

Film Showings:

CHARLIE CHAPLIN! MACK SENNETT

"EASY STREET" "THE IMMIGRANT" "BEHIND THE SCREEN"
"THE ADVENTURER" "BARNEY OLD FIELD'S RALE FOR LIFE"
"LOVE AT FIRST FLIGHT" "THE GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY!"

FRI. ²¹JAN. SAT. ²²JAN. 7, 9, 11 PM
(1.50)

"THE RED SQUAD - N.Y. P. D."

"THE TET OFFENSIVE"

"THE RED SQUAD - N.Y. P. D." THE SECRET, POLITICAL POLICE OF N.Y.C. EXPOSED!

"THE TET OFFENSIVE" THE N.L.F.'S INCREDIBLE ASSAULT OF 1968 - FILMED BY THEIR CAMERA CREWS IN HUE, SAIGON ETC. AGAIN THIS YEAR?

FRI. ²⁴JAN. SAT. ²⁹JAN. SUN. ³⁰JAN. 7, 9, 11 PM (EXCEPT SUN.)
(1.50)

AT: WASH. SQ. METH. CHURCH 135 W. 4 ST.

SPONSOR: ASIAN INFORMATION OFFICE BOX C NYC 10011
982-7162 or 533-3186

FILM
SHOWING



JAIL THE RICH!
AND
FREE THE POOR!

> CHARLIE CHAPLIN <w>

"GOLD RUSH"

FROM THE N.L.F.S.V.N.:

"STRUGGLE FOR LIFE"

27 JAN FRI. 7, 9, 11 PM

28 JAN SAT. 7, 9, 11 PM

29 JAN SUN. 7, 9 PM

\$1.50

AT: WASH SQ METH CHURCH
135 W. 4th ST

LABOR FORGATE

FILM SHOWING

BATTLE OF ALGIERS



- ** The unique building of a revolutionary organization.
 - ** Political attacks and bombings in the ghetto.
 - ** Rebel bombings in uptown cafes and bars.
 - ** The Army, back from defeat in Viet Nam, seizes off the ghetto and begins a ruthless campaign of extermination.
- ??? AMERIKA???
- NO. It is Algeria, 1954 to 1957
- Yet it is becoming so familiar,

AT: WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, 135 W 4th St, N.Y.C.

FRI 25 Feb.

TIMES FILM START
7, 9, 11PM

SAT 26 Feb.

(\$1.50)

SPONSORED BY:

U. S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIET NAM
BOX C, OLD CHELSEA STATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10011 (212) 982 - 7162



AN EVENING WITH

W.C. FIELDS

IN:

"GREAT CHASE"

"BARBER SHOP"

"DENTIST"

"CALIFORNIA BOUND"

"CIRCUS SLICKER"

"BIG THUMB"

"GREAT MCGONIGLE"

\$1.50

A BENEFIT FOR THE PEACE CHURCH

FRIDAY 25 February 7, 9, & 11pm

INFO: 533-3120

SATURDAY 26 February 7, 9, & 11pm

777-2528

AT:

Washington Square Methodist Church

135 West 4th Street

Vietnam Resource Center
76a Pleasant St.
Cambridge, Mass. 02139

March 7, 1972

Brothers and Sisters:

We of the U.S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam wish to pledge our whole-hearted support to the South Vietnamese students who occupied the Saigon Embassy of the United Nations on February 10, 1972.

Just as the anti-U.S. effort of the Vietnamese people in South Vietnam has become more heroic than ever, so has the struggle of the South Vietnamese people who live here in the 'heart of the monster'.

The courage, strength and solidarity shown by our South Vietnamese comrades in their resistance against the U.S. Imperialists, is a source of great support and encouragement for their fellow countrymen in Vietnam, and for all oppressed nations and peoples. "To resist U.S. Aggression and save the country is both a sacred national duty and a glorious international obligation of the Vietnamese people"- WHEREVER THEY ARE.

We also pledge our continual commitment to counter the vicious "anti-Vietnamese" propaganda of the U.S. Government, by educating as many people as possible to the true nature of the war; and to our activities of urging the Nixon Administration to seriously respond to the two basic issues of the 7-Point Peace Proposal put forth by the PRC-NLF at the Paris Peace Conference on July 1, 1971: the rapid, complete and unconditional withdrawal of all U.S. troops, military advisors and personnel, weapons, war materials, and military bases from Vietnam, and the cessation of all support-economic and military- for the puppet ruling clique, headed by Nguyen Van Thieu.

We of the USCANLF-SVN give our total support to the joint efforts of the Vietnamese people in building a peaceful, independent, democratic, prosperous, and UNIFIED Vietnam.

Vietnam has won, Vietnam is winning, Vietnam will win.

Victory for the Vietnamese!

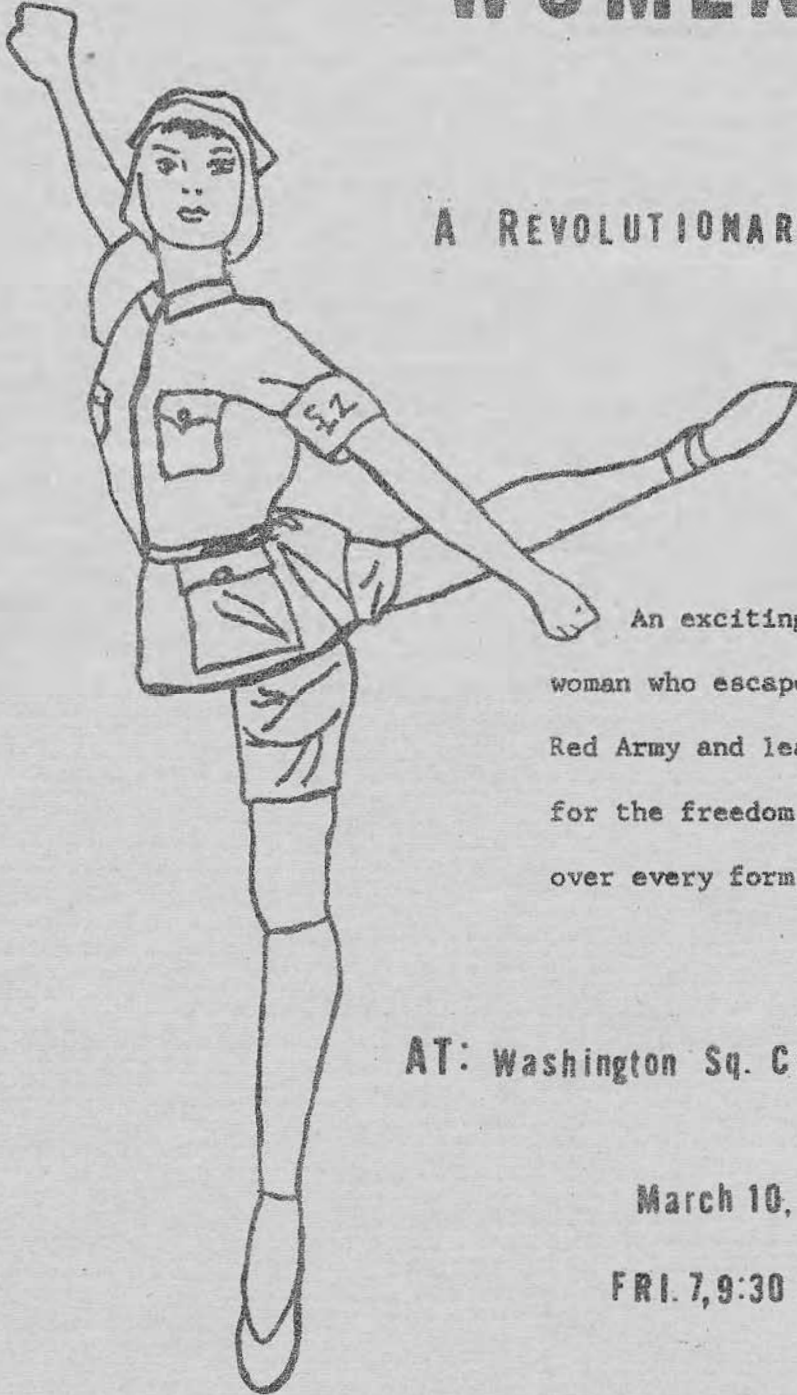
Victory for the Oppressed people of the world!

Struggle and unity
over any distance,

USCANLF-SVN

film showing

" THE RED DETACHMENT OF WOMEN "



A REVOLUTIONARY BALLET FROM CHINA

Contribution: \$1.50

An exciting dance drama of an oppressed woman who escapes from slavery to fight in the Red Army and learns that "only by uniting to fight for the freedom of all people will there be victory over every form of oppression!"

AT: Washington Sq. Church

135 West 4th St.

March 10,

March 11,

FRI. 7, 9:30

SAT. 7, 9:30

INFO: 533-5120

sponsor: U.S. Committee to Aid the NLF-SVN Box "C" Old Chelsea Stat. NYC 10011



U. S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE
NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT
OF SOUTH VIETNAM
Box - C, OLD CHELSEA STA.
N.Y., N.Y. 10011 Tel. YU 2-7162

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

8 APRIL 1972

DEAR FRIENDS,

It is very important for us to know if the material(s) and/or letter(s) we send to you, is received by you, the date received and the conditions of the wrapper.

Please reply to one of our other addresses if you have one or to the following address, if you have none.

W. TEAGUE
Box C, Old Chelsea Station,
New York, N.Y. 10011
U.S.A.

----- (PLEASE RETURN) -----

ADDRESSEE:

CONTENTS:

DATE RECEIVED:

CONDITION OF WRAPPER AND CONTENTS:

VICTORY FOR THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLES

Jim Duffy, Steering Committee,

U.S.C.A.N.L.F.S.A.N.

7

FILM SHOWING:

april: 28, 29, & 30

"MY COUNTRY OCCUPIED"

Oaxaca de Mejia and her family suffer and fight against U.S. Imperialism in Guatemala.

"THE RED SQUAD"

Exposing N.Y.C. 's Secret Political Police who spy and infiltrate the Panthers, White Radicals, Peace Groups and other possible subversives ... and may be watching you right now!

"TET OFFENSIVE"

Filmed by the N.L.F. ("Viet-Cong") during the major offensive of 1968 in Saigon, Hue, Ben Tre, etc. By combat photographers.

AT: Washington Sq. Church

135 West 4th St.

info:

982-7162



FRIDAY

SATURDAY 7, 9, & 11pm

SUNDAY

1972

Contribution: \$1.50

sponsor: U.S. Committee to Aid the NLF-SVN Box "C" Old Chelsea Stat. NYC 10011

FILM
SHOWINGS

TELL
YOUR
FRIENDS!

'STRIKE'

Eisenstein's classic on the
Russian Revolution (1924)

'U.S. BOMBING OF N. VIETNAM'

Made in HANOI in 1971

'U.S. TECHNIQUES OF GENOCIDE.'

Produced by Project Air War.

FRI. MAY 26 SAT. MAY 27 SUN. MAY 28

7, 9, 11 P.M.

1972

AT: WASH. SQ. CHURCH.
135 W 4th St.

\$1.50
CONTRIBUTION

Benefit for: U.S. Committee to aid the N.H.F.
of South VIETNAM
Box "C" OLD CHELSEA STA.
NY. NY. 10011 982-7162

5/13/72

Film Showing

AT: Wash. SQ. Church
135 W. 4th St.

PLEASE POST!

TELL ALL YOUR FRIENDS!



"STRIKE"

Eisenstein's classic which deals with an incident prior to the 1917 Revolution, clearly shows his passionate commitment to the Russian Revolution and his concept of the masses as hero. His message is clear: the workers can only get social justice through total Revolution.

"U.S. Techniques in Genocide"

Made in North Vietnam(DRV) by the Commission on War Crimes, this film depicts anti-personnel weapons and their effects on the Vietnamese people.

"U.S. Bombing of N. Vietnam"

This film made in Hanoi in 1971, shows the effects of U.S. bombing over the DRV and how the Vietnamese struggle against it.

7, 9, 11 p.m.

fri. May 26 sat. May 27 sun. May 28

1972

BENEFIT for: US Committee to Aid the NLF of South Vietnam
Box C, Old Chelsea Sta. New York, NY 10011
982-7162

\$1.50
CONTRIBUTION

10

FILM



SHOWING

"BURN!"

* MARLON BRANDO as the 18th century agent of British Imperialism in the caribbean in Gillo Pontecorvo's (of "BATTLE OF ALGIERS"^{same}) anti-imperialist study, masquerading as a Hollywood adventure film. Slavery, colonialism, neo-colonialism, nationalism and pacification, the lessons of Vietnam, the Congo, Cuba and Watts are all here and in color. The analysis and methods of the white, British Imperialist, agent Brando are pure reverse marxism - the result is revolutionary triumph!

Beautiful - Sad - Powerful - rare honesty and pro-people, the lessons are - Never trust the ruling class or reformism! The conclusion is Peoples War and Socialist Revolution !!!

"BACK SEAT GENERALS"

Fact not fiction on the C.I.A.'s hidden war in Laos. In color, this recent film shows one side of the war, the American side, and it isn't pretty.

"LAOS THE FORGOTTEN WAR"

But there is another side, that of the Laotian people and their resistance to the C.I.A., the puppet generals and the U.S. aircraft from Thailand and elsewhere.

FRI. June 16
June 30

SAT. June 17
July 1

SUN. June 18
July 2

SHOWN EACH DAY AT: BURN: 7:30 & 10:30 BACK...: 6:30 & 9:30 LAOS...: 7: & 10:00

at* wash. sq. meth. church. 135 West 48*

(FOR ALL 3 FILMS) CONTRIBUTION: \$ 1.50

FOR INFOR. CALL: 982-7162, 777-2528

SPONSORED BY: ASIAN INFORMATION OFFICE, Box C, Old Chelsea Station, NY - 10011

AMERICAN AVIATION CAN CAUSE FLOODING IN THE NORTH WITHOUT DIRECTLY HITTING THE DIKES

(Le Monde June 7-8, 1972, Page 3)

by Yves Lacoste, geographer, professor at the
University of Paris-VIII(Vincennes)

In an attempt to stem the total failure of American policy in Indochina, President Nixon has chosen once again to escalate. When it becomes apparent that bombing the South- and this with unprecedented violence- was not working to halt the collapse of "vietnamization", Nixon ordered the resumption of raids on the North and decided simultaneously on a series of actions which surpass anything his predecessors had dared to undertake. While many of these actions, such as the mining of the ports, have already been carried out, others are still "being considered". And once again, as in 1966-7, the American aggressors are toying with the idea of destroying the Red River dike system.

To grasp the full horror of this menace, it is necessary to recall the basic geographical context: the Tonkin plain, where the great majority of the population of the North is concentrated, is bordered by huge mountains which each spring receive enormous amounts of precipitation from the monsoon. Thus, the rivers which flow into the plain are characterized by powerful swellings during the summer months and carry along with them great quantities of alluvial deposits from the erosion of the mountain sides. This alluvial substance tends to settle on the plain, particularly on the river beds, which have thus been progressively built up over the centuries. The Red river flows then on a kind of mud crest, 5 or 6 meters above the level of the plain, which would be regularly submerged if the Vietnamese peasants had not built and constantly reinforced an entire network of dikes since the Middle Ages. Part of the network is erected directly on the alluvial crest, bordering the river bed and thus containing the periodic swellings; other dikes, running more or less perpendicular to those just described, form a rupture at any one point in the protective network. Finally, there are the coastal dikes designed to prevent the invasion of sea waters blown inward by typhoon winds. In other words, more than 4,000 kilometers of dikes in all that must be constantly reinforced to protect the crops and lives of some fifteen million men and women and children who live in the plain, which today groups some eight hundred inhabitants per square kilometer.

If the bombing simultaneously opened a series of breaches in this network(it is not necessary to destroy the entire network in order to obtain a nearly total submersion of the plain) during the period of the river swellings(from June to October), it is highly likely that this catastrophe would cause more deaths than THE EXPLOSION OF SEVERAL ATOMIC BOMBS ON THE TONKIN PLAIN.

If in his recent declarations, President Nixon has excluded the possibility of recourse to nuclear arms, the risk of genocide by flooding is very much greater and imminent. American aviation can carry it off without Nixon's having to issue an explicit order.

DURING THE COMING WEEKS, THE DIKES MAY BREAK WITHOUT HAVING SUFFERED DIRECT ATTACKS. To realize how this is possible some understanding of the bombing strategy as worked out by the Americans during the summers of 1965-66 is necessary(these observations are based on hundreds of declarations of the government of the DRVN and are compiled in a report which I edited in 1967 for the Russell Tribunal).

Huge bombs are dropped, not directly on the dikes but at some distance from them, on the alluvial crest over which the rivers flow. In this way, enormous hollows are produced which shock and weaken the base of the dike system and could

cause the entire river's flow to spill out into the plain. This strategy has the advantage of apparently not touching the dikes and of being infinitely more destructive; it is completed by a series of steel pellet bomb attacks on the workers who have come to repair the damage.

These sorts of actions were carried out repeatedly against the dikes during the summers of 1965-66-67. It is true that they were not followed by catastrophic floods. The point to these earlier raids was probably to allow American aviation to perfect its strategy against the dikes as well as to threaten the population, rather than to try to provoke a major catastrophe.

The fact that these bombings were carried out at very specific moments would seem to be proof of their premeditated character: most of these raids took place just before a particularly violent swellings of the rivers- something which meteorologic observations can easily predict. The clearest example of this premeditated intent is offered by the series of fourteen attacks against the coastal dikes in the Tian Lang and Vinh Bao districts (Hai Phong region) from July 27-31, 1966. At this time, the swelling of the river waters was combined with the pressure of sea waters being pushed towards the land by winds from the typhoon Ora; vast surfaces were submerged as a result of the attacks.

Today the difficulties of the American government in Indochina have become so overwhelming that we must begin to fear the worst. Even before the period of major river swelling, e.g.- the raids of April 24 against the River Ma which crosses the Thanh Hoa plain. Unlike the use of nuclear weapons where the responsibility would be too obvious, flooding the plains in the North can be caused indirectly and then attributed to a series of "natural accidents". Propaganda would then insinuate that the North Vietnamese ought to have attended to their dikes rather than engage in combat.

One cannot wait for another spectacular decision from the White House before beginning to protest: in effect, the decision to flood the North has already been made. In a few weeks time the period of the large swellings will have begun. We must make it clear that **IF THE DIKES BREAK THIS SUMMER IN THE NORTH, THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THIS GENOCIDE FALLS DIRECTLY ON PRESIDENT NIXON, NO LESS DIRECTLY THAN IF HE HAD ORDERED A NUCLEAR ATTACK.**

Reprinted by:

U.S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam
Box "C", Old Chelsea Station, New York, NY 10011 (212) 982-7162

7/17/72

OPEN LETTER FROM THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE STUDENT UNION

To: The progressive and justice-and-peace loving people in the United States,
and to George McGovern.

We, Vietnamese students who have been imprisoned in official and secret prisons of the Saigon regime, would like to send you our best regards in friendship and solidarity from the common front in which we, Vietnamese youths, have been struggling for our survival, national independence, and self-determination; which you have actively supported by stopping your government and military-industrial complex and hence, the puppet government in Saigon from committing further crimes.

This actually is not the first time we have denounced to world opinion and conscience the most brutal crimes in this century committed by the Saigon regime, and supported and directed from the White House as a part of its policy to repress all patriotic forces including students. Nor is this the first time you have heard of these crimes and denunciations against them. Even though we have always been willing to make sacrifices and to endure the most fascist repressions designed by Thieu's administration, we feel that under the present circumstances in which, during the last several months, our fatherland has undergone unprecedented bombardments by U.S. planes and artillery and in which our compatriots have been repressed, terrorized, arrested, tortured and wantonly killed by the Thieu regime.

The American people are preparing to elect for the next presidency a new president with better future policies. This may allow the mistakes of the past to be understood by the general public so that accurate and clear-sighted decisions can be made. This situation obliges us to make known to you the crimes committed recently by the Saigon regime, particularly those against students.

Since October, 1971, the Saigon regime began the most brutal and barbarous repression, violating even the most minimum basic human laws and conscience. In recent months, they have intensified the methods of torture used on opposition groups and individuals, students included, whose names and whose cases of torture are listed below. Obviously, the repressive devices have been provided and approved of by American "advisors" in Saigon.

While Nixon and the U.S. administration are clamoring and exaggerating the so called "accomplishments in the name of freedom, progression and democracy" of the Saigon regime as evidence of the success of their policies, the South Vietnamese people- especially the students- have been more than ever brutally repressed and terrorized, and our hatred for the U.S. government has climaxed. We, nevertheless, still express our strong belief in your intelligence and decisiveness in selecting a new government with a new policy- a human and progressive policy, which would cease to support the dictatorial and fascist regime of Nguyen Van Thieu, withdraw all U.S. forces from Vietnam, and allow the re-establishment of peace in our country.

We believe that the Friendship between the American people and the South Vietnamese people, between the Vietnamese patriotic youth and the American justice-and-peace loving youth, will be deeply consolidated and last forever.

Chi Hoa Prison, 6/13/72
HUYEN TAN MAN
President of Saigon
Student Union

The list of students imprisoned at Chi Hoa since May, 1972

Huynh Tan Mam	President of the Saigon Student Union
Le Van Nuoi	President of the Saigon High School Student Union
Nguyen Duy Thong	President of the Movement of the Right to Life
Nguyen Huy Diem	President of the Faculty of Medicine
Truong Van Khue	President of the Faculty of Pedagogy
Tran Huu Quang	President of the Van Hanh University Comm. for Peace
Phong Ngoc Son	General Secretary of the Movement for the Right to Life
Luong Dinh Mai	President of the Anti-draft Movement
Nguyen Xuan Thuong	President of the "Speak-to-People" campaign
Ra Dinh Nguyen	Pres. of the Coordination Comm. of South Vietnamese Students
Nguyen Xuan Ham	Vice-Pres. of the Coordination Comm. of South Vietnamese Students
Tran Si Lieu	General Secretary of the Buddhist Student Union
Do Van Mau	Assistant General Secretary of the Buddhist Student Union
Cao Lap	Medical Student
Phan Nguyen Binh	Student of Science
Nguyen Thanh Cong	Student of Medicine
Nguyen Ngoc Phuong	Student of M.A.
Nguyen Tan Tai	Student of Electoral Engineering
Luua Thanh Qui	Vice-Pres. of the Movement for the Right to Life
Le Hoang Phuc	Member of the Movement for the Right to Life
Nguyen Van Hai	Student of Ngoc Cau High School
Vo Quang Hi	Student of Thang Long High School
Phan Van Phuc	Student of Nhan Van High School
Tran Van Viet	Student of Chu Van An High School
Tran Dinh Khai	Student of Tan Viet High School
Nguyen Khanh Son	Student of Cao Dat High School
Vo Quang Thang	Student of Truong Vinh Ky High School
Nguyen Van Tu	Student of Dat Duc High School
Luu Hong Lien	" " " " " "
Nguyen Van Hue	Student of Kien Thiet High School
Nguyen Thi Thu Lieu	Student of Hong Lac High School (sent to Thu Duc prison)

The List of Students imprisoned since May, 1972

Leu Ba Thiet	President of the Faculty of Arts
Nguyen Thanh Tong	Vice-Pres. of the Faculty of Arts
Nguyen Van Tri	Vice-Pres. of the Science Student Union
Doan Khac Xuyen	Representitive Council of the Faculty of Pedagogy
Trin Dinh Bang	Pres. of the South Vietnamese Student Association
Vo Dinh Nghia	General Secretary of Art Student Union
Nguyen Tan Luc	Active Member of the Movement for the Right to Live
Huynh Thi Hoa	Art Student
Luong Kim Oanh	" "
Huynh Ngoc Hai	" "
Le Thi Hong Nga	" "
Le Nghi Ba	" "
Nguyen Kim Bang	Law Student
Nguyen Thuy Day	Pedagogy Student
Le Thi Ngoc Diep	Student of Gia Long High School
Nguyen Van Dich	Student of Cao Thang High School
Tran Huu Tho	Student of Truong Vinh Ky High School
Tran Van Hien	Student of Thang Long High School
Le Van On	Student of Thang Long High School
Nguyen Dinh Loc	Student of Law

List of Students Imprisoned since May, 1972

Vo Thi Bach Tuyet	Vice-President of the Movement for Right to Life
Nguyen Thi Yen	Treasurer of the Saigon Student Union
Mai Thanh Hoa	Vice-President of Dentistry Student Union
Ngo Thanh Thuy	Treasurer of the Movement for Right to Life
Nguyen Viet Tuan	President of the Catholic Working Youth Movement
Phan Thi Nguyen Quon	Student of Arts
Chau Thi Nang	Student of Arts
Nguyen Thi To Lien	Student of Arts
Tran Van Ngoan	Student of Science
Tran Quoc Tai	Student of Science
Do Quyen	Student of Arts
Nguyen Manh Tuong	Student of Arts
Le Van Nghia	Student of Arts
Doan Hoa Dinh	Student of Cao Thang Technical School
Dang Thuc Trinh	Student of Le Van Duyet High School
Le Van Hoang	Student of Hung Dao High School
Nguyen Ngoc Dang	Student of Hung Dao High School
Nguyen Van Cac	Student of Hong Lac High School
Nguyen Huu Duc	Student of Tan Van High School
Vo Nhu Lanh	President of Van Hanh Student Union
Tran Thi Hoa	President of Buddhist Student Union
Ho Thi Minh Nguyet	Student of Arts
Lang Quang Huyen	Student of Law

List of students of Hue imprisoned since April, 1972

The number of students imprisoned at Hue and Danang has far exceeded 1,000. However only a small number of students was identified through the deportation to Poule Condore at the end of May, 1972.

Le Van Huyen	President of Hue Student Union
Vo Qui	Student of Arts
Tran Dinh Son Cuoc	Student of Arts
Ban Chi	Student of Arts
Nguyen Hoang Tho	Student of Medicine
Nguyen Day Hien	Student of Science

The name and school of the other students could not be verified. These students have been arrested indiscriminately and deported without trial for many absurd and extremely fascist reasons.

Every student has been tortured by the most brutal methods. The interrogations usually happen at night from 10:00pm to 3:00am. Almost every student was tortured so that he or she could not walk and must be lead or carried to investigation rooms.

Students imprisoned at Saigon Police headquarters are in a critically sickened situation because of the brutal torture.

Food is not enough for prisoners. Each prisoner is given a half cup of rice and a little bit of rotten pickles for each meal.

Visits and supports to prisoners are completely forbidden.

JUNE 27, 1972

From a Saigon Mother

By NGUYEN THI NGOC THOA

I received this letter from my mother in Saigon a few days ago. My mother has eight children, four of whom are fighting in the Saigon Army. I myself am a student here in the United States.

Many Vietnamese are afraid to speak the truth openly to American newspapermen for fear of punishment by the Government or that they were put in jail after they expressed their opinions about the war.

My mother, however, is not afraid to write what she really thinks to her daughter. I wish that American people could read my mother's letter and understand that millions of the Vietnamese write and speak and think in private as my mother does here.

Dear daughter:

Every house in Saigon is supposed to make a shelter now, but we do not do so because if the bombers come we will hide under the corner of the stairway in the house.

If the Vietcong come into Saigon, the U.S. bombs will begin to fall, but we are determined not to leave the house. I think that everyone will join the Vietcong, except the very wealthy who will leave Vietnam. So many of our friends and relatives have died. We don't know when our turn will come.

Many refugees have died, not because of enemy attack, but because of the B-52 bombers. Too many people have died and blood flows like a river. There is not even space to bury the dead.

On May 17 the university was closed. Maybe all the students will be drafted. It is likely that all the single girls from 18-30 years old will also be drafted. They were told that they must defend the capital. Now males from 17 to 43 are being drafted. Our sixth son, born in October 1955, will now be drafted. He is such a good student and so young. We are so sad but we don't know what to do. Our fifth son is a naval officer, but his salary is not

enough to take care of himself. Our third son, who is a military dentist, does not have enough money. Salaries are not enough compared to the prices now. Only the corrupt officers have enough for their families. Sometimes I think we should understand why they are involved in corruption. High-ranking government officials have sent their children overseas, and if something happens, they, too, will leave Vietnam.

The students are filled with anxieties, and none have the spirit to study. They will all be drafted and they fear that they will meet the same morbid fate as the soldiers of Quangtri and Anloc. So many Vietnamese soldiers have been killed, but the Saigon Government lies to us about the numbers.

I'm sorry that the American Government is spending so much money in Vietnam; the money only gets into the hands of a few high-ranking Government officials. The majority are poor and hungry. As a result, most of the soldiers have become thieves.

The salary of those who work for the Americans is very high, compared to that of those who work for the Vietnamese Government. Everyone is very angry with the new economic system. In our family, there are now eight members. Your father is making only \$20,000 VN (\$50 U.S.) per month. For 100 kilos of average-grade rice (a twenty days' supply) we must now pay \$10,000 piastres (\$25 U.S.)

Curfew begins now at 10 P.M. Business has become very bad, and soon people will begin to fight with each other and steal. Even the big companies are borrowing money from the banks. If the war and the suffering continue, they will not have enough to repay these loans.

Now only Danang, Nha Trang and Saigon are temporarily safe, but the food prices are too expensive and no one is buying anything except for rice which they must buy daily because of the shortage of money.

I wish this war was over.

Love, Mother.

Pell Believes U.S. Uses Rain-Making To Flood Vietnam

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26 (AP)—Senator Claiborne Pell says he believes that American military forces have used advanced rain-making technology to cause flooding and death in Vietnam.

"I strongly believe clouds have been seeded in Southeast Asia for military reasons," the Rhode Island Democrat said in an interview published yesterday by The Providence Journal. "There is little doubt in my mind, but I cannot go any farther than that."

Mr. Pell, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has introduced a draft of a treaty to forbid weather and climate-modification activities as weapons of war. He said he would hold hearings on the proposal in about a month.

The Senator said he believed that the military began in 1966 to seed clouds to clear them away for the bombing of North Vietnam and that seedings produced rains that washed out north Vietnamese infiltration routes and caused floods that resulted in thousands of deaths.

"I want to stop this sort of thing in its tracks," he said. "If we permit weather modification, we've really opened up a new Pandora's box. Man already has too many awesome and devastating weapons of war."

The Defense Department has given no clear answers to inquiries about its weather-modification activities, he added.

He said that Dr. John S. Foster Jr., director of defense research and engineering, wrote him saying most of the information he wanted was secret.



NGUYỄN THÁI BÌNH

1948 — July 1, 1972

"For the Vietnamese people, so long as the U.S. aggressive forces remain on our soil, we resolutely fight against it. We'd rather sacrifice everything than lose our independence and be enslaved. Going home to stand in the line of the Vietnamese people in the struggle of national salvation, to take part in the resistance against U.S. aggression, to confirm the justness of our cause, to dedicate to the freedom fighters of Vietnam, living and dead, to strengthen the confidence in the eventual victory of our people, I direct Pan American 841 to Hanoi. I promise myself I shall not hurt any innocent person. . . . My only bomb is my human heart which can explode to call for love, faith, and hope, to wake up the conscience of the Vietnamese's enemies."

NGUYỄN THÁI BÌNH

AUGUST, 1972

Dear Friends,

All people everywhere owe a profound debt to humanity, wisdom, perseverance, and courage of the Indochinese liberation fighters. The women and men, old and young of Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Laos have paid with blood not only for the right to their own freedom, but to build an example of hope and human struggle that is opening up the minds and hearts of people everywhere to the possibilities of life, not only in the Third World, but also as alternatives to the alienated and selfish societies imposed upon those of us here in the developed capitalist countries.

The many forms of protest and actions against the continuing U.S. war of aggression in Indochina gain inspiration and energy from the sacrifices of Vietnamese such as Nguyen Thai Binh. A friend of his, said that Binh had been helped to come to his decision to act not only by the struggle of his countrymen, but also because of his association with the anti-war movement in the U.S.

We feel that most Americans have much to learn and unlearn before we can begin to think or act as liberation fighters. But in learning about the realities in Indochina and working to support their just cause we may begin to plant the seeds of our own liberation.

Our anger and determination to do more and better...

Our love to one who lived and died without regret...

The committee and many others.

Vietnamese Organizations:

- a. Association of Vietnamese in Canada, Box 324, Sta.N, Montreal 129, Quebec, Canada
- b. Dem. Rep. of Viet Nam Delegation in France, 2 Rue Leverrier, Paris 6, France
- c. P.R.G. Rep. of S.Viet Nam, Info. Office, 39 Ave. Georges Mandel, Paris 16, France
- d. Union of Vietnamese in the U.S., box 1023, Ingelwood, Calif. 90308
- e. Vietnamese Resource Center, 76a Pleasant St., Cambridge, Mass. 02139

Information and support organizations:

- a. Am. Comm. for Solidarity with the Vietnamese People, 222 Clayton St., S.F., Cal.
- b. Asian Information Group, box 4400, Berkeley, Calif. 94704
- c. Comm. In Solidarity with S. Vietnamese Students, box 4151, Berkeley, Cal.
- d. Indochina Resource Center, 1322-18th St., N.W., Wash. D.C., 20036
- e. Medical Aid for Indochina, 135 W.4th st., N.Y., N.Y. 10012
- f. U.S. Comm. to Aid the N.L.F. of S.V.N., box C, Old Chelsea Sta., N.Y., N.Y.

STATEMENT
by
THE UNION OF VIETNAMESE IN THE UNITED STATES
concerning
THE HEROIC SACRIFICE OF NGUYEN THAI BINH

On July 2, 1972, the Union of Vietnamese in the United States painfully received the news concerning the sacrifice of Nguyen Thai Binh, the heroic death of a patriot who once declared: "I am willing to take any risk. My responsibility is to future generations of Vietnamese."

continued...

Nguyen Thai Binh came to the United States from the southern part of Viet Nam four years ago and recently graduated with honors from the University of Washington at Seattle. Binh took his action to divert a Pan Am 747 to Hanoi. In a letter to President Nixon, Binh stated that his action was "in response to the call of my beloved country. I am resolved to struggle by all means against any kind of foreign aggressors who invade Viet Nam."

Growing up in the midst of war, Binh was fully aware of the misery as well as the heroism of our people in their struggle against the U.S. invasion. He had constantly participated in numerous anti-war activities in the U.S. such as: the take-over of the Saigon consulate in New York, the demonstrations against the U.S. Agency for International Development center at Southern Illinois University, etc. . . . Because of these patriotic actions he was forced to go back to Saigon. Binh, of course, refused to be subjected to the bloody hands of the Thieu puppet regime, therefore, he chose to return to Hanoi to "stand in the line of the Vietnamese people in the struggle for national liberation."

Binh once said, "My parents named me Thai Binh, which means Peace." He was proud of his name because it reflects the deepest aspirations of the Vietnamese people.

Binh used two lemons wrapped in aluminum foil as "plastic explosive" to achieve his objective. Clearly, he never intended using violent means to harm innocent passengers. However, after he had been subdued, he was premeditatedly murdered in cold blood by the racist pilot and a suspicious ex-policeman on the plane.

This is not the only obvious act of murder, in fact, millions of murderous acts have been carried on by the U.S. government in the whole of Viet Nam for the past two decades.

Asserting the heroic example of Nguyen Thai Binh we resolutely condemn:

- * The murderous act of a few Americans who have blatantly killed Nguyen Thai Binh, a Vietnamese student who had been struggling for Peace, Freedom and Independence for the people of Viet Nam.
- * The Thieu puppet regime which purposely permitted Americans to kill Vietnamese on the Vietnamese soil.

The Union of Vietnamese in the United States demands:

1. The murder of Nguyen Thai Binh be exposed before the people of Viet Nam and world opinion;
2. the Thieu puppet regime release immediately Binh's family which is under arrest in Saigon;
3. the U.S. government satisfy immediately the just aspirations of the Vietnamese people which Binh had courageously struggled for:
 - a. the U.S. government must set a terminal date for the withdrawal from the southern part of Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of other foreign countries in the U.S. camp;
 - b. the U.S. government must respect the Freedom, Independence and the right of Self-determination of the Vietnamese people. The U.S. government must put an end to "Vietnamization" and stop supporting the Thieu puppet regime; and
 - c. the U.S. government must stop immediately the bombing of Viet Nam, and particular, of railroads and dike systems. The U.S. government must put an end to the blockade of Hai Phong, Hon Gai, Cam Pha, Vinh, Quang Khe and Dong Hoi.

The Union of Vietnamese in the United States calls upon all peace-loving people in the United States and throughout the world to issue statements and to take whatever actions in support of the sacrifice of Nguyen Thai Binh for Peace, Freedom and Independence of our country and to protest the barbaric invasion of the U.S. government in Vietnam.

OH BELOVED VIETNAM, RISE UP!

Oh beloved Viet-Nam,
At night the snow covers the road and freezes my soul.
In the winter of the remote country
My wondering body cries.
Oh Beloved native country,
In my heart, forever remains this oath:
"My young body, to save my fatherland,
I willingly sacrifice it immediately."
When the aggressors trample our land with their greedy heels,
We take our weapons to struggle together, this decisive fight.
The road we walk on leads us to Peace, Heroism and Honor.

We, the descendants of Lac Long,
Young brothers and sisters freshly soaked
By the rays of the sun,
We are determined to break the chains,
We, the Vietnamese youth
To save our homeland
Raise our voice to expel the invaders,
And defeat the mercenaries to the last.
Oh Beloved Viet-Nam, Eternal image
Shining like the bright morning sun,
Your future surges forth to reaffirm itself.

song by Nguyễn Thái Bình
written in Seattle, Washington
winter 1972

LEGACY

I still remember the day I was born in the midst of the sound of guns,
With all the suffering and humiliation of my mother and father,
Oh my fatherland, of all the people how many millions,
In my more than twenty years, how many times have I been able to laugh.

My mother and father are very poor like our native land,
But they bequeath to me a spirit,
An honest heart that knows to love that knows to hate,
An indomitable and unbreakable faith.

All must be for the fatherland,
Today with respect I give it thanks,
And committing myself to the end, I resolve to march forward.



Statement on the murder of Nguyen Thai Binh, on the occasion of his memorial July 14, 1972, by a Vietnamese Sister and fellow student in the U.S.

Binh's death is heroic. This heroism has been the main source of strength which has made the Vietnamese revolution undefeatable. It has been manifested, not only in individual cases, but in millions of Vietnamese people—young, old, man, woman—who love and are strongly determined to fight to the end for the independence and freedom of their country. This is the ultimate weapon of the Vietnamese people which no one else can claim to have—which for the past ten years has paralyzed the effects of the U.S. bombings, which made fruitless millions of dollars of U.S. aid to the South Vietnamese regime, and which the American government cannot defeat.

What was so significant about Binh's death is that it showed the growth of this heroism in the Vietnamese people's struggle, which exists not only among the peoples with the liberation forces but also in those who live under Saigon control, and above all, in those who live in the U.S. and receive U.S. scholarships to pursue a U.S. education. Binh's death is an ideal—a typical example of this growing strength of the Vietnamese heroic struggle. To me, Binh's death is the logical result of the U.S. war policies in Vietnam and also the most obvious signal of the inevitable doom to failure of these policies. The Vietnamese struggle now takes place not only in the battlefields between the liberation forces and the puppet troops, in the liberated and the Saigon-controlled areas but also right in the heart of the American power—Pan American Jumbo Jet, the essential symbol of the American corporations' power. Binh's death is the climax of this enlarged struggle front.

This enlargement of the Vietnamese struggle can be explained from two sides. First, on the Saigon side, the U.S. war policies, by its inner logic has created in the South of Vietnam a world in which:

- 5 percent of Saigon war profiteers live on the sufferings of 95 percent of the war torn peasants.
- 5 out of 17 million of the people become refugees and live at the mercy of U.S. aid.
- young boys must shoeshine to survive.
- young girls must sell their bodies to live.
- one half of the land has been laid bare by the B-52 bombings and chemical defoliants.
- and above all, the source of life of the 12 million Vietnamese in the Red River Delta was seriously threatened by the constant bombing of the dikes.

This is a world of moral depravation and physical destruction.



This Saigon world has been burning the minds and squeezing the hearts of the Vietnamese patriots, among whom Binh was one. However, if this were the only world in Vietnam, Vietnam as a nation would have ceased to exist long ago, and Binh would not have stepped beyond the state of being angry and resentful, to offer his heart and mind to the people. Binh chose to die because there is another world which is stronger and stronger everyday and is full of love and constructive activities, created by the Vietnamese people. This is the world in which all people—young boys and girls, old men and women—are mobilized to fight the American troops in the battlefields, to study under heavy bombings, to produce in the ricefields, to protect the towns and to guard the villages—i.e., the world of the *PEOPLE'S WAR*. It is the world in which the socialist North reconstructs day and night, war damages caused by the U.S. to support the heroic South. It is the world which inherits from the heroic deeds of the great leader Ho Chi Minh who fought until his death for the freedom and independence of the country against the French and the Americans. Binh drew his strength from this Vietnamese world to undermine the shameful world created by the U.S. war policies.

In 1865 the French aggressors landed in Vietnam at the seaport of Danang. In 1954 they were forced to leave with humiliation after the battle of Dien Bien Phu. Exactly a hundred years later, in 1965, the U.S. marines landed in the same seaport, Danang. But fortunately American colonial control has been more shortlived than the French one even though it was well guarded with more than half million U.S. troops, more than 50 air bases, and a fully-aided Saigon regime. In 1972 the U.S. troop strength was forced down to 90,000. Saigon is agonizing over its economic depression, and as a consequence, madly applies its repressive police machine against the urban protesters, i.e., the students, veterans, women's committee for the right to live, intellectuals. This lesson of Vietnam again affirms the inevitable failure of the U.S. war policies. The bombing of the dikes may delay the war process. The Vietnamese people may lose more *Nguyen Thai Bins*. But Nixon cannot reverse the logical process of the war. That is to say, the liberated Vietnam is triumphing over the depraved Saigon world; the Vietnamese people's war is winning over the war of the American imperialistic corporations.

The Vietnamese people are fighting against the U.S. government, not against the U.S. people. In fact, my people and yours have the same purpose—

STOPPING NIXON FROM DESTROYING THE INDOCHINESE PEOPLES

I would like to express my people's deep gratitude toward you, progressive Americans, to wholeheartedly cooperate with you in our common struggle for world peace and social justice, and sincerely share with you tonight our admiration and love for our brother, Nguyen Thai Binh, who heroically gave his life to the victory of his heroic people—the *VIETNAMESE*.

July 14, 1972
A Vietnamese Sister
a student in the U.S.



OPEN LETTER TO THE PEACE AND JUSTICE LOVING PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

July 1, 1972
VIET THAI BINH
Vietnamese

Dear Friends,

In the last stage of the courageous eighty-year struggle of the whole Vietnamese people against French domination, during 1950 to 1954, the United States government had stood for the enemies of the Vietnamese people by covering 80 percent of war cost (two billion dollars) for French colonialists.

The great victory of Dien Bien Phu forced the French government to sign the Geneva Accords of July 20, 1954, reestablishing peace to Indochina. French and American intentions to spread hostilities collapsed.

It is common knowledge that the Geneva Agreements have officially recognized the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam and provided for free general elections in 1956 to reunify Viet Nam.

At the Geneva Conference of Viet Nam, the U.S.A. has undertaken not to disturb the implementation of the said accords. But it was only a smoke screen for its intervention and aggression, for its designs and crimes. For the past eighteen years, the U.S. imperialists have been systematically violating and sabotaging the Geneva Agreements and waging a war of aggression against our beloved Vietnam. They have instilled and maintained a series of dictatorial, fascist, puppet administrations from Diem to Thieu today, in order to obstruct the restoration of peace, to prevent the reunification of Viet Nam and to turn South Viet Nam into a U.S. neo-colony and military base for use as springboard to conquer the whole of Viet Nam and stem the national liberation struggle of the Southeast Asia peoples.

"All men are created equal. They are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights. among them are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."

This immortal statement was made in the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America on July 4, 1776. In a broader sense this means: All the peoples on the earth are equal from birth, all the peoples have a right to live, to be happy and free.

Nevertheless, during the last decades, the American Imperialists abusing the standard of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, have violated our Fatherland, oppressed our fellow countrymen. They have acted contrary to the ideals of humanity and justice.

With the U.S. policy of killing all, burning all, the American commanders have been using most murderous weapons against the civilian people including those banned by international law: B-52 bombers, napalm, phosphorous bombs, bullets, toxic gas, crop kill chemical products. . . . In many localities, after massacring the people by indiscriminate bombings and intensive artillery fire, the U.S. troops have also sought to asphyxiate with toxic gas all those hiding in underground shelters.

For years, the inhuman technical and scientific achievements of the American scientists have been used in the chemical, biological, electronic warfare in Indochina with the most sophisticated, murderous weapons such as: CBU cluster bomb, "smart" bomb, BLU-26/B guava bomblets, 7.5 ton "cheeseburger" bomb, XM-41E gravel mine, MK-36 dragon tooth sensors, napalm, thermite, white phosphorous, NPT. . . .

In February 1971, President Nixon said: "I will not place any limit on air power." After Nixon took office, with 3.8 million tons of bombs, more bombs have been dropped in Indochina than the total dropped during World War II and the Korean War combined.

From the expenditure of over \$120 billion for genocide, ecocide, the magnitude of death, destruction, and dislocation inflicted upon Southeast Asia by American intervention has surpassed levels that are comprehensible. Within the past decade of direct American involvement in Southeast Asia:

1. More than one and a half million people have been killed, and million more injured.
2. In South Viet Nam, it created 300,000 orphans, 150,000 war widows, removed one-third of population to the detention camps as refugees forced to live in abject misery and hunger.
3. In an area the size of New England, the United States has expended over three times the amount of explosives used in all of World War II.
4. One-seventh of Viet Nam's crop land has been devastated, causing severe food shortages among civilians in many areas.
5. Over twenty million bomb craters mar the countryside of Indochina, and several hundred thousand unexploded bombs endanger attempts to reclaim farmland.

Those figures merely hint at the vast destruction of social fabric and economic Indochina, especially of Viet Nam.

This is a ruthless, immoral war of extermination.

Hitler did the same but with less "modern" means.

Viet Nam has a long history of four thousand years of fighting against foreign aggressions to defend independence and liberty. The Vietnamese people is only one and indivisible. During the past, we have never bent under the pressure of any invaders (feudal Chinese, Mongolese, Japanese fascists, French colonialists, and now American imperialists).

We, Vietnamese, still exist, and shall exist forever.

The only way to exist is to RESIST.

Although the U.S. war of aggression has escalated, the U.S. aggressors are trampling underfoot the Vietnamese soil, it is crystal clear that no material and technical force whatsoever can extinguish our people's will to struggle for the basic rights of human being, that is the right to live, and the right to protect one's national independence.

The Nixon administration, while removing slowly U.S. foot soldiers, has turned to a new form of war—automated air war—one in which machines do most of the killing and destruction, unknown to the American people, a war in which an American President can claim to be bringing peace even as he continues to wage a full-scale and bloody war from the air.

In addition to more than 100,000 U.S. and satellite troops who are still fighting in South Viet Nam, marines on the ships of the seventh fleet increased from 3,000 to 8,000, marines withdrawn to Japan were sent back to Viet Nam, tactical planes increased from 380 (Feb. 1972) to 800 (April 1972), B-52s increased from 45 to 130, and fifty thousand American airmen, all are located at a dozen mammoth airbases, and aircraft carriers.

A giant apparatus of destruction is today firmly installed in and around Indochina.

Now in the madness of the leaders at the White House and Pentagon, they are committing the savage war crimes by the barbaric, indiscriminate bombing, mining all over Viet Nam, costing countless Vietnamese lives, including innocent children, old women, destroying bridges, roads, pagoda, churches, schools, hospitals. . . .

In South Viet Nam combat zones, the U.S. troops are using civilians as an advance shield to fend off the liberation armed forces' attacks.

The more inhuman the American Imperialists, the stronger the Vietnamese people's resistance. The barbarous, atrocious bombings just stir up the hatred and strengthen the determination of the whole Vietnamese people.

In the eyes of the world, the United States become kill-crazed nation. For the American, the problem of face saving is not to win the aggressive war but to end this inhuman, immoral war, now. The main responsibility, for defeating Nixon's new aggression and ending the war, rests with the American people themselves.

We, Vietnamese, do not underestimate the ability of the U.S. war machine to inflict suffering and brutality. The anti-human technology a rapacious military establishment has employed to defend the investments of its masters has already written a new page in the history of cruelty. But the Vietnamese people have demonstrated that the power of people's war is greater than the death machinery employed by U.S. imperialism.

We pledge ourselves to keep our independence oath:

"Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom"

Having gone through over twenty years of war, the Vietnamese people desire peace more eagerly than anyone else to build their life. But it must be a genuine peace, a peace in independence and freedom, not a sham peace, not an American peace.

In the past, we defeated the Japanese fascists and the French colonialists. Today, we are strong because of the justice of our cause, the unity of our entire people from north to south, our traditions of undaunted struggle, and the broad sympathy and support of the progressive people throughout the world. We will win!——

July 1, 1972
VIET THAI BINH
VIETNAMESE



Death of a Hero

To the Editor:

Nguyen Thai Binh, shot five times on a Pan American 747 at Saigon [news story July 3], died a hero.

I had the opportunity to be with Binh on two occasions: when ten of us occupied the Saigon consulate in New York and when we "invaded" the small Pennsylvania town of Carbondale to expose the Government-sponsored Vietnamese Studies Center, responsible for training agents of repression in our country. Both times I was deeply moved by his great love for our homeland and his determination to end the American war of genocide.

No Vietnamese would question his sacrifice. By American standards, it may have been an unlawful act, but the man who sits in the White House is trying to bomb our people "back to the Stone Age." There is no attempt to put him into prison. Instead, he is given the highest honor, the American Presidency.

Binh's father has been arrested in Saigon and his mother and sister have been taken into custody. The Thieu regime has rounded up over 5,000 patriots over these past months alone.

We have made it known, through so many years of struggle and sacrifice, that we do not want the United States to dictate the affairs of our country. Yet this has not prevented Mr. Nixon from sowing death on our land or forcing on our compatriots his servant Nguyen Van Thieu. There are many among us still willing to risk our lives to stop his aggression. Nguyen Thai Binh was one such. He has inspired many more.



The stewardess on the airplane spoke of his gentleness. Binh had a knife, but was unwilling to use it against the pilot who attacked him. Yet he was shot in cold blood. Later the pilot joked about this murder as if Binh had not even been a human being. He said he did not regret his actions because he did not trust the American judicial system to convict Binh.

I am writing this letter on your Independence Day. The man responsible for my friend's death did not even believe in the foundation of your nation, the judicial system. The man he killed fought for the same thing your nation fought for almost two hundred years ago: national independence. As you remember how hated was King George's rule, so too you must see how much we hate your Government's domination of our people.

Nguyen Thai Binh is a Vietnamese patriot. I am only glad, as he must have been, that he was able to die on Vietnamese soil. We Vietnamese will continue our and Binh's struggle to the end.

LE ANH TU
Philadelphia, July 4, 1972

OPEN LETTER to the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr. President,

I am Vietnamese. My name is Thai-Binh, which means Peace. A "leadership" scholarship of the Agency for "International Development" brought me to the United States four years ago.

As a Vietnamese student in Vietnamese Affairs, I have studied the massive social, economic, and cultural damage caused by the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

Vietnam is thousands of miles away from the United States. The Vietnamese people have never done any harm to the United States. But, for the past eighteen years, the U.S. Administrations have been systematically violating and sabotaging the 1954 Geneva Agreements, waging the war of aggression in Vietnam, obstructing the restoration of peace, preventing the reunification of my beloved country.

Mr. President, as the leader of the United States, you must know more thoroughly than anyone else about when, how, why, the United States (got) involved in Vietnam, about the magnitude of war crimes, crimes against humanity, crimes against peace being committed by the U.S. government in Vietnam, as well as in Laos and Cambodia.

I think you know perfectly clear about:

- how much bombs dropped in Indochina after you took office
- how murderous your weapons are
- how destructive on landscape, people under the U.S. bombing
- how suffering millions of people in Indochina have endured under your hands, under the U.S. policy of genocide, ecocide

If you suppose a powerful country, which is a thousand times stronger than the U.S.A. had been trampling underfoot the soil of the "beautiful" America in its war of aggression. Then, those Imperialist Aggressors had been seizing American property, raping American women, forcing American men to kill each other and other human beings in the "Americanization" program, turning millions of American women into prostitutes, making 150 million Americans become refugees forced to live in abject misery and hunger, murdering and maiming ten million American men, women, and children, supporting barbaric and repressive regimes which put 2 million American men, women, and children in prison as political prisoners.

In that case, I am sure, as an American patriot, you would fight against those barbarians to save your country.

Fortunately for America, since the United States is the most powerful country in the world as you are proud in your speeches many times on t.v., the United States has not been dominated yet.

The above things have been happening exactly in the same way, in the same proportion to Vietnam in the last decades.

May I ask you: who has perpetrated those monstrous crimes?

—It is the United States and its satellite troops. The U.S. Government is entirely responsible for the extremely serious situation in Vietnam.

Mr. President if you imagine for a moment that you are a Vietnamese and see over ten million tons of bombs falling on a country that is so small on the map of the world, how do you feel?

If you saw the babies who just uttered their first cry and breathed the air of this world—suddenly B-52s fly over their home and snuff out their innocent precious lives.

If you saw the old people who have just as much right to enjoy the comfort and peace of old age as the old people in America, killed by merciless bombs, the fate (they face) is worse than the fate of a criminal sentenced to death.

See our women. Unlike American women who can give their all to the joy of creating and caring for their families, our women lose their lives in frantic efforts to protect their children. . .

If anyone says that they will cut your body in half and call the upper half of your body A and the lower half of your body B, would you agree? You answer will surely be NO. With Vietnam it is the same. We are Vietnamese, no matter where we were born, south or north, we have the right to struggle for the independence of our country—Vietnam—according to our circumstances and means wherever we are.

You and your administration often propagandize that North Vietnam has invaded the South, but we ask you to see the fallacy of such propaganda through the example given above. It is the struggle of the whole Vietnamese people for national salvation, for national liberation from the U.S. domination. When South Vietnam is invaded by a foreign force, cannot the people of the North help their fellow countrymen? All support and aid rendered by the North Vietnamese people to the South are within the sacred right of the Vietnamese people.

“All men are created equal. They are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.”

This immortal statement was made in the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America on July 4, 1776. In a broader sense this means: All the peoples of the earth are equal from birth, all the peoples have a right to live, to be happy and free.

Nevertheless, during the last decades, the American Administrations abusing the standard of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, have violated our Fatherland, oppressed our fellow countrymen. They have acted contrary to the ideals of humanity and justice.

This year, July 4th comes to you at a time when the Vietnam war has been spread out all over Vietnam due to your policy to reescalate its war strategy.

If we, Vietnamese, were Americans, we would be very happy to read the Declaration of Independence, but as Americans we would be ashamed that the U.S. government in recent years has undermined the foundation of independence in Vietnam.

For the Vietnamese people, so long as the U.S. aggressive forces remain on our soil, we resolutely fight against it. We rather sacrifice everything than lose our independence and be enslaved. It is crystal clear that no material or technical force whatsoever can stamp out the will for independence and freedom of a people.

We pledge ourselves to keep our independence oath:

NOTHING MORE PRECIOUS THAN INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM.

Ho Chi Minh

Having gone through over twenty years of war, the Vietnamese people desire peace more eagerly than anyone else. But it must be a genuine peace, a peace in independence and freedom for the Vietnamese, not a sham peace, not an “American” peace.

In response to the call of my beloved people and country, I am resolved to struggle by all means against any kind of foreign Aggressors who invade Vietnam, it is now the American Invaders.

Returning to Vietnam to stand in the line of the Vietnamese people in the struggle for national liberation, I go to Hanoi.

Mr. President, for the destruction, killing, burning in Vietnam as well as in Indochina, you have had in your hands the whole of the most sophisticated, murderous weapons (chemical, biological, electronic ones), in the struggle for love, peace, justice, I only have with me my unshakeable iron will, my indomitable spirit, and my true love to mankind. My cause is just; no weapons, no threats can make me shrink. With the Vietnamese it is the same.

To defend Vietnam from the U.S. aggression, from the savage ambition of the leaders of the most powerful country in the world, the struggle of the Vietnamese people is full of hardship. Even though today, my only bomb is my human heart which can explode since I accept the sacrifice for grant cause, to call for love, to restore faith of MAN in justice, to wake up the conscience of the enemies. If I get killed, million Vietnamese will replace for me to fight until we end this inhuman, immoral war.

VIET THAI BINH
VIETNAMESE

18.2

Dear Friends,

I am Vietnamese. My name is Thai Binh, which means "Peace." My parents name it to me to express the deepest aspiration of the Vietnamese people. A leadership scholarship of the agency for "International Development" brought me to the United States for four years. As a Vietnamese student on Vietnamese Affairs, I have studied the massive social, economic and cultural damage caused by the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

During the 1970 summer, I had a chance to travel all over South Vietnam in order to strengthen my viewpoint, to face directly, to understand deeply the real situation of the war, and to witness the magnitude of war crimes being committed by the government against the people of Vietnam.

The Vietnamese people, so long as the U.S. aggressive force remains on our soil, we resolutely fight against it. We rather sacrifice everything than lose our independence and be enslaved.

In response to the sacred call of the Fatherland, awaring of the honor and responsibility of being the intellectual of the heroic Vietnamese people, I strongly declare that, I am resolved to struggle by all means against any foreign aggressors who invade Vietnam, that is now American Imperialists.

Going home to stand in the line of the Vietnamese people in the struggle against the U.S. aggression, to confirm the justness of our cause, to dedicate to the freedom fighters of Vietnam, living and dead, to strengthen the confidence in the eluctable victory of our people, I direct PANAM 841 to Hanoi.

I promise myself I shall not hurt any innocent person.

While the U.S. Administrations have been using the most sophisticated murderous, weapons to destroy the landscape, to kill people. to bomb, to mine indiscriminately all over Vietnam, in my fighting for peace, love and justice, I only arm with my unshakeable iron will, my indomitable spirit. No weapons, no threats can make me shrink. The same for the Vietnamese people.

I know my voice for peace cannot be heard, cannot defeat the roared sound of B-52, of the U.S. bombings unless I take this dramatic action. This struggle is full of hardship. However, my only bomb is my human heart which can explode to call for love, faith, and hope, to wake up the conscience of the Vietnamese's enemies. If I fail, million Vietnamese will replace for me to fight until the war ends.

The peace and justice loving people in the world,

Raise your voice more powerfully and multiply your actions to stop the U.S. Imperialists in their war of aggression in Vietnam.

Demand that the U.S. Government respect the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people.

Together with the entire Vietnamese people, we warmly acclaim and sincerely thank your all for you solidarity with and support to the Vietnamese people.

Viet Thai Binh
Vietnamese



18,3

OPEN LETTER FROM THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE STUDENT UNION

To: The progressive and justice-and-peace loving people in the United States,
and to George McGovern

We, the Vietnamese students who have been imprisoned in official and secret prisons of the Saigon regime, would like to send you our best regards in the friendship and solidarity from the common front in which we, Vietnamese youths, have been struggling for our survival, national independence and self-determination; which you have actively supported by stopping your government and military-industrial complex and hence, the puppet government in Saigon from committing further crimes.

This actually is not the first time we have denounced to world opinion and conscience the most brutal crimes in this century committed by the Saigon regime, and supported and directed from the White House as a part of its policy to repress all patriotic forces including students. Nor is this the first time you have heard of these crimes and denunciations against them. Even though we have always been willing to make sacrifices and to endure the most fascist repressions designed by Thieu's administration, we feel that under the present circumstances in which, during the last several months, our fatherland has undergone unprecedented bombardments by U.S. planes and artillery and in which our compatriots have been repressed, terrorized, arrested, and tortured and wantonly killed by the Thieu regime.

The American people are preparing to elect for the next presidency a new president with better future policies. This may allow the mistakes of the past to be understood by the general public so that accurate and clear-sighted decisions can be made. This situation obliges us to make known to you the crimes committed recently by the Saigon regime, particularly those against students.

Since October, 1971, the Saigon regime began the most brutal and barbarous repression, violating even the most minimum basic human laws and conscience. In recent months, they have intensified the methods of torture used on opposition groups and individuals, students included, whose names and whose cases of torture are listed below. Obviously, the repressive devices have been provided and approved of by American "advisors" in Saigon.

While Nixon and the U.S. administration are clamoring and exaggerating the so-called "accomplishments in the name of freedom, progression and democracy" of the Saigon regime as evidence of the success of their policies, the South Vietnamese people—especially the students—have been more than ever brutally repressed and terrorized, and our hatred for the U.S. government has climaxed. We, nevertheless, still express our strong belief in your intelligence and decisiveness in selecting a new government with a new policy—a human and progressive policy, which would cease to support the dictatorial and fascist regime of Nguyen Van Thieu, withdraw all U.S. forces from Vietnam, and allow the reestablishment of peace in our country.

We believe that the friendship between the American people and the South Vietnamese people, between the Vietnamese patriotic youth and the American justice and peaceloving youth, will be deeply consolidated and last forever.

Chi Hoa Prison, June 13, 1972
HUYNH TAN MAM
President of Saigon Student Union



18.4

In memory of Nguyễn Thái Bình

BLOOD DEBT

*Blood debt for thousands of Vietnamese,
Blood debt for thousands of Asians,
and now one more blood debt.*

*People 'of the world' cry out
to U.S. imperialism,
"NO MORE BLOOD DEBT!"
"PAY THE BLOOD DEBT NOW!"*

*Because you chose life rather than death,
freedom rather than slavery,
Hanoi rather than Saigon,
the dark shadow of U.S. imperialism
and racism shouted out,
"Kill the son of a bitch!"*

*The dark force of U.S. imperialism
murdered you not once, but five times.
And the ignorant boasts,
"I took that fellow by the back of his neck
and legs and threw him right out of that aircraft
like a football."*

*The tricky voice of U.S. imperialism taught you,
"We are fighting for your freedom and self-determination."
when you chose for your life and freedom.*

*One fallen flower, forced down
trampled upon savagely
But your spirit will live
until your blood debt is paid with peace.*

A Korean Brother



FILM



SHOWING

"BURN!"

* MARLON BRANDO as the 18th century agent of British Imperialism in the caribbean in Gillo Pontecorvo's (of "BATTLE OF ALGIERS" fame) anti-imperialist study, masquerading as a Hollywood adventure film. Slavery, colonialism, neo-colonialism, nationalism and pacification, the lessons of Vietnam, the Congo, Cuba and Watts are all here and in color. The analysis and methods of the white, British Imperialist, agent Brando are pure reverse marxism - the result is revolutionary triumph!

Beautiful - Sad - Powerful - rare honesty and pro-people, the lessons are - Never trust the ruling class or reformism! The conclusion is Peoples War and Socialist Revolution !!!

WITH

BACK SEAT GENERALS

Fact not fiction on the C.I.A.'s hidden war in Laos. In color, this recent film shows one side of the war, the American side, and it isn't pretty.

AND

CAMBODIA TODAY

THE ONLY FILM TO BE MADE SO FAR, ON THE STRUGGLE OF THE KHMER PEOPLE AGAINST THE U.S. SUPPORTED INVAISION BY SAIGON'S ARMY AND THE TRAITOR LON NOL

fri

JUNE 30

sat

JULY 1st

sun

JULY 2nd

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7 POINTS FOR PEACE

By the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam made public by Minister Malarme Nguyen Thi Binh at the 119th session of the Paris Conference on Viet Nam.

July 1st, 1971 (responding to the Vietnamese people's aspirations for peace and national independence, satisfying the American and the world peoples' desire for peace, showing its goodwill to make the Paris Conference on Viet Nam progress, basing itself on the 10 point over-all solution, and following up the September 17, 1970 eight-point and the December 10, 1970 three-point statements, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam declares its following:

1. REGARDING THE TERMINAL DATE FOR THE TOTAL WITHDRAWAL OF US FORCES

The U.S. Government must end its act of aggression in Viet Nam, stop the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, withdraw from South Viet Nam all troops, military personnel, equipment, and war materials of the United States and of the foreign countries in the U.S. camp, and dismantle all U.S. bases in South Viet Nam, without posing any conditions whatsoever.

The U.S. Government must set a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

If the U.S. Government sets a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Viet Nam in 1971 of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, the parties will at the same time agree on the possibility of:

a) the withdrawal in safety from South Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp;

b) the release of the totality of military men of all parties and of the civilians captured during the war (including American pilots captured in North Viet Nam), so that they may all rapidly return to their homes.

These two operations will begin on the same date and will end on the same date.

A cease-fire will be observed between the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the United States and of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp as soon as the parties reach agreement on the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

2. REGARDING THE QUESTION OF POWER IN SOUTH VIET NAM

The U.S. Government must really respect the South Viet Nam people's right to self-determination, put an end to its interference in the internal affairs of South Viet Nam, cease to support the bellicose groups headed by Nguyen Van Thieu now in office in Saigon, and stop all maneuvers, including tricks on elections, aimed at maintaining the Saigon Nguyen Van Thieu.

By various means, the political, social, and religious forces in South Viet Nam aspiring to peace and national concord will form in Saigon a new administration favoring peace, independence, neutrality and democracy. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam will immediately enter into talks with that administration in order to settle the following questions:

a) to form a broad three-segment government of national concord that will assume its functions during the period between the restoration of peace and the holding of general elections and that will organize general elections in South Viet Nam.

A cease-fire will be observed between the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the Saigon administration as soon as a government of national concord is formed.

b) to take concrete measures with the necessary guarantees to prohibit all acts of terror, racial and discrimination against persons

being discriminated with one or the other party; to assure every democratic liberty to the South Viet Nam people; to release all persons jailed for political reasons; to dissolve all concentration camps and to liquidate all forms of coercion and coercion as well as to permit the people to return to their native places in complete freedom and to freely engage in their occupations.

c) To see that the people's conditions of living are stabilized and gradually improved, to create conditions allowing everyone to contribute his talents and efforts to heal the war wounds and rebuild the country.

d) To agree on measures to be taken to ensure the holding of genuinely free, democratic, and fair general elections in South Viet Nam.

3. REGARDING THE QUESTION OF VIETNAMESE ARMED FORCES IN SOUTH VIET NAM

The Vietnamese parties will together settle the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Viet Nam in a spirit of national accord, equality, and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the post-war situation, and with a view to lightening the people's contributions.

4. REGARDING THE PEACEFUL RE-UNIFICATION OF VIET NAM AND THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH ZONES

a) The re-unification of Viet Nam will be achieved step by step, by peaceful means, on the basis of discussions and agreements between the two zones, without constraints and imposition from either party, and without foreign interference.

Facilitating the re-unification of the country, the North and the South zone will re-establish normal relations, guarantee free movement, free correspondence, free choice of residence, and establish economic and cultural relations on the principle of mutual interests and mutual assistance.

All questions concerning the two zones will be settled by qualified representatives of the Vietnamese people in the two zones on the basis of negotiations, without foreign interference.

b) In keeping with the provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, during the present temporary partition of the country into two zones, the North and the South zones of Viet Nam will refrain from joining any military alliance with any foreign countries, from allowing any foreign country to maintain military bases, troops, and military personnel on their soil, and from recognizing the protection of any country or of any military alliance or bloc.

5. REGARDING THE FOREIGN POLICY OF PEACE AND NEUTRALITY OF SOUTH VIET NAM

South Viet Nam will pursue a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, establish relations with all countries regardless of their political and social system, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful co-existence, maintain economic and cultural relations with all countries, accept the cooperation of foreign countries in the development of the resources of South Viet Nam, accept the economic and technical aid of any country without any political conditions attached, and participate in regional plans for economic cooperation.

On the basis of these principles, after the end of the war South Viet Nam and the United States will establish relations in the political, economic, and cultural fields.

6. REGARDING THE DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE UNITED STATES TO THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE IN THE TWO ZONES

The U.S. Government must bear full responsibility for the losses and destruction it has caused to the Vietnamese people in the two zones.

7. REGARDING THE RESPECT AND THE INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEE OF THE ACCORDS TO BE CONCLUDED

The parties will reach agreement on the forms of respect and international guarantee of the accords that will be concluded.

3 FILMS



Fri. ²¹ JULY

SAT. ²² JULY

SUN. ²³ JULY

7.9 PM '11

"TWO HEROIC SISTERS OF THE GRASSLAND"

Full length Chinese cartoon. The true story of two young sisters. Gives us a sense of the values stressed in the new society.



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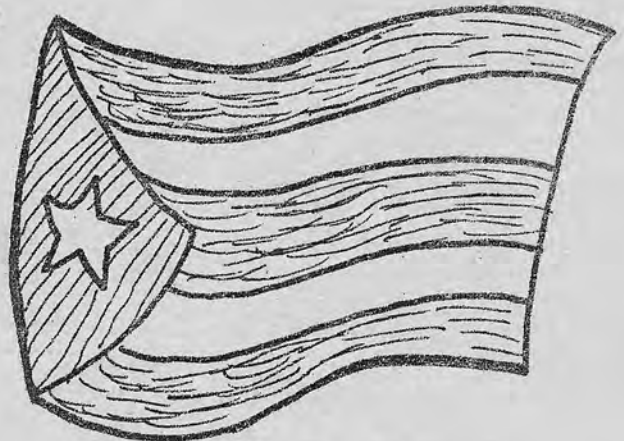
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Santiago Alverz's biographical study of the life of HO CHI MINH.



"EL PUEBLO SE LEVANTA"

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FILM



WHAT IS A REVOLUTION?

SHOWING



"VIETNAM FOR THE VIETNAMESE" (filmed: Mar. 1972)

New color film of Viet Nam under Nixon's escalation, interviews with captured U. S. pilots, Vietnamese fighters and medical people -- all demanding that the U. S. stop the bombing and get out of Indo-china!

"HOMAGE TO HO CHI MINH"

Detailed biography of Ho from his student days, thru France, China and Viet Nam, covering the theoretical and historical aspects of wars of national liberation. French directed.

"STOLEN CHILDHOOD"

Filmed in the schools and fields of Northern Viet Nam under U. S. bombings, this film is a tribute to the courage and resiliency of the Vietnamese children. Rumanian directed.

"U.S. TECHNIQUES OF GENOCIDE IN VIET NAM"

Horrifying and detailed account of new U.S. anti-personnel weapons being used and tested on the Vietnamese people - proof of genocide.

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Aug. 11, 12, 13

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FUTURE FILM SHOWINGS INCLUDE:

Sept. 1 - 3	" Pentagon Papers and the American Revolution "	(Plus
Sept. 22-24	" Chile Puts On Long Pants "	Additional
Oct. 13-15	" As Long as the Rivers Run "	Films)

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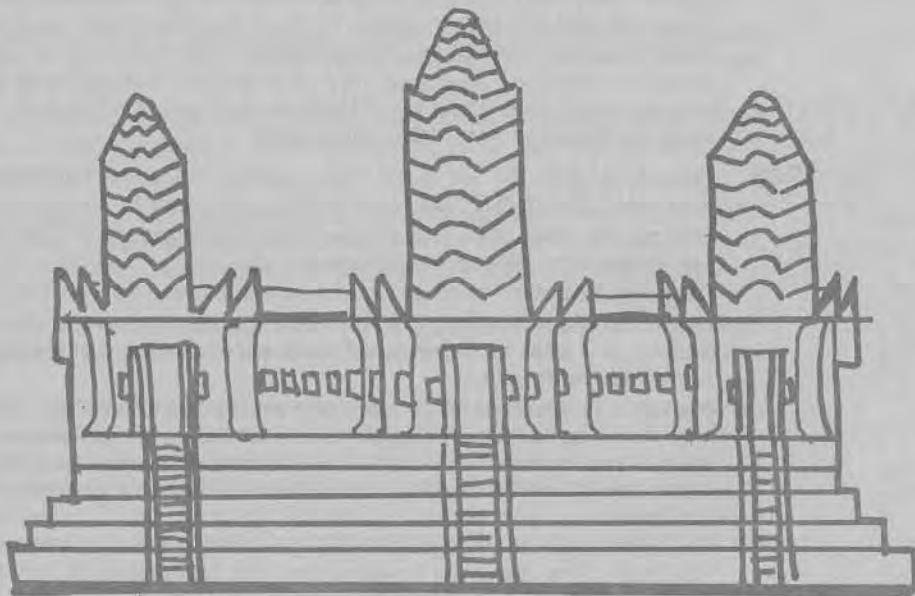
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ODGE
LE DU KAMPUCHEA



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CAMBODIA



CARTE DU CAMBODGE

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LEGENDE

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- CAPITALE
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- MUNICIPALITE, CENTRE ADMINISTRATIF
- ROUTE A GRANDES CIRCULATIONS
- ROUTE NATIONALE
- ROUTE DE PROVINCE
- ROUTE LATERITEE
- CHEMIN DE FER
- COURS D'EAU
- AEROPORT INTERNATIONAL
- TERRAINS D'AVIATION IMPORTANTS
- PORTS

1863

1972

- 1863** The beginning of the French colonization of Cambodia. The high ranking bonze, (Buddhist Monk), Pukombo called upon the population of Kampot to resist the invaders.
- 1866** (-1877) Cambodian patriots led by Pukombo (until his death in 1867) and later by Sivotha rose up to fight against French domination.
- 1884** (**July 17**) Under the threat of using troops and gunboats, Charles Thomson, French governor-general, forced King Norodom to sign the convention which changed Cambodia's status from a French protectorate to a French colony.
- 1904** "Entente Cordiale" between Britain and France. King Norodom died, and the French gave the throne to his brother, Sisowath, who loyally helped the French put down several rebellions.
- 1907** Thailand agreed to return to Cambodia the two provinces of Siem Reap and Battambang after a long struggle.
- 1927** Sisowath dies and is succeeded by his son, Monivong.
- 1940** Hitler invaded France and set up a puppet regime headed by Marshal Henri Petain at Vichy. The change of leadership in France also affected the French administration in Indochina, including Cambodia. Cambodian children and adults had to sing French songs praising Marshal Petain for his 'wise' leadership.
- 1941** (**Dec.**) The Japanese militarists invaded Indochina and Cambodia, and got full cooperation from the French colonial authorities, which in fact, had become a part of the world power of fascism. Son Ngoc Thanh (now U.S. puppet premier of Phnom Penh), then became a full-fledged collaborator of the Japanese militarists and the French Vichy. Parts of the Cambodian territory: Siem Reap, Battambang, and parts of Kompong Thom and Stung Treng were annexed in favor of Thailand by the Japanese Militarists. Sisowath Monivong died, and the French passed over his sons and chose Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to succeed him. Said Sihanouk, "The French chose me because they thought that I was a lamb. Later they were surprised to find that I was a tiger."
- 1945** (**March 9**) With the fall of the Vichy regime in France, the Japanese militarists staged a coup d' etat and took over Cambodia. Son Ngoc Thanh continued to collaborate with the Japanese militarists.
(March 12) After the Coup, the Japanese arranged the proclamation of the independence of Cambodia by the young king, Norodom Sihanouk.
(August) Popular uprisings against the Japanese spread throughout Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam.
(Sept. 23) Supported by British warships and troops under Brig. General Gracey, French troops landed in Saigon, and after the resistance forces were forced out of the capital, the French used it as a base to move back into Cambodia.
(Oct.5) General Leclerc parachuted troops into Phnom Penh, thus officially opening the second French invasion of Cambodia, and began a new phase in the resistance struggle of the Cambodian people. Upon their arrival in Phnom Penh, the French Gaullists arrested Son Ngoc Thanh for his collaboration with the Japanese militarists. But because of his widespread popularity, he was not executed, and instead was sent to France.
That same year, the Cambodian National United Front or Nekhum Issarak (Khmer Freedom Front) was established. The movement was under the leadership of the Pracheachon Party (People's Party). The Pracheachon Party made great efforts to form a large peasant/intellegensia alliance. It also favored solidarity with the National United Fronts of Laos and Viet Nam.
- 1946** (**Jan. 7**) Franco-Khmer accord was reached. Cambodia became an "autonomous state within the French Union." France retained veto power in major areas of policy as well as control of the army, police, finances and judiciary.
(April) The "Democratic Party" (an anti-french party) was formed and organized under the leadership of its general-secretary, Chheam Van, and its supreme head, Prince Youthevon, who had just returned from France.
(August) The Khmer Freedom Front, which was founded to carry out the anti-colonial struggle against the French, struck their first real blow by wiping out the French garrison at Siem Reap and capturing their entire stock of arms.
(Sept.) The Democratic Party wins astounding victories in the nation-wide election held.
- 1947** (**May**) The Democrats demanded immediate and total independence, and criticized King Sihanouk who advocated a gradual, negotiated independence.
(July) With the death of its leader, Prince Youthevon, the Democratic Party was considerably weakened, with a portion of it falling under the influence of the KHMER ISSARAK and the followers of Son Ngoc Thanh, who were exiled in Thailand.

- 1949** **(Feb.)** The government of Yem Sembaur came to power and abolished the Assembly. Through the Franco-Khmer Treaty, Cambodia was granted independence but emmeshed in a multiplicity of obligations. The French National Assembly attached the colony of Cochinchina to Vietman by a vote of 351-209. The Cambodian government protested because control of this territory was contested by Vietnam and Cambodia at the beginning of French colonization. France still retained control of the police and army with the exception of "autonomous zones" turned over to Cambodia.
- 1950** **(Jan.)** The U.S. established diplomatic relations with Cambodia to "reinforce" the independence granted by France.
(Nov. 21-23) The National United Front of Cambodia (Pracheachon Party and Khmer Krom liberation forces (Cambodians from Cochinchina) held a conference in concert with the National United Fronts of Viet Nam and Laos, and defined their principal tasks.
- 1951** **(March 3)** Conference of the Nekhum Issarak Khmer and parrallel groups in Laos and Vietnam. The Vietnam-Khmer-Lao alliance was formed to coordinate the struggle against French colonialism in the 3 countries.
(Sept.) The Democrats win a stunning electoral victory, a defeat for the French and Cambodian monarchy. The struggle between King and parliament sharply intensified.
(Oct.29) King Norodom Sihanouk arranged for the return from France of Son Ngoc Thanh. After his return to Phnom Penh, Son Sgoc Thanh published a daily newspaper, in which he intensified his attack on the monarchy, and especially on Sihanouk's peaceful negotiation with France for Cambodia's independence.
(Nov.) French high commissioner was assassinated by a Khmer Patriot in Phnom Penh.
- 1952** Son Ngoc Thanh led a spurious ISSARAK movement which had no definite political, cultural or economic program. This movement was the forerunner to the now called KHMER SEREI (Free Khmer), financed, trained and run by the special forces of the CIA.
(June15) Because of the rising anti-government activity, King Norodom Sihanouk is forced to dissolve the Democratic Government and assume emergency powers, allowing himself three years to obtain full independence and insure economic recovery.
- 1953** **(March 5)** Sihanouk sent a note to the French stressing the strength of the Khmer Issarak movement, the popular basis of its support, and his refusal to permit Cambodia to become involved in France's fight with the Vietminh, stressing that the desires of the Cambodian people were for peace, freedom and independence.
(March 25) While speaking at a luncheon of President Auriol of France, King Sihanouk demanded speedy negotiations for Cambodia's independence. His demands rejected, he was told to clear out of France as quickly as possible.
(April) Instead of going home, Sihanouk went to the U.S. where his demands for the support of Cambodian independence were coldly rejected by John Foster Dulles, who told King Sihanouk to "go home and help General Navarre win the war against the 'communists' ". Interviewed by the N.Y. Times in Washington D.C. Sihanouk repeated that only full independence would satisfy the the Cambodian people. Asked whether or not he was aware of the "communist menace", King Sihanouk replied: "Among intellectual circles of the Cambodian people there has been created a growing conviction that the Viet Minh communists fight for the independence of their country."
(June 14) The French refused to seriously negotiate with the Royal Government. King Sihanouk went to Bangkok to alert world opinion and "to give a final warning to the French."
(July-Aug.) Back from Bangkok and exasperated by the French attitude, King Sihanouk resorted to armed struggle , leading his forces in Battambang Province. The majority of the Cambodian people applauded the King's decision and pledged their full support.
(Nov. 9) Cambodia won her independence from France. Faithful to the aspirations of the Cambodian people, the Royal Government of Cambodia, led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, declared that Cambodia will remain neutral and non-aligned, a policy which was formulated on the basis of the clear recognition of Cambodia's weakness and the necessity of avoiding war. John Foster Dulles declared that neutrality was immoral", and threatened to cut off military aid if Cambodia followed a neutral foreign policy.
- 1954** **(July 21)** Following the Viet Minh victory at Dien Ben Phu, the independence, sovereignty and neutrality of Cambodia were guaranteed internationally by the Geneva Accords at the Geneva Conference. The U.S. and the South Vietnam French puppet government refused to sign the final accords.
(Sept.) With the creation of SEATO (Southeast Asian Treaty Org.), the U.S. unilaterally put Cambodia "under its protection", and promises military and economic aid.
(Dec.) King Norodom Sihanouk declares that Cambodia will remain non-aligned and will practice a policy of strict neutrality.
- 1955** **(Feb.)** John Foster Dulles arrives in Phnom Penh to ask Cambodia to accept the SEATO "umbrella of protection."
(March 2) King Sihanouk abdicated and created the "People's Socialist Community", in order to compete in the National elections.

(March) At the Bandung Conference, Sihanouk reaches an understanding with the People's Republic of China to adhere to the 5 principles of Peaceful coexistence and allow no foreign military bases on Cambodian soil.

(April) While attending the Asian African conference in Bandung, Sihanouk met Chou En Lai and Pham Van Dong, both who said they would respect Cambodian integrity. This meeting pushed Sihanouk to strengthen internal unity and a foreign policy of neutrality.

(Aug.) Cambodia again refuses to accept the SEATO "umbrella of protection".

(Sept.) The People's Socialist community (Sangkum Reastre Niym) won an over-whelming victory in the elections with 82% of the Vote (Democratic party: 12%, Pracheachon Party: 3%, Liberal Party: 2%).

1956 Son Ngoc Thanh fled to Thailand and created the fascist "KMERS SEREI" movement financed and trained by the CIA.

Sihanouk made a trip to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland, and established diplomatic and trade relations with them.

Cambodia also recognized the People's Republic of China and accepted Chinese economic aid. Because of this, on American instigation Thai troops seized and occupied the famous Angkorian-period temple at Preah Vihear, and the Saigon and Bangkok governments carried out an economic blockade of Cambodia for 2 days. Dulles assured Sihanouk that the U.S. wasn't involved.

1957 **(Jan.)** The policy of neutrality and peaceful coexistence is unanimously approved by the Fourth National Congress.

1958 **(June)** 3,000 South Vietnamese troops of the Ngo Dinh Diem puppet regime with "U.S. advisors", invaded the northernmost province of Cambodia, Stung Treng. Cambodia appeals directly to the U.S., which forbids them to use arms furnished by American military aid to resist the aggression. The determination of the Khmer people obliged the aggressors to withdraw.

(Aug.) Sihanouk traveled to China and established full diplomatic relations.

(Sept.) Unable to crush Prince Norodom Sihanouk's determination to keep Cambodia neutral, the U.S. Government called for a strong counteraction: "the BANGKOK PLOT"—The forceful overthrow of the Cambodian government, the assassination of Prince Sihanouk, and the establishment of a Diem style "Republic" throughout the Cambodian territory. Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam, Sarit Thanarat of Thailand, Son Ngoc Thanh, Sam Sary, Dap Chuon and Lon Nol of Cambodia, and U.S. military officials were involved in the Bangkok Plan.

While working inside Cambodia, Sam Sary and Dap Chuon were supposed to make contact with South Vietnam and Thailand through their representatives to Cambodia: Ngo Trong Aien. Son Ngoc Thanh had the task of setting up armed groups along the Cambodian—Thai border. At the same time, Thailand mounted a violent campaign against Khmer neutralism, and Cambodia broke diplomatic relations with Thailand.

1959 **(Jan.)** The "Bangkok Plot" was discovered by the Royal Government of Cambodia. Dap Chuon was killed and Sam Sary fled and joined Son Ngoc Thanh. According to accounts later, just before he died, Dap Chuon had asked for a high-ranking officer to whom he wanted to make a statement on the background of the plot which would have incriminated Lon Nol.

(Aug. 31) Sam Sary, in a desperate and cowardly manner, sent a parcel addressed to the Queen. The parcel which bore Hong Kong postmarks, contained a time bomb and exploded, killing three people, including the Chief of Protocol. After Thailand promised to cease all subversive activities, diplomatic relations were reestablished. Son Ngoc Thanh continued to be active, working and collaborating with the Green Berets in South Vietnam and the CIA in Thailand.

1960 Through a national referendum the Khmer people indicated their unanimous support for the policies of peace, national independence and neutrality carried out by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Prince Sihanouk called for an international conference on Laos.

1961 The Saigon puppet regime increased its repression of Khmer residents in South Vietnam, and the Thai government resumed its campaign against Khmer neutrality; as a result, diplomatic relations were broken again. At the Geneva Conference on Laos, Prince Sihanouk requested that the neutralization of Laos be extended to Cambodia.

1962 The International Court of Justice awarded Preah Vihear to Cambodia, and ordered the Thai forces to evacuate.

At the Geneva Conference on Laos, Prince Sihanouk proposed that the States participating recognize Cambodia's present boundaries. The U.S., Thailand, and South Vietnamese puppet regime refused, and increased their violations of Cambodia's borders.

In 1962, there were reported 126 violations of Cambodian territory, 17 violations of Cambodian water, and 164 violations of Cambodian air space, resulting in 18 killed and 23 wounded.

- 1963** Because of the increasing number of violations of Cambodian territory and the repression carried out against Khmer residents and Buddhist monks in South Vietnam, Cambodia broke diplomatic relations with the Saigon regime. The "Khmers Serei" increased their subversive activities and their propaganda against Khmer neutrality from Saigon and Bangkok.
- Lon Nol increased his repression against former resistance fighters and patriotic, nationalistic and progressive intellectuals, deliberately creating antagonism between them and Prince Sihanouk. As a result, many progressive intellectuals joined clandestine guerrilla forces. Among them were Professors—Son Sen, Ieng Sary, and Salot Sar.
- In 1963 there were 140 violations of Cambodian territory, 23 violations of Cambodian waterways, and 272 violations of Cambodian airspace, resulting in 17 killed and 21 wounded.
- 1964** **(Jan.)** The Royal Government of Cambodia applied economic and financial reforms: nationalization of foreign trade and of the banking system.
- (Feb.)** The economic and financial sabotage directed by Song Sak, CIA agent and close friend of Sirik Matak was discovered. Song Sak fled safely to Saigon, thanks to the aid of Sirik Matak and Lon Nol.
- (April)** Because of increased violations of the sovereignty of Cambodia by U.S. and Saigon troops, Cambodia recalled its diplomatic delegation from Washington.
- (Dec.)** U.S. and Cambodia opened talks in New Delhi. U.S. said it would support Cambodian neutrality if Cambodia would deny the use of its territory to the NLF-SVN. Cambodia insisted that the U.S. recognize its present boundaries before an international conference could take place. The U.S. refused and the talks ended abruptly the first day.
- In 1964 there were 255 violations of Cambodian territory, 24 violations of Cambodian waters, and 412 violations of Cambodian airspace, resulting in 46 killed and 85 wounded.
- 1965** **(May)** Cambodia broke diplomatic relations with the U.S. because of the increased U.S.—ARVN border violations. The U.S. attacked and burned 2 villages in the eastern Cambodian province of Mondulmon-dulkiri.
- (Oct.)** U.S. planes used napalm on a village, Svay Rieng province, in southeastern Cambodia.
- (Nov.)** Sihanouk gave conditions for renewed U.S. relations: recognition of Cambodian boundaries, cessation of military incursions, and indemnity for losses of life and property.
- A meeting was held in Phnom Penh of the First Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, convened on the initiative of Prince Sihanouk.
- In 1965 there were 335 land violations, 10 water violations, and 621 violations of Cambodian airspace, causing 22 killed and 52 injured.
- 1966** Border incursions into Cambodia by U.S. and ARVN troops continued.
- (Sept.)** CIA financed a monstrous press campaign against Prince Norodom Sihanouk's so-called 'dictatorship', denouncing the "single-party system", and accused Prince Sihanouk of having "Massacred democracy in Cambodia". Prince Sihanouk fell into this CIA propaganda trap by allowing the right-wing group to manipulate the general elections for the sixth National Assembly since independence. He decided not to propose any candidate, which meant that the ultra-rightists led by Lon Nol and supported by the CIA were free to spend their money financing the electoral campaign. Textiles, free cinema tickets, toys and sweets for the children—all these and many more things were given to the voters by the Lon Nol clique. As a result, right-wing opponents of Prince Sihanouk who desired the resumption of U.S. aid and diplomatic relations with the U.S. won a sweeping victory. Army commander-in-chief Lon Nol was elected Prime Minister.
- In 1966 there were 287 violations of Cambodian territory, 27 violations of waterways and 1,018 violations of Cambodian airspace, causing 25 deaths and 101 wounded.
- 1967** **(March)** Following provocations organized by Lon Nol, peasants revolted in Samlaut and in Stung Kragnoung (Battambang Province). Lon Nol ordered several hundred peasants shot. Lon Nol accused three progressive deputies—Khieu Sampahn, Hou Yuon and Hu Nim of having instigated this revolt and asked that their parliamentary immunity be lifted and that they appear before a military tribunal. He also accused them of being "Vietcong" and "Maoist" agents.
- (April)** Deputies Khieu Samphan and Hou Yuon left Phnom Penh to join the guerrilla forces (Khmer Rouges), followed by several hundred intellectuals.
- (April-May)** Demonstrations against the Lon Nol Government occur in Phnom Penh and other major cities.
- (May)** The Lon Nol Government resigns.
- (June)** Diplomatic relations were established with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and offers made to renew relations with Thailand when Cambodian borders are recognized.
- (July-Aug.)** U.S. organized numerous attacks into Cambodia from Thailand, penetrating up to 12 miles and claiming the "right of hot pursuit".
- In 1967 there were 261 violations of Cambodian territory, 17 violations of Cambodian waters and 1,635 violations of Cambodian airspace, causing 47 deaths and 110 wounded.

- 1968** (Jan.) A U.S. Mission led by Chester Bowles attempted to reestablish diplomatic relations, but Cambodia refused.
- (May) Lon Nol succeeded in coming back to power as Third Vice-Premier.
- (Sept.) The United States accused Cambodia of harboring Vietnamese resisters, charging that the use of its northeastern provinces as base areas by "North Vietnamese and Vietcong" had tripled.
- (Nov.) Cambodia announced that U.S. air attacks had killed 300 Cambodians in border villages. Twelve captured Americans were released.
- In 1968 there were 155 land violations, 26 water violations and 247 violations of Cambodian airspace, resulting in 58 killed and 124 wounded.
- 1969** (Jan.) The CIA-supported Khmer Serei and Khmer Krom mercenaries began "surrendering" to the Cambodian government in order to be absorbed into the army and police.
- (April) The U.S. declared that it recognized and respected the sovereignty, independence and neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia, and Diplomatic relations were again established.
- (May) The Mission of the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam was raised to the level of Embassy.
- (May) American Forces spread chemical and bacteriological products on 70,000 hectares of plantations in Cambodia, and 2 U.S. helicopters were downed.
- (Aug.) American Embassy was reopened in Phnom Penh. Lon Nol was again made Prime Minister, and prepared once again to receive American aid.
- (Sept) Lon Nol undertook the denationalization of the Khmer economy and prepared for the entry of foreign private capital.
- (Nov.14) A U.S. F-105 was shot down during an unjustified attack on Dak Dam (Monduliri province), clearly showing U.S. disregard for Cambodian neutrality. The American government apologized and paid \$11,400 in reparations for the Raid.
- (Dec.) The Cambodian government issued a statement in support for the Khmer Krom (Cambodians living in South Vietnam) resisting induction into the South Vietnamese army, as racial tension and anti-Vietnamese literature mounted in Phnom Penh.
- In 1969, there were 305 land violations, 26 water violations, and 781 violations of Cambodian air space, resulting in 85 killed and 184 wounded.
- 1970** (Jan.) Prince Sihanouk left Cambodia for medical treatment in France.
- (Feb.) Lon Nol took over the Ministry of Information.
- (March 11) The Embassies of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Phnom Penh were sacked. All trade agreements negotiated by Sihanouk were broken, and anti-Vietnamese demonstrations continued.
- (March 18) Sihanouk was ousted in coup d'etat of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, which began a campaign to destroy Sihanouk's prestige.
- (March 18-31) Mass demonstrations were held all over Cambodia, even in the suburbs of Phnom Penh, pledging allegiance to Norodom Sihanouk and his policy of "national independence and neutrality". The LOS ANGELES TIMES correspondent in Cambodia wrote that the Khmer people were wholeheartedly loyal to Prince Sihanouk.
- (March 20) U.S. accorded diplomatic recognition to Lon Nol's military regime, and stated that it had nothing to do with the overthrow of Sihanouk.
- (March 23) Solemn declaration of 5 points of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Chief of State of Cambodia. The founding of the National United Front of Kampuchea (F.U.N.K.), and the founding of the People's National Liberation Armed Forces of Cambodia (CPNLAF).
- (March 26) Declaration of the 3 deputies Khieu Samphan, Hou Yuon, and Hu Nim, unreservedly supporting the 5 point declaration of Norodom Sihanouk.
- (March 25-26) Massive non-violent demonstrations by the Khmer people against the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, with bloody repressions of the demonstrations by the Phnom Penh puppet troops.
- (April 10) Massacre of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia at Prasaut.
- (April 15-16) Massacre of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia at Takeo and the island of Ta Chhor.
- (April 24-25) Meeting of the Summit Conference of the three Indochinese People's in Canton.
- (April 30) Nixon sent 100,000 U.S. and Saigon Troops, supported by the U.S. Air Force, tanks and gunboats to invade Cambodia starting from Ratanakiri province in the northeast to Svay Rieng province in the southeast, stating that "enemy" actions in Cambodia "clearly endanger the lives of Americans in Vietnam".
- (May) Massive anti-war demonstrations in the U.S. Over 400 colleges and universities were shut down.
- (May 3-4) Adoption of the political program of F.U.N.K. and the formation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, presided over by Samdech Penn Nouth.
- (May 7-8) The Congress of the Movement of Union of the People's Struggle pledged all out support for the political program of F.U.N.K.
- (May 14) Lon Nol established diplomatic relations with Thailand.
- (May 18) Stung Treng provincial capital was liberated by the CPNLAF

(May 26) The U.S. Senate adopted, with an overwhelming majority, the Cooper-Church amendment, restricting the use of U.S. ground troops in Cambodia after June 30.

(June 1) Lon Nol declared martial law throughout Cambodia, and advised the puppet troops "to learn occult sciences in order to protect oneself against the enemy fire". More than 100,000 Vietnamese civilians were regrouped in concentration camps (18 of them) around Phnom Penh, and many more were forced to go to South Vietnam.

(June 30) After 2 months of accomplishing almost nothing, the American people, world opinion and the Cambodian people and National Liberation Armed Forces forced the U.S. troops out of Cambodia with heavy losses: 12,000 G.I.'s, 18,000 Saigon troops and over 50,000 Lon Nol troops killed, wounded, captured or disbanded, 2,400 military vehicles destroyed and over 400 planes downed.

(Aug.) Son Ngoc Thanh was named advisor to Lon Nol, but remained in Saigon. The U.S. and Thailand both pledged military assistance to Lon Nol.

(Aug. 1) Founding of the radio "Voice of F.U.N.K."

(Aug. 10) Founding of the Kampuchea press agency, "Kampuchea Information Agency" (AKI).

(Oct.) Lon Nol established a republic.

(Nov.) Saigon puppet troops took over the offensive in Cambodia, and Nixon asked Congress for \$225 million in military and economic aid for Cambodia.

(Dec.) The American embassy in Phnom Penh was severely damaged by an explosion.

(Dec. 31) According to AKI, by the end of the year: 7/10 of the Cambodian territory including 5 provinces, 60 districts, and 600 villages with a population of 4 million people were completely liberated. U.S. Senate investigators announced that Nixon's "Vietnamization" policy was tied to the survival of the Lon Nol regime.

1971

(Jan.) German and French newspapers carried photos of Phnom Penh puppet troops mutilating and eating bodies of the guerrilla fighters.

(Jan. 22) Cambodian CPNLAFAttacked Pochentong airfield wiping out nearly all of Lon Nol's air force: 750 casualties and 90 planes destroyed.

(Feb. 1) Saigon and Phnom Penh troops clashed in severe racial disputes.

(Feb.4) Codenamed Operation "Toan Thang 1-71" (Complete Victory 1-71), the U.S. flung 20,000 Saigon and Phnom Penh troops into Eastern Cambodia (Kompong Cham and Kratie provinces) under the pretext of attacking "VC sanctuaries".

(Feb. 17) An Air American Plane rented to the "Khmer Serei" with two American pilots was downed at Chup.

(Feb. 22) In the center of Phnom Penh the Thai embassy was damaged by a bomb.

(Feb 23) Despite mounting pressure, the U.S. Embassy refused to say whether or not American military personnel were involved in operations in Cambodia.

(March 1) Cambodian CPNLAFA hammered Sihanoukville (Kampot province), destroying the oil refinery and putting out of action 350 puppet troops.

(March 3) The end of Operation "Complete Victory 1-71" conducted by Saigon troops in the fish hook area in northeastern Cambodia: 8,000 Saigon troops put out of action, 950 military vehicles destroyed or captured, and over 100 helicopters and planes downed.

(March 22) A joint Cambodian-Vietnamese report condemned the Saigon troops for plundering and brutality in Cambodia.

(April 21-22) Lon Nol attempted unsuccessfully to resign as Premier. To prevent Sirik Matak from assuming the premiership, a clique of army colonels led by Lon Non (Lon Nol's brother) refuses to accept the resignation. At the request of his Chief of State, Lon Nol convoked a meeting of his principal advisors (Including Son Ngoc Thanh) to draw up recommendations for a new government. The U.S. strongly hinted that such a move would lead to the interruption of military and economic aid to the Phnom Penh regime.

(May 31) At Snoul (170 km east-northeast of Phnom Penh), Saigon's invading forces were completely routed and expelled from the area: 1,500 killed or wounded, 300 captured, 230 military vehicles seized or destroyed, and Kratie was totally liberated.

(July 8) AKI released a communique on the 1970-71 dry season (Oct., 1970-April, 1971) battle count: the CPNLAFA put out of action 75,000 enemy troops (including 38,500 Saigon troops), and 490 planes downed or destroyed.

(July 22) 10,000 ARVN troops spearheaded by 200 armored cars, staged another raid into Cambodia from the town of Krek to Mermet in order to "saturate the area and provide security for the upcoming elections in Saigon".

(Aug. 6) Sirik Matak came to the U.S. to ask for an increase in military and economic aid.

(Aug. 7) The Government of the Republic of Senegal became the 28th country to recognize the RGNUC as the sole representative of Cambodia.

(Aug. 20) Phnom Penh and Saigon troops launched a large-scale raid codenamed "Tchenla II" in order to clear highway 6, attack the liberated zones and rescue the besieged town of Kompong Thom. "Tchenla II" ended in disaster.

(Sept. 1) Following "daily protests" to Saigon officials-to no avail-the Phnom Penh regime demanded that Saigon troops get out of the country. The raping, looting, pillaging and burning could no longer be tolerated by Cambodia's "allies".

(Sept. 3-10) CPNLF launched a series of attacks on highways 5,6,7 and along the banks of the Mekong river.

(Sept. 20) Phnom Penh's 2 biggest fuel depots were set ablaze by Khmer patriots.

(Sept. 30) After 3 months of the rainy season, AKI reported 8,000 enemy troops put out of action, 30 planes downed or destroyed, 300 military vehicles destroyed, 2,000,000 litres of gasoline destroyed.

(Oct. 30) Lon Nol dissolved the national assembly in Phnom Penh and announced he would set up a "dictatorial regime".

(Oct. 25) More than 4,000 monks demonstrated against the dissolution of the National Assembly by Lon Nol.

(Nov. 9) CPNLF attacked Phnom Penh's Pochentung airport and radio station, killing 50 enemy troops and destroying 2 helicopters.

(Nov. 11) Lon Nol was forced to devalue the riel (Cambodian currency) from 55 riels to a dollar, to 140 riels to a dollar.

(Nov. 13) CPNLF decimated the Lon Nol army at Rum Luong: over 1,000 enemy soldiers put out of action.

(Nov. 22) 50,000 Saigon troops entered eastern and southeastern Cambodia in an attempt to bail out the decimated Saigon and Phnom Penh troops already there.

(Dec. 2) End of Operation "Tchenla II" (started on Aug. 20): 12,000 Phnom Penh troops killed or wounded, 1,000 captured. It was the biggest battle fought by the Khmer patriots, and the most disastrous defeat for Nixon's "Khmerization".

(Dec. 12) In only 20 days of fighting, Saigon and Phnom Penh troops in the Damber area (southeastern Cambodia) lost 1,500 men, 32 aircraft, 120 military vehicles and were expelled from the area.

(Dec. 31) According to AKI, in 1971 the Cambodian people and NLF wiped out or captured 80,000 enemy troops including 28,000 Saigon troops and hundreds of G.I.'s, 600 aircraft downed or destroyed, 200 ships sunk or set aflame, 2,700 military vehicles (including 800 tanks and armored cars) wrecked or seized, and set aflame or exploded 150 ammo and fuel storages.

1972

(Jan. 11) Saigon troops were forced out of Krek, Snoul and all their bases in eastern Cambodia by CPNLF. The entire 22nd Brigade of the Saigon army (2400 men) deserted and fled into nearby regions in South Vietnam.

(Jan. 19) Signing of the "border security treaty" between Bangkok and Phnom Penh. According to the treaty the police of both countries are authorized "to pursue the communists" from one country to the other.

(Jan. 24) In the New York Times, U.S. Senator Mike Mansfield (Dem.-Montana) was quoted as saying, "the only hope for preserving Cambodia's independence lies in the Chief of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk".

(Jan. 28) General W. Westmoreland, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Land Forces, arrived in Phnom Penh to discuss a plan for war intensification.

(Feb. 12) Mr. Thiounn Prasit, secretary of the Politbureau of F.U.N.K. (National United Front of Kampuchea), headed a Cambodian delegation to the World Assembly for Peace and Independence in Indochina in Versailles, France.

(March 1) Siem Reap city (Siem Reap province) was attacked from all sides by the CPNLF.

(March 10) Coup d'etat in Phnom Penh. Lon Nol dissolved the constituent Assembly and made himself 'president of the republic'. He now held three posts: President, Prime Minister, and Commander-in Chief of the Army.

(March 21) CPNLF attacked Phnom Penh, hitting many military and administrative targets, including the Pochentong Airport, the Police Headquarters, the radio station and the National Defence Ministry. Over 600 puppet troops were killed, wounded or captured, and many aircraft and military vehicles destroyed, according to AKI (Kampuchea Information Agency).

(April) According to AKI in the recent dry season (Oct. 1971-April 1972), the Cambodian people and CPNLF killed, wounded or captured 56,000 enemy troops (including 4,000 Saigon troops), downed or destroyed 72 aircraft, and seized or destroyed 320 military vehicles.

(April 27) Lon Nol troops opened fire on demonstrators who had gathered in Phnom Penh's Independence Square to protest against the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique. Three students were killed and 19 wounded.

(April 30) Lon Nol and Son Ngoc Thanh issued a "new referendum" on the "new constitution" of the "Khmer republic".

The district capital Kompong Chom (Kompong province) was liberated, after devastating attacks by the CPNLF. 2,200 Lon Nol troops were put out of action.

1972

(May) According to AKI, in coordination with their Vietnamese and Lao counterparts, the Cambodian people and Liberation Armed Forces launched devastating attacks throughout the southeastern parts of Cambodia (Kompot, Takeo, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng provinces). 7,544 enemy troops were put out of action, including 1,800 captured, 3,200 arms and over 100 tons of ammunition were captured, and 74 enemy positions and bases were destroyed or seized, during the month of May.

(May 3) Several thousand university and high school students marched through the streets of Phnom Penh and occupied the Independence monument, in protest of the student massacre April 27 by Lon Nol troops.

According to reports of the Government Accounting Office prepared for the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Refugees, 2,000,000 Cambodian civilians have been made refugees by the war since the March 18, 1970 Coup d'etat.

A Cornell Study estimated that 176,000 tons of bombs were dropped on Cambodia by U.S. planes during 1970-1971.

(May 13) RGNUC (Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia) issued a statement condemning the U.S. Imperialist mining of the ports of the DRVN and the intensification of air and naval attacks.

(May 31-June 2) CPNLAF dealt heavy blows at Saigon puppet troops invading Prey Rumlong (Prey Veng province), putting out of action 4 ranger battalions and shooting down 5 planes.

(June 4) Lon Nol was "elected President of the Republic" in a fraudulent election.

(June 7-8) CPNLAF put out of action 2 enemy battalions and 4 companies in Kandal province and killed or wounded over 300 enemy troops in Kompong Cham province.

(June) The Cambodian workers and people staged mammoth demonstrations and strikes in many cities and areas temporarily controlled by the Lon Nol regime to protest against the hoarding and speculation by Lon Nol's henchmen in factories, and to denounce the fascist military regime for driving the workers to the front to be used as cannon fodder.

A U.S. Congressional Committee accused the Nixon Administration of concealing the amount of "aid" to the Phnom Penh regime.

(July 3) Lon Nol swore himself in as president of the "Khmer Republic".

(July 7-8) AKI reported more than 100 inhabitants (including Buddhist monks) of Svay Rieng village (Kompong Trabek province) killed by U.S. B-52 raids.

(Aug. 6-7) CPNLAF scored a resounding victory in the Kompong Trabek area, in Prey Veng province, wiping out 1 enemy battalion and badly mauling another. In an attempt to rescue Lon Nol's puppet forces, the U.S. Imperialists issued planes to the area, and mistakenly dropped bombs on puppet positions, killing more than 100 soldiers.

(Aug. 13) The Conference of Foreign Ministers of non-aligned Countries, held in Georgetown, Guyana with delegations from 59 countries, unanimously decided to seat the delegation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia at the Conference as the sole representative of Cambodia.

(Aug. 31) Khmer patriots raided a storage depot 9 miles outside of Phnom Penh killing 28 Lon Nol troops and wounding 35.

កម្ពុជា

CAMBODGE

SITUATION (MAI 1972) DE LA LIBERATION DU CAMBODGE PAR LES FORCES ARMEES POPULAIRES DE LIBERATION NATIONALE



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

USCANLFSVN was formed in April, 1965 to publicize the just struggle of the N.L.F. of South Vietnam against the U.S. military aggression in their homeland.

As an ad hoc, New York city based committee, the USCANLFSVN's main purpose was to help counter the U.S. government's vicious propaganda attempt to hide the true nature of the Viet-nam war. In 1965 it was common for peace advocates to be taken in by the US government's characterization of the "enemy" in Viet-nam as terrorist "Vietcong". If the Peace Movement accepted this lie, who then would help educate the American public as to the true causes and nature of the war?

Those who formed the USCANLFSVN believed it was necessary that the question of "who and what is the so-called enemy?" be raised within the Peace Movement and that once the Movement understood that this is not just another 'evil war' or 'mistake', it then could begin to show that this war is NOT necessary and is NOT in the interests of either the American or Vietnamese people, and that the war IS the result, not of the people of Viet-nam, but of the US Government's imperialist foreign policy.

Today, 7 years later, we are proud to be a part of a growing anti-imperialist movement within the US itself. The increasing number of Americans who realize that they must commit themselves to a revolutionary change in their own country, owe a profound debt to the heroic Vietnamese. The example of imperialism in Vietnam has made it possible for Americans to understand US exploitation in Latin America, Africa, Asia and elsewhere. The understanding and compassion we have gained for the liberation struggle of the Vietnamese has made it easier for us to understand and side with the growing struggle of the oppressed peoples within the U.S.

Those of us who support the National Liberation Front of South Viet-nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the Neo Lao Haksat and Pathet Lao of Laos, and the Royal Government and National United Front of Kampuchea in Cambodia, do so not only because their struggle is just, but also because...

THEIR STRUGGLE IS OURS!

We would like to help you and your organization learn more about the Vietnamese people and their struggle.. We hope then, that you will express your solidarity by urging others to do the same. Help us dispel the false notion of the Vietnamese as our "enemy" and show that the TRUE ENEMY of the Vietnamese is OUR ENEMY too.

WE CAN SUPPLY:

- LITERATURE: Write for our catalog of literature in English from the NLF-SVN and PRG-RSVN, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam("North Vietnam"), Laos and Cambodia.
- FILMS: We have over 25 different Vietnamese films. Write for our catalog and Rental terms.
- SPEAKERS AND INFORMATION: We can supply speakers on the NLF-SVN, PRG-RSVN and DRVN. If you need special information, write us at the address below.

WE ALSO NEED YOUR FINANCIAL HELP TO DO ALL OF THE ABOVE

(cut here)

Please print NAME: _____ TEL: _____
ADDRESS: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____
Please send me the following information on: FILMS Literature Other
_____ Mailing List

SEND request for information and donations to : Walter Teague Box C, Old Chelsea Sta.
New York, NY 10011

USCANLFSVN, Box "C", Old Chelsea Sta. NY, NY 10011 (212) 982-7162

ONE MIGHT HAVE HOPED THAT BY THIS HOUR THE VERY SIGHT OF CHAINS WOULD BE SO INTOLERABLE THAT THE PEOPLE WOULD RISE UP SPONTANEOUSLY AND STRIKE OFF THE MANACLES

EDUARDO CRUZ

QUEN ES?

WHO IS HE?

On October 14, seven months after imprisonment, two young Puerto Rican students were found guilty of possession of an "explosive powder", three wrist watch timing devices, and three empty cigarette packs.

The explosive powder couldn't explode, the police couldn't keep their story straight, and Wilfredo "Goody" Melendez, Eduardo's codefendant, was pressured by his lawyer, the DA, and his family into supporting the DA's frame.

The jury was bored, the judge was keeping the DA along whenever he was paying attention to the case at all, the DA threw Goody to the wolves, and the jury considered the evidence they'd heard over the course of a month for four hours.

On December 14, before being sentenced, Eduardo Cruz stated that he was a citizen of Puerto Rico, not of the United States, that the judge was obviously prejudiced against him and his nationality, and that the U.S. was acting in violation of international law on prisoners of war because WHEN THE U.S. OVERTHREW THE PUERTO RICAN GOVERNMENT A STATE OF WAR CAME INTO BEING BETWEEN THE AGGRESSOR NATION AND THE SUBJECT PEOPLE.

State Supreme Court judge Arthur Birns then sentenced Eduardo "Pancho" Cruz to seven years of maximum security confinement.

As Puerto Rican poor people in the community who support these brothers say, "Today it is them, tomorrow it will be you, or me."

IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY, SUPPORT EDUARDO "PANCHO" CRUZ NOW!



Eduardo Cruz
Defense Committee
P.O. Box 71
Post Slip Station
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Friend:

Again Eduardo (Pancho) Cruz finds himself in the situation he was in (three months ago). He is back under 24 hour key lock with no exercise or access to medical attention. He is still suffering from partial blindness in one eye and needs this treatment.

We cannot communicate with Pancho so we can only speculate why this is happening. We know he had been teaching Spanish and organizing the brothers in Comstock. This might be the reason.

Like before we are asking you to send letters and telegrams to the warden and governor to give Pancho his exercise and working privileges back.

You can write the warden at the following address.

J.L. Casles
Great Meadow
Correctional Facility
Box 51
Comstock, N.Y.

Please send copies of your letters to the committee. Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Yours in struggle,
Gesovava Clemente
For the Committee

TENANTS PARTY

206 E 17 St NYC
777-6078 868-3330
477-0066 475-4533

has a platform including such things as rent control, tenant control over evictions maintenance, city housing programs, expansion, and real estate transactions. Also policies in treatment of senior citizens and vacant apartments.

upcoming RESISTANCE trial

Bob Reese for refusal to register for the draft to be held in Judge B... on Thursday, Sept. 14 at Foley Square 10 A.M. in Federal Court House

Sept. 2, 1972

Dear People,

The available "facts" on Viet Nam are endless and overwhelming, but all too often, we rely on American facts about Viet Nam, believing experts who usually got their training as employees of U. S. imperialism and discounting Vietnamese sources as biased. Therefore, except for the first three entries which came from the U. S. Presidential Archives, we have put together an extensive Fact Sheet from Vietnamese sources.*

Please send us your comments, corrections or additions. We are presently working on similar fact sheets on both Laos and Cambodia.

Viet Nam Will Win!

for the committee collective.

*More information can be obtained from:

Vietnamese Organizations:

- a. Assoc. of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada, Box 324, Sta. N, Montreal 129, Quebec, Canada. Publishes "Tien Phong" good on Saigon Student activities.
- b. Dem. Rep. of Viet Nam Delegation in France, 2 Rue Leverrier, Paris 6, France. Publishes "Bulletin du Vietnam" in French. Contact for information on "V.N. Info. Bulletin", "Vietnam Courier" etc.
- c. P.R.G. Rep. of S. Viet Nam, Info. Office, 39 Ave. Georges Mandel, Paris 16, France. Publishes "Bulletin d'Information" in French with Eng. supplements, Contact for all P.R.G. info., "South V. N. in Struggle," etc.
- d. Union of Vietnamese in the U.S., box 1023, Ingelwood, Calif. 90308
- e. Vietnamese Resource Center, 76a Pleasant St., Cambridge, Mass. 02139 Publishes "Thoi Bao Ga" monthly in English.

Information and support organizations:

- a. Am. Comm. for Solidarity with the Vietnamese People, 222 Clayton St. S.F., Cal. Publishes a newsletter and special information.
- b. Asian Information Group, box 4400, Berkeley, Calif. 94704. Publishes the "War Bulletin" weekly in bulk and plates for reprinting.
- c. Comm. in Solidarity with S. Vietnamese Students, box 4151, Berkeley, Cal.
- d. Comm. of Concerned Asian Scholars, 146-6th St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138 Publishes monthly magazine, books, fact sheets, etc.
- e. Indochina Resource Center, 1322-18th St., N.W., Wash. D.C., 20036. Publishes the "Indo-china Chronical" monthly, plus other information and films.
- f. Medical Aid for Indo-china, 135 W. 4th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10012
- g. U. S. Comm. to Aid the N.L.F. of S.V.N., Box "C" Old Chelsea Sta. N.Y.C. 10011 Distributes Vietnamese Books, periodicals, films; write for catalogs.

FACT SHEET SOURCES:

(Fact Sheet: 10¢ @, 20 or more: 5¢ @)

- a. "Vietnam Courier" Hanoi, #10 to 370, 1965-72.
- b. "South Viet Nam in Struggle" --- #24 to 149, 1968-72.
- c. "Vietnam Information Bulletin" Burma, 1970-72.
- d. "Vietnamese Studies" Hanoi, #3, 7, 8, 11, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 1965-71.
- e. "South Vietnam People Will Win" Vo Nguyen Giap, Hanoi-1965.
- f. "Focus on Indochina" Malcolm Salmon, Hanoi-1961.
- g. "South Viet Nam, A Great Victory" Hanoi-1967.
- h. "Tien Phong" (A.V.P.C.) Montreal, 1970-72. ...and various other sources.

VIETNAM FACT SHEET (1845-1972)

- 1845 (May 14) In the first known U.S. act of aggression against Vietnam, Capt. John Percival, commanding the U.S. Constitution ("Old Ironsides"), sailed into Danang Harbor, and upon hearing that a French missionary was imprisoned, kidnapped 5 Vietnamese officials, seized 3 junks and threatened to destroy the city and fort, unless the King of Annam (Vietnam) released the Bishop. Later he sent his troops ashore and killed 17 men, women and children, destroyed the fort, and sank many junks, causing more deaths.
- 1845 (May 26) U.S. Constitution tried out its guns on an offshore island, and killed and wounded over 40 Vietnamese peasants.
- 1847 (April 15) President Zachary Taylor, in a letter to the King of Annam, apologized for Capt. Percival, who "misbehaved himself" and said that if the Vietnamese didn't forget and forgive and open their doors to trade, that they would "force me [Pres. Taylor] to send my warships, fire ships and soldiers to Annam, to ask (sic!) why you are so vengeful. . . ."
- 1858 (Aug. 31) Attack on Danang by a French squadron.
- 1859 (Feb. - Mar.) The French begin attacks against South Viet Nam (Cochinchina). Occupation of Gia Dinh (Saigon) by the French.
- 1862 (June 5) Phan Thanh Gian, representative of the Court of Hue, negotiated with Admiral Bonard a treaty according to which the Court ceded to France the three eastern provinces of Cochinchina (Gia Dinh, Bien Hoa and Dinh Tuong), and agreed to pay 20 million francs damages and to open three ports of central Viet Nam (Annam) to French trade.
- 1860 - 1864 Uprisings led by Truong Dinh, Do Trinh Thoai, Phan Van Dat, Ho Huan Nghiep, Nguyen Dinh Chieu, Nguyen Qui Binh, Trinh Quang Nghi and many others (resistance bases in Gia Dinh, Cho Lon, Can Giuoc, Tan An, Go Cong, Dinh Tuong, Dong Thap Muoi or Plain of Reeds).
- 1864 (Aug. 20) Wounded in a battle, Truong Dinh committed suicide so as not to fall into enemy hands. His son Truong Quyen carried on the Resistance.
(July) The French colonialists invaded the three western provinces of Cochinchina.
- 1868 (June 16) Nguyen Trung Truc seized Kien Giang post (Rach Gia province).
- 1873 (Nov. 19) Occupation of Hanoi by the French. Other localities of north Viet Nam (Tonkin) delta, such as Nam Dinh and Hai Zuong, fell into the hands of the French.
- 1874 (March 15) Franco-Vietnamese treaty: the French retroceded the conquered towns but obtained the right of setting up a garrison in Hanoi and in Haiphong, and the opening of the Red River to trade.
(Sept.-Oct.) Uprisings led by Tran Tan and Dang Nhu Mai in Nghe An province.
- 1882 (April 25, Henri Riviere seized Hanoi; Hoang Zieu the governor, committed suicide.
- 1883 (Aug. 25) Harmand Treaty: Viet Nam became a French protectorate.
(Sept.-Nov.) Uprisings led by Dinh Van Chat in Nghe An. Henri Riviere killed near Hanoi at the same place where Francis Garnier was killed.
- 1884 (June 6) PATENOTRE TREATY: French domination was definitively established over Viet Nam, which was to be divided into three regions (Tonkin, Annam and Cochinchina) with different administrative regimes.
(July-Dec.) Uprisings led by Duong Khai in Bac Ninh, by Nguyen Quang Bich in the Highlands of Tonkin, by Nguyen Cao in the mountain regions of Bac Giang province.
- 1885 (June) General De Courcy landed in Hue to demand the disbandment of the Vietnamese troops. Vietnamese responded by attacking French positions in Hue.
- 1886 (and 1885) Continual uprisings and insurrections led by Nguyen Thien Thuat who built his resistance base in Bai Say, Hung Yen province (1885-1889). Uprisings led by Pham Banh and Dinh Cong Trang in Tranh Hoa. A resistance fortress was built in Ba Dinh.
- 1887 Insurrection led by Hoang Hoa Tham in Yen The (Bac Giang province). The guerrilla movement was to last for 25 years till 1913, when its leader was murdered by a traitor.
- 1888 (Nov. 1) King Ham Nghi was captured by the French and exiled to Algeria.
- 1889 (-1893) Insurrections led by De Kieu and Doc Ngu in the valley of the Da river.
- 1904 (May) Phan Boi Chau gathered the partisans of the Can Vuong movement to found a new organization, the Zuy Tan Hoi (Renovation Association).
- 1905 The victory of Japan over Tsarist Russia resounded like a crash of thunder all over Asia.

- 1906 (Aug. 15) Phan Chu Trinh sent the Governor-General of Indochina a letter demanding reforms of the colonial administration, and advocated the abolition of the monarchy and mandarin system, and the adoption of republican institutions.
- 1908 The slogan "Pay no more taxes to the French" was launched by peasants. The movement was crushed violently, with many deaths and jailings.
- 1909 In exchange for financial advantages, capitalist Japan recognized the French conquests in Asia and expelled the Vietnamese patriots.
(-1910) Uprisings of the Muong in Hoa Binh led by Doc Bang and Tong Kiem.
- 1911 (-1912) Uprisings of the Meo Tribesmen in Ha Giang led by Chioung Nui Tchang. Many insurrections of ethnic groups in the central highlands (Annam) against French colonialist oppression; also the setting up of secret organizations.
- 1912 (Feb.) Phan Boi Chau founded the Viet Nam Quang Phuc Hoi (Association for the restoration of Viet Nam). Its program was to overthrow the colonial regime.
- 1915 (Jan.) Unsuccessful attacks by armed patriots of the Phu Tho garrison and other posts in Ninh Binh and Hong Cai. French force-draft tens of thousands of Vietnamese to fight and work on Western Front in World War I.
- 1916 (May 3) King Duy Tan's abortive insurrection, inspired by Thai Phien.
- 1917 Russian Revolution.
- 1918 (-1921) Armed uprisings of the Nung, Man and Meo in the mountain regions of Tonkin.
- 1919 (June 18) Ho Chi Minh presented a "Letter of Grievances of the Annamite People" to the Secretary of State, delegation to the Paris Peace Conference after W.W. I.
- 1920 (Dec.) At the Tours Congress (in France) Nguyen Ai Quoc, who later took the name Ho Chi Minh, advocated adherence to the Third International, and founding of the French Communist Party.
- 1924 Pham Hong Thai (a member of the Tam Tam Xa) made an attempt on the life of French Governor-General Merlin, in Canton.
- 1924 (-1925) Big workers' strikes in Cholon, Nam Dinh, Hai Zuong and Hanoi.
- 1925 (June) The Viet Nam Thanh Nien Cacn Mang Dong Chi Hoi (Viet Nam Revolutionary Young Association) was founded by Nguyen Ai Quoc in Canton.
(July) Phan Boi Chau was arrested in China and taken back to Viet Nam.
(Aug.) A strike was staged in the Saigon Arsenal to delay the departure of two French war vessels for China.
- 1926 (September) Three important movements were launched to demand the release of Phan Boi Chau (founder of the Zuy Tan Hoi,) and a nation-wide demonstration was staged on the occasion of Phan Chu Trinh's funeral.
- 1927 (Dec. 25) The Viet Nam Quoc Zan Dang, Vietnam Nationalist Party, was founded with Nguyen Thai Hoc as its leader.
(-1929) Continual strikes in Haiphong, Nam Dinh, Saigon and rubber plantations.
- 1929 The first Communist cell was set up in Hanoi in March.
(Feb.) Armed insurrection launched by the Viet Nam Quoc Don Dang at Yen Bai. The movement died out rapidly after a savage repression by the colonial administration.
Feb. 3) Conference of the delegates of (the) three Vietnamese Communist parties, held in Kowloon and presided over by Hguyen Ai Quoc: unification of the Communist movement and founding of the Dang Cong San Viet Nam (Viet Nam Communist Party).
(Sept.) Nghe-Tinh Soviet movement.
(Oct.) The first plenum of the Viet Nam Communist Party Central Committee adopted the name Indochinese Communist Party and the political theses presented by its Secretary-General, Tran Phu.
Viet Nam Quoc Zan Dang attempts armed revolt against French. Repressed violently, with surviving leader fleeing to China and alliance with Chiang Kai-Shek.
- 1931 Nation-wide strikes were staged in rubber plantations, the Haiphong cement plant, Nam Dinh weaving mill, Vinh Zi An railway depots, a Saigon power station, Shell and Standard Oil depots, and many coal mines. At the same time, large peasant insurrections broke out in 25 provinces. French retaliate ruthlessly, including aircraft strafing of massed demonstrators.
- 1935 Big workers' strikes in Saigon.
- 1936 (July) Decision of the ICP Central Committee on the founding of a broad people's anti-imperialist front and the launching of a vast campaign for the holding of an Indochinese Congress.
- 1938 (March) Decision of the ICP Central Committee on the founding of an Indochinese Democratic United Front.
(Oct.) The ICP denounced France's and Britain's policy of compromise with the fascists and launched a campaign for the defense of Indochina against Japanese aggression.
(Sept.) French use pretext of war in Europe to jail hundreds of Vietnamese patriots.

- 1939 (Nov.) Decision of the Sixth Plenum of the ICP Central Committee on the setting up of a united anti-imperialist front of the Indochinese peoples with a view to directing the spearhead of the revolutionary struggle against fascism.
- 1940 The French are defeated in Europe during the summer. Fascist Vichy regime accepts Japanese troops and air bases in Indochina in exchange for continued recognition of French colonial presence.
 (Sept. 27) Bac Son insurrection.
 (Nov. 23) Nam Ky (Cochinchina) insurrection
- 1941 (Jan. 13) Do Luong (in Nghe An province) uprising.
 (May 10) Eighth Plenum of the ICP Central Committee presided over by Ho Chi Minh: it decided to boost preparations for an armed insurrection and found the Viet Minh front.
- 1944 (Dec. 22) Founding of the Propaganda and Liberation Army commanded by Vo Nguyen Giap.
- 1945 (Mar. 9) The Japanese disarmed the French. The ICP Central Committee met in Hanoi to work out a series of resolutions of the utmost importance to push ahead the Vietnamese revolution.
 (Mar. 11) Armed uprisings broke out in Ba To, Quang Ngai province. Guerrilla warfare also extended in Tonkin and the northern provinces of Annam. Floods and terrible famine in Red River delta, with up to two million dead. Japanese continue to expropriate rice, but in face of increasing popular resistance.
 (April) Merging of the revolutionary armed forces into a Liberation Army.
 (June) Most of the territory of the 6 provinces north of the Red River (Lang Son, Cao Bang, Bac Can, Ha Giang, Tuyen Quang and Thai Nguyen) was liberated, constituting the main revolutionary base of the country.
 (July) Potsdam Agreement—Provided for the surrender of Japanese troops in Indochina to British in area south of the 16th parallel, and to Chinese Nationalist troops (KMT) in area north of this line.
 (Aug. 15) Vietminh seized power in Hanoi and Revolution swept all of Vietnam.
 (Aug. 16-17) Congress of people's representatives met at Tan Trao and general insurrection decreed.
 (Sept. 2) Ho Chi Minh issued the Declaration of Independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Bao Dai, French designated emperor, abdicated power and offered to serve in Ho's national Government.
 (Sept. 23) Protected by the British, the French colonialists launch a war of reconquest on Saigon.
- 1946 (Jan. 6) General elections held: 90% of voters went to the polls. President Ho Chi Minh was elected in Hanoi with 169,222 votes (98.4% of the total cast).
 (Mar. 6) France recognized the authority of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) under Ho Chi Minh over Tonkin and Annam regions (north and central Vietnam) and agreed to a plebiscite in Cochinchina (South Viet Nam).
 (June 1) French Viceroy D'ARgenlieu in Cochinchina, established a separate puppet government in violation of the March agreements.
 (Nov. 22) French shelling of Haiphong; 6,000 Vietnamese are killed.
 (Dec. 19) French issued ultimatum to Vo Nguyen Giap, commander of Vietminh forces, to disband the Vietminh. Giap refuses and the Party's Central Committee decided to launch the nationwide resistance. At 8:30 p.m. in Hanoi, nationwide resistance began.
- 1947 (Feb. 17) After 2 months of fighting, the "Regiment of the Capital," whose mission was to pin down the French in Hanoi, withdrew.
 (Oct. 10) French troops attack Viet-Bac with Operation "Lea."
 (Dec. 19) Operation "Lea" ended. 3,300 French Union troops killed.
- 1948 (March) People's Army launches a series of campaigns in Nam Bo, and the French abandon 7 posts.
 (Oct. 8) The Northeast campaign (in Bac-Bo) is launched by the People's Army.
- 1949 (March 9) Elysee Agreements—Bao Dai made 'head of state' of Vietnam and becomes part of the 'French Union' along with Cambodian and Lao component states.
 (July 14) Land reform begun in the DRV. Land formerly belonging to the French colonialists and Vietnamese traitors was distributed to poor peasants.
 (Aug. 9) French evacuate Bac Can.
- 1950 (Jan. 9) In Saigon, 2,500 persons killed by puppet police while attending a funeral.
 (Jan. 18) USSR, People's Republic of China and other socialist countries recognize the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.
 (Feb. 7) U.S. and Great Britain recognize the Bao Dai puppet state.
 (June) U.S. begins military and economic assistance to Bao Dai.
 (May-Sept.) People's Army launches campaigns in Trung Bo and the 'Sino-Vietnamese Frontier' campaign.
- 1951 (Jan. 7) 7 French battalions annihilated by the People's Army in Campaign Tran Hung Dao.
 (Feb. 11) 2nd National Congress is held. Vietnam Workers' Party is born.
 (March 3) The Viet Minh Front is merged with the Lien Viet Front.
 (Nov. 14) 5 French mobile groups occupy Hoa Binh.
- 1952 (Feb.) Viet Minh launch Hoa Binh campaign. 22,000 French expeditionary Corps personnel put out of action.
- 1953 (June 20) American Military mission arrives in Indochina.
 (July-Dec.) French apply the Navarre Plan and send paratroopers into Lang Son (Bac Bo) and Dien Bien Phu, where they decided their main defense would be concentrated.

- 1954 (Jan. 20) 22 French battalions land in Phu Yen and Tuy Hoa (Trung Bo province).
 (Jan. 25) The whole of Kontum province is liberated.
 (Jan-March) Pathet Lao forces coordinate attacks with the Viet Minh, scattering even more the mobile forces of General Navarre. The American General O'Daniel visits Dien Bien Phu.
 (March 3) Battle of Dien Bien Phu begins to be fought by the Viet Minh in 3 stages: 1st, 2nd and general offensive.
 April 26) The Geneva Conference on Korea and Indochina begins.
 (May 7) French garrison at Dien Bien Phu surrenders.
 (July 7) Under U.S. pressure, the French are forced to drop Buu Loc and recognize Ngo Dinh Diem, a Catholic mandarin trained and fostered by the U.S. at Lakewood New Jersey as Cardinal Spellman's private secretary as Prime Minister of the Bao Dai administration.
 (July 21) The Geneva Agreements on Indochina are signed: The Viet Minh to regroup north of the 17th parallel and the French Union south of that line, pending nation-wide elections to be held in July, 1956, under which Viet Nam was to be unified. All foreign interference was prohibited, and though the U.S. delegate, Walter Bedell Smith, had stated that "the U.S. will refrain from the use of force to disturb the Agreements," U.S. President Eisenhower stated: "The United States has not itself been party to, or bound by, the decisions taken by the conference."
 (Aug. 1) Peace Movement, including many patriotic intellectuals and various classes organizes 50,000 people of Saigon-Cholon, and 25,000 of Hue who demonstrate to welcome the Geneva agreements and to demand the return of their husbands and sons drafted to the puppet army, and freedom of all political prisoners.
 (Sept. 8) Setting up by the U.S. of the Southeast Asian Treaty Org. (SEATO) in Manila, grouping the U.S., Great Britain, France, Australia, Thailand, the Philippines and Pakistan. This bloc unilaterally put South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia under their "protection" despite South Viet Nam's temporary state under the Geneva agreements.
 (Nov. 20) U.S. begins sending aid directly to the Diem administration, and not through the French as formerly.
 (Dec.) 300 professionals, 1,000 students and 4,000 business-men signed a petition demanding freedom for imprisoned members of Saigon-Cholon Peace Movement.
- 1955 (Feb. 12) U.S. General O'Daniel takes over the training of the South Vietnam Army from the command of the French Union forces.
 (March) 30,000 people of Binh Dinh province rallied demanding the renormalization between the North and the South.
 (March-April) Last of the Viet Minh forces regroups north of the 17th Parallel.
 (June 6, July 19) DRV sends notes to Diem seeking consultations on the elections; Diem refuses to participate in any discussions.
- 1955 (July) Diem launched his "Campaign of Denunciation of Communists."
 (July 1) Lien Viet Front (Viet Minh) of Nam Bo issued an appeal calling on the people to demand the holding of general elections.
 (July 10) General strike swept Saigon and all major South Vietnamese cities, demanding implementation of the general elections and reunification of the country
 (Aug. 9) Diem administration declares that it opposes the implementation of the Geneva Agreements and rejects the consultative conference with the DRV.
 (Oct. 26) Diem "dethrones" Bao Dai, proclaims the "Republic of Vietnam," and appoints himself as head of state.
 (Nov. 10) 40,000 workers at various plantations in the Eastern part of South Viet Nam go on general strike during 7 days, demanding higher wages and better lives.
- 1956 (Jan. 11) Diem promulgates Ordinance No. 6 setting up concentration camps to jail those alleged as "dangerous to the national defense and public security."
 (Jan. 23) Diem Administration decides to organize separatist elections to the "National Assembly" of South Vietnam.
 (April) The Diem administration sends a note to the British Govt. reiterating its standpoint of non-recognition of the Geneva Agreements as the last of the French expeditionary corps withdraws from Vietnam. U.S. Assistance Military Advisory group remains and begins equipping, training and providing budgetary support for the South Vietnamese army.
 (May 1) Mass demonstrations in Saigon of 200,000 people to end unemployment and for implementation of the Geneva Agreements.
 (Oct.-Dec.) DRV completes its Land Reform. Diem incarcerates and massacres thousands in the south, charging them with "communism" and labelling them "Viet Cong."
 (Dec. 4) 100,000 working people in the area of Van Don, Chuong Duong (Saigon) protest against expelling them from their rented residence.
- 1957 (May 1) Mass demonstration by 278,000 people in Saigon demanding freedom, independence, democracy, peace, better lives and re-establishing normal relations between the North and the South Viet Nams.
 (July 18) The DRV again sends a note to Diem requesting a consultative conference and the re-establishment of normal relations between the two zones.
 (July 28) Tens of thousands of working-class people in Saigon signed a petition against the order to expel them from their rented residences.
 (Aug.-Sept.) Diem administration begins its "agrarian reform" and steps up and intensifies its "indictment of communists" policy.
- 1958 (March 7) The Govt. of DRV sends another note to Diem pointing out the danger of enslavement to U.S. Imperialism and proposes measures to bring about peaceful reunification. It received wide support in the south.
 (May 1) Huge demonstrations held in Saigon by 500,000 people of all walks of life with slogans to solve the problem of unemployment, to carry out radical reduction of land rent, and to peacefully reunify the country.
 (May 14) Despite the protest of the Polish delegation, the International Commission for control and Supervision (of the Geneva Agreements) allows the U.S.-Diem clique to introduce war materials into South Vietnam.
 (June) Diem regime is accused of aggression by Cambodia.
 (Dec. 2) The U.S. Diem clique massacres the patriots detained in Phu Loi Concentration Camp (Thua Dau Mot province). Among 6,000 people poisoned at a time, over 1,000 died instantaneously; the survivors who cried for help were shot dead.

- 1959 (March) Diem declares South Vietnam in a 'state of war,' and puts forth the slogan "annihilate the Viet-Cong mercilessly, annihilate them as they are not human beings, annihilate them as in a state of war." His plan is stepped up—to carry out mopping-up operations in order to arrest and kill all the patriots and peace-loving people.
- (April) The minority people of the Western plateau (Central Highlands) are herded into 'agricultural settlements,' and many are massacred while struggling to return to their native villages.
- (late April-early May) People distribute millions of leaflets and show thousands of banners in ten provinces in South Viet Nam, protesting against sweeping operations, terrorization and denouncing the Phu-Loi criminal act.
- (May 6) Diem authorities pass the fascist law 10-59 to terrorize all the people who stand against them and the U.S. It only proposes two sentences: the death penalty or life imprisonment.
- (July) The U.S. Diem clique puts forth the policy of setting up "prosperity zones," a new form of concentration camp to bring the peasant movement under control, and to curb the struggle against the U.S.-Diem cruel oppression and exploitation.
- (Aug. 25) Diem makes known his new policy to step up the persecution and repression of "ex-resistance fighters."
- 1960 (March) An upsurge in guerrilla action all over the countryside. In Cai Be district (My Tho province), 4,000 inhabitants rise up and destroy a "prosperity zone."
- (April) The U.S.-Diem clique introduces more military personnel into South Vietnam.
- (May) Hundreds of thousands of northerners coerced to go south during Diem's "the blessed virgin has gone south" campaign, struggle against terrorism, press-gang, and demand to return to the North. Puppet soldiers in many provinces resist orders to raid villages and many desert and join the people.
- (June-Oct.) Hundreds of thousands of people hold demonstrations, distribute leaflets, hang slogans and hoist flags in various rural regions, district-towns and "prosperity zones" demanding the abrogation of law 10-59, the dismantling of "prosperity zone" concentration camps, and the overthrow of the Ngo Dinh Diem regime.
- (Nov. 11) A coup d'etat to overthrow Diem, engineered in Saigon by a section of Diem's army, fails, mainly due to their non-reliance on the people.
- (Dec. 20) The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation is founded in a people-controlled region of Nam Bo. The Front makes known its manifesto and program of action aiming at uniting all the sections of the population, all nationalities, religions and patriotic personalities, to overthrow the U.S.-Diem clique, set up a unified national, democratic government, to achieve peace, independence, neutrality, freedom and democracy and advance toward national reunification.
- 1961 (Feb. 15) The South Vietnamese people's self-defense forces merge into the South Vietnam Liberation army and are recognized as members of the NFL.
- (March 24) The New York Times reports that South Vietnam is the key position for anti-communist defense of Southeast Asia and a testing ground for U.S. counter-insurgency (anti-guerrilla warfare) tactics.
- (May 13) Vice-President Lyndon Johnson comes to Saigon with letter from President Kennedy for Diem; the Johnson-Diem communique is released: implementation of Gen. Taylor-economist Staley's "Special War." Sweeps through the countryside, heavy bombardments with U.S. planes; establishment of strategic hamlets, sabotage activities carried out against the DRV by trained commandos.
- (June 19) Staley heads military mission that arrives in Saigon: predicts that the "Special War" will pacify South Vietnam in 18 months.
- (Oct. 15) More than ten thousand relatives of the draftees gathered at Quang-Trung military training camp, demanding the return of their husbands and sons who had been drafted.
- By the end of the year, more than 18,000 U.S. "advisors" were in South Viet Nam. 1961 battle counts: 32,000 enemy troops (including 30 Americans) are put out of action.
- 1962 (Jan. 1) The South Vietnam's Revolutionary PEOPLE'S Party is founded, and declares itself to be "the party of the working class and all toiling people of South Vietnam and all patriotic people. . . ."
- (Jan.) 35,000 people in the four southernmost provinces, 30,000 people in the Gia Dinh province, and 10,000 people in the Tay Ninh province, with 8,000 people belonging to the Cai-lay district (My Tho province) rise up to protest against the terrorizing policy and the chemical warfare program of the Americans.
- Throughout 1962, the U.S.-Diem clique launched 37,000 mopping-up operations, used their air force to drop explosive bombs, napalm bombs, gas bombs and to spray poisonous chemicals to kill the people, cattle and crops of South Vietnam. Ten million people were rounded up into 16,332 "strategic hamlets." In response the South Vietnamese Liberation Army: put out of action (killed, wounded or captured) 50,000 enemies, including 443 Americans, and destroyed 2,600 "strategic hamlets" built by the U.S.-Diem clique.
- (Dec. 12) Pres. Kennedy acknowledges at a press conference that in the anti-guerrilla war in South Vietnam, the U.S. is "in a tunnel with no end in view."
- 1963 (Jan. 2) Ap Bac victory by the PLAF: an enemy mopping-up operation of 2,000 troops is completely smashed by 200 men of the Liberation Army with the help of people of My Tho province—450 enemy troops annihilated; 6 planes shot down; M-113 amphibious tanks and a warship knocked out for the first time.
- (June 11) Superior Thich Quang Duc burns himself to protest fascist, repressive measures of Diem administration against Buddhism.
- (June 16) 700,000 demonstrate in Saigon against Diem administration.
- (July 17) More demonstrations and clashes; Diem's police arrest hundreds. Dean Rusk asks SEATO to redouble their efforts in South Vietnam.
- (Aug. 20) 80,000 Hue people prevent puppet army from crossing Gia Hoi bridge in an attempt to destroy Dieu De Pagoda village; Hue students ransack USIS office and seize the radio station. Diem decrees a curfew.
- (Nov. 1) Our U.S. orders, a military junta led by Gen. Duong Van Minh stages a coup d'etat overthrowing Diem. The Diem-Nhu brothers are all killed.

- 1964 In 1964, the puppet troops launched 37,000 more large scale (company up to a division) mopping-up operations, all nearly ending in total disaster. According to Liberation Radio, 80,000 enemy troops were put out of action, 982 Americans killed, and over 30,000 weapons were captured. According to U.S. figures, 80% of the 8,000 strategic hamlets were destroyed.
- (Jan. 1) 2nd National Congress of the NLF; Nguyen Huu Tho elected president. President Johnson tells Gen. Minh that neutrality is same as "communist take-over."
- (Jan. 30) Gen. Nguyen Khanh overthrows Minh to stop drift toward neutralism; rejects NLF call for negotiations to end the war.
- (April 1) U.S. official report states that only 34% of the villages are government controlled; 24% "neutral"; and 43% under "Vietcong" control. (Johnson appoints Westmoreland commander of the Military Aid Command; increases number of military "advisors" to 21,000.
- (Aug. 4) GULF OF TONKIN: Americans fabricate attack by DRV torpedo boats on destroyers in international waters, and Congress passes resolution authorizing the President to "take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the U.S. and to prevent further aggression."
- (Aug. 15) U.S. planes bomb many localities in the DRV.
- (Aug. 25) Mass demonstrations, strikes and riots break out all over South Viet Nam; General Khanh is forced to resign his post as "Pres. of the Republic of South Vietnam."
- (Sept. 26) According to A.P. and U.P.I., Pres. Johnson officially discloses that U.S. planes have been allowed to penetrate the DRV and People's Republic of China to "chase Communist planes attacking our warships."
- During 1964, there were 4 coup d'etats in South Vietnam, and U.S. military aid reached 675 million dollars.
- 1965 (Jan.) Students in Saigon hold mass demonstrations against the war.
- (Feb. 7) U.S. begins massive air raids on the DRV.
- (Feb. 20) 10th coup d'etat in Saigon: Nguyen Cao Ky forced Nguyen Khanh out of the "Council of Armed Forces."
- (Feb. 24) Mass-bombardment and chemical spraying of the Liberated zones in the South.
- (March 8) U.S. Marines landed in South Vietnam, as sustained bombing is carried out in the DRV.
- (March 31) 100th U.S. airplane shot down over the DRV.
- (April) NLF issued 5 point statement affirming determination of the people and PLAF to fight U.S. aggression, liberate the South and protect the North. Johnson gives phony speech for "peaceful settlement and independence in South Vietnam" to cover up his war crimes.
- (May) PLAF victory at Bagna, the first time the puppet troops were relieved by U.S. troops on the battlefield. Thus, Washington had to reconcile itself to the total collapse of the "Special War" strategy, and begin their new "limited war strategy" by pouring in more U.S. troops. That same month, a National Leadership Committee, headed by Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu and Premier Nguyen Cao Ky, removed the civilian Premier and Ky occupied that office.
- (July) President Johnson again offered "unconditional discussions" with "any government" while at the same time he announced an increase in U.S. troops strength to 125,000.
- (July 21) "Command of U.S. Land Forces" in South Viet Nam set up, with Gen. Westmoreland as Commander in Chief.
- (Aug. 18) 1st NLF victory over U.S. troops at Van Tuong; over 900 GI's put out of action.
- (Aug. 29) 500th U.S. airplane shot down over the DRV.
- (Sept. 22) The Pentagon officially authorized Gen. Westmoreland to use toxic gases.
- (Oct.-Nov.) Pleime battle: over 2,000 GI's and puppet soldiers wiped out.
- (Oct. 24) Holding a general assembly in Saigon, students demand the cancellation of the mobilization order and the lowering of high prices due to the mass landing of U.S. troops.
- (Nov.) U.S. first dry season counter-offensive: U.S. and puppet forces attacked in five directions, aiming at breaking the backbone of NLF regular units.
- (Dec.) U.S. carried out first air strike on major industrial targets in Hanoi-Haiphong area.
- (Dec. 24-Jan. 31) Johnson halts the bombing over DRV, as U.S. diplomats toured the world explaining 14 point statement of policy in Vietnam. U.S. and Saigon reiterated that they would not negotiate with the NLF.
- 1966 (Jan. 12) Lyndon Johnson's message to the U.S. Congress: The U.S. was in South Viet Nam to stay and the Vietnamese people had "only one choice: either peace or destruction."
- (Feb.) Thieu and Ky were summoned by Pres. Johnson to the Honolulu conference immediately after the resumption of the bombing.
- (March) The U.S. first dry-season counter offensive ended; the battle count: 169,000 GI's and puppet troops put out of action, and 1,300 planes and helicopters destroyed or damaged.
- (Mar. 27) Demonstrations took place in over 100 American cities and in Western Europe against U.S. war policy in Vietnam.
- (March 11-23) Mass demonstrations in Hue and Danang over the dismissal of Gen. Nguyen Chanh Thi, who had strong Buddhist-nationalist backing. The demonstrations and resulting strikes were put down only with American military support and through the promise of elections.
- (April 16) Vice President Humphrey declared that "It was first of all in its own interests that the U.S. was to stay in South Viet Nam." (UPI)
- (April 29) 1,000th U.S. airplane downed over the DRV.
- (May 15) Thieu-Ky sent 6 battalions of paratroopers to Da Nang to repress the popular movement.
- (May 25) 30,000 people of Hue demonstrated with the slogan: "Down with the Americans who let the Thieu-Ky clique massacre the people of Central Viet Nam.
- (July 17) Ho Chi Minh called on the people and soldiers throughout the country to stiffen their determination to defeat the U.S. aggressors, declaring "... Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. Once victory is won, our people will rebuild our country and endow it with better and bigger constructions."
- (Oct. 24-25) Manila Conference held, with the aim of intensifying the war.
- (Oct. 26) Pres. Johnson visited South Vietnam.
- (Nov.) U.S. second dry season offensive operation in the Thu Dau Mot province (Tay Ninh). Out of the 30,000 GI's who took part in the operation, 3,200 were annihilated, and 52 planes and helicopters were downed.

- (Dec. 1) NLF permanent representation set up in Hanoi.
- (Dec. 14) 1600th U.S. airplane shot down over the DRV.
- 1967 (Jan. 8) Operation Cedar Falls launched in Ben Suc (Thu Dau Mot) and Cu Chi (Gria Dinh) with 30,000 American satellite, and puppet troops, 400 armored cars, 80 war vessels, 100 pieces of artillery and many airplanes, including B-52s.
- (Jan. 29) Operation Cedar Falls proved a complete fiasco: 3,200 GI's killed or wounded, 204 military vehicles destroyed, 28 airplanes downed.
- (Feb.) During a three-day truce, Johnson informed Ho Chi Minh that the U.S. would not cease bombing of the North until all infiltration and resupply of troops in the South stopped. Bombing was resumed before the reply—known to be on the way—was received.
- Many NLF offensives against U.S. military bases, particularly around Saigon.
- (Feb. 15) U.S. launched operations "Junction City" and "Sam Houston" in Tay Ninh province involving 45,000 troops: in the two operations, 15,000 enemy troops were wiped out, and over 1,000 armored vehicles destroyed.
- (Mar. 19) Ellsworth Bunker replaced Henry Cabot Lodge as U.S. ambassador in Saigon.
- (April 24-May 5) Khe Sanh (Quang Tri) position encircled: 1,800 enemy troops, (including 1,500 GI's) annihilated.
- (June 5) 2,000th U.S. airplane downed over the DRV.
- (July) New step in U.S. war of escalation against the DRV. Repeated, even more intensified and barbarous raids against the Port of Hai Phong.
- (Aug.) The NLF Central Committee held an extraordinary congress at which a political program was discussed and adopted.
- (Sept. 3) Presidential elections held in South Vietnam in which any person advocating a peaceful settlement and negotiations with the NLF, or who had been arrested for political reasons was barred from running: the Thieu-Ky ticket won with a 35% plurality. Students, Buddhists and workers staged many demonstrations to protest the fraudulent "elections."
- (Oct. 24 and following days) Repeated air raids over Hanoi, many populous quarters of the DRV capital and its periphery savagely bombed.
- (Nov. 6) 2500th U.S. plane downed over the DRV.
- By the end of the year, U.S. troops in Vietnam totalled 535,000.
- 1968 (Jan. 30) In a massive Tet offensive, the NLF launched attacks in 120 cities and 36 of South Vietnam's 44 provincial capitals, penetrating even to the heart of Saigon, attacking the U.S. Embassy and occupying part of the South Vietnamese Army General Staff's headquarters for two days. The imperial city of Hue was captured and held by the PLAF for four weeks.
- (Jan. 31) Foundation of the Alliance of Forces for Independence and Peace in Saigon, the Alliance of Forces for Independence, Peace and Democracy in Hue, and the Revolutionary Forces Command.
- (Feb. 1) NLF flag hoisted over Hue. In Saigon, PLAF hit many positions, and occupied many places.
- (Feb. 7) At Khe Sanh (Quang Tri province) the PLAF captured Langvay post, putting over 1,000 enemy troops out of action.
- (Feb. 14) USIS announced that the Saigon puppet Government had to abandon the countryside and its "program of rural pacification" (54 battalions) in order to defend the cities and towns. Johnson states that the U.S. will "wage war to the end." In two weeks of the offensive, enemy losses are 20,000 dead, wounded or captured (including 9,500 Americans.)
- (Mar. 16) Massacre of 500 civilians of Son My, Son Tinh district, Quang Ngai province by U.S. GI's and Pak Jung mercenaries.
- (Mar. 22) Johnson dismisses Westmoreland from his post as Commander-in-Chief of Vietnam by appointing him "Army Chief of Staff."
- (Mar. 31) Pres. Johnson announced a bombing halt north of the 20th parallel as a "first step to de-escalate the conflict." He concluded the press conference by saying that he would not seek or accept the nomination by his party as candidate to another presidential term.
- (April 3) The DRV agreed to meet with American representatives "with a view to determining with the American side the unconditional cessation of the U.S. bombing raids and all other acts of war against the DRV, so that talks may start."
- (April 10) Gen. Creighton Abrams is appointed by Johnson to succeed Westmoreland and applied the new U.S. defensive strategy.
- (April 20) At the National Congress of the Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, a Central Committee is elected, with Lawyer Trinh Donh Thao as President, and adopted a Manifesto for National Salvation. In a special communique, PLAF announced that 200,000 enemy troops, including 60,000 GI's and mercenaries had been killed, wounded or captured, and that 2,500 planes were shot down in 75 days of general uprising (the Tet Offensive).
- (May 5) PLAF artillery or infantry attacked more than 150 targets. Thirty towns, 60 Townlets and 70 important U.S. bases were hit.
- (May 13) First session of the Paris Talks opened in Paris between the U.S. and the DRV.
- (June 4) Violent combat and massive shelling of Saigon by PLAF.
- (June 19) Nguyen Van Thieu decreed general mobilization.
- (July-Aug.) PLAF continues to attack and decimate the U.S. and puppet troops.
- (Oct. 31) Johnson was forced to unconditionally halt bombings and all other acts of war against the DRV, and proposed that the Saigon government and the NLF join the Paris talks.
- (Nov. 4) Madame Nguyen Thi Binh arrived in Paris, representing the NLF of SVN.
- (Dec.) Johnson ordered "all-out pressure on the enemy," and more than doubled the bombing of South Vietnam and Laos.

NLF appointed Mr. Tran Buu Kiem head of the delegation to the Paris Conference.

1968 Battle Count: 630,000 U.S. and puppet troops put out of action, 6,000 planes or helicopters downed or destroyed, 13,500 military vehicles destroyed, over 1,000 war vessels sunk or burnt, 1,500 military bases over-run and over 1,000 hamlets liberated.

1969 (Jan.) As new U.S. President, Nixon appointed Henry Cabot Lodge to succeed Averell Harriman at the Paris Conference.

(Jan. 18) The four delegations: NLF, DRV, U.S. and Saigon puppets, began "two-sided talks" at a round table in Paris.

(April 6) Major antiwar demonstrations in 33 U.S. cities.

(May 8) NLF made known its 10-point peace program at Paris.

(June 6) People's Representative Congress decided on the formation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of the Republic of South Vietnam, presided over by Mr. Huynh Tan Phat, and establishment of the advisors' council headed by lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho (President of NLF).

(Sept. 3) President Ho Chi Minh passed away at the age of 79.

(Oct. 19) Mass antiwar demonstrations in the U.S. involving 1 million people.

Nov. 3) Speech by Nixon, announcing troop withdrawals (to total 115,000 by April, 1970); rate of withdrawal will depend on his new "Vietnamization" policy, level of military activity, and progress of negotiations.

(Nov. 21) Resignation of Henry Cabot Lodge in Paris.

Continued NLF strikes put out of action over 600,000 GI's and puppet troops; on its part, the U.S. command carried out its "Vietnamization" policy, stepped up its air raids, chemical warfare, and accelerated its "pacification" program.

1970 (Jan. 1) New Year message from Pres. Ton Doc Thang urging the nation to close its ranks and march forward and fight harder till final victory.

(Jan. 26) The SG Unified Buddhist Association published its inquiry: 394 civilians were killed and 176 others reported missing in the My Lai massacre by GI's in March, 1968.

(Feb. 21) Report from Washington that according to Congressional records, since 1962 U.S. armed forces had sprayed 4.5 million kilos of toxic chemicals on an area of 4 million acres in Vietnam.

(Feb.) "Retaliatory" bombings are stepped up over the DRV.

(March 11-Apr. 2) Huynh Tan Mam, president of the Students General Association, arrested with 40 other students. General strike by 60,000 students protesting against the puppets' fascist measures. The Association of Parents and Students' Tutors, the Council of Professors, and the Dean of the Sciences faculty sided with strikers.

(March 13) PRG-RSVN and DRV embassies ransacked in Pnomh Penh, Cambodia.

(March 18) U.S. supported coup d'etat in Cambodia deposed neutralist Norodom Sihanouk. Lon Nol, leader of coup, called for military action against "Vietcong and North Vietnamese" military bases in Cambodian border areas.

(March 25-27) 20,000 U.S. and Saigon puppet troops invade Cambodia. 700 Vietnamese citizens living in Cambodia are rounded up and killed.

(April 1) Fifth U.S. General killed in Viet Nam. Brig. Gen. William R. Bond. The first four generals killed were: Maj. Gen. William Crumm, USAF, in July 67, Maj. Gen. Bruno Hochmuth, US 3rd Marine Division, in November 68, Maj. Gen. Robert F. Worley, U.S. Air Force, in July 68, and Maj. Gen. Keith L. Ware, U.S. 1st Infantry Division, in September 68.

(April 2) General strike by 60,000 Saigon students.

(April 7) Working committee for united actions was formed by students, An Quang Buddhists and Khmer bonzes.

(April 25) Joint Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, attended by delegates from the National United Front of Kampuchea (FUNK), Pathet Lao, DRV and PRG-RSVN, reaffirmed the determination of the 3 peoples to strengthen their unity and resist the U.S. aggressors until complete victory.

(April 30) Nixon announced the invasion of Cambodia by U.S. troops from South Vietnam.

(May 12) Sixth U.S. general fell in Viet Nam: General John A.B. Dillard, commander of the U.S. Seabee Forces in Viet Nam.

(May) Mass demonstrations in the U.S. against Nixon's invasion of Cambodia; over 400 colleges shut down.

(June 14) The funeral of Buddhist priest Thich Thien Minh (who burned himself May 11th in protest against the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique) was turned into a demonstration of more than 15,000 people.

In the first half of 1970, the U.S. made 548 air strikes, including 60 by B-52's, against the DRV, using 7,750 demolition bombs, 335,800 steel-pellet bombs and over 1,000 missiles.

(Aug. 25) Senator Gaylord Nelson revealed before the U.S. Senate that since 1952 the U.S. had sprayed over 100 million pounds of herbicides on 5.5 million acres in South Vietnam—an average of 6 lbs. per head of population in South Vietnam, and 13 times more than the amount recommended for defoliation in the U.S. Nevertheless, the Senate voted 62-22 against a ban on further use of defoliants in South Vietnam.

(Sept. 17) At the 84th session of the Paris Conference, Madame Nguyen Thi Binh made an 8-point elaboration on the PRG's 10-point program.

(Oct. 7) In 2 months of attacks and investment of Coc Bai (O'Reilly base) northwest of Hue, the PLAF put out of action 1,800 enemy troops, and downed 71 war planes.

(Nov. 2) 219th newspaper seized in Saigon by Thieu-Ky government, since current March.

(Nov. 7) Saigon People's Front for Peace was formed, and publically demanded the complete withdrawal of U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam.

(Nov. 25) U.S. planes raided an empty POW camp in the DRV, 23 miles west of Hanoi.

(Dec. 7-8) Anti-American riots in Qui-Nhon (South Vietnam's 4th largest city) protesting the fatal shooting of a local high school boy by a U.S. soldier.

(Dec. 9-13) Girl and youth murdered by Pak chung Hi mercenaries.

Saigon Students' General Association sent an "ultimatum" to the American Command, demanding that it hand over the murderer to the Vietnamese for trial.

"Guerrilla warfare in the city" against the U.S. military command declared by Saigon Students' General Association. In many places in the city, U.S. military vehicles and American troops mobbed by students.

Military balance sheet, 1970: At least 420,000 enemy troops wiped out, including 110,000 American and satellite soldiers, 5,900 aircrafts destroyed, 14,100 military vehicles wrecked.

1971 (Jan. 4) Nixon advanced a "new policy" concerning the DRV: if American troops were attacked in South Viet Nam, North Viet Nam "military targets" would be raided.
 In the following weeks, the U.S. intensified its air raids on North Viet Nam.

(Jan. 29) Rogers stated: The U.S. might use its air power to the maximum against any part of Indochina to "protect" GI's lives in South Vietnam.

(Jan. 30) 25 mass organizations in Saigon made public a protest against Thieu's dictatorial, fascist and pauperizing policy.

(Feb. 6) After a 6-day blackout on the news, the U.S. command in Saigon announced that 9,000 American troops were supporting 20,000 Saigon puppet troops poised in northwest South Vietnam to cross into Laos to attack "enemy" supply lines.

(Feb. 8) Under the code name "Operation Lam Son 719," U.S. and puppet troops "officially" entered Laos.

(Feb. 15) Thieu reaffirmed his "four nays" policy: No coalition with the Communists, no concession of territory to the Communists, no neutrality, and no legal activities for the Communists.

(Feb. 25) At a news conference, Nixon said he would put no limit on the use of American air power in Indochina. He also refused to rule out a South Vietnamese thrust into the territory of the DRV.

(Jan. 31-Feb. 2) 100 Vietnam Veterans Against the War organized the Winter Soldier Investigation at which over 100 Vietnam Veterans testified against themselves in order to accuse the U.S. government of grotesque War Crimes and genocide against the people of Indochina.

(March 14) Senator Edward Kennedy reported more than 25,000 Vietnamese civilians were killed in 1970, and at least 325,000 since 1965.

(Mar. 25) Fierce ground fighting, bad weather, and intense ground fire which hindered U.S. support, sent ARVN troops out of Laos back to Vietnam in what the Pentagon chose to call "mobile maneuvering." The Saigon puppets abandoned all the bases they had set up on their "triumphant" march into Laos one month earlier. Thousands of troops were evacuated by helicopter back to Vietnam—including panic-stricken Rangers who held onto the landing skids.

(March 31) After 60 days of fighting in Southern Laos, 15,400 U.S. and puppet troops were put out of action, 496 aircraft downed or destroyed. In South Vietnam, the U.S. again abandoned their base at Khe Sanh, after 7,000 troops (4,054 U.S. troops) were put out of action, and 234 aircraft downed or destroyed.

(April) First Lt. William Calley was sentenced to life imprisonment for slaying 22 civilians at Song-My (My-Lai 4) on March 16, 1968, setting off angry reactions from both the right and left in the U.S. Nixon ordered Calley released from the stockade and announced that he planned to review the case.

(April 7) In a television speech, Nixon announced troop withdrawals which would leave 184,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam on Dec. 1, 1971. He also expressed satisfaction with his "Vietnamization" plan.

(April 16) Start of one week of anti-war demonstrations in Washington D.C. by VVAW ending on April 24 with a rally of some 500,000 people calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam.

(April 16) A new address by Nixon in which he proposed total pull-out of American troops on two conditions: 1. Saigon Army would be strong enough to defend itself; and 2. Release of all American air-men captured in North Viet Nam.

(April 27) The Saigon government order Don Luce, an American writer who exposed the infamous "tiger cages," to leave South Vietnam.

(May 3-5) Some 50,000 people climaxed the U.S. antiwar "spring offensive" in Washington D.C. with mass demonstrations and civil disobedience in an attempt to block the streets and disrupt traffic, making "business as usual." Impossible. 14,000 were arrested.

(May 13) Vietnam Peace Conference in Paris began its 4th year. A U.S. casualty report showed that more than 22,000 Americans died in combat since the peace talks began: 1/2 of the American battle deaths reported for more than ten years of the conflict.

(May 24) Col. Oran K. Henderson, highest ranking officer charged in the My Lai massacre, said that every large American combat unit in Vietnam had committed similar atrocities.
 Saboteurs successfully infiltrated the U.S. base at Camranh Bay and blew up 1 1/2 million tons of aviation fuel.

(May 27) The arrest of Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh, President of the Women's Movement for the Right to Live, Huynh Tan Mam President of the Saigon Student Union, and Ngo Cong Duc, a lower house deputy and editor of the popular daily, Tin Sang, all known for their patriotism and hostility to American presence and the Thieu regime.

(June 1) U.S. army announced the investigation of the massacre of 40 civilians on a beach at Bong-Son in Sept. 1968. The next day a U.S. army general is charged in the separate murder of 6 Vietnamese civilians.

(June 5) 10,000 strong anti-U.S. demonstration in Da Nang.

(June 13-15) The New York Times disclosed a top-secret 7,000 page Pentagon study on the history of U.S. intervention in Vietnam and Indochina accompanied by Government documents drawn up by high level U.S. officials. The study contained numerous indications that successive U.S. administrations consciously provoked further U.S. involvement and escalation of the conflict. Publication of the final 2 installments of a projected 5 was interrupted by a temporary federal court injunction handed down June 15 by the Justice Department.

(July 1) At the 119ths session of the Paris Peace Conference on Vietnam, Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh of the PRG-RSVN announced a new 7 Point Peace initiative of the PRG-RSVN on the peaceful settlement of the South Vietnam problem. Its two main points: the setting of a date for the total withdrawal of all U.S. troops, military personnel, weapons and war materials and those of its allies; and the U.S. must end its intervention in the internal affairs of the South Vietnamese people and stop backing Nguyen Van Thieu.

(July 10) Saigon students' "Talk to our Country-men" drive was launched against Thieu.

(August) Col. Robert D. Heinl, a pro-Pentagon officer, said after conducting a month-long tour of U.S. military bases "by every conceivable indication, the U.S. army in South Vietnam is approaching a state of total collapse, with individuals and units avoiding or having refused combat, murdering their officers, drug-ridden, and dissipated, where not near mutinous." Washington announced it would offer up to \$11,000 reward for information leading to the capture of key resistance leaders in South Vietnam.

(Aug. 1-5) In Saigon, Danang and Hue 700 people were arrested (a number of whom were taken to unknown destinations) under charge of taking part in the "anti-elections campaign."

(Aug. 23) Vice-President Ky stated he would not run in the "U.S. permitted Presidential elections" in South Vietnam, and urged Thieu to resign. Senator Mansfield described the election as "sheet comedy" and said, "democracy in Saigon was working in a reversed order."

(Aug. 24) 44 mass organizations in Saigon and Hue signed a joint statement condemning the Thieu administration's persecution of the opposition in the elections and demanded the release of Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh.

(Aug. 25) PLAF infantry and artillery devastatingly assailed the U.S. Cam Ranh logistics center, destroying 32 depots housing 50,000 tons of bombs.

(Aug. 29) Thieu ordered any person resisting the police to be "shot on the spot."

(Sept. 2) 15,000 signatures demonstrated to press for Thieu's resignation and U.S. troops withdrawal.

(Sept. 9) Over 1,000 stone and bottle-throwing veterans of the war staged an anti-Thieu demonstration in the Mekong delta.

(Sept. 13) The Students' General Association in Saigon launched an intensive onslaught against the Thieu administration declaring, "the Oct. 3 election day will be the most disgraceful fate in Vietnamese history."

(Sept. 16) An Quang Buddhists issued a statement, calling on all Buddhists to oppose Pres. Thieu and boycott Oct. 3 elections. U.S. and Saigon troops began their 3rd sweep in the U Minh forest area.

(Sept. 19) Saigon police brutalized students at Minh Mang Buddhist Institute: hundreds wounded, 370 jailed.

(Sept. 22) Senator George McGovern, after he was mobbed at a Saigon church by pro-Thieu thugs, held a press conference the next day at which he said President Nixon's "Vietnamization" policy was a "total failure."

(Sept. 27) Seven American vehicles were burned in Saigon, bringing the total for the month to 84.

During the month, 24 of the 35 daily newspapers in South Vietnam were seized for speaking out against the fraudulent "one-man elections."

(Oct. 3) With the polling booths occupied by machine-gun carrying soldiers and police, Thieu was "re-elected" by a majority of 91.5% of the votes.

(Oct. 15) Ambassador Bunker met with 60 Senior American officers—Army, Navy and Airforce, to work out a plan for dealing with the anti-American campaign in South Vietnam.

(Oct. 18) Female students in Saigon set fire to 10 American vehicles.

(Oct. 19) Fourteen Saigon newspapers were seized, the most ever in one day; public opinion was unanimous that Thieu was using violence against the press.

(Oct. 23-29) "Evict Nixon week" was staged by thousands of antiwar demonstrators in Washington, D.C., beginning the "fall offensive."

(Oct. 31) With 40,000 troops and police occupying a 6-mile radius around the presidential palace, Nguyen Van Thieu was inaugurated to his 2nd term as president of South Vietnam.

(Nov.) U.S. and Thieu regime began the massive re-location of thousands of inhabitants from northern Quang tri province to Phuoc Tuy province, in attempt to turn northern South Vietnam into a "free-fire zone."

(Nov. 6) 150,000 people in 17 U.S. cities protested against U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

(Nov. 8) A report published by Cornell University showed that the Nixon administration had dropped on Viet Nam during the last three years 3 million tons of bombs or more than in the five years of the Johnson administration.

(Nov. 11) 1,000 GI's in South Vietnam addressed an anti-Vietnamization petition to the U.S. Congress.

(Nov. 15) Thieu launched his so-called "Autumn 1971 Economic and Financial Revolution." The Vietnamese piastre was devalued by 45%, import taxes on luxury goods (T.V.'s, cars, cosmetics, etc.) were lowered by at least 50%, and internal consumption taxes on vital items such as food and cloth were substantially increased. The price of 650 items such as rice, fish and vegetables more than doubled, with some going up 120%.

(Dec. 2) "Operation Tchenla," conducted by 25,000 U.S. and Saigon puppet troops, was completely defeated by the People's National Liberation Armed Forces of Cambodia. The CPNPLAF reported 12,000 enemy casualties, with 5 brigades and 30 battalions completely wiped out.

(Dec. 5) "Rice and cloth campaign," staged by Saigonese students as a protest against the devaluation of the Saigon piastre.

(Dec. 25) Nixon renews the massive bombing over the DRVN, using more than 350 planes in the raids, and hitting many densely populated areas.

In 1971, the South Vietnam PLAF Command reported over 250,000 enemy troops (including 20,000 U.S. and satellite troops) wiped out, 1,800 aircraft downed or destroyed, 8,000 vehicles seized or destroyed, 700 war vessels and combat launchers sunk, and the seizure of 15,000 guns of various kinds from the enemy:

3,427th American plane lost in North Vietnam.

1972 (Jan. 1) Twelve mass organizations (including People's Front for Peace, Movement for Women's Right to Live, Students General Association, and the Van Hanh and Saigon Buddhist Association) published a joint communique against the 5 days of U.S. raids on North Vietnam, particularly on densely populated areas, hospitals and schools in Thanh Hoa and Quang Binh provinces.

(Jan. 5) Huynh Tan Mam, president of the Saigon Students Association, was again arrested for his anti-Thieu, anti-U.S. activities.

(Jan. 25) In a T.V. address Nixon announced his 8-Point "peace plan" in an attempt to divert the American people's attention to the military situation, and away from the decaying political situation. In his "peace plan," Nixon again refused to set a date for withdrawal of U.S. and satellite troops, and mentioned nothing about withdrawing support for the fascist Thieu regime.

(Jan 31) DRVN announced its Nine Point Peace Plan, and disclosed that it was the U.S. and not the Vietnamese who terminated the secret talks and cancelled the last scheduled meeting, Nov. 20, after it had demanded absolute secrecy for the talks.

(Feb. 2) The PRG-RSVN delegation in Paris elaborated on the 2 main points of its 7-Point Peace Plan: let dictator Nguyen Van Thieu resign and the present Saigon administration switch from a war to a peace policy; and that the terminal date for withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops be the terminal date for the release of all military personnel captured in the war.

(Feb. 11-13) The World Assembly for Peace and Independence in Indochina was held in Versailles, France; attending the gathering were 1,000 representatives from 84 countries, who unanimously demanded the unrestricted right to Peace, Freedom and Independence for the people of Indochina. U.S. ambassador William Porter, suspended indefinitely the Paris Peace Talks because of the "hordes of Communist agitators" attending the conference.

(Feb. 24) PRG-RSVN delegates walked out of the 145th session of the Paris Peace Talks to protest the stepped-up bombing over the DRVN. Ngo Dien, press director of the DRVN, announced that since Dec. 26, the DRVN had captured 12 U.S. pilots and shot down 33 planes. He also stated that air raids increased 300% in January over the same period the year before, to over 1,000 sorties, 138 air raids by tactical planes, and 47 B-52 raids.

(March 23) Washington again suspended the Paris Peace Talks indefinitely., until the Vietnamese were ready for "serious negotiations."

(March 30.) With the massive escalation of the air war and the indefinite suspension of the Peace talks, the South Vietnam PLAF launched a general offensive and uprising throughout South Vietnam. After only one week of fighting on the Quang Tri-Thua Thien front, 6,500 enemy troops were wiped out or captured, and 45 aircraft downed or destroyed.

(April 6) Massive escalation of the air war over the DRVN.

(April 11) According to an ad hoc Military Buildup Committee in Cambridge, Mass., and VVAW, since April 1, 1972: 62,730 men, 40 ships (including 3 carriers, 1 cruiser and 13 destroyers), and 793 planes had left for Vietnam or "destinations unknown."

(April 16) In the early hours of the morning, U.S. bombers struck the 2 largest cities in the DRVN—Hanoi and the port of Haiphong, causing many civilian casualties.

(April 22) Five more planes were shot down over the DRVN, bringing the total to 3,504.

(April 22) 120,000 people in 3 major U.S. cities demonstrated against the escalation of the war by the Nixon Administration, with many thousands in support of the Vietnamese offensive and demanding that the U.S. seriously respond to the 7 Point Peace Proposal of the PRG-RSVN.

(April 27) In an open letter to the movement of Americans against the war, 32 mass organizations in Saigon demand cessation of the U.S. war of aggression and respect for Viet Nam's sovereignty and independence.

(April 30) Addressing big capitalists in Texas, Nixon boasts of the success of "Vietnamization" and declares that an American defeat in Viet Nam would deprive the U.S. of respect by the whole world and constitute a shame for America. He arrogates to himself the right to intervene in Viet Nam to support the Nguyen Van Thieu clique. UPI remarks that this is the most "hawkish" speech made by Nixon.

(May 1) The South Vietnam PLAF took Quang Tri city, completely liberating the province. After one month of the offensive, the South Vietnam PLAF Command reported; 90,000 enemy troops put out of action (including 10,000 captured), 750 tanks, 2,300 military trucks, 460 artillery pieces and tens of thousands of guns of various kinds seized or destroyed, 530 aircraft downed or destroyed, 69 war vessels sunk, and tens of thousands of tons of ammunition and food seized. Besides Quang Tri province, many district capitals and towns, hundreds of villages and thousands of hamlets with a total of 2 million inhabitants had been liberated.

(May 8) In a television address, Nixon announced the mining of major ports along the coast of the DRVN, and the cutting off of all air, highway and rail links through intensified air and naval bombardment. That same day, the DRVN reported that U.S. planes carried out bombing raids on the Red River delta and dikes system.

(May 9-24) Thousands of antiwar activists in many cities and on 175 college campuses and universities demonstrated against the mining and the massive escalation of the air war by Nixon. In two weeks, over 3,000 people were arrested. Also, massive demonstrations took place in Saigon, Danang and Hue, against the escalation of the bombing.

(May 12) Press conference by Le Duc Tho in Paris: "We have no intention of imposing a Communist regime in South Viet Nam, what we want is to see the formation of a three segment government of broad national union, which reflects the actual political situation in South Viet Nam."

(May 19) Thieu declared Martial Law in South Vietnam's cities, and began mass-arresting people and forcibly inducting people into the armed forces. Hue University was shut down and all of its students "drafted."

(June 10) Vo Van Sung of the DRVN delegation in Paris, reported that in two months, the U.S. had attacked the dikes in North Viet Nam 68 times dropping 665 tons of bombs on them.

(June 12) A survey of reliable and experienced military sources in Vietnam by Charles Mohr of the New York Times convinced him that only "the enormous use of American air power . . . had prevented the South Vietnamese collapse in April.

(June 13) The New York Times "confirmed" NLF reports that over 5,000 "Vietcong suspects" had been arrested, tortured, and sent off to prison (most of them to Con Son) without trial since Thieu declared Martial Law.

(July 1) An NLF communique reported 3 of Saigon's 13 divisions (one-third of Saigon's infantry, armored and artillery regiments and battalions) completely wiped out, and two others put out of action. All together (since the offensive began March 30) Saigon has lost 150,000 troops killed, wounded or captured.

(July 2) A South Vietnamese Patriot, Nguyen Thai Binh, a student at the University of Washington, was murdered (shot 5 times after he was "disarmed") and flung from the plane by the pilot "like a football," while attempting to hijack a Pan American 747 jet to Hanoi, in protest of Nixon's escalation of the air war.



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| <u>Queens</u> | Cecel Spinella
853-8785 |
| Shella Flint
327-4554 | Shella Flint
522-4334 |
| ** (1) Janet Brinkman (not phone contacts) | |
| *Joy Anwarak, Lee Craspi, Peggy Wilson, Cecel Gordon | |

We do need more organizers, especially for the Bronx, Queens, and the East Side.
—Carla Asher

telephone operators and other women phone workers of the Center for United Labor Action have been leading the fight against Bell Tel's racism and sex discrimination. operators demand:

- =end to racism in hiring and job conditions
- =equal pay with craftsmen
- =right to be hired and transferred in crafts jobs
- =parent-controlled, company paid for day care
- =right to disconnect obscene, racist, or sexist calls
- =right to speak Spanish and the immediate hiring of Latin workers (which the co. doesn't do now)
- =no loss of jobs due to automation or transferring of jobs out of NYC
- =stop Bell's racism in service and higher rates to black, latin, or poor communities

For more info or if you can help contact the Center for United Labor Action, 167 W 21st St NYC 741-0633 989-6239

MANHATTAN WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS

Join and help us change politically those things affecting our lives:

- =to end all discrimination based on sex, race, age, national origin, religion, and class
- =to end unequal treatment of women in education, employment, and housing
- =to end the exploitation of women thru economic and social institutions
- =to gain full control of our reproductive and sexual lives
- =to end the use of physical violence as a way of resolving conflicts
- =to work in coalition with other under-represented groups to achieve our common objectives

Manhattan Women's Political Caucus
60 West 13th St, New York



Film Showing

Fri. 22 sept

Sat. 23 sept

Sun. 24 sept.

6-8-10 pm

- "CHILE PUTS ON LONG PANTS" The resistance of Chile's new government to U. S. imperialism.
- "MY COUNTRY OCCUPIED" The story of a Guatemalan woman who becomes a guerrilla fighter to liberate her country.
- "HASTA LA VICTORIA SIEMPRE" Che Guevara talks on Bolivia, the C. I. A., the U. S. army in Latin America, etc.
- "COLPEANDO EN LA SELVA" The guerrilla struggle in Columbia.

AT: WASH. Sq. Meth. Church 135 WEST 4 STREET 982-7162, 777-2528
(contribution: \$ 1.50)

FUTURE FILM SHOWINGS AND EVENTS:

- Oct. 13-15 "As Long as the Rivers Run" "Subversion" "Teach our Children"
- Nov. 3-5 (tentative) "The Peasants of the 2nd Fortress"
- Nov. 24-26 & Dec. 1-3 "BURN" "Fuera Yanqui"
- Dec. 16 A Vietnamese Solidarity Celebration and Dinner!

U. S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIET NAM
Box "C" Old Chelsea Station, New York, N. Y. 10011 (212) 982 - 7162

9/8/72



Victory surely belongs to the Vietnamese people

VIETNAM FOR THE VIETNAMESE " (filmed: Mar. 1972)

New color film of Viet Nam under Nixon's escalation, interviews with captured U. S. pilots, Vietnamese fighters and medical people -- all demanding that the U. S. stop the bombing and get out of Indo-china!

" HOMAGE TO HO CHI MINH "

Detailed biography of Ho from his student days, thru France, China and Viet Nam, covering the theoretical and historical aspects of wars of national liberation, French directed.

" STOLEN CHILDHOOD "

Filed in the schools and fields of Northern Viet Nam under the U. S. bombings, this film is a tribute to the courage and resiliency of the Vietnamese children. Rumanian directed.

" U.S. TECHNIQUES OF GENOCIDE IN VIET NAM "

Horrifying and detailed account of new U. S. anti-personnel weapons being used and tested on the Vietnamese people - proof of genocide.

FRI. SAT. SUN.

Aug. 11, 12, 13

6 pm, 8 pm, 10 pm

(\$1.50 contribution)

AT: WASH. SQ. METH. CHURCH
135 WEST 4th STREET

982-7162

777-2528

FUTURE FILM SHOWINGS AND EVENTS INCLUDE:

- | | | |
|---------------|---|------------|
| Sept. 1 - 3 | " Pentagon Papers and the American Revolution " | (Plus |
| Sept. 22 - 24 | " Chile Puts On Long Pants " | Additional |
| Oct. 13 - 15 | " As Long As The Rivers Run " & " Subversion " | Films |
| Nov. 24 - 26 | " BURN " | And |
| Dec. 16 | A Vietnamese Dinner and Celebration | Events) |

U. S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIET NAM
 Box "C" Old Chelsea Station, New York, N. Y. 10011 (212) 982 - 7162

8/3/72

STOP NIXON

—
Support
the
7 pt. Peace Plan



OCTOBER 14th

Rally at Nixon's Campaign Store Front - ^{Madison} 54th 1:30

March to

People's Fair in SHEEPS MEADOW - CENTRAL PARK

OCTOBER 14th Coalition - 982-7162 -

OCTOBER 14th
Saturday

SUPPORT ^{the} 7 PT. PEACE PLAN



STOP NIXON

OCTOBER 14th 1972

Rally

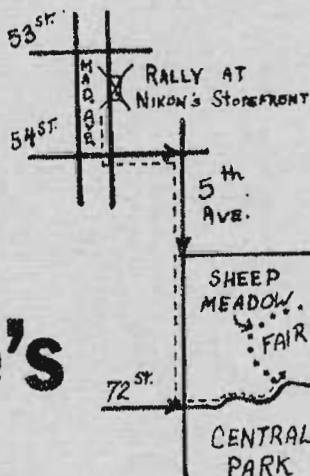
1:30pm

March

2:30 pm

People's Fair

3:00 - 11:00pm



MASS DONATIONS FOR MEDICAL AID TO INDOCHINA. SIGNING OF THE 7 POINT PEACE PLAN.

TO SHEEP MEADOW...

PEOPLE'S FAIR TO END THE WAR. ANTI-WAR AND COMMUNITY STRUGGLES DISPLAYS, FILMS, MUSIC, AND THEATRE, PEOPLE'S SERVICES.

October 14th Coalition and Vietnam Peace Parade Committee
13 E. 16th St., N.Y., N.Y. 982-7162 or 255-1075

I am interested in working on the October 14th action.

Enclosed is a donation of \$.

I am interested, please put me on your mailing list.



FILM SHOWING

at: Washington Square Church
135 West 4th St.

OCTOBER 13, & 15

Fri., and Sun.,

6, 8, & 10 pm

CONTRIBUTION: \$1.50

Children Free

As Long As The Rivers Run

THE DETERMINATION OF THE INDIANS OF THE NORTHWEST TO MAINTAIN THEIR FISHING RIGHTS AND WAY OF LIFE, DESPITE LEGISLATION THAT FORBIDS NET SALMON FISHING IN THE RIVERS OF WASHINGTON.

Struggle For Life

DOCUMENTS THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE OF THE PEOPLE IN HOSPITALS IN SOUTH VIETNAM.

Subversion

ON THE WWII CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR JAPANESE AMERICANS AND THE SITUATION OF JAPANESE IN THE U.S. TODAY.

FUTURE FILM SHOWINGS AND EVENTS:

- Nov. 3-5 (tentative) "The Peasants of the 2ed Fortress"
- Nov. 24-26 "BURN" by Pontecorvo with Marlon Brando & "Fuera Yanqui"
- Dec. 1-3 (SAME as above)
- Dec. 16 A Vietnamese Solidarity Celebration and Dinner!

SPONSOR: U.S. Committee to Aid the NLF-SVN, Box "C" Old Chelsea Station
New York, New York 10011, Ph. 982-7162 or 777-2528

— see over for activities on 14th —



FILM SHOWING

at: Washington Square Church
135 West 4th St.

OCTOBER 13, 14, 15

Fri., Sat., Sun.,

6, 8, & 10 pm

As Long As The Rivers Run

THE DETERMINATION OF THE INDIANS OF THE NORTHWEST TO MAINTAIN THEIR FISHING RIGHTS AND WAY OF LIFE, DESPITE LEGISLATION THAT FORBIDS NET SALMON FISHING IN THE RIVERS OF WASHINGTON.

Struggle For Life

DOCUMENTS THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE OF THE PEOPLE IN HOSPITALS IN SOUTH VIETNAM.

Info: 982-7162

Fuera Yanqui

A RECENT HISTORY OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AS CONTROLLED BY U.S. INTERESTS.

CONTRIBUTION: \$1.50

Sponsor: U.S. Committee to Aid the NLF-SVN, Box "S" Old Chelsea Station
New York City, New York 10011

AN APPEAL to AMERICAN STUDENTS and INTELLECTUALS

Dear American friends,

During his 1968 presidential campaign, Richard Nixon promised that if elected to end the war in Vietnam, adding that 'those who have had a chance for four years and could not produce peace, should not be given another chance.'

Four years later, the war is more intense than ever throughout all of Indochina. From January 1 to September 30, 1972, during a period of nine months, American aviation dropped more than 800,000 tons of bombs on Indochina (whose surface is about equal to that of the state of Texas) compared to the 736,000 tons during the entire year of 1971. These bombs are not falling on a desert but on a country inhabited by thousands of people whose only wish is to live in peace and independence. Hundreds of thousands dead or wounded, entire towns and villages leveled to the ground, schools, hospitals, churches, pagodas, temples and factories devastated - this is what the Vietnamese people must undergo because a president of the United States insists on implementing an out-dated policy of "preventing the imposition of a communist regime in South Vietnam"; where as it is clear that no one is seeking to impose such a regime, in any case not the PRG which has plainly stated its position in the declaration of September 11, 1972. Furthermore, President Nixon insists that the U.S. is defending a democratic regime in South Vietnam, when it is clear that Thieu is a dictator currently engaged in a campaign of repression and liquidation of the patriots who opposed his regime. More than 200,000 persons are actually being held - many of them in tiger cages - for having expressed their desire for peace and national harmony.

For every minute that passes, 2 more tons of bombs fall on our people. In the name of human conscience, in the name of the honor of the United States, help stop this killing! Act to oblige the Nixon administration to end this immoral and senseless war, to withdraw all American troops, to withdraw support for the dictator, Nguyen Van Thieu, to allow our people in South Vietnam to determine freely its political future without foreign interference, in a spirit of national harmony.

The friendship which exists between our two peoples, united in the same love of peace and justice, cannot help but grow with the return of peace to Vietnam.

Paris, October 17, 1972

Union of Vietnamese Intellectuals in France
Union of Vietnamese Students in France

16, rue du Petit Musc
75004 Paris
FRANCE

51



“Agreement On Ending The War And Restoring Peace In Viet Nam”

NOTE: This text is taken from an English broadcast from Havana, CUBA on Oct. 26, 1972. It does not include the preface or the commentary, both of which are important to understand the agreement and the reason for its issuance at this time.

SUMMARY OF THE 9 POINT AGREEMENT

The main issues of the agreement which has been agreed upon may be summarized as follows:

1. The United States respects the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam as recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements.
2. Twenty-four hours after the signing of the agreement, a cease-fire shall be observed throughout south Vietnam. The United States will stop all its military activities and end the bombing and mining in North Vietnam. Within 60 days there will be a total withdrawal from south Vietnam of troops and military personnel of the United States and those of the foreign countries allied with the United States and with the Republic of Vietnam (Saigon Regime-ed.) The two south Vietnamese parties shall not accept the introduction of troops, military advisers and military personnel, armaments, munitions and war material into south Vietnam. The two south Vietnamese parties shall be permitted to make periodical replacements of armaments, munitions, and war material that have been worn out or damaged after the ceasefire, on the basis of piece for piece of similar characteristics and properties. The United States will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of south Viet Nam.
3. The return of all captured and detained personnel of the parties shall be carried out simultaneously with the U.S. troops withdrawal.
4. The principles for the exercise of the south Vietnamese peoples right to self-determination are as follows: The south Vietnamese people shall decide themselves the political future of south Viet Nam through genuinely free and democratic general elections under international supervision; the United States is not committed to any political tendency or to any personality in south Viet Nam, and it does not seek to impose a pro-American regime in Saigon; national reconciliation and concord will be achieved, the democratic liberties of the people, ensured; an administrative structure called the national council of national reconciliation and concord of three equal segments will be set up to promote the implementation of the signed agreements by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam (Saigon) and to organize the general elections, the two south Vietnamese parties will consult about the formation of councils at lower levels; the question of Vietnamese armed forces in south Viet Nam shall be settled by the two south Vietnamese parties in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, equality and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the postwar situation; among the question to be discussed by the two south Vietnamese parties are steps to reduce the military numbers on both sides and to demobilize the troops being reduced; the two south Vietnamese parties shall sign an agreement on the internal matters of south Viet Nam as soon as possible and will do their utmost to accomplish this within three months after the ceasefire comes into effect.
5. The reunification of Viet Nam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means.

6. There will be formed a four-party joint military commission, and a joint commission of the two south Vietnamese parties.
An international commission of control and supervision shall be established.
An international guarantee conference on Viet Nam will be convened within 30 days of the signing of this agreement.
7. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Government of the United States of America, and the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam (Saigon-ed.) shall strictly respect the Cambodian and Lao peoples fundamental national rights as reconized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, i.e., the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of these countries. They shall respect the neutrality of Cambodia and Laos. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam (Saigon-ed.) undertake to refrain from using the territory of Cambodia and the territory of Laos to encroach on the sovereignty and security of other countries. Foreign countries shall put an end to all military activities in Laos and Cambodia, totally withdraw from and refrain from reintroducing into these two countries troops, military advisers and military personnel, armaments, munitions and war material. The internal affairs of Cambodia and Laos shall be settled by the people of each of these countries without foreign interference. The problems existing between the three Indochinese countries shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each others independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and non-interference in each others internal affairs.
8. The ending of the war, the restoration of peace in Viet Nam will create conditions for establishing a new, equal, and mutually beneficial relationship between the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the United States. The United States will contribute to healing the wounds of war and to postwar reconstruction in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and throughout Indochina.
9. This agreement shall come into force as of its signing. It will be strictly implemented by all the parties concerned.

Along with the 9 points there was an agreement as to the dates that the treaty would be signed. It was agreed that on Oct. 18 all bombing and mining in the North of Vietnam would cease; on Oct. 19 the two parties would initial the agreement; on Oct. 26 the foreign ministers of the two countries would formally sign the agreement in Paris. The dates were then changed at the request of the U.S. to Oct. 21 the bombing and mining would cease; Oct. 22 the initialing; on Oct. 30 the formal signing in Paris. Once again on the 20th the U.S. put forth a new schedule; the dates would this time change to Oct. 23, Oct. 24, and then the final signing on Oct. 31. And again the DRVN agreed to the changes. But Oct. 31 has passed and the peace treaty remains unsigned. This is clear evidence that the U.S. government is not really intent on bringing an end to its war of aggression on Indochina.

The basic demands of the struggle for national liberation of Viet Nam have remained the same for 100 years. The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation in Dec. 1960 issued the first 10 point program which called for Peace, Independence, Democracy, Neutrality and eventual reunification of both zones of Viet Nam, without foreign interference! These remain the aspirations of the great majority of the Vietnamese people.

For more information on the Vietnamese view of Vietnam, contact:
The U. S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIET NAM
BOX C, OLD CHELSEA STATION, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011 (212) 982-7162

11/6/72



Note: This text is from the N.Y. Times, Oct. 27, taken from an English broadcast from Hanoi on Oct. 26, 1972. It does not include the preface or the commentary both of which are important to understand the 9 points and the reasons for their issuance at this time.

Summary of the 9pt. Proposa¹

The main issues of the agreement which have been agreed upon may be summarized as follows:

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The two South Vietnamese parties shall be permitted to make periodical replacements of armaments, munitions and war material that have been worn out or damaged after the cease-fire, on the basis of piece for piece of similar characteristics and properties. The United States will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of South Vietnam.

3. The return of all captured and detained personnel of the parties shall be carried out simultaneously with the U.S. troops' withdrawal.
4. The principle for the exercise of the South Vietnamese people's right to self determination are as follows:
 - The South Vietnamese people shall decide themselves the political future of South Vietnam through genuinely free and democratic general elections under international supervision;
 - The United States is not committed to any political tendency or to any political personality in South Vietnam, and it does not seek to impose a pro-American regime in Saigon;
 - National reconciliation and concord will be achieved, the democratic liberties of the people insured;
 - An administrative structure called the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord, of three equal parts, will be set up to promote the implementation of the signed agreements by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, and the Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, and to organize the general elections, the two South Vietnamese parties will consult about the formation of councils at lower level;
 - The question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam shall be settled by the two South Vietnamese parties in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, equality and mutual respect, without foreign interference in accordance with the postwar situation;

Among the questions to be discussed by the two South Vietnamese parties are steps to reduce the military numbers on both sides and to demobilize the troops being reduced;

The two South Vietnamese shall sign an agreement on the internal matters of South Vietnam as soon as possible and will do their utmost to accomplish this within the three months after the cease-fire comes into effect.

5. The re-unification of Vietnam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means.
6. There will be formed a four-party joint military commission and a joint military commission of the two South Vietnamese parties.

An international commission of control and supervision shall be established. An international guarantee conference on Vietnam will be convened within days of the signing of this agreement.

7. The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the government of the United States of America and the government of the Republic of South Vietnam shall strictly respect the Cambodian and Laos' people's rights as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Geneva agreements on Laos, i.e. the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of these countries. They shall respect the neutrality of Cambodia and Laos. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam undertake to refrain from using the territory of Cambodia and the territory of Laos to encroach upon the sovereignty and security of other countries. Foreign countries shall put an end to all military activities in Laos and Cambodia, totally withdraw from and refrain from reintroducing into these two countries troops, military personnel, armaments, munitions and war materials.

The internal affairs of Cambodia and Laos shall be settled by the people of each of these countries without foreign interference.

The problems existing between the three Indochinese countries shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each others internal affairs.

8. With the ending of the war, the restoration of peace in Vietnam will create conditions for establishing a new, equal, and mutually beneficial relationship between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States. The United States will contribute to healing the wounds of war and to postwar reconstruction in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and throughout Vietnam and Indochina.
9. This agreement shall come into force as of its signing. It will be strictly implemented by all the parties concerned.

Along with the 9 points there was an agreement as to the dates that the treaty would be signed. It was agreed that on Oct. 18 all bombing and mining in the North of Vietnam would cease; on Oct. 19 the two parties would initial the agreement; on Oct. 26 the foreign ministers of the two countries would formally sign the agreement in Paris. The dates were then changed at the request of the U.S. to Oct. 21 the bombing and mining would cease; Oct. 22 the initialing; on Oct. 30 the formal signing in Paris. Once again on the 20th the U.S. put forth a new schedule; the dates would this time change to Oct. 23, Oct. 24, and then the final signing on Oct. 31. And again the DRVN agreed to the changes. But Oct. 31 has passed and the peace treaty remains unsigned. This is clear evidence that the U.S. government is not really intent on bringing an end to its war of aggression on Indochina.

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For more information on the Vietnamese view of Vietnam, contact:

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BOX C, OLD CHELSEA STATION, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011 (212) 982-7162

11/6/72

FILM SHOWING



fri. nov 3
sat. nov 4
sun. nov 5

7 & 10pm

"PEASANTS OF THE SECOND FORTRESS!"

ABOUT THE STRUGGLE OF JAPANESE FARMERS, WITH THE HELP AND SUPPORT OF STUDENTS AND OTHER GROUPS, TO KEEP THE GOVERNMENT FROM TAKING THEIR LAND TO BUILD A SECOND AIRPORT NEAR TOKYO. DIRECTED BY SHINSUKE OGAWA.

benefit for Committee to Aid the NLF-SVN & The Third World
(Box "C", NYC 10011)
Cinema Group.

AT: Washington Square Methodist Church~ 135 W. 4th St., 982-7162

contribution ~ \$1.50
(CHILDREN FREE)

NOV. 24-26 "BURN" by Pontecorvo with Marlong Brando & "Fuera Yanqui"
DEC. 1-3 (") (" ")
DEC. 16 A Vietnamese Solidarity Celebration and Dinner.

11/3/72

October 27, 1972

Dear Friends,

On October 9 the U.S. Government, through Henry Kissinger, agreed it would sign a peace treaty with Viet Nam. In that week alone B-52's dropped 6,000 tons of bombs leveling to the ground entire villages and hamlets. US aircraft dropped insects in many areas with a view to destroying the crops and food stuffs. In the urban centers, the Nguyen Van Thieu administration has arrested, imprisoned and tortured every week thousands of persons from patriots and opponents to those in the Saigon administration and army who will not work hand in glove with Thieu. On October 11th while Kissinger was composing a delay in the signing of the agreement the US sent aircraft to bomb the center of Hanoi inflicting heavy losses of human life and property upon the Vietnamese civilian population and foreigners. If the US government really desires peace it must end its war escalation and stop committing crimes. (Comments by Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, October 12, Paris.)

What is it that is holding up the settlement? The American government is claiming that the questions raised by their ally in Saigon, Thieu, are now holding up the final settlement. We know that Thieu will only remain in power as long as the US wants him to. But meanwhile he is preparing for an all out war against patriotic forces within South Vietnam by passing a law that makes siding with the PRG or the neutralists a capital crime without trial. This must be stopped. Thieu is intent on retaining his dictatorial powers. The question of a peaceful settlement by means of a coalition of all elements of Vietnamese society, will depend on the genuineness of the US claims to want an end to the war.

It is clear that if the United States was sincere about its desires for peace a settlement based on that released October 26, by the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam would be agreed to and signed no later than October 31 as was agreed to on October 12.

We must remain vigilant for all maneuvers of the Nixon - Kissinger- Thieu team and be ready to work harder than ever to prevent continued intervention, to prevent a "BLOOD BATH" against the patriotic peoples of Viet Nam who now turn to political action during the ceasefire. The military aspect of the war for the Vietnamese may be coming to an end but the political war will continue with greater strength and determination. And if there are violations of the ceasefire we must be ready to prevent the US from using any pretext for a resumption of the bombing of either the North or the South.

Today there are many similarities to the 1954 Geneva Accords. Again the US is pledging not to use force to interfere with the peace agreements, but we all know how that promise has been kept in the past. The main difference today is that it is the US that has failed to conquer Viet Nam and today there is a mass anti-war movement here and abroad that can bring pressure on the government to uphold the agreement.

Hopefully the US recognizes its defeat in Vietnam, hopefully the Thieu regime will be allowed to collapse and a truly representative government will be formed. Hopefully this is all not another form of "war by other means" against the people of Viet Nam. But while to hope is human, neither the American people, nor certainly the Vietnamese, who have been lied to so many times, should let down in their efforts to make this peace real.

If the agreement is not signed by Oct. 31st, remember Ngo Dinh Diem was overthrown on November 1st, 1963. We must all show our support for self-determination for Vietnam and all the worlds people on November 4th.

Victory to the Indochinese people.
In unity,
The US Committee to Aid the NLF-SVN

Film Showing:

"BURN"

starring:

MARLON BRANDO



MARLON BRANDO as the 18th century agent of British Imperialism in Gillo Pontecorvo's (directed "Battle of Algiers") anti-imperialist study masquerading as a Hollywood adventure film. Slavery, colonialism, neo-colonialism, pacification... the lessons of Viet Nam, the Congo, Cuba and Watts are all here, in color! Beautiful, Sad, Powerful, Pro-people, the lessons are: Never trust the ruling class! The conclusion is PEOPLE'S WAR and SOCIALIST REVOLUTION !!!

"U.S. Techniques in Genocide!"

Filmed in "North Viet Nam" (D.R.V.N.) by the Commission on War Crimes, the U. S. anti-personel weapons and their effects are clearly and brutally shown.

"Fuera Yanqui!"

A recent history of the Dominican Republic, and an analysis of its economic structure as controlled by U. S. interests. "BURN" updated !

FRI. NOV. 24 - DEC. 1 TIME

7:00 & 10:00

SAT. NOV. 25 - DEC. 2 CONTRIBUTION

SUN. NOV. 26 - DEC. 3 \$1.50

**AT: Wash. Square Methodist Church
135 West 4th St.**

FOR INFORMATION: Call; 982-7162 or 777-2528

SPONSORED BY: US Committee to Aid the NLF of South Viet Nam
Box C, Old Chelsea Station, NY NY 10012

Vietnamese - American Solidarity Celebration, Seminar and Dinner

DEC. 16 (sat.)

COMMEMORATING THE 12th ANNIVERSARY
OF THE FOUNDING OF THE NATIONAL FRONT
FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIETNAM,
ON DEC. 20, 1960



workshops 12-6

Our Asian sisters and brothers will lead workshops on the history and struggle of their countries: Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Korea, China, Japan, Philippines. DISPLAYS, FILMS, and LITERATURE on South East Asia and U.S. Imperialism.

vietnamese dinner 6-7

A full Vietnamese dinner prepared collectively under the direction of our Vietnamese friends.

Dinner: \$2.50 Children: ½ price.

cultural evening 7-12

DANCE - THEATRE - SONG by Asian and American groups. The film "Dien Bien Phu" shot in action by the Viet Minh will be shown sometime during the day.

AT: Washington Square Methodist Church

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL:
982-7162 or 7772528

- 135 W. 4th ST. (Near 6th Ave.)

PARTIAL LIST OF SPONSORS

Asian Americans for Action
Assoc. of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada
Greenwich Village Peace Center
Group of Khmer Residents in America

Support Comm. for a Democratic Philippines
Washington Square Methodist Church
U.S. Comm. to Aid the NLF of South Vietnam
Box C Old Chelsea Sta. NY, NY 10011

Daycare provided

Vietnamese - American Solidarity Celebration, Seminar and Dinner

DEC. 16 (sat.)

COMMEMORATING THE 12th ANNIVERSARY OF
OF THE FOUNDING OF THE NATIONAL FRONT
FOR LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIET NAM, ON
DECEMBER 20, 1960



workshops 12-6p.m.

Our Asian brothers and sisters will lead workshops on the history and struggle of their countries: Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, China, Japan and the Philippines. DISPLAYS, EXHIBITS, FILMS and LITERATURE TABLES on Southeast Asia and U.S. Imperialism

vietnamese dinner

6-7p.m.

A full Vietnamese Dinner prepared collectively under the direction of Vietnamese friends.

Dinner: \$2.50 (children $\frac{1}{2}$ price)

cultural evening

7-12p.m.

DANCE - THEATER - SONG by Asian and American groups. The film "DIEN BIEN PHU" shot in action by the Viet Minh during the historical battle, will be shown also.

PARTIAL LIST OF SPONSORS

Assoc. of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada
Group of Khmer Residents in America
Support Comm. for a Democratic Philippines
Union of Vietnamese in the United States
Medical Aid For Indochina(MCHR)

Asian Americans for Action
Greenwich Village Peace Center
Indochina Peace Campaign
Washington Square Methodist Church
U.S. Comm. to Aid the NLF of South Viet Nam
Box "C", Old Chelsea Sta. NY, NY 10011

AT: Washington Square Methodist Church

135 West 4th Street, N.Y. (near 6th Avenue)
For more information call: 982-7162 or 777-3538

DAYCARE PROVIDED

60

Vietnamese - American Solidarity Celebration, Seminar and Dinner

DEC. 16 (sat.)



COMMEMORATING THE 12th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE NATIONAL FRONT FOR
LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIET NAM, ON DECEMBER 20, 1960

LIST OF SPONSORS

Union of Vietnamese in the U.S.
Assoc. of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada
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Asian Americans for Action
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Indochina Peace Campaign

Vietnam Veterans Against the War
The Guardian
Greenwich Village Peace Center
Washington Square Methodist Church
U.S. Committee to Aid the N.L.F.-S.V.N.
Box "C", Old Chelsea Station, N.Y., N.Y.
10011 (212) 982-7162

VIETNAMESE AMERICAN SOLIDARITY CELEBRATION

16 December, 1972

Greetings Dear Friends and Comrades:

Today we come together because of a shared concern about the policy - of - war waged by the U.S. government in South East Asia. While we are gathering in N.Y.C., similar celebrations take place in San Francisco, Montreal, Paris etc., in a common show of world solidarity with the heroic Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and, the Liberation Armed Forces and people of Viet Nam.

We have organized today's activities so we can express our solidarity and committment in concrete and productive ways. There are workshops where we may learn more about each others cultures and struggles. In the evening we will share a Vietnamese meal and express our revolutionary feelings.

We come together to:

1. Express our solidarity with the Vietnamese and South East Asian people's against U.S. agression.
2. Help people from the U.S. and Asia to better understand each other's cultures and struggle's.
3. Build greater unity among the people of the U.S. and Asia.
4. To work for unity among the anti-war, anti-imperialist and progressive people here in the U.S.

We come together today (as written in the diary of a Vietnamese liberation doctor-fighter) "... to be involved in that most beautifull of all human endeavors, the effort to help liberate one's fellow human beings",and in the process to gain our own liberation.

The USCANLFSVN Collective

P.S. If you have questions or need help, ask the people with the large red or black buttons.

FILMS will be shown in the nursery, enter down the stairs in the back left side of the Sanctuary. See the information desk in the lobby for films schedual.

LITERATURE TABLES will be in the Sanctuary all day, as well as an educational exhibit.

SILK-SCREENING will be going on in the afternoon, again, check information desk for schedual.

-----cut here-----

PRINT: Name _____ Tel. _____

Address _____ City/State _____ Zip _____

Send information on: Films Literature Mailing List Other:

Send donations and requests for information to: Martha Chamberlain, Box "C" Old Chelsea Station, N.Y.C., N.Y. 10011 Tel. (212) 982-7162

Schedule of Days Events

TIMES	EVENTS	LOCATION OF EVENTS					
		SANCTUARY	SOCIAL HALL	PARLOR	NURSEARY	PEACE CENTER	GREEN ROOM
12 NOON	WORK SHOPS	VIETNAM HISTORY	PHILIPPINES		FILMS	JAPAN	DAY CARE
1PM	WORKSHOPS	VIETNAM PEACE AGREEMENTS	CAMBODIA	THAILAND	FILMS		DAY CARE
3PM	WORK SHOPS	VIETNAM RECENT HISTORY	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	3:30 REVOLUTIONARY SONG WORKSHOP	" "		" "
4:30 PM	WORK SHOPS		VIETNAM PEACE AGREEMENTS	" "	" "	LAOS	" "
6PM to 7:30PM	DINNER	THE DINNER WILL BE SERVED IN THE SANCTUARY! THERE WILL BE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND SINGING THROUGH OUT THE MEAL.					
7:30 to	CULTURAL EVENING	THIS WILL ALSO