWENTY-ONE MASS ORGANIZATIONS (3) AND THE LEADING PEOPLE OF EVERY WALK OF LIFE ARE MEMBERS OF IT. AS ANOTHER CONSERVATIVE FRENCH WRITER ON VIETNAM, MAX CLOS, WRITES: "ALL OBSERVERS AGREE ON ONE POINT: THE PROGRAM AND CONDUCT OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT HAVE WON IT THE ADHERENCE . . . OF A VERY LARGE PART OF THE VIETNAMESE POPULATION. THIS IS A FACT WHICH BECOMES PARTICULARLY CLEAR WHEN ONE INTERVIEWS MIDDLE CLASS AND INTELLECTUAL PEOPLE IN SAIGON." (4)

THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT HAS HELD TWO CONGRESSES, AND THE DELEGATES, WHO WERE DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED AND WHO REPRESENTED EVERY PROVINCE IN SOUTH VIETNAM, SELECTED THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. THE FRONT'S FIRST CONGRESS WAS HELD FEBRUARY 16 TO MARCH 3, 1962, SELECTING A CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF 52 PERSONS, 21 PLACES OUT OF THIS NUMBER BEING RESERVED FOR MEMBERS LIVING IN ENEMY-OCCUPIED TERRITORY, OR THOSE WHO WERE LATER TO JOIN THE FRONT. (5)

THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT HELD ITS SECOND CONGRESS FROM JANUARY 1-8, 1964 (6) AND SELECTED A CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF A HUNDRED MEMBERS. (7) AT THAT TIME THE NLF RESERVED 30 COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND 11 SEATS FOR THE VARIOUS PARTIES, ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONALITIES WHO WOULD JOIN THE FRONT LATER ON. (8) MORE RECENTLY, IN MAY 1965, THE NLF HELD ITS FIRST CONGRESS OF HEROES AND OUTSTANDING FIGHTERS OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM LIBERATION ARMED FORCES. (9)

THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM IN THE LIBERATED AREAS OF SOUTH VIETNAM, WHERE ALL DEMOCRATIC FREEDOMS AND RIGHTS ARE PRACTICED, REFLECTS THE VIETNAMESE TERRITORIAL-ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION, ACCORDING TO A PYRAMID STRUCTURE: VILLAGE, DISTRICT, PROVINCE, AND INTERZONE (OR REGION). THERE ARE SEVEN INTERZONES. VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE SET-UP OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT, WITH MORE THAN 20 MASS ORGANIZATIONS AND ITS GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM, IS REPRESENTED AND DUPLICATED AT EACH ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL. (10) SINCE THE SEVEN INTERZONES REPRESENT THE HIGHEST RUNG ON THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT'S POLITICAL LADDER, IT CAN BE SEEN, FOR EXAMPLE, HOW IMPORTANT IS THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE LIBERATION FRONT'S SAIGON-GIA DINH BRANCH - GIA DINH BEING SAIGON'S PROVINCE - WHICH HAS SIXTEEN MEMBERS COMPRISING MANY OF THE LEADING MEMBERS OF THE FRONT. HUYNH TAN PHAT, SECRETARY-GENERAL AND A VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT, AS WELL AS SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, IS ALSO PRESIDENT OF THIS SAIGON-GIA DINH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. (11)

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT (12)

PRESIDENT: LAWYER NGUYEN HUU THO

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

(1) YBIH ALEO

PRESIDENT OF THE MOVEMENT FOR THE AUTONOMY OF THE HIGH PLATEAU
LEADER OF THE RHADE ETHNIC MINORITY; MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF
THE NLF FOR LAUDATIONS & COMPENSATIONS; MEMBER OF THE SOUTH
VIETNAM COMMITTEE OF PEACE.

(2) PHUNG VAN CUNG, PHYSICIAN

PRESIDENT OF THE LIBERATION RED CROSS; PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
OF MILITARY & CIVIL HEALTH OF SOUTH VIETNAM; PRESIDENT OF THE
SOUTH VIETNAM COMMITTEE OF PEACE.

(3) VO CHI CONG

LEADER OF THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

(4) VENERABLE THOM ME THE NHEM

PRESIDENT OF THE BUDDHIST DISCIPLINARY COUNCIL

(5) HUYNH TAN PHAT

SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY; PRESIDENT OF THE
REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF SAIGON-CHOLON IN THE NLF.

(6) TRAN NAM TRUNG

ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY;
TOP GENERAL IN THE LIBERATION ARMY OF SOUTH VIETNAM; REPRESENTA-
TIVE OF THE LIBERATION ARMY ON THE PRESIDENCY.

(7) TRAN BACH DANG

DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSION OF THE PEOPLE'S
REVOLUTIONARY PARTY. (EDITOR'S NOTE: SOURCE: WILFRED BURCHETT,
THE NATIONAL GUARDIAN, JANUARY 16, 1965.)

SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE NLF: ARCHITECT HUYNH TAN PHAT

ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERALS:

(1) HO THU

MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF THE NLF FOR LAUDATIONS & COMPENSATIONS

(2) LE VAN HUAN

PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM COMMITTEE OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE
LATIN-AMERICAN PEOPLE'S; PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF PATRIOTIC
TEACHERS OF SOUTH VIETNAM. (13)

5 MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL
LIBERATION FRONT

5 PRESIDENT, THE SEVEN (7) VICE-PRESIDENTS & THE FOLLOWING:

(8) BONZE SUPERIOR THICH THIEN HAO
MEMBER OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF FOR CENTRAL NAM BO;
PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF LUC HOA BUDDHISTS OF VIETNAM.

(9) TRAN BUU KIM
PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE CENTRAL
COMMITTEE OF THE NLF; PRESIDENT OF THE UNION OF STUDENTS FOR THE
LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIETNAM; MEMBER OF THE PERMANENT BUREAU OF
THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF SOUTH VIETNAM.

(10) SUPERIOR NGUYEN VAN NGOI
PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ASSISTANCE OF THE WOUNDED AND SICK
OF THE LIBERATION ARMY; CHIEF OF THE CAODAIIST RELIGIOUS SECT
TIEN THIEN. (14)

COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT

POLITICAL PARTIES:

1. DEMOCRATIC PARTY

LEADERS: HUYNH TAN PHAT (SEE #5 UNDER VICE-PRES.)
UNG NGOC KY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE
DEMOCRATIC PARTY; MEMBER OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF
NLF SECRETARIAT; MEMBER OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM COM-
MITTEE OF PEACE.

2. RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY

LEADERS: PROFESSOR NGUYEN VAN HIEU, FOREIGN MINIS-
TER OF THE NLF; NLF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER; SEC-
RETARY-GENERAL OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM COMMITTEE OF
PEACE; HEAD OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE NLF
TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUB-
LIC (GDR).

NGUYEN NGOC THUONG, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OF THE RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY; NLF CENTRAL COM-
MITTEE MEMBER; PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM COM-
MITTEE OF AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY; MEMBER OF THE
NLF COUNCIL FOR LAUDATIONS & COMPENSATIONS.

3. THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

LEADERS: VO CHI CONG AND TRAN NAM BRUNG (15)
(SEE #3 AND #6 UNDER VICE-PRESIDENTS.)

MASS ORGANIZATIONS IN THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM

THE MOVEMENT FOR THE AUTONOMY OF THE HIGH PLATEAU

PRESIDENT: YBIM ALED (SEE #1, VICE-PRESIDENTS)

THE SOUTH VIETNAM WOMEN'S UNION FOR LIBERATION

PRESIDENT: MRS. NGUYEN THI TU, MEMBER OF THE
SOUTH VIETNAM LIBERATION RED CROSS; PRESIDENT
OF THE SAIGON-GIA DINH REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF
THE UNION OF WOMEN FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH

VIETNAM.

5. THE SOUTH VIETNAM STUDENTS AND PUPILS' UNION FOR LIBERATION
PRESIDENT: TRAN BAO KIEM (SEE #9 UNDER PRESIDUM)
4. THE SOUTH VIETNAM REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH UNION
PRESIDENT: TRAN BACH DANG (SEE #7 UNDER VICE-PRE)
3. THE SOUTH VIETNAM ASSOCIATION OF WRITERS AND ARTISTS FOR LIBERATION
PRESIDENT: TRAN HUU TRANG, PROMINENT ACTOR, PLAY-
WRITER, AND JOURNALIST; MEMBER OF NLF CENTRAL CO
MITTEE; VICE-PRESIDENT OF SAIGON-GIA DINH REGION
COMMITTEE.
2. THE ASSOCIATION OF PATRIOTIC AND DEMOCRATIC JOURNALISTS FOR LIBERATION
1. THE SOUTH VIETNAM PEASANT'S ASSOCIATION FOR LIBERATION
1. THE SOUTH VIETNAM PATRIOTIC TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION FOR LIBERATION
PRESIDENT: LE VAN HUAN, (SEE UNDER ASS'T. SEC-GE)
1. THE FORMER RESISTER'S ASSOCIATION (VETERANS WHO FOUGHT AGAINST FRENCH
COLONIALISM)
0. THE SOUTH VIETNAM LIBERATION RED CROSS
PRESIDENT: DR. PHUNG VAN CUNG, (SEE #2 UNDER VICE
PRESIDENTS)
1. THE YOUTH UNION FOR LIBERATION
2. THE WORKER'S AND TRADE UNION ASSOCIATION FOR LIBERATION

ALSO REPRESENTED AT NLF CONGRESSES:

1. DELEGATES OF THE LIBERATION ARMY
2. DELEGATES OF THE PEOPLE'S SELF-DEFENSE ARMED FORCES
3. DELEGATES OF THE REFUGEES FROM THE NORTH
4. DELEGATES OF THE OVERSEAS NATIONALS

VARIOUS RELIGIONS REPRESENTED IN THE NLF BY ORGANIZATIONS

1. BUDDHISTS: LEADERS: THE VENERABLE THOM ME THE NHEM (SEE #4 UNDER VICE
PRESIDENTS)
BONZE SUPERIOR THICH THIEN HAO (SEE UNDER PRESID-
IUM)
VENERABLE THICH HUNG TU, PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCI-
TION OF BUDDHISTS OF EASTERN NAM BO; NLF CENTRAL COI
MITTEE MEMBER; ETC.
1. CATHOLICS: LEADER: JOSEPH-MARIE HO HUE BA, CATHOLIC PROFESSOR; FORM-
ER VICE-PRESIDENT OF ASSOCIATION OF CATHOLICS OF LO
XUYEN; NLF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER; CENTRAL NAM BO
REGIONAL COMMITTEE; SOUTH VIETNAM COMMITTEE OF PEACE
3. CAO-DAISTS: LEADER: SUPERIOR NGUYEN VAN NGOI (SEE UNDER PRESIDUM)

1. BINH XUYEN: LEADER: LT. COL. VO VAN MON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BINH XUYEN FORCES; NLF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER; EASTERN NAM BO REGIONAL COMMITTEE; (IN 1960 HE PUT ALL OF HIS TROOPS UNDER THE BANNER (FLAG) OF THE NLF)
2. PROTESTANTS: THERE ARE SEVERAL PROTESTANTS ON THE NLF CENTRAL COMMITTEE INCLUDING VICE-PRESIDENT YBIH ALEO. (SEE #1)
3. HOA HAO
4. KHMER BUDDHISM
5. TAY NINH RELIGIOUS SECTS AND MANY OTHERS

DELEGATES OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES IN THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT

YBIH ALEO, CENTRAL COMMITTEE VICE-PRESIDENT; LEADER OF THE RHADE ETHNIC MINORITY; PRESIDENT OF THE MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL AUTONOMY OF THE NATIONALITIES INHABITING THE HIGH PLATEAU (TAY NINH).

MRS. AMI DOAN, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL AUTONOMY OF THE HIGH PLATEAU (TAY NGUYEN); VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION OF WOMEN FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIETNAM; MEMBER OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF DAKLAK OF THE NLF.

ROCHOM BRIU, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL AUTONOMY OF TAY NGUYEN; CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF MEMBER; MEMBER OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM COMMITTEE OF AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY; VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF PLEIKU FOR THE MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL AUTONOMY OF TAY NGUYEN.

DELEGATES OF THE EAST NAM BO NATIONALITIES INCLUDE: CHAMS, KHMERS (CAMBODIANS), NUNGS, ETC. - ALL REPRESENTED IN THE NLF.

THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT, BEING THE DE FACTO GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH VIETNAM, AND THE ONLY LEGITIMATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE, HAS SET UP PERMANENT MISSIONS IN ALMOST A DOZEN COUNTRIES:

1. PERMANENT MISSION OF THE NLF OF SOUTH VIETNAM TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA (PRAGUE) HEAD OF MISSION: PROFESSOR NGUYEN VAN HIEU (SEE UNDER RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY)
2. PERMANENT MISSION TO CUBA (HAVANA) HEAD OF MISSION: VO DONG GIANG, NLF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER
3. PERMANENT MISSION OF THE NLF TO THE COUNCIL OF AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY IN CAIRO, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC. HEAD OF MISSION: NGUYEN VAN TIEN, NLF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER
4. PERMANENT MISSION TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (PEKING) HEAD OF MISSION: TRAN VAN THANH, NLF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER, CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF WORKER'S FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIETNAM, MEMBER OF THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.
5. PERMANENT MISSION TO ALGERIA (ALGIERS) HEAD OF MISSION: HUYNH VAN TAM, NLF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER

6. PERMANENT MISSION TO INDONESIA (JAKARTA) HEAD OF MISSION: LE QUAN CHANH, NLF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER;
7. PERMANENT MISSION TO THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (DDR) (BERLIN) HEAD OF MISSION: PROFESSOR NGUYEN VAN HIEU (SEE UNDER RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY);
8. PERMANENT MISSION TO THE U. S. S. R. (MOSCOW) HEAD OF MISSION: DAI QUANG MINH, NLF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER.
9. PERMANENT MISSION TO HUNGARY (BUDAPEST)
10. PERMANENT MISSION TO POLAND (WARSAW)

THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM IS A MEMBER OF MANY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND HAS A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THESE EIGHT (8) INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

1. THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL (WHICH AWARDED IT THE GOLD MEDAL)
2. AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION
3. WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION
4. WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH
5. INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS
6. ASIAN-AFRICAN JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION
7. ASIAN-AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC JURISTS ASSOCIATION
8. CO-OPERATION COUNCIL OF ASIAN COUNTRIES

THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES HAVE A COMMITTEE OF SOLIDARITY WITH AND SUPPORT FOR THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM:

CUBA, INDONESIA, JAPAN, KOREAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, LAOS, PERU, PUERTO RICO, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA.

OVER 320 NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FROM MORE THAN 120 COUNTRIES EACH YEAR OBSERVE DECEMBER 20, THE DAY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE NLF, AS A DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH VIETNAM. THEY SEND MONEY, MEDICINES AND GIFTS OF ALL KINDS. THE U. S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT URGES YOU TOO, AS AMERICANS WHO ARE DIRECTLY SUPPORTING AN ADMINISTRATION WHOSE AVOWED PURPOSE IS THE DESTRUCTION OF THE NLF, TO SEND MEDICINES AND MEDICAL AID TO THE NLF.

FOOTNOTES:

- 1) CROSS CURRENTS, VOL. XVI, No. 3, SUMMER 1965
- 2) IBID., P. 360
- 3) VIET-NAM PICTORIAL, JUNE 6, 1965
- 4) MAX CLOS DISPATCH FROM SAIGON IN LE FIGARO LITTÉRAIRE, MARCH 3, 1965 INSERTED IN THE CONGRESSional RECORD, APRIL 21, 1965 P. 7860
- 5) MALCOLM BROWNE, THE YORK (PA.) GAZETTE AND DAILY, FEBRUARY, 1962
DECLARATION OF THE FIRST CONGRESS OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM FRONT FOR LIBERATION, HANOI, FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE, JUNE, 1962
- 6) SAME AS (3) ABOVE
- 7) N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE, DECEMBER 27, 1964
- 8) VIETNAM COURIER, NOVEMBER 15, 1964
- 9) VIETNAM COURIER, MAY 27, 1965
- 10) STANLEY KARNOW, SAME AS (7) ABOVE
- 11) WILFRED BURCHETT: INSIDE STORY OF THE GUERRILLA WAR, NEW YORK, INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS, 1965
- 12) SAME AS (8) ABOVE; PERSONALITIES OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT OF SOUTH VIETNAM, PRINTED IN TRAN PHU, SOUTH VIETNAM BY THE COMMISSION OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT; JANUARY 10, 1965. SEE ALSO (11) ABOVE
- 13) SAME AS (12) ABOVE
- 14) SAME AS (12) ABOVE AND THE FOLLOWING: WILFRED BURCHETT, THE FURTIVE WAR, NEW YORK: INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS, 1963
THE WASHINGTON POST, APRIL 25, 1965
PARIS JOURN, APRIL 24, 1965

RECOMMENDED BOOKS FROM AND ABOUT VIETNAM

Compiled and reviewed by Charlotte Polin



U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE
NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT
OF SOUTH VIETNAM
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Numbers following reviews refer to alphabetical price list. Please order by price list number.

1. The Voice of Justice. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1963. 158 pp. 10 photos. The only available edition of the complete Manifesto, Program, Appeal, and Statement of the Front of National Liberation of South Vietnam. The 10-point program is the model for a revolutionary manifesto which has been adopted in the main by the Malayan and other Liberation Fronts. (130)
2. Declaration of the First Congress of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, June 1962. 36 pp. Document setting forth the Front's world-outlook, explanation of its program, attitude towards North Vietnam, views on U.S. imperialism and the first published statement of the conditions under which the Front would call for outside help. (25)
3. Coup After Coup in Saigon by Hai Thu and Binh Thanh. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1964. 98 pp. 18 photos. Account of how Diem was overthrown, and fallacy of U.S. position. Also contains stories of atrocities suffered by the Vietnamese and of the heroism of the Liberation forces. Recommended for the major excerpts from the eloquent speech delivered by Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the NLF, at Second Congress in January, 1964. (19)
4. Special War - An Outgrowth of Neo-Colonialism by Nguyen Van Hieu. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1965. 25 pp. Speech delivered at the Peking Scientific Symposium in 1964 by the Foreign Minister of the NLF. An analysis of the new-type war the U.S. is waging in South Vietnam and hopes to wage all over the Third World, and a corresponding analysis of the Liberation War of the South Vietnamese people. (100)
5. Solemn Pledge of the Thirty Million Vietnamese People. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1965. 49 pp. The definitive statement of the Front of National Liberation setting forth its views on the war, its immediate appeals for moral and material support from the world, and conditions under which it would call upon other countries and an international brigade to aid it. Also contains the appeals of the Fatherland Front, and the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) to the parliaments of all nations. (93)
6. General Vo Nguyen Giap. The South Vietnam People Will Win. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1965. 130 pp. Analyzes both the strong and weak points of the South Vietnam Liberation Army and of its adversaries, and a delineation of the NLF's program and political merits. Indispensable is the second part of the book, a list and brief description of the "Principal Events In South Vietnam During the Past Ten Years (1954-1964)". (99)

7. Escalation War and Songs About Peace. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1965. 79 pp. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam's views on negotiations and ending the war; analysis of Lyndon Johnson's Baltimore speech and how it attempts to deceive the world regarding negotiations; the DRV's reaction to the U.S. aerial bombardment. The first article, "Escalation War and Songs About Peace," by Luu Quy Ky, portrays the DRV's desire for peace and honest negotiations. The second article, by Nguyen Khac Vien, is titled "After Three Months of Escalation" and makes some unusual comments about the bombings. (33)
8. Wilfred G. Burchett. My Visit to the Liberated Zones of South Vietnam. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1964. 156 pp. 8 photos. Burchett's odyssey never published in the U.S. How the revolution in South Vietnam developed among the minority peoples, human interest stories of some who played leading roles. Explains Burchett's belief in the humaneness of the NLF; also includes Burchett's interviews with NLF President Nguyen Huu Tho, with DRV President Ho Chi Minh, and with DRV General Vo Nguyen Giap. (69)
9. Malcolm Salmon. Focus on Indo-China. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1961. 280 pp. An Australian correspondent stationed for years in Hanoi writes what is perhaps the best history in English of the Indo-Chinese peoples. Presents a wealth of material never before revealed about the negotiations with the French before the first Resistance War, and the hegemony of the working class in the Vietnamese national movement. (40)
10. The Song on Both Sides of the River. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1963. 101 pp. 5 illus. Anthology of poems from North and South Vietnam; poems of poignancy and pathos. Many of them, such as DRV Central Committee member To Huu's "Our Wrath Shall Last Forever", classics. In portraying the Vietnamese people's simple joys and sorrows, it gives great insight into the character of the people. (96)
11. Letters From South Vietnam. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1963. Volume I. 127 pp. Letters written by people in South Vietnam to their relatives in the North; human documents revealing in an intimate way the tortures and atrocities the people in the South are enduring, and their thoughts about the North and about their Revolution. (63)
12. Letters From South Vietnam. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1964. Volume II. 193 pp. 8 illus. Issued after the exceptional world-wide popularity of Volume I. Artlessly reveals the character and humanity of the people of South Vietnam. (64)
13. On the Problem of War and Peace. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1964. 135 pp. Complete, original and brilliant indictment of modern revisionism; never speaks in generalities, gives the arguments of modern revisionism on all aspects of the war and peace question, then refutes them with originality and logic. Articles reprinted from the Review "Tuyen Huan" ("Information and Education") and the Party journal "Hoc Tap" ("Study"). (73)

14. Le Duan. On Some Present International Problems. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1964. 182 pp. Speeches by the First Secretary of the Lao Dong (Workers' i.e., Communist) Party, who is one of the greatest living Marxist-Leninists; a compilation of three speeches, including the highly-regarded "Hold High the Revolutionary Banner of Creative Marxism," delivered to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx. (72)
15. Le Duan. Hold High the Revolutionary Banner of Creative Marxism, Lead Our Revolutionary Cause to Complete Victory! Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1964. 58 pp. Since Le Duan's above-listed On Some Present International Problems is often unavailable, some of his speeches, like this one, can be purchased separately; Le Duan's "Hold High the Revolutionary Banner" has already achieved recognition; utilizing only the most important and revealing quotes from Marx and Lenin, Le Duan expresses the quintessence of Marxism-Leninism and this particular speech serves as an excellent introduction to Marxism. (53)
16. Le Duan. Some Questions Concerning the International Tasks of Our Party. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1964. 56 pp. Another speech included in the volume On Some Present International Problems. A great report delivered at the 9th session of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party's Central Committee, December 1963. Criticism of modern revisionism showing clearly where the DRV stands in the light of the ideological debate. Highly original, no generalizations, just logic completely explained. (95)
17. Truong Chinh. The August Revolution (Second Ed.). Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1962. 82 pp. A famous and highly-praised book by a leading member of the Politburo of the Lao Dong Party and President of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; all of his books reflect rare originality, this one discusses the character and historic significance of Vietnam's August Revolution of 1945. Also gives important insights into the policy and tactics of the Vietnamese Communists, and presents a wealth of material about the united front and its development in Vietnam. (7)
18. Truong Chinh. The Resistance Will Win. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1960. 137 pp. An amazingly human "political tract" explaining the nature and character of the Vietnamese people's resistance war against the French, the strengths and weaknesses of the Viet Minh and of the enemy, etc. Can be considered an extremely valuable revolutionary manual and one of the most valuable books on guerilla warfare.
19. Truong Chinh. March Ahead Under the Party's Banner. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1963. 117 pp. Includes the January 1960 article "Strategic Guiding Principles of Our Party," discusses at length and in detail the question of the united front. Indispensable to an understanding of the Front of National Liberation of South Vietnam now, and its similarity to the Viet Minh and Fatherland Front. Surprisingly undogmatic. (65)
20. Len Fox. Friendly Vietnam. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1958. 169 pp. An outstanding book by an Australian writer

who lived for years in North Vietnam. Valuable in understanding the culture, traditions, and altogether new way of life being built there. In a very human way, Len Fox discusses in separate chapters, the friendliness of the Vietnamese people, their love of peace and of poetry, and how their democratic electoral and governmental system operates. (41)

21. President Ho Chi Minh. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1960. 121 pp. The first part of this political biography is by DRV Premier Pham Van Dong; the second by the Committee for the Study of the History of the Vietnamese Workers' Party. The sensitive account of President Ho by one of his closest friends, Pham Van Dong, shows the outstanding qualities of the President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and, unwittingly, the erudition of Pham Van Dong himself. (86)
22. The Beacon Banner. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1964. 155 pp. Short stories about the Resistance War in Vietnam, each one by a different Vietnamese writer. Helpful for an understanding of the Vietnamese people. Notable is "Souvenir of a Dead" by Van Ngu. Deeply moving. (8)
23. Ho Chi Minh. Selected Works. Volume I. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1960. 184 pp. Writings available in four volumes by Ho Chi Minh. His writings show why so many consider him one of the great men of the Twentieth Century. Volume I contains writings and speeches from 1922-26. (49)
24. Ho Chi Minh. Selected Works. Volume II. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1961. 172 pp. Contains, among other outstanding works, President Ho's book French Colonialism on Trial. (50)
25. Ho Chi Minh. Selected Works. Volume III. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1961. 245 pp. Contains his writings and speeches covering the period from the August 1945 Revolution to the re-establishment of peace in July 1954. (51)
26. Ho Chi Minh. Selected Works. Volume IV. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1962. 468 pp. Covers the time from the re-establishment of peace in July 1954 to September 1960 when the Third National Congress of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party was held. (52)
27. Ho Chi Minh. Prison Diary. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1962. 94pp. Poems translated by Aileen Palmer. Verses by Ho Chi Minh. The poems comprising Prison Diary were composed in extraordinary circumstances--in the prisons and chain-gangs of China where Ho Chi Minh was jailed by Chiang Kai-Shek in 1942. (87)
28. Doan Trong Truyen and Pham Thanh Vinh. Building an Independent National Economy in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1964. 171 pp. 26 illus. How the war-devastated DRV, one of the poorest countries in the world, resolved to build an independent economy without any imperialist aid, and through Socialism and its people's dedication solved the famine and illiteracy problems; surmounting countless obstacles, the North Vietnamese built up an enviable industrial base. This book brings home the meaning and tragedy of the Amer-

ican bombing of the DRV-- the first former colonialist country to take the Socialist path, which by example showed to all under-developed countries, including India, how through Socialism their problems can be solved. (11)

29. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam On the Road of Socialist Industrialization. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1963. 80 pp. 16 photos. The saga of the economic miracle in North Vietnam: How although the French built little industry, the people of the DRV built up a metallurgical, electric power and chemical industry, and a transport and communications system which the DRV calls "the arteries necessary for the building of economy". Unlike the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries, the DRV stressed light as well as heavy industry. Photos of the DRV's modern industrial achievements which the U.S. is trying to destroy. Acknowledgement and reiteration of mistakes the DRV has made. (28)
30. Thirty Years of Struggle of the Party. Book One. By the Central Committee of Propaganda of the Viet Nam Lao Dong Party and the Committee for the Study of the Party's History. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1960. 102 pp. Written to commemorate the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party. Covers the birth of the Party, the period of illegal struggle, and the August Revolution of 1945. Has valuable, difficult-to-obtain information about the Indochinese Democratic Front (1936-39) and other organizations the Vietnamese, experienced practitioners of the united front, pioneered. (111)
31. Dang Tran Con and Doan Thi Diem. Lament of a Soldier's Wife. Translated by Rewi Alley. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1965. 55 pp. One of the most popular poems in Vietnam; written in the 1700's, it testifies to the peace-loving character of the Vietnamese people. (60)
32. In the Enemy's Net. Memoirs from the Revolution. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1962. 153 pp. Accounts by DRV leaders of their lives as revolutionaries, their lives in (and ingenious escapes from) prison, their constant struggle to evade the police dragnet while carrying on underground activities to spread revolutionary doctrines among the workers and peasants. Testifies to the bravery and spirit of the Vietnamese revolutionaries, and the last memoir gives an eye-witness account of the August 1945 Revolution. (56)
33. Fifteenth Anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, 1945-1960. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1960. 120 pp. Part One includes a message delivered by Ho Chi Minh, a speech by Truong Chinh, and an address by Pham Van Dong at the commemorative ceremony held in Hanoi on September 2, 1960 to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. They tell of some of the DRV's accomplishments. Part II contains congratulations by the delegates of the Socialist and neutral countries to this Congress. (36)
34. Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1960. 69 pp. The surprisingly Western in some ways State structure of the DRV is more simple

than that of the Soviet Union and some other Socialist countries which, among other things, insures that the articles of the DRV Constitution are widely understood and put into practice. (18)

35. Breaking Our Chains. Documents of the Vietnamese Revolution of August, 1945. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1960. 104 pp. Documents calling on the people to rise up against the Japanese and the French, the setting up of the Liberation committees and the founding of the Free Zones, etc. Ten-Point Program of the Viet Minh Front and instructions for its implementation. Includes the Declaration of Independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which is based on our own, and the words and music of the Vietnamese national anthem. (9)
36. General Vo Nguyen Giap. People's War, People's Army. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1963. 235 pp. (Also published in larger edition). 2 photos. The classic manual on guerilla warfare, studied by the Pentagon and every war college. With perceptive insight, former school teacher Vo Nguyen Giap tells how the Vietnamese people's war against the French was a people's war in every sense, and that only when guerilla fighters practice kindness and consideration towards the people can they ever be successful. (82)
37. Democratic Republic of Vietnam--1945-1960. Impressions Of Foreigners. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1960. 90 pp. Foreigners of all nations give their impressions of the people of the DRV, and give eloquent testimonial to the Vietnamese people's love for peace, the impressive new way of life burgeoning everywhere in the North and the democratic nature of the DRV government. (26)
38. Joint Statement of Chairman Liu Shao-Chi and President Ho Chi Minh. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1963. 35 pp. Really a statement of all major (and many minor) government leaders of the DRV and PRC since most of them took part in the discussions leading to the approval and adoption of this ideological document, which gives their opinions of modern revisionism and many world problems. Also contains Liu Shao-Chi's speech castigating modern revisionism which he delivered May 15, 1963 at the Nguyen Ai Quoc Party School in Hanoi. (59)
39. The One-Eyed Elephant and the Elephant Genie. Selected Short Stories of the Resistance War. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1959. 145 pp. An excellent collection of stories, some by well-known Vietnamese writers but the others published as a result of a contest organized by the Vietnam People's Army for accounts of "The most outstanding memory of my days in the army". The latter are exceedingly well written especially "First Love". The naivete of "First Love" is particularly moving. (77)
40. Nguyen Ngoc. The Village That Wouldn't Die. A Story of Vietnam's Resistance War. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1961. 204 pp. Awarded First Prize for Literature by the Association of Vietnamese Writers and Artists, this first novel about the minority people of the Western highlands, based on authentic characters, shows great descriptive power and makes the conditions of depri-

vation, and especially of starvation during the war, come intensely alive. (130)

41. Nguyen Huy Tuong. The Frontier Campaign. (Memoirs). Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1962. 117 pp. Written while Nguyen Huy Tuong accompanied the Vietnam People's Army on the forced marches of 1950 during the battles of the liberation of Cao Bang and Lang Son provinces, bordering on China, which were a turning point in the war and paved the way for a series of victories culminating in Dien Bien Phu. In the form of a novel, Tuong writes only what he and his comrades saw and experienced: the cold and the hunger, the dreadful deprivations and rigors of battle, and the heroism of the Viet Minh fighters. (
42. Some Documents of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. (3rd Legislature, 1st Session) June -July 1964. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1964. 121 pp. Contains important speeches and reports on Vietnam's industry and agriculture, and the situation in South Vietnam: 1) Government Report to the National Assembly by Premier Pham Van Dong, 2) Report on the situation in South Vietnam and the struggle for the peaceful re-unification of Vietnam, by Nguyen Van Vinh, Chairman of the Government's Re-Unification Committee, 3) President Ho Chi Minh's speech at the closing session and 4) Statement of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. (94)
43. Huu Mai. The Last Stronghold. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1963. 319 pp. A most excellent novel about the battle of Dien Bien Phu, in which the author, then a war correspondent, participated extensively. Real events and characters described in fictional form. (61)
44. Le Van Chat. The Undeclared War in South Vietnam. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1962. 197 pp. 12 illus. A study of the events leading to and encompassing the massive U.S. invasion of South Vietnam, written by a member of the government of the DRV, who, for a long time, lived in South Vietnam. The book is vitally important for the appendix which gives excerpts from the 1954 Geneva agreements, Declaration of the government of the DRV on June 6, 1955, its messages to the leaders of South Vietnam, Memorandum of the DRV on February 28, 1962 and, most important, the text of the letter of the DRV to Molotov and Eden, co-chairmen of the Geneva agreements, asking them to assume their responsibilities for holding the 1956 elections. (112)
45. Song Ban. The Vietnamese Theatre. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1960. 55 pp. 49 illus. A fascinating book about a theatre very different from our own. All forms of the Vietnamese Theatre, the Popular Theatre (the earliest form--where all plays had to have a happy ending!), The Classical Theatre, The Reformed Theatre, The Spoken Theatre, and the most contemporary forms, are covered. (129)
46. Bui Duc Ai. The Young Woman of Sao Beach. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1962. 169 pp. Intense novel about a young woman, her miseries and hardships during the war. (136)

47. First Documents on the Phu Loi Mass Murder in South Vietnam. By the Central Committee of Protest Struggle Against the Mass Murder at Phu Loi. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1959. 77 pp. The account of and protests against the food poisoning of 6,000 political prisoners (mainly former Viet Minh members) in the Phu Loi concentration camp on December 1, 1958 by Ngo Dinh Diem and his U.S. advisors. 1,000 of them died outright in agony and their murder shocked the people of North and South Vietnam and was one of the factors leading to the latter's open resistance in 1959. (38)
48. Fascist Terror in South Vietnam--Law 10-59. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1961. 96 pp. The content and text of a brutal, repressive fascist law; a law promulgating murder and torture against all former resistance members. Before active opposition the Diemists and their U.S. backers proclaimed: "Let us exterminate the Viet Cong as if they were not human beings, as if we were in a state of war with them." (35)
49. Days With Ho Chi Minh. Memoirs by ten people, including Vo Nguyen Giap and Jean Fort. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1962. 235 pp. 11 illus. Reminiscences by men who lived and worked alongside Ho Chi Minh and observed him under many circumstances and in many lands--China, France, Thailand, the Soviet Union, etc. Not all the memoirs are on the same high level, and the book presupposes knowledge in detail of Vietnamese history on the part of the reader. But the book is well worth reading for Vo Nguyen Giap's splendid reminiscences alone. Includes pictures of Ho Chi Minh as a young man. (22)
50. Tran Do. Stories of Dien Bien Phu. (Second Ed. revised). Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1963. 134 pp. Tran Do was a divisional commander at the front at Dien Bien Phu, and the author lived through all the stories, written in the course of the campaign. (102)
51. Vietnam--A Sketch. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House. 21 pp. 11 photos and a map. Interesting little book giving geographic and a little historic and cultural data. (115)
52. To Huu. Poems. Translated by Aileen Palmer. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1959. 24 pp. Outstanding poems by To Huu, who is a Central Committee member of the Lao Dong Party, author of the poems "Our Wrath Shall Last Forever" and "Remember My Words" (the latter about the famous young revolutionary, Nguyen Van Troi, executed in Saigon last October). (84)
53. Mona Brand. Daughters of Vietnam. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1958. 183 pp. Short stories (and a few poems) about Vietnamese women by Len Fox's wife who with her writer-husband lived for years in Vietnam. (21)
54. The First Mosquito and Other Stories. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1958. 145 pp. Vietnamese folk tales, some of them by minority peoples. (39)

55. Indomitable South Vietnam. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1964. Second edition. 64 pp., mainly photos. Text in English and in French. Pictures of the war, and some of the leaders and life in the Liberated areas, etc. (57)
56. Nguyen Nghe. Facing the Skyhawks. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1964. 60 pp. plus 20 pp. of photos. True account of how the people of the DRV reacted to Lyndon Johnson's piratical attack against them as a result of the staged "Gulf of Tonkin" incidents of August, 1964. How then, as now, the U. S. bombed Socialist economy and industry and how the North Vietnamese shot down giant U.S. planes with small anti-aircraft guns. (34)
57. American Imperialism's Intervention in Vietnam. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1955. 35 pp. Shows the remarkable insight of the DRV which, back in 1955, foretold and here traces from the conclusion of the 1954 Geneva agreements, the systematic violation of those agreements by the U.S., the manhunts and massacres of former resistance fighters, the refusal to hold consultative talks on the holding of free elections, and the turning of South Vietnam into a U.S. colony and war base. (4)
58. U.S. Military Adventure in South Vietnam. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1962. 72 pp. Contains the Statement of April 26, 1962 of the National Assembly of the DRV on the U.S. armed aggression in South Vietnam, the Report by Nguyen Van Vinh, President of the National Re-Unification Committee (who tells of the DRV's many efforts to get the Soviet Union and Britain, co-chairmen of the Geneva agreements, to "stop short U.S. aggression"), and many short speeches by leading members of the DRV's National Assembly about the U.S. intervention in South Vietnam. (113)
59. Ten Years of Fighting and Building of the Vietnamese People's Army. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1955. 28 pp. 9 illus. Special article published by the Vietnam News Agency on the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Vietnamese People's Army (VPA), December 22, 1954. In short chapters discusses preparation for the armed uprising, formation of the VPA, its role in the Resistance War against the French, and gives statistics of some achievements of the VPA in eight years of fighting. (109)
60. Vietnam--My Native Land. (Seven Vietnamese Songs) Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1963. 39 pp. plus 4 page supplement of songs) The supplements give the words in English to seven Vietnamese songs expressing appreciation of nature, the native land, and the new construction sites. The complete music and Vietnamese words follow. (123)
61. Le Duan. On the Socialist Revolution in Vietnam. Volume I. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1965. 110 pp. Contains "Leninism and Vietnam's Revolution" (speech delivered at a meeting for the commemoration of Lenin's 90th birthday), "Re-Assessment of the Leadership of the Vietnamese Proletariat" (speech delivered to commemorate the 12th anniversary of the August Revolution), and "Revolution Is the Work of the Masses" (written for the 13th anniversary of the founding of the Demo-

cratic Republic of Vietnam). Le Duan assesses the heritage of Leninism, and examines such questions as the role of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the proletariat in various forms. He explains his belief that only a Socialist system, like that in the DRV, can widely draw all sections of the masses into extensive participation in state administration. (75)

32. Le Duan. On the Socialist Revolution in Vietnam. Volume II. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1965. 212 pp. Le Duan discusses industry and agriculture in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam with special emphasis on their specific problems and solutions, and upon the system of agricultural cooperatives. (76)
33. Wilfred G. Burchett. Vietnam: Inside Story of the Guerilla War. New York: International Publishers, 1965. 245 pp. Illustrated with 20 photos taken by the author. A significant book by the only Western writer to travel extensively throughout Liberated territory in South Vietnam. Burchett traces some of the origins of the struggle in South Vietnam, its scope and development, and the democratic nature of the Front of National Liberation. (119)
34. Bertrand Russell and Russell D. Stetler, Jr. War and Atrocity in Vietnam. Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation. London: Shenvall Press, Hertford and Harlow. 52 pp. Contains some excellent quotes concerning the heinous nature of the war in Vietnam and is particularly recommended for the quote on page 52 from the program of the Front for National Liberation. (133)
65. Huu Thai. Alert on the 17th Parallel. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1965. 50 pp. 27 illus. plus a map. How the people of North Vietnam reacted to the U.S. bombings in the early months of 1965. Describes the bombings of civilian targets. Human interest stories of how the North Vietnamese shoot at the most modern American aircraft with rifles! At the end of the book is a chronological index of U.S. action against the DRV from August 5, 1964 to March 19, 1965 and a map pinpointing them. (74)
66. We Will Win. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1965. 46 pp. Contains: (1) the complete text of the Statement by the Central Committee of the Front of National Liberation of South Vietnam, of March 22, 1965, which says, among other things, that if the U.S. continues sending in more troops and escalating, the Front will call for military aid from abroad and for outside volunteers; (2) the March 27, 1965 statement of the Fatherland Front of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, marking an important change in policy and expressing support for the March 22 Statement of the Front of National Liberation; and (3) Appeal of April 6, 1965 to the people of North Vietnam by the DRV's Fatherland Front, concerning the serious situation caused by the U.S. air war. (134)
37. Against U.S. Aggression. Main documents of the National Assembly of the DRV. 3rd Legislature, 2nd session. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1965. 96 pp. Reports from the session of the National Assembly which met in April, 1965 to discuss the problems arising from the U.S. aerial bombardment against North Vietnam. Contains: (1) the very important government report by

Premier Pham Van Dong; (2) Speech by Ho Chi Minh; (3) Resolution of the National Assembly on the Government Report, and (4) Appeal to the National Assemblies of All Countries in the World to protest U.S. aggression. (3)

68. Lorraine Salmon, Pig Follows Dog. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1960. 206 pp. A warm, human and non-political book about everyday life in North Vietnam by an Australian woman, the wife of author Malcolm Salmon, who lived there two years. Describes the customs of the people of Vietnam, their holidays, clothing, how their life is constantly improving, what one can buy in their stores, how they spend their leisure time. Parts of the book now become especially poignant, because many of the place described, such as "Ha Long Bay" (the beautiful seaside resort) have been bombed in the pitiless U.S. air war. (83)
69. Peace or Violence. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1963. 33 pp. Reprint of an article published in "Hoc Tap" (Study), theoretical journal of the Lao Dong (Workers') Party of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, in September, 1963. Effectively presents the thesis that Socialism has never yet come about peacefully because, though the working class neither likes nor initiates violence, the ruling class always uses violence and never voluntarily gives up power to the people. The article also makes other points especially timely today, such as the importance in making a distinction in the class character of various kinds of violence, in opposition to the pacifists, revisionists and others who oppose "all wars" even including just wars of self defense and wars of liberation where the people have no recourse other than armed uprising. (79)
70. A Heroic People. Memoirs from the revolution. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1965. 258 pp. President Ho Chi Minh, Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap, Fatherland Front leader Hoang Quoc Viet and other write memoirs of their revolutionary activities before the August Revolution of 1945. Pham Hung and Le Van Luong's prison memoirs tell how they converted common criminals in the prison to the Party's morality, and taught them to endure the tortures bravely. General Giap's memoirs, the longest in the book, are mainly about Ho Chi Minh and his years in the caves of Cao Bang, and his triumphant return to the country when the revolution was successful. (1)
71. Come to the Fields, Buffalo. Vietnamese Folk Songs. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1958. 96 pp. "Love Songs" (some dating back centuries), songs about "Worries and Woes", "Peasant Wit and Wisdom", and "Songs Born of the August Revolution of 1945". (16)
72. The Problems Facing the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1961. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1961. 59 pp. Problems of economy, culture, national re-unification, and foreign relations. Valuable report on "Economic and Cultural Development" in the North after the Three-Year Plan for industrial development by Nguyen Duy Trinh, who then was Vice-Premier and head of the State Planning Committee, but who now occupies the

important post of Foreign Minister. This Report was read to the 2nd Session of the National Assembly (Parliament), 2nd Legislature. The second part of the book contains Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's report, "Struggle for Peaceful National Re-Unification and Development of International Relations," which, in tracing some of the DRV's persistent efforts to secure diplomatic recognition and good relations with the African nations, refutes Bernard Fall's allegations to the contrary. (88)

73. Nguyen Xuan Tram. From Mainland Hell To Island Hell. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1961. 121 pp. Post-face by Isabelle Blume. Factual story of a young woman, Dong Thi Can, and her prison-mates, describing their fiendish torture by the Diemists in the worst jails and dungeons of South Vietnam. Told in the form of a narrative, the book describes the unimaginable pain, horror and suffering inflicted upon totally innocent people (such as a Catholic woman who played no part whatsoever in the Resistance) whom Diem accused of being "against" his regime. Extremely valuable for an understanding of South Vietnam today, of the inhuman conditions that compelled the people to resort to struggle. (42)
74. Le Van Chat. The South Vietnam Liberation National Front. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1962. 87 pp. The title is deceptive, for only a small section is devoted to facts about the N.L.F. To explain the birth of the N.L.F., the authors cite U.S.-Diemist atrocities and repressive measures, and contend the world opinion towards the U.S.-supported Diem government is rather unfavorable. The aims of the Front are outlined, and specific reforms are promised. Despite its occasional repetitiveness, the book is generally well-written informative and logical, and is one of the more outstanding North Vietnamese publications in English. (98)

11/65

U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM'S

POSITION PAPER

TO THE

NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE CONVENTION NOV. 25-28, 1965

1. UNITY: We urgently request the delegates to this convention to work for unity among all groups opposing the war in Vietnam. Factionalism and internecine pettyness can only weaken the peace movement and aid the "War Hawks" in their effort to escalate the war in Vietnam into World War Three. Let us work together.
2. TO MARCH: We will march in Washington on Saturday, Nov. 27th with the NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT BANNERS and SLOGANS calling for an Immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops. We earnestly desire to march with all groups opposing the war in Vietnam. However, if this proves impossible, we shall march with those who believe that we have the right to present our views, and more importantly, that the National Liberation Front must be supported. In any event, we shall fly the NLF banner and make known their position through distribution of literature.
3. NCCFVN: We support the Staughton Lynd proposal on a non-membership, national coordinating committee.
4. SPEAKERS BUREAU: We urge the formation of a Speakers Bureau to coordinate speaker availability and needs for all groups. This bureau should work with the NCC.
5. NATIONAL LEGAL DEFENSE: We urge the formation of a National Legal Defense Committee to work with the NCC.
6. THE DRAFT: While it is not our organizational function, we oppose the draft and support all anti-draft efforts.
7. ALTERNATE SERVICE: We urge opposition to the tactic of "Alternate Service" for all opposed to the war and the draft. This proposed device serves only the U.S. government, not the forces opposed to the war. Alternate Service would only free someone else to fight in your place. It would remove the protestor from the movement and provide an easy "out." With all the "warriors" in the war and all the "peace-Niks" in the Peace Corp, those few left would be that much more easily dealt with by the U.S. government.
8. THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM: We strongly believe that support of the aims and ideals of the NLF-SV is both politically and logically necessary if opposition to the war is to be more than a loud whimper. Any individual or group opposing the goals of the NLF-SV, is directly supporting the goals of the Johnson administration and its Saigon puppets: that is, to crush the

revolution in Vietnam and to maintain an American Sphere of Influence at any price in lives and destruction. There is no middle way! We must have the courage to follow our reasoning to its logical conclusions: In the case of Vietnam, this means support of the only viable political coalition, the National Liberation Front. (See our Policy Statement and also separate papers on the structure and aims of the NLF)

9. NEGOTIATIONS: We urge support for the negotiation positions of the NLF and the DRV (North Vietnam). Basically these are: The only thing to negotiate is how to most quickly bring to an end U.S. presence in Vietnam and return Vietnam to the Vietnamese. There can be no negotiations on giving part of Vietnam to the U.S. As the French were forced to get out after the 1954 Geneva agreements, let the U.S. get out NOW!

10. ONE DAY'S PAY TO THE NLF-SV: We urge that a national "One Day's Pay to the NLF-SV" drive be set for the 20th of December to commemorate the founding of the NLF-SV on Dec. 20, 1960.

11. MEDICAL AID TO THE NLF-SV: We urge all anti-Vietnam War groups, even if only on a humanitarian basis, indorse the sending of money for medicines to the Liberation Red Cross of the NLF-SV, keeping in mind the huge amount of medical aid the U.S. is sending to Saigon and the number and nature of the bombs it sends to the NLF-SV. It is our tax money and it is our responsibility. We wish to point out that the NLF-SV wishes its own red cross to administer and receive aid and has not authorized the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva Switzerland to accept or administer aid for them. (See our paper on this.)

12. TORT ACTIONS: We urge that legal counsel be sought to bring civil suit (Tort Actions) for damage to persons and property against governing bodies of cities wherein police are negligent in maintaining order and thereby allowing persons peacefully assembled in demonstrations, marches etc., to be attacked and injury be done to their person and property.

13. NATIONAL DEFENSE: We urge the formation of a National Defense Coordinating Committee and local Defense Committees to work with all anti-war groups, large or small, to protect their right of free speech.

14. LET US WORK TOGETHER! DON'T LET FACTIONALISM FRAGMENT THIS PROTEST! UNITE AGAINST THIS WAR. BRING PEACE TO VIETNAM, SUPPORT THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM!

U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM
103 MACDOUGAL STREET, ROOM 5, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10012 (212) YU 2-7162

WHY NORTH VIET-NAM IS BEING BOMBED

by

Charlotte Polin

IT IS ELEVEN YEARS SINCE THE GENEVA AGREEMENTS WERE SIGNED GUARANTEEING RE-UNIFICATION ELECTIONS AND THE INDEPENDENCE, UNITY, SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE WHOLE OF VIET-NAM. IT IS ELEVEN YEARS SINCE THE BLOODY VIOLATION OF THESE AGREEMENTS BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT BEGAN. FOR THE PEOPLE OF VIET-NAM AND FOR US, THIS IS THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

On February 7, 1965 the U.S. began its systematic air massacre of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (North Viet-Nam). Now the U.S. government is planning shortly to order the bombing of HAIPHONG, an industrial city of half a million people, which is Hanoi's seaport, and of HANOI itself--a beautiful capital with a population of over a million, with its precious industries, and cultural treasures dating back centuries. The U.S. also plans to bomb the system of dikes in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (DRV) which keeps the North Viet-Nameese from drowning and starving.

IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY, LET US ACT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!
SAVE HAIPHONG!
SAVE HANOI!
PREVENT THE BOMBING OF THE DIKES AND DAMS WHICH WOULD KILL
THREE MILLION NORTH VIET-NAMESE THROUGH DROWNING AND STARVATION!

WHY IS THE U.S. BOMBING NORTH VIET-NAM?

Because, for a small and poor Asian country (population 18 million), the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam has achieved economic miracles! During over eighty years of French colonialism, the Viet-Nameese lived like serfs, working 12 to 17 hour a day, seven days a week, rummaging in garbage heaps for food, never knowing what it was like to have either national independence or industry. In 1945 as a result of the anti-fascist victory and of the Viet-Nameese people's August Revolution, led by the Viet-Minh the Viet-Nameese forced out the French and Japanese oppressors and established the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. On January 6, 1946, nation-wide elections were held, in both the North and the South, which democratically elected the Ho Chi Minh government. That the elections were entirely free and fair was attested to by American observers, and many foreign experts on Viet-Nam such as the French historians Philippe Devillers and Jean Chesneaux.

The government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam was recognized internationally even by the French, but in March 1946 the latter decided to re-conquer their former prize colony, and the

Viet-Nameese were forced to fight the First Resistance War which ended only with the signing of the Geneva Accords in July of 1954. They are now fighting the Second Resistance War--against the U.S. aggressors who come from eight thousand miles away to bomb, blast and burn them.

North Viet-Nam is being bombed because it is the only industrialized economy in all of Southeast Asia. The economic miracles achieved by the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, the first former colonial country to take the Socialist path, were a most inspiring example to the peoples of South-East Asia (including South Viet-Nam, where the U.S. had never built any industry and where at least 80 per cent of U.S. aid money at all times went for openly-avowed military purposes) to all of Asia (particularly India) and to Africa and Latin America as well.

Under Socialism, North Viet-Nam solved every problem that its giant neighbor, India, had been unable to solve under Capitalism. In North Viet-Nam, famine and draught were omnipresent, and in 1945 two million North Viet-Nameese starved to death. Though the Red River Delta of North Viet-Nam is the most densely-populated region in the world, and though the DRV has a per capita land-holding of only a fifth of an acre (one third that of an Indian peasant) the DRV not only solved the famine problem but even began exporting rice!

Two other problems that plague India, housing and illiteracy, long ago were solved by the DRV. Under the French, tens of thousands of Viet-Nameese slept in the streets, as in Calcutta and Bombay now. Over 95 per cent of the people of the DRV are literate. Whereas when Viet-Nam was ruled by the French there were only 500 university students for the whole of Indo-China (i.e. North & South Viet-Nam, Laos & Cambodia) today Hanoi graduates over 27,000 a year!

Just as the U.S. is attempting to drown in blood the Liberation struggle of the South Viet-Nameese people because it is the model for liberation struggles everywhere, so North Viet-Nam is being bombed to bits because it shows all colonial and former colonial countries, it shows the so-called Third World of Asia, Africa and Latin America by living example that Socialism can solve their problems. According to the October 14, 1965 "Viet-Nam News Agency Bulletin" (issued daily in Rangoon, Burma) between February and October 1965 the U.S. bombed no less than 124 educational establishments in the DRV, killing a large number of teachers and students. This is done not only to terrorize the North Viet-Nameese people, but also because the U.S. did and does not want Socialist North Viet-Nam's impressive educational system to remain an example to the poor folk of the world.

In the medical field, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam is the only nation in Southeast Asia to have completely wiped out cholera, plague, and small-pox. Between February 1965 and July 11, 1965 alone, the U.S. bombed no less than fifteen hospitals and medical establishments, some of them, like the Quynh Lap Leper Sanatorium (where U.S. pilots killed 180 patients in 14 bombing raids) and the Tuberculosis Hospital No. 71 (over 40 patients and five doctors killed) the finest treatment centers of their kind in all of Asia.

The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam is being bombed because it built "an independent national economy" with economic and technical aid

from the Socialist Camp, but largely by its own labor--and hand labor at that! On the ruins of a debilitating war, and with bare and bleeding hands, the North Viet-Namense built an impressive infant industry that became the Showplace for Socialism in Southeast Asia. North Viet-Nam has been called "the Ruhr of Southeast Asia." Experts on South-East Asia have highly praised the DRV's accomplishments, such as Alex Josey, South-east Asian correspondent for "Reynolds News" and a member of the British Labor Party for over twenty-five years. Josey says that North Viet-Nam is the most advanced country in south-East Asia and has already solved many of the problems that remain unsolved in the rest of this area. "North Viet-Nam is making material progress unequalled by any country in South-East Asia," he also wrote. "While living standards in Malaya, Thailand, Ceylon and elsewhere in the region remain static or get worse, North Viet-Nam is marching forward."

By bombing the DRV, the U.S. seeks to dissuade all countries from taking the Socialist path by showing that through its preponderant military power it can negate every benefit a Socialist State can bring to its people. One of the main appeals that Socialism has for the masses of the world is its promise of Security, and the U.S. power structure seeks to make a mockery of Socialism by subjecting the North Viet-Namense to Insecurity--fear of the bombings, which would cause insecurity on the job; insecurity over food, due to the bombings hampering transportation and supply; fear of illness, injury and death, and of their dwelling places being destroyed. Thus, by bombing the DRV, the U.S. seeks to prove that even though a country may adopt Socialism, it will not be able to give its people the benefits of Socialism: economic, political, social and psychological security. For always, over it will hang the sword of Damocles--destruction by the U.S.

This is the "message" the U.S. is transmitting to all of Asia, Africa, and Latin America: Even though Socialism brings about much more rapid industrialization than capitalism, better stick with Capitalism. Because if you adopt Socialism, your economic development will still be set back decades--by bombings! This is the real reason for the clamor in Washington, led by General Curtis LeMay, to "bomb North Viet-Nam back into the Stone Age"!

FOR THE SAKE OF THE MARTYRED AND SUFFERING PEOPLE OF THE DRV, WHO TILL THE WINNING OF INDEPENDENCE FROM THE FRENCH NEVER HAD A GOOD DAY IN THEIR LIVES, AND FOR THE SAKE OF ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLES EVERYWHERE WHO HAVE STRUGGLED AGAINST POVERTY, OR WHO WOULD LIKE TO, LET US VOCIPEROUSLY CONDEMN GENERAL CURTIS LEMAY'S SUBHUMAN SLOGAN "BOMB NORTH VIET-NAM BACK INTO THE STONE AGE"! DEMAND THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT CEASE TO IMPLEMENT THIS BARBARIC POLICY. DEMAND AN END TO ALL BOMBINGS OF NORTH VIET-NAM!

According to the "New York Times" of December 3, 1965, the bombing of North Viet-Nam is "so widespread that Hanoi and its port, Haiphong--the major population and industrial centers--are left as mere 'islands.'" The industrial center of Nam Dinh, third largest city in the DRV, has already been bombed, and its textile factories destroyed or badly damaged. According to "Newsweek" magazine of October 11, 1965 (p.44) and Bernard Fall writing in the December issue of "Ramparts," the U.S. has almost completely

levelled the new and important industrial city of Vinh, capital of the Province of Nghe An, surrounded by glorious tradition, where President Ho Chi Minh was born.

Senator Stennis, Chairman of the Armed Service Preparedness Sub-Committee, Richard Nixon, Mendel Rivers, Sen. Richard Russell and others making speeches calling for the bombing of Haiphong and Hanoi are ordered by the White House to put out these "trial balloons" to test American public opinion regarding the bombing of Haiphong and Hanoi. WE MUST PUNCTURE THESE TRIAL BALLOONS BY LETTING LYNDON JOHNSON AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT KNOW THAT WE ARE VEHEMENTLY OPPOSED TO THE BOMBING OF HAIPHONG! Before it is too late, we must do all we can to prevent further escalation in the air war of destruction against North Viet-Nam.

Haiphong is not only Hanoi's seaport, but the life-line of the whole DRV. The DRV cannot live without foreign trade! It buys its industrial base (i.e. purchase of heavy industrial equipment) through the exporting of its agricultural surplus! If Haiphong Harbor is dynamited and its port facilities destroyed, it will cause severe food and material shortages, and wreck the economy of the DRV. Now, the Republican Party has passed a Resolution calling for the blocading of North Viet-Nam. By imposing a complete "Cordon Sanitaire" and "Cordon Militaire," the U.S. hopes to completely strangle the DRV.

The precious industries and factories in the Hanoi-Haiphong area mean the world to the North Viet-Nameese, who since the winning of national independence lovingly and laboriously built them up. The hypocritical Lyndon Johnson defended the bombing of North Viet-Nam at one of his press conferences by saying, "There is no blood in a steel bridge." We must let him know that we know very well that there is blood in every bridge, road, highway, dam, power plant, etc. that the U.S. is destroying--the blood, sweat and tears of the North Viet-Nameese who sacrificed everything to work day in, day out, to build them. Haiphong is a city of strong working-class tradition, proud of the industries it has built. That city has led the whole country in emulation drives! And attacks on Haiphong and Hanoi would massacre the civilians of these densely-populated metropolitan cities!

Not only are the U.S. aggressors planning to bomb Haiphong and Hanoi, and the whole economic-industrial complex of the DRV. Splashed all over the U.S. and world press are their monstrous plans to bomb North Viet-Nam's system of dikes and dams! This genocidal act would drown and starve three million North-Viet-Nameese--at least one million of them would die outright, and the other several millions from starvation and disease--including horrible plagues--over a period of a year. "U.S. News & World Report" in its December 6, 1965 issue contains a horrifying admission: "U.S. bombers have already crippled part of the irrigation system in North Viet-Nam. In the months ahead, the U.S. may strike at the high dikes protecting the Red River Delta--North Viet-Nam's "rice bowl"--from flooding. Breaching the dikes would knock out agricultural production for at least a year."

The French press has demanded that the U.S. government openly renounce any intention to bomb the dikes. Of course, the U.S. refused.

BUT IT IS OUR DUTY AS CITIZENS OF THE NATION WHICH IS CARRYING OUT AND PLANNING THESE DIABOLICAL ACTS, TO DO ALL IN OUR POWER TO MAKE LYNDON JOHNSON REVERSE HIS POLICY, AND PUBLICLY DECLARE THAT HE WILL NOT BOMB THE DIKES. We must make it clear that, negotiations or no negotiations, we demand that the U.S. stop all bombings against North Viet-Nam because it is a Hitlerian crime against humanity to bomb and destroy the precious accomplishments and economic livelihood of a poor, helpless little country which has nothing to fight back with and is defenceless under U.S. air attack.

Right now, the bombing of Haiphong has first priority on the Pentagon's list. In addition, the Washington strategists have other "projects" high on the priority list which would strike at the life and welfare of millions of civilians in North Viet-Nam. As "U.S. News & World Report" puts it in its December 6, 1965 issue:

"There are other important targets in North Viet-Nam that have not been touched by American bombs. Public utilities are one. Also on the list are cement and fertilizer factories, and two Chinese-built blast furnaces."

On December 15 and again on December 21, the U.S. did indeed attack the DRV's public utilities--by destroying the Uong Bi Thermal Power Plant! That power station was one of the Viet-Namese people's brightest and most beloved achievements. It supplied most of the electricity to the Hanoi-Haiphong area, and by knocking it out, the U.S. caused a massive power blackout, and brought industry to a virtual standstill. 550 workers were employed at Uong Bi. The U.S. dropped 3,000-pound bombs--the biggest used in any war--to destroy them and their economic achievements. Nearby coal mines, textile factories and other economic establishments were also heavily bombed, as well as heavily-populated civilian areas in the suburbs of Haiphong!

LET US EXERT OUR ENERGIES TO PREVENT A REPETITION OF SUCH HEARTLESS AND HORRENDOUS ACTS OF AGGRESSION! LET US MOVE HEAVEN AND EARTH TO PREVENT THE BOMBING OF HAIPHONG! LET US MAKE A HERCULEAN EFFORT, WHILE THERE IS STILL TIME, TO PREVENT THE BOMBING OF HANOI, AND THE DIKES, AND THE WHOLE ECONOMIC-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX OF THE DRV!

LET US DEMAND AN END TO THE MASSACRE AND MUTILATION OF A POOR DEFENCELESS LITTLE NATION! A NATION WHOSE ONLY "CRIME" IS THAT IT CHERISHES ITS NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND ITS OWN FORM OF GOVERNMENT. LET US DEMAND AND ACT NOW FOR AN END TO THE BOMBING OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM!

This pamphlet has been endorsed by, among others:

Jacqui Broucharde
Joe Ben-David
Joanna S. Eisenberg
Roland Hirsch
Robert Hirschfield

Robert A. Hollis. Post #15
American Legion Commander
Jane Jaffe
Sandy Kaymen
Kazu Okada
John Phelps

Paul Prenskey
Alan Shapiro
Austin Straus
Armand Storage
Trudith Storage



M^o NGUYEN
HUU THO

PRESIDENT OF THE
PRESIDIUM OF THE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE
NATIONAL
LIBERATION FRONT
OF SOUTH
VIETNAM

PERSONALITIES
OF THE
LIBERATION MOVEMENT
OF
SOUTH VIETNAM

Alphabetical Index of Personalities

NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM ★

Numbers following name refer to order in book of biographies.

	Revolutionary Party	People's Party	Democratic Party	Socialist Party	Vice-Pres. Radical	Presidium	Religion	Position
AMI DOAN (Mme)							Jdrai	
CHAU HOANG NAM	X							
HO THU				X				Assist. Sec. Gen'l
HUYNH TAN PHAT			X		X			Sec. Gen'l., V.P.
HUYNH THANH MUNG							Cao Dai	
HUYNH VAN TAM								Central Committee
JOSEPH MARIE HO HUE BA							Catholic	Central Committee
LE QUANG CHANH								Central Committee
LE THI RIENG (Mme)								Central Committee
LE VAN HUAN								Assist. Sec. Gen'l.
LE VAN THA								Central Committee
LE VAN THINH	X							Central Committee
MA THI CHU (Mme)								Central Committee
NGUYEN HUU THO								President
NGUYEN NGOC THUONG				X				Central Committee
NGUYEN THI BINH (Mme)								Central Committee
NGUYEN THI TU (Mme)								Sec., Libera't'n Red Cross
NGUYEN VAN HIEU				X				Central Coms., For. Min.
NGUYEN VAN NGOI							Cao Dai	Presidium
NGUYEN VAN TIEN								Central Committee
PHUNG VAN CUNG					X		Protestant	Vice-President
BOCHOM BAN (Mme)							Jdrai	
BOCHOM BRIU							Jdrai	Central Committee
TRANH LOAI								
TRINH HUNG TU							Buddhist	Central Committee
TRINH THIEN HAO							Buddhist	Presidium
TRINH ME THE NHEM					X		Buddhist	Vice-President
TRAN BUU KIEM				X				Presidium
TRAN HUU TRANG								Central Committee
TRAI HAP TRUNG	X				X			Vice-President
TRAN VAN THANH	X							Central Committee
UNG NGOC KY			X					Secretariat
VO CHI CONG	X				X			Vice-President
VO DONG GIANG								Central Committee
VO HAN MON (Lt. Col.)	X							Central Committee
YBIH ALEO					X			Vice-President, Rhade Leader

NOTE: Those whose religion or party is not indicated are either unaffiliated or the information is lacking.

PERSONALITIES OF THE NATIONAL
LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM

PRINTED IN TRAN PHU, SOUTH VIETNAM
JANUARY 10, 1965

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH BY THE U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL
LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM

DEAR READERS:

THE AMERICAN IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION, AS WELL AS THE CRIMES PERPE-
TUATED BY THEM, IN SOUTH VIETNAM, REVOLT ALL CONSCIENCES.

THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE PATRIOTS, COMING FROM ALL POLITICAL HORIZONS,
RELIGIOUS FAITHS AND OF THE MOST DIVERSE ETHNIC GROUPS, ARE GATHERED
UNDER THE BANNER OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM TO
FORM A FIRM BLOCK BEFORE THE ENEMY OF THEIR COUNTRY. THE EXPERIENCES
ACCUMULATED IN THE COURSE OF A HUNDRED YEAR STRUGGLE AGAINST COLONIAL-
ISM ARE OF GREAT ASSISTANCE TO THEIR INFINITE WILL TO FIGHT AND TO WIN.
THEIR UNCEASING VIGILANCE, FROM DAWN TO DUSK, THEIR POLITICAL POWER AND
THEIR MILITARY STRENGTH, INCREASE DURING THE COURSE OF COMBATS; THE
FINAL VICTORY WILL NOT ESCAPE THEM.

THIS SECOND RESISTANCE OF OUR PEOPLE CHARACTERIZES ITSELF BY THE
ABUNDANCE AND THE SOLIDARITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION FRONT, BY THE MATU-
RITY OF THE LIBERATION MOVEMENT AT ALL ITS ECHELONS.

WE ARE PLEASED TO PRESENT TODAY, TO OUR FRIENDS AS WELL AS THE
WORLD, THE PEOPLE REPRESENTING MOST FULLY OUR MOVEMENT. SPECIFIC CON-
DITIONS OF OUR STRUGGLE IMPOSE CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS, SO THAT, FOR THE
MOMENT, WE ARE UNABLE TO INCLUDE IN THIS PUBLICATION, BIOGRAPHIES OF
SOME OTHER LEADERS AND DELEGATES, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO ARE ACTIVE IN
AREAS STILL CONTROLLED BY THE ENEMY.

COMMISSION OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS
OF THE
NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH
VIETNAM

(1) NGUYEN HUU THO
PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF.

DESCENDED FROM A LINE OF CIVIL SERVANTS, NGUYEN HUU THO, BORN ON
JULY 10, 1910, IN CHOLON (SOUTH VIETNAM), HE ACHIEVED BRILLIANCE IN
HIS STUDY OF LAW IN FRANCE, AND SOON AFTER, PRACTISED HIS PROFESSION
IN SAIGON, AMIDST PUBLIC ESTEEM.

HIS COURAGEOUS DEFENSE, ON BEHALF OF THE MEMBERS OF THE RESISTANCE
BROUGHT OUT ON TRIAL THROUGHOUT THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE AGAINST THE
FRENCH COLONIALISTS, WON HIM RECOGNITION BY HIS COLLEAGUES AS A BEFIT-
TING REPRESENTATIVE OF THE VIETNAMESE INTELLIGENTSIA. UNDER THIS PO-
SITION HE TOOK PART IN VARIOUS ACTIVE MOVEMENTS AND IN 1949, DIRECTED
THE REVOLT OF THE STUDENTS, WHITE COLLAR WORKERS AND INTELLECTUALS IN
THE SAIGON-CHOLON AREA AGAINST THE COLONIAL AUTHORITIES, AIMED TOWARDS
THE ABROGATION OF REPRESSIVE MEASURES, THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE DEMOCRA-
TIC RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES, AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITIONS OF LIFE.

FROM 1950 TO 1952 HE WAS IMPRISONED AND DEPORTED TO LAI CHAUU IN NORTH VIETNAM FOR HAVING LED THE VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION ON MARCH 19 AGAINST THE AMERICAN INTERVENTION INTO THE INDO-CHINESE WAR. HAVING REGAINED HIS LIBERTY HE ESTABLISHED AND BECAME THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF SAIGON-CHOLON (AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE GENÈVA AGREEMENTS IN 1954). HE WAS THEREAFTER ARRESTED AND FOR MANY LONG YEARS CARTED FROM PRISON TO PRISON.

THANKS TO THE ASSISTANCE OF THE POPULATION, HE WAS FREED IN 1961 FROM FORCED DETENTION IN PHU YEN (CENTRAL VIETNAM). SOON AFTER HE PARTICIPATED IN THE IMMEDIATE STRUGGLE AGAINST AMERICAN IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION AND THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT.

(2) - YBIH ALEO

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF. PRESIDENT OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE AUTONOMOUS NATIONALITIES IN TAY NGUYEN AND THE HIGH-PLATEAU. MEMBER OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM COMMITTEE OF PEACE. MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF THE NLF. LEADER OF THE RHADE MINORITY.

YBIH ALEO, A PROTESTANT EDEH NATIVE, WAS BORN IN 1901, IN THE NIENG HAMLET, IN THE PROVINCE OF DAKLAK, CENTRAL VIETNAM. AN OFFICER OF THE FRENCH COLONIAL ARMY, HE REVOLTED AND JOINED THE REVOLUTIONARY RANKS IN HIS YOUTH. HE TOOK AN ACTIVE PART IN THE MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE IN 1945, LEADING THE SOLDIERS OF THE GARRISON OF BAN ME THUOT. AFTER THE TRIUMPH OF THE AUGUST 1945 REVOLUTION, HE WAS ELECTED A MEMBER OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF DAKLAK.

HE WAS ARRESTED BY THE FRENCH COLONIALISTS IN 1946 AND CONDEMNED TO DEATH. FORTUNATELY HOWEVER, HIS SENTENCE WAS COMMUTED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT. HE WAS RELEASED IN 1951 AFTER SERVING JAIL TERMS AT BAN ME THUOT AND YRING. THE ENEMY HAD HOPED TO WIN HIM OVER TO THEIR SIDE BY THIS "KINDNESS," BUT IT WAS PROVED FUTILE.

IN 1958, YBIH ALEO LED THE REVOLT AGAINST THE AMERICAN-DIEMIST FORCES, PARTICULARLY IN THE DISTRICTS OF BAN ME THUOT AND LAK (IN THE DAKLAK PROVINCE). IN 1961, HE BECAME ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE AUTONOMOUS NATIONALITIES IN TAY NGUYEN.

(3) - VO CHI CONG

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF. REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY OF VIETNAM AT THE FORMATION OF THE NLF OF SOUTH VIETNAM.

BORN IN 1912 IN QUANG NAMM (CENTRAL VIETNAM), VO CHI CONG ACHIEVED AT A VERY EARLY AGE THE REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT OF THE GREAT PATRIOTS PHAN BOI CHAU AND PHAN CHU TRINH. AT THE AGE OF 16 HE JOINED THE RANKS OF THE PATRIOTS. REVOLTING AGAINST THE COLONIAL AND FEUDAL YOKE, HE PARTICIPATED IN THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT OF 1930-33, AND LABORED WITHOUT ANY PERSONAL CONSIDERATIONS FROM 1936-37 FOR THE ANTI-FASCIST FRONT. IN 1942 HE WAS CONDEMNED TO HARD LABOR FOR LIFE AND WAS DEPORTED. AFTER HIS LIBERATION IN 1945, HE PARTICIPATED IN THE AUGUST REVOLUTION IN CENTRAL VIETNAM. HE PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN THE RESISTANCE AGAINST THE FRENCH COLONIALISTS.

(4) - PHUNG VAN CUNG

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF. CHAIRMAN OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM PEACE COMMITTEE. PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF CIVIL AND MILITARY HEALTH OF SOUTH VIET-

NAM.

BORN IN 1909 IN VINH LONG, PHUNG VAN CUNG WON HIS DIPLOMA FROM THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE IN HANOI. HE DIRECTED SANITATION SERVICES IN THE PROVINCES OF RACH GIA AND CHAU DOC BEFORE BEING NAMED AN ACTUAL DOCTOR TO THE FOUKIEN HOSPITAL IN CHOLON. HIS ACTIVE SUPPORT OF THE RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION WON HIM THE ESTEEM OF HIS COMPATRIOTS. HE OCCUPIED HIGH POSITIONS IN THE NGO DINH DIEM ADMINISTRATION. HOWEVER, HE SYSTEMATICALLY OPPOSED THE MACHINERY OF THE DICTATORSHIP, WHICH SOUGHT TO PERSECUTE THE INTELLECTUALS IN THEIR REPRESSION OF THE PATRIOTS, NOTABLY IN FOILING THE ORDER OF LEVY OF THE DOCTORS AND THE PRACTICE OF SO-CALLED "DENUNCIATION OF THE COMMUNISTS." IN 1960 HE REJOINED THE LIBERATED ONE WITH HIS ENTIRE FAMILY IN ORDER TO BETTER SERVE THE CAUSE OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

(5) VENERABLE THOM ME THE NHEM

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF.
PRESIDENT OF THE BUDDHIST DISCIPLINARY COUNCIL AT BAC LIEU.

THE KHMER WAS BORN IN 1925 IN TAN LOC, CAMAU PROVINCE. THE VENERABLE THOM ME THE NHEM, WHO JOINED THE BUDDHIST ORDER IN EARLY CHILDHOOD, PLAYED AN ACTIVE PART IN THE RESISTANCE. AS PRESIDENT OF THE BUDDHIST DISCIPLINARY COUNCIL, HE CONTRIBUTED IN CONSOLIDATING THE UNION OF NATIONALITIES IN THE FACE OF COLONIAL FRENCH MANOEUVRES TOWARDS DIVISION, ALL THE WHILE DEFENDING WITH ARDOR THE INTERESTS OF HIS RELIGION. AFTER THE GENEVA CONFERENCE, HE DEVOTELY SACRIFICED HIMSELF IN ORDER TO ASSURE THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL LIFE OF THE KHMERS OF VIETNAM IN THE FORM OF A TIGHT NATIONAL UNION. DIRECTOR OF THE STRUGGLE AGAINST RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN SAIGON, HE LED AN UNTIRING MOVEMENT FOR THE UNION OF THE NATIONALITIES, THE STRUGGLE FOR VIETNAMESE LIBERTY, DEMOCRACY, AND FREEDOM OF BELIEF.

(6) HUYNH TAN PHATT

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF.
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF SOUTH VIETNAM.
PRESIDENT OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF SAIGON-CHOLON IN THE NLF.

A RENOWNED ARCHITECT, HUYNH TAN PHAT IS ORIGINALLY FROM MY THO, WHERE HE WAS BORN IN 1913. SINCE 1936, EVEN BEFORE FINISHING HIS STUDIES, HE ENGAGED IN THE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT, AND AFTERWARDS RESISTED AGAINST FASCISM UNDER THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION. AS THE DIRECTOR OF THE MAGAZINE "JEUNESSE," HE WAS ONE OF THE PROMOTERS OF THE MOVEMENT CALLED THE "JEUNESSE D'AVANT-GARDE." HIS ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE AUGUST REVOLUTION CAUSED HIM TO BE TWICE ARRESTED BY THE FRENCH COLONIALISTS. ONCE FREED, HE ASSUMED IMPORTANT POSITIONS IN THE RESISTANCE AS DIRECTOR OF THE INFORMATION SERVICES OF NAM BO AND MEMBER OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND RESISTANCE COMMITTEE OF SAIGON-GIA DINH. RETURNING TO SAIGON AFTER GENEVA, HE CONTINUED THE STRUGGLE AGAINST AMERICAN AGGRESSION, WHICH LED HIM TO REJOIN THE LIBERATED ZONE IN 1958.

(7) TRAN NAM TRUNG

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF.
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.
REPRESENTS THE LIBERATION ARMY ON THE PRESIDUM.

IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF TRUNG BO IN 1913, TRAN NAM TRUNG WAS BORN INTO A FAMILY OF PEASANTS. HE IS AN ADHERENT OF THE REVOLU-

TIONARY CAUSE SINCE HIS CHILDHOOD. AS A MILITANT ANTI-IMPERIALIST, ANTI-FEUDALIST AND ANTI-FASCIST SINCE 1930, HE CHERISHES MANY FOND MEMORIES OF COLONIAL PRISONS. HE TOOK AN ACTIVE PART IN THE AUGUST 1945 INSURRECTION, AND DEDICATED HIMSELF TO THE RESISTANCE UNTIL VICTORY WAS ACHIEVED. AFTER THE GENEVA TREATY, HE STRUGGLED FOR A STRICT AND LOYAL ENFORCEMENT OF THE AGREEMENTS DESPITE AMERICAN SABOTAGE.

(8) BONZE SUPERIOR THICH THIEN HAO

MEMBER OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF.
MEMBER OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF FOR CENTRAL NAM BO.
PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF LUC HOA BUDDHISTS OF VIETNAM,
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM COMMITTEE OF AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY.

BORN IN 1909 AT GIA DINH, THE VENERABLE THICH THIEN HAO WAS ADMITTED INTO THE RELIGIOUS ORDER AS A CHILD. AFTER HAVING UNTIRINGLY RALLIED TO THE DEFENSE OF BUDDHISM AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE DURING THE RESISTANCE, HE ESTABLISHED HIMSELF IN SAIGON IN 1954, IN GIAO NGAN PAGODA, TRUONG MINH GIANG ROAD. HE WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE LUC HOA BUDDHISTS OF VIETNAM, AND, WHILE RELIGIOUS PERSECUTIONS WERE UNLEASHED TO AN AGONIZING POINT BY THE DIEM REGIME UNDER AMERICAN INSTIGATIONS, HE ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE OF BUDDHISTS IN PEKING. HE VISITED NUMEROUS FRIENDLY COUNTRIES AT THE CONFERENCE'S CLOSE.

(9) TRAN BUU KIEM

MEMBER OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF.
PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNION OF STUDENTS FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIETNAM.
MEMBER OF THE PERMANENT BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF SOUTH VIETNAM.

BORN IN 1921 IN CAN THO (SOUTH VIETNAM), TRAN BUU KIEM RECEIVED HIS DIPLOMA AT THE FACULTY OF LAW IN HANOI. DEVOTED FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE, HE REBELLED DURING THE GENERAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION IN 1944-45 AND PARTICIPATED IN THE WIDESPREAD INSURRECTION OF AUGUST 1945. DURING THE WAR OF RESISTANCE, HE WAS PLACED IN IMPORTANT POSITIONS, NOTABLY AS SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND RESISTANCE COMMITTEE IN NAM BO (1945-49) AND AFTER 1950, AS CO-DIRECTOR OF ECONOMIC SERVICES. SINCE THE AMERICAN INTERVENTION AND AGGRESSION, HE HAS QUITE NATURALLY RESUMED HIS STRUGGLE.

(10) SUPERIOR NGUYEN VAN NGOI

MEMBER OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF.
PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ASSISTANCE OF THE WOUNDED AND SICK OF THE LIBERATION ARMY.
CHIEF OF THE CAODAIIST SECT TIEN THIEN.

HIS EMINENCE THE SUPERIOR NGUYEN VAN NGOI, WHO WAS BORN IN 1900 IN MY THO, FINISHED HIS STUDIES AT L'ECOLE NORMALE OF TEACHING (IN SAIGON) AND WAS GIVEN THE DIRECTORSHIP OF THE TAM BINH SCHOOL, IN VINH LING PROVINCE. AN ADHERENT OF CAODAIISM SINCE 1927, HE LEFT THE TAY NINH SECT FOR THE TIEN THIEN SECT. DURING THE RESISTANCE HE PRESIDED OVER THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF VINH LING OF

LIEN VIET (UNION OF VIETNAMESE PEOPLE) AND THE CAODAI COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL SALVATION. IN 1954 HE WAS APPOINTED TO THE CAODAIIST HOLY SEAT IN THE TIEN THIEN SECT AT SOO SAI (BEN TRE). HE WAS RAISED TO THE POSITION OF PHOI SU IN 1955 AND TO NGOC DAU SU IN 1958. IN 1960 HIS EMINENCE NGUYEN VAN NGOI REJOINED THE LIBERATED ZONE.

(11) LE VAN HUAN

ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF. PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM COMMITTEE OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE LATIN-AMERICAN PEOPLES. PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF PATRIOTIC TEACHERS OF SOUTH VIETNAM.

BORN IN 1906 IN THE VILLAGE OF NHON AI (CAN THO PROVINCE) AND EDUCATED AT HANOI'S L'ECOLE SUPERIEURE DE PEDAGOGIE, LE VAN HUAN WAS WELL EQUIPPED TO BE A PROFESSOR AT L'ECOLE NORMALE D'INSTITUTEURS AND LYCEE PETRUS KY IN SAIGON. HE THEN BECAME THE DIRECTOR OF THE NAM VIET COLLEGE. AMIDST PUBLIC ESTEEM, HE PLAYED A SECRET ROLE IN THE FIRST PLAN DURING THE RESISTANCE. AS A FOUNDING MEMBER OF THE 1954 PEACE-MOVEMENT IN SAIGON CHOLON, HE WAS ARRESTED AND HELD FOR MANY LONG YEARS IN BIEN HOA, PHU QUOC, PHU LOI AND POULO CONDOR PRISONS. IMMEDIATELY AFTER HIS LIBERATION HE RETURNED TO THE FREED ZONE IN ORDER TO CONTINUE HIS PATRIOTIC ACTIVITIES IN THE BOSOM OF THE NLF.

(12) HO THU

ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF. MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF THE NLF FOR LAUDATIONS AND COMPENSATIONS.

BORN IN 1910 IN PHAN THIET (CENTRAL VIETNAM) INTO A MANDARIN FAMILY, HO THU RECEIVED HIS DEGREE IN PHARMACY IN THE FIRST RANK IN 1933 (PRIX BAILLY, PARIS). MUCH TO HIS ADVANTAGE, HE IS NOTED FOR HIS PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCHES, WHICH RENDERED GREAT SERVICE TO THE POPULATION DURING WORLD WAR II. AN EARLY ADHERENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT, HE PLAYED AN ACTIVE PART IN PROGRESSIVE SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, NOTABLY IN THE COMMITTEE TO ASSIST PRISONERS. HE WAS ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED SEVERAL TIMES FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE RESISTANCE (1951-54). HIS PERSISTENT STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, DEMOCRATIC LIBERTIES AND THE WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE COMPELLED HIM TO LEAVE HIS FAMILY IN 1961 FOR THE FREED ZONE.

(13) UNG NGOC KY

MEMBER OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF. ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF SOUTH VIETNAM. MEMBER OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM COMMITTEE OF PEACE.

BORN IN 1920 AT CAN THO, UNG NGOC KY, WHILE A CIVIL SERVANT DURING FRENCH DOMINATION, WAS MORE KNOWN BY HIS ARTICLES PUBLISHED UNDER THE PSEUDONYM OF TRUONG SON CHIN IN VARIOUS NEWSPAPERS IN SAIGON THAN BY HIS MILITANT ACTIVITY IN NUMEROUS CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS (COMMITTEE PHAN THANH GIAN, SAMIFIC, SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF QUOC NGU, CULTURAL GROUP TAY DO, ASSOCIATION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT IN STUDIES). HE PARTICIPATED IN THE RESISTANCE IN THE CAPACITY OF GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE OF RESISTANCE OF QUANG NGAI AND EDITOR OF THE NEWSPAPER DOC LAP (INDEPENDENCE), ORGAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. SINCE 1954, AS PROFESSOR AT CAN THO, HE MILITATED ACTIVELY IN BOURGEOIS AND INTELLECTUAL MILIEUS AGAINST THE AMERICAN AGGRESSION.

(14) LE VAN THINH

MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF.

BORN IN 1920 IN NORTH VIETNAM, LE VAN THINH PARTICIPATED IN THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT SINCE HIS DAYS OF YOUTH. ARRESTED AND DEPORTED TO POULO CONDOR BY THE FRENCH COLONIALISTS, HE WAS FREED IN 1945 FOLLOWING THE TRIUMPH OF THE AUGUST REVOLUTION AND FOUGHT IN SOUTH VIETNAM IN THE RANKS OF THE RESISTANCE UNTIL THE FINAL VICTORY. AFTER 1954 HE TOOK UP THE STRUGGLE AGAINST AMERICAN AGGRESSION. DESIGNATED IN 1962 BY THE NLF TO PARTICIPATE IN NUMEROUS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, HE WAS THE FIRST TO OCCUPY THE POSITION OF PERMANENT DELEGATE OF THE FRONT TO CUBA.

(15) TRAN VAN THANH

MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF.

MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF WORKERS FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIETNAM.

HEAD OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE NLF IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

MEMBER OF THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

TRAN VAN THANH, WHO WAS BORN IN 1921 IN VINH LONG, TOOK PART IN THE PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT, AND FOR HIS SERVICES, WAS ARRESTED AND DEPORTED TO POULO CONDOR DURING HIS YOUTH. LIBERATED AFTER THE AUGUST 1945 REVOLUTION, HE PARTICIPATED ACTIVELY IN THE RESISTANCE. AFTER THE GENEVA TREATY, HE REVOLTED WHILE IN THE TRADE-UNION MOVEMENT OF SAIGON-CHOLON AGAINST AMERICAN EXPLOITATION AND AGGRESSION. IN OCTOBER 1963, HE DIRECTED AT HANOI THE DELEGATION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF WORKERS AIMED TOWARDS THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIETNAM AT THE CONFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE FSM OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE WORKERS AND THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH VIETNAM. SINCE SEPTEMBER 1964, TRAN VAN THANH HAS BEEN CHIEF OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE NLF IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(16) NGUYEN VAN HIEU

MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF.

GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM COMMITTEE OF PEACE.

LEADER OF THE RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY. (EDITOR'S NOTE.)

HEAD OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE NLF IN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

NGUYEN VAN HIEU, WHO WAS BORN IN 1922 AT CAMAU (SOUTH VIETNAM) STUDIED AT SAIGON AND AT HANOI. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE RESISTANCE AGAINST THE FRENCH COLONIALISTS, HE EXHORTED, WITH ALL THE ENERGY OF AN INTELLECTUAL PATRIOT, HIS COMPATRIOTS TO RISE AGAINST AGGRESSION. AS A POPULAR PROFESSOR AND JOURNALIST (PSEUDONYM KHAI MINH), HE MILITATED IN THE ARTISTIC AND LITERARY MILIEUS OF SAIGON, MANIFESTING GREAT COURAGE BEFORE THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES AND THEIR PUPPETS. HUNTED BY THE AMERICAN-DIEMIST POLICE, HE AND HIS WIFE, THE PHARMACIST MA THI CHAU, FOUND SALVATION IN 1958 IN THE LIBERATED ZONE. HEAD OF NUMEROUS DELEGATIONS OF THE NLF ABOARD, HE IS TODAY THE HEAD OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE FRONT IN PRAGUE (CZECHOSLOVAKIA) AND BERLIN (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF GERMANY).

(17) NGUYEN THI BINH (MME)

MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF.

NGUYEN THI BINH, BORN IN 1927 IN SAIGON, WAS THE GRANDDAUGHTER

OF THE PATRIOT PHAN CHU TRINH AND THE DAUGHTER OF A CIVIL SERVANT. SINCE HER SCHOOL DAYS, SHE TOOK UP THE DEFENSE OF THE RIGHTS OF YOUTH AND THEIR DEMOCRATIC LIBERTIES, WHILE REBELLING IN STUDENT AND INTELLECTUAL ORGANIZATIONS. NOT ONLY WAS SHE A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION OF PROGRESSIVE WOMEN, BUT SHE WAS ALSO ONE OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MOVEMENT OF STUDENTS, PUPILS AND INTELLECTUALS IN SAIGON UNDER THE NAME OF THE TRAN VAN ON MOVEMENT. SHE SUBSEQUENTLY TOOK PART IN THE DIRECTION OF THE MARCH 19, 1950 DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE AMERICAN INTERVENTION. IMPRISONED IN 1951 BY THE FRENCH COLONIALISTS, SHE DID NOT REGAIN HER LIBERTY UNTIL AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE GENEVA AGREEMENTS. SHE AGITATED IN THE SOUTH VIETNAM MOVEMENT FOR WORLD PEACE IN CONTINUATION OF HER STRUGGLE AGAINST THE NEW SURGE OF AGGRESSORS AND THEIR LACKEYS. IN 1962, THE NLF CHOSE TO HAVE HER CONDUCT SEVERAL DELEGATIONS ABROAD.

(18) JOSEPH MARIE HO HUE BA

MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF.
MEMBER OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF OF CENTRAL NAM BO.
MEMBER OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM COMMITTEE OF PEACE.

DESCENDANT OF AN OLD FAMILY OF CATHOLICS FROM SADEO, THE R. P. HO HUE BA, BORN IN 1898, TAUGHT UNTIL 1945 AT THE SEMINARY OF THE ISLAND OF GIENG WHICH STEMMED FROM THE DIOCESE OF PHNOM PENH IN THE PROVINCE OF LONG XUYEN. AS VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CATHOLICS IN THE PROVINCE OF LONG XUYEN, HE PARTICIPATED ACTIVELY IN THE NATIONAL RESISTANCE AGAINST FRENCH COLONIAL AGGRESSION, ENERGETICALLY ASSUMING THE DEFENSE OF THE INTERESTS OF HIS RELIGION AND HIS FATHERLAND. SINCE 1954 HE HAS COURAGEOUSLY OPPOSED THE REPRESSION BY THE AUTHORITIES SUBORDINATED TO AMERICA AND THE FORCED ENROLLMENT OF CATHOLIC RECRUITS INTO THE ARMY OF MERCENARIES.

(19) LE THI RIENG (MME)

MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF.
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNION OF WOMEN FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIETNAM.

LE THI RIENG WAS BORN IN 1925 AT GIA RAI (CAMAU) TO A FAMILY OF PEASANTS. WHILE WORKING IN A WEAVING FACTORY, SHE ENGAGED IN THE CLANDESTINE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE FRENCH COLONIAL DOMINATION. SHE WAS RESPONSIBLE IN 1945 FOR THE PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN FOR NATIONAL SALVATION AT BAO LIEU, AND ALSO AFTERWARDS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN OF EASTERN NAM BO. SHE HAS PURSUED SINCE 1954 HER REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE NEW ENEMIES OF VIETNAM.

(20) LE VAN THA

MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF.
MEMBER OF THE PROVISIONAL DIRECTING COMMITTEE OF THE RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY OF SOUTH VIETNAM.
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF SAIGON-GIA DINH OF THE NLF OF SOUTH VIETNAM.

LE VAN THA, BORN IN 1914 AT TAY NINH, WAS AN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER AND PROFESSOR UNDER FRENCH COLONIZATION. HE ENGAGED AT YOUNG AGE IN REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES. BESIDES BEING A PROMOTER OF THE MOVEMENT OF STUDENTS AND VIETNAMESE RESIDENTS IN FRANCE AGAINST THE AGGRESSION ON VIETNAM BY FRENCH COLONIALISTS, HE ALSO MILITATED IN NUMEROUS PROGRESSIVE ORGANIZATIONS, NOTABLY IN THE

MOVEMENT FOR THE DEFENSE OF PEACE, AND WAS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE VIETNAMESE RESIDENTS IN FRANCE TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES FOR THE DEFENSE OF PEACE HELD IN PARIS AND WARSAW. HE WAS DEPORTED FROM FRANCE AND IMPRISONED BY THE PUPPET AUTHORITIES OF SAIGON. FROM THE MOMENT OF HIS LIBERATION HE RESUMED HIS REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES. AS VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE MOVEMENT FOR THE ASSISTANCE AND THE PROTECTION OF THE LIFE AND PROPERTY OF THE POPULATION, HE WAS ARRESTED IN 1955 BY THE AMERICAN-DIEMIST AUTHORITIES AND DETAINED IN VARIOUS PRISONS IN BIEN HOA, PHU QUOC, POULO CONDOR, ETC. AFTER REGAINING HIS LIBERTY IN 1961, HE IMMEDIATELY LEFT FOR THE LIBERATED ZONE.

(21) VENERABLE THICH HUNG TU

MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF.
 PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF BUDDHISTS OF EASTERN NAM BO.
 VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF OF EASTERN NAM BO.
 MEMBER OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF BARIA OF THE NLF.

THE VENERABLE THICH HUNG TU WAS BORN ON JANUARY 1, 1902 AT TUY AN, PROVINCE OF PHU YEN (CENTRAL VIETNAM), OF A FAMILY OF PEASANTS. (HIS REAL NAME: VO CHI THIEN). HE ENTERED INTO THE RELIGIOUS ORDER AT THE AGE OF 12. HE WAS SUPERIOR IN THE PAGODA CU AT PHAN THIET IN 1935, AND TOOK PART IN THE BUDDHIST MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL SALVATION. AFTER THE GENEVA AGREEMENTS, HE JOINED A STUBBORN RESISTANCE AGAINST DIEMIST ATTEMPTS TOWARDS FORCED CONVERSION OF BUDDHISTS TO CATHOLICS AND AGAINST RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION. FORCED TO LEAVE HIS PAGODA, HE ESTABLISHED HIMSELF AT BARIA, AND WAS NAMED PRESIDENT OF THE BUDDHIST DISCIPLINARY COUNCIL REPRESENTING THE FAITHFUL AND THE BUDDHIST MONKS OF LUC HOA IN BA RIA. HE LED A RESOLUTE ACTION FOR THE DEFENSE OF HIS RELIGION AND THE GAINING OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

(22) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL VO VAN MON

MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF.
 MEMBER OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF FOR EASTERN NAM BO.

THE COLONEL VO VAN MON, BORN IN 1918 AT CHOLON, WAS THE COMMANDER OF THE THIRD BINH XUYEN BATTALION OF THE "FRENCH UNION" FORCES. AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF THE GENEVA AGREEMENTS, HE BECAME COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BINH XUYEN TROOPS AND UPHELD AN ENERGETIC RESISTANCE AGAINST THE AMERICAN-DIEMIST ATTEMPT TO ANNIHILATE BY FORCE THE OPPONENTS OF THE REGIME. DUE TO THE SUPPORT AND PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION, HE WAS ABLE TO BREAK THROUGH THE ENCIRCLEMENT AND INFLICT SEVERE LOSSES TO ENEMY FORCES, NOTABLY AT PHUOC THO, LONG THANH, MINH THANH, BEN CUE, DAU TIENG, TOUR No. 2, PHUOC THANH, ETC. IN 1960, AT THE FOUNDATION OF THE NLF, HE PLACED HIMSELF, WITH ALL THE BINH XUYEN FORCES UNDER HIS COMMAND, UNDER ITS BANNER.

(23) ROCHOM BRIU

MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF.
 GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL AUTONOMY OF TAY NGUYEN (HIGH PLATEAUS).
 MEMBER OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM COMMITTEE OF AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY.
 VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF PLEIKU OF THE MOVEMENT OF AUTONOMOUS NATIONALITIES OF TAY NGUYEN (HIGH PLATEAUS)

ROCHOM BRIU WAS BORN ON JUNE 1, 1922 IN THE HAMLET OF AMA HIBU, IN THE VILLAGE OF D'AMA KNIK, IN THE DISTRICT OF CHEO REO, IN THE PROVINCE OF DAKLAK (CENTRAL VIETNAM) OF JORAI NATIONALITY. FOR MERELY HAVING DEMANDED THE EXPULSION OF A PARTICULARLY ODIOS FRENCH INSPECTOR, ROCHOM BRIU WAS RELIEVED OF HIS POST AS INSTRUCTOR AT PLEIKU BY THE COLONIAL AUTHORITIES. HE WAS ELECTED IN 1945 TO THE PEOPLE'S COUNCIL OF PLEIKU AND WAS CHARGED WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF YOUTH IN THE DISTRICT OF CHEO REO. ON THAT ACCOUNT HE WAS ARRESTED IN 1947 BY THE FRENCH TROOPS AND HELD SUCCESSIVELY AT BAN ME THUOT, PLEIKU AND KONTUM. HE ESCAPED IN 1949 AND THEREAFTER LED A FEROCIOUS STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION AGAINST THE FRENCH COLONIALISTS AS WELL AS AGAINST THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS AND THEIR LACKEYS TODAY.

(24) TRAN HUU TRANG

MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF.
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF SAIGON-GIA DINH OF THE NLF.
PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF WRITERS AND ARTISTS FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIETNAM.

TRAN HUU TRANG WAS BORN IN 1906 AT PHU KIET, IN THE PROVINCE OF MY THO TO A FAMILY OF LETTERED PEOPLE. HE HAS SINCE 1932 WRITTEN NUMEROUS PLAYS OF GREAT MERIT FOR THE THEATRE. A FOUNDER IN 1948 OF THE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE OF ARTISTS, HE WAS A MEMBER OF ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 10 CONSECUTIVE YEARS. IN 1955 HE LED A CAMPAIGN TOWARDS THE FOUNDATION OF THE SYNDICATE OF ARTISTS AND THEATRE MECHANICS IN SAIGON. HE DEDICATED HIMSELF ENTIRELY TO THE CAUSE OF A PROGRESSIVE THEATRICAL ART AND STRUGGLED WITH COURAGE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE RIGHTS OF ARTISTS BEFORE REJOINING THE LIBERATED ZONE. (HE IS ALSO ONE OF SOUTH VIETNAM'S LEADING ACTORS AND AN ACCLAIMED JOURNALIST. EDITOR'S NOTE.)

(25) NGUYEN VAN TIEN

MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF.
DELEGATE OF THE NLF TO THE PERMANENT SECRETARIAT OF THE COUNCIL OF AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY IN CAIRO

BORN IN 1919 AT MY THO, NGUYEN VAN TIEN WAS AN ESTEEMED PROFESSOR, WHO TOOK PART IN THE PARTIOTIC MOVEMENT SINCE 1945. SINCE 1962, HE IS CHARGED BY THE NLF WITH VARIOUS MISSIONS ABROAD.

(26) NGUYEN NGOC THUONG

MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY OF SOUTH VIETNAM.
PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM COMMITTEE OF AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY
MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF THE NLF FOR LAUDATIONS AND COMPENSATIONS

NGUYEN NGOC THUONG, BORN IN 1923 AT CHOLON OF A MANDARIN FAMILY AND FORMER STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITIES OF HANOI AND SAIGON, TAUGHT DURING COLONIAL RULE AT SEVERAL SAIGON COLLEGES AND PUBLISHED THE MAGAZINE "JUSTICE," MOUTHPIECE OF THE SFIO. TAKING AN ACTIVE PART IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE PUPILS, THE STUDENTS, AND THE TEACHERS OF SAIGON AGAINST THE DEPRIVATION OF NATIONAL CULTURE, HE WAS A PARTISAN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHING AND IN THE USE OF VIETNAMESE AS A VEHICULAR LANGUAGE IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOL AND THE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION. DUE TO HIS PARTICIPATION IN THE MOVEMENT OF PEACE AFTER GENEVA, HE WAS ARRESTED SEVERAL TIMES BY THE

SAIGON AUTHORITIES. IN 1960, HE DEFECTED TO THE LIBERATED ZONE.

(27) VO DONG GIANG

MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM. HEAD OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT IN CUBA.

BORN IN 1921, AT TAM KY, IN THE PROVINCE OF QUANG NAM (CENTRAL VIETNAM), TO A FAMILY OF WORKERS, VO DONG GIANG HAS TAKEN PART IN VARIOUS PATRIOTIC MOVEMENTS IN KNOTUM, AS WELL AS IN THE HIGH PLATEAUS OF CENTRAL VIETNAM.

DESIGNATED IN 1963, BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM, FOR MISSIONS ABROAD, HE IS TODAY THE HEAD OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE FRONT TO THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

(28) MA THI CHU (MME.)

MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF. MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION OF WOMEN FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIETNAM. MEMBER OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM COMMITTEE OF AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY.

MA THI CHU, BORN IN 1924, AT CAMAU, AND A PHARMACIST OF THE FIRST CLASS, AGITATED IN THE CLANDESTINE RANKS OF THE RESISTANCE AGAINST THE FRENCH COLONIALISTS. AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE GENEVA AGREEMENTS, SHE BECAME AN ASSISTANT OF THE FACULTY OF PHARMACEUTICS OF SAIGON, AND CONTINUES HER ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE NEW AGGRESSORS. IMPRISONED AND PERSECUTED BY THE SAIGON AUTHORITIES UNDER THE HEEL OF THE UNITED STATES, SHE HAS RESUMED HER STRUGGLE SINCE THE MOMENT OF HER LIBERATION.

SHE TOOK PART, IN 1962, IN NUMEROUS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, WHERE SHE REPRESENTED THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIETNAM AND THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT. MA THI CHU IS, TODAY, A MEMBER OF THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF THE FRONT IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(29) LE QUANG CHANH

MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF OF SOUTH VIETNAM.

LE QUANG CHANH, BORN IN 1924, AT CAMAU (WESTERN NAM BO), IS A PATRIOTIC TEACHER IN SOUTH VIETNAM.

A PROFESSOR AT MY TO SINCE THE WAKE OF THE AUGUST, 1945, REVOLUTION, HE PARTICIPATED IN THE RESISTANCE WAR FOR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AGAINST THE AGGRESSION OF THE FRENCH COLONIALISTS. DURING THIS PERIOD HE MILITATED IN THE RANKS OF THE NAM BO YOUTH.

FROM JULY, 1954, UNTIL 1961, HIS PRESENCE AMIDST INTELLECTUAL PATRIOTS AND HIS FIRM WILL TO FIGHT THE AMERICAN IMPERIALIST AGGRESSORS AND THEIR LACKEYS, CAUSED HIM TO BE ELECTED TO THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FEDERATION OF YOUTH FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIETNAM AND TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THAT ORGANIZATION.

BEING PART OF THE DELEGATION OF THE NLF OF SOUTH VIETNAM, HE PARTICIPATED, IN 1963, IN THE DECEMBER 20 FESTIVITIES, THE DAY COMMEMORATING THE FOUNDATION OF THE NLF, WHICH WAS ORGANIZED IN INDONESIA. HE ALSO PARTICIPATED IN THE REUNION OF THE WORLD YOUTH FOR THE WHOLEHEARTED SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE OF NORTH KALIMANTAN.

IN AUGUST, 1964, LE QUANG CHANH WAS ELECTED MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF OF SOUTH VIETNAM, WHICH SOON AFTER, APPOINTED HIM TO THE POST OF PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NLF TO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA.

(30) HUYNH VAN TAM

MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NLF. HEAD OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE NLF TO THE ALGERIAN DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

BORN IN 1919, IN SAIGON, HUYNH VAN TAM: AFTER HAVING REBELLED AGAINST JAPANESE OCCUPATION, CONTINUED HIS REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF THE LABORING CLASS OF SAIGON-CHOLON DURING THE RESISTANCE.

HE ENGAGED HIMSELF IN THE MOVEMENT FOR ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION OF THE LIFE AND PROPERTY OF THE POPULATION AGAINST THE AMERICAN-DIEMIST REPRESSION. APPOINTED, IN 1962, FOR MISSIONS ABROAD, HUYNH VAN TAM IS, TODAY, THE HEAD OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE NLF TO THE ALGERIAN DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

(31) NGUYEN THI TU (Mme.)

PRESIDENT OF THE UNION OF WOMEN FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIETNAM. MEMBER OF THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE COMMITTEE FOR PEACE. SECRETARY OF THE LIBERATION RED CROSS OF SOUTH VIETNAM. PRESIDENT OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF SAIGON-GIA DINH OF THE UNION OF WOMEN FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIETNAM.

BORN IN 1923, AT CAN THO, NGUYEN THI TU PARTICIPATED, BEFORE 1945, IN NUMEROUS SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN CAMBODIA. SHE DEDICATED HERSELF, IN 1949-50, TO THE STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN SAIGON. AGITATING IN THE TRAN VAN ON MOVEMENT, SHE BECAME GENERAL SECRETARY TO THE ASSOCIATION OF PROGRESSIVE WOMEN AND GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE BAKERS AND CAKEMAKERS UNION OF SOUTH VIETNAM. SHE CONTINUED HER REVOLUTIONARY ACTION IN BOURGEOIS AND INTELLECTUAL MILIEUS AND CONSEQUENTLY REPRESENTED, IN 1955, THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN IN SAIGON IN THE COMMITTEE OF ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION OF THE LIFE AND PROPERTY OF THE POPULATION. ARRESTED BY THE AMERICAN-DIEMIST AUTHORITIES, SHE WAS DETAINED SUCCESSIVELY AT BIEN HOA, PHU QUOC, POULO CONDOR AND PHU LOI.

SHE REJOINED THE LIBERATION ZONE, IN 1961, AND CONTINUED THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE AMERICAN AGGRESSION.

(32) THANH LOAN

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNION OF WOMEN FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIETNAM. MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF WRITERS & ARTISTS FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIETNAM. VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF SAIGON-CHOLON OF WRITERS & ARTISTS FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIETNAM.

BORN IN 1917, THANH LOAN IS CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT VIETNAM FOR HER TALENTS AS AN ACTRESS. FIGHTING IN SAIGON DURING THE RESISTANCE, SHE PARTICIPATED IN THE FOUNDING OF THE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE OF ARTISTS. AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE GENEVA AGREEMENTS, SHE PARTICIPATED, CLANDESTINELY, IN ANTI-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. ELECTED, IN 1955, TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION OF ACTORS & THEATRE WORKERS, IN SAIGON, SHE REJOINED, IN 1963, THE LIBERATED ZONE, WHERE SHE PLACED ALL HER TALENTS AT THE SERVICE OF THE NLF OF SOUTH VIETNAM.

(33) CHAU HOANG NAM

POLITICAL COMMISSAR OF THE AP BAO BATTALION, RENAMED "GIRON BATTALION" HERO OF THE HISTORIC BATTLE OF AP BAO (MY THO) IN JANUARY 1963. MEMBER OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM COMMITTEE OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE LATIN-AMERICAN PEOPLE.

BORN IN 1932, CHAU HOANG NAM JOINED THE NAM BO ARMY AT THE AGE OF 14. HE RECEIVED NUMEROUS CITATIONS DURING THE RESISTANCE FOR HIS PART IN HUNDREDS OF BATTLES AND FOR HIS ELEVEN WOUNDS.

AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE GENEVA AGREEMENTS, HE TOOK AN ACTIVE PART IN THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT AGAINST THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS AND THEIR BOOTLICKERS. AMONG HIS RECENT EXPLOITS, LET US CITE THE VICTORY OF THE AP BAC ON JANUARY 2, 1953. THE BATTALION "AP BAC" LATER TOOK ON THE NAME OF "GIRON BATTALION" AS A SIGN OF BEING BROTHER-IN-ARMS WITH THE HEROIC FIGHTERS OF CUBA.

(34) AMI DOAN (MME)

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE MOVEMENT OF AUTONOMOUS NATIONALITIES OF TAY NGUYEN IN THE HIGH PLATEAUS
 VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION OF WOMEN FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIETNAM
 MEMBER OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF DAKLAK OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM

AMI DOAN, a Jdrai, was born in 1923 in the hamlet of D'UOR, in the village of CHU DRANG, in the district of CHEO REO, DAKLAK PROVINCE (CENTRAL VIETNAM).

SHE TOOK AN ACTIVE PART IN THE RESISTANCE, AND WAS ELECTED ASSISTANT-CHIEF OF THE ANTI-AMERICAN MOVEMENT IN HER VILLAGE AFTER THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES. HER UNTIRING WORK IN PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION FOR THE YOUNG RECRUITS GAVE HER A PRESTIGE WHICH GOES BEYOND THE REALMS OF HER NATIVE PROVINCE.

(35) ROCHOM BAN. (MLLE.)

MEMBER OF THE MOVEMENT OF AUTONOMOUS NATIONALITIES OF TAY NGUYEN (HIGH PLATEAUS)

ELITE FIGHTER OF PLEIKU

BORN IN 1943 AT PHOI SUNG LA, IN THE DISTRICT OF LE THANH, PLEIKU PROVINCE (CENTRAL VIETNAM), ROCHOM BAN, a Jdrai, took part at quite early an age in the struggle for national salvation.

In 1958, she organized with the youths in her village a campaign in favor of North-South negotiations, calling for massive participation and material aid to the revolutionary movement. She was as ardent in the battle for production as she was resolute in the struggle against conscription and the spoliation of the lands or the installation of "agricultural colonies". She rose to public recognition in the course of a demonstration by women for the liberation of people arbitrarily arrested and the payment of indemnities to the victims of pillage. When the local puppet authorities fired on thirty demonstrators, ROCHOM BAN commanded the retaliation by taking hold of some weapons. She liberated those arrested and killed one of the enemy.

(36) HUYNH THANH MUNG

FORMER HEAD OF THE BATTALION OF CAODIST TROOPS
 VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE AND COEXISTENCE

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE UNIFIED NATIONALIST FORCES

BORN IN 1919 AT LONG XUYEN, HUYNH THANH MUNG BECAME AN

OFFICER IN THE "FRENCH UNION" FORCES DURING THE INDOCHINESE WAR. BESIDES BEING MILITARY INSTRUCTOR AT THE "ST. SIEGE CAODAIISTE" AT TAY NINH FROM 1945-54, HE ALSO HELD UNDER HIS COMMAND A BATTALION AT GIANG TAN (TAY NINH PROVINCE).

IN 1955 HE RESCUED THE CAODIIST POPE PHAM CONG TAC HELD PRISONER BY THE NGUYEN THANH PHUONG CLIQUE. ON THE ORDER OF THE FORMER, HE ENTERED INTO COLLABORATION IN 1957 WITH THE AMERICAN-DIEMIST FORCES BUT DID NOT DELAY IN BREAKING WITH THEM IN ORDER TO TAKE TO THE "MAQUIS" IN 1960.

WITH OTHER FORMER CAODAIIST OFFICERS, HE FOUNDED IN 1962 THE COMMITTEE FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE & COEXISTENCE. HE TOOK CONTROL OVER THE UNIFIED NATIONALIST FORCES AND ALLIED HIMSELF TO THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT IN VIEW OF A COMMON ACTION AGAINST THE AMERICAN AGGRESSORS AND THEIR LACKEYS.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

EXPLANATION OF THE BANNER OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION

WIDTH - $2/3$ LENGTH

STRETCH OF STAR - $1/3$ LENGTH

MEANING:

THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE CHERISH PEACE (AZURE BLUE).

BUT THEY ARE ROBBED OF PEACE, THEREFORE THEY HAVE TO STRUGGLE TO WIN IT BACK (RED).

TAKING PART IN THIS STRUGGLE ARE:

- 1 - PEASANTS
- 2 - WORKERS
- 3 - INTELLIGENTSIA
- 4 - BOURGEOISIE AND THE PETTY BOURGEOISIE
- 5 - THE ARMED FORCES

I.E. - ALL SECTIONS OF THE PEOPLE (STAR WITH 5 POINTS).

THE STAR IS YELLOW, SINCE IN VIETNAMESE HISTORY, THE YELLOW COLOUR TRADITIONALLY REPRESENTS THE NATIONAL SPIRIT.





U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE
NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT
OF SOUTH VIETNAM
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This document is published by the U. S. Committee to Aid The National Liberation Front of South Vietnam as part of its policy to serve as a clearing house for ideas and information on the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (D. R. V.) for individuals, organizations and campuses.

The "Personalities", whose biographies are contained in the proceeding, are representatives of the only legitimate government of the people of South Vietnam. Ultimately, the U. S. Government will have to recognize and make peace with these people, as representatives of the national Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

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YOU AND YOUR CITY

ARE NOT GOING TO BE BOMBED

THE PEOPLE OF HANOI AND HAIPHONG ARE GOING

TO BE BOMBED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

WE MUST STOP THIS HORROR!!

Haiphong, a port city like New York, is the life line to over 18,000,000 people living and working day-to-day just like you. *HANOI* and *HAIPHONG* because of the recent U.S. bombing of their power station, are already in a blackout much more serious than the one we just experienced.

In addition to the planned *bombing* of these two cities, there is also the possibility of over 3,000,000 deaths caused by *flooding and famine* if the dams and dikes in North Vietnam are bombed too.

We, as people of New York will come together to Protest in an attempt to *prevent* these bombings and the possible killing of 3,000,000 fellow human beings.

WHERE IS THE VOICE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR

PEACE ON CHRISTMAS?

Please be present at 6:00 p.m. sharp, to pass out leaflets and talk with your fellow citizens in Herald Square. When the demonstration is over at 8 p.m., we will disperse from the area, by walking along the sidewalks toward the 14th Street shopping district, where those who wish to will continue passing out leaflets.

Thursday, December 23, 1965

6:00 p.m. SHARP!!

HERALD SQUARE

Broadway and 34th Street, NYC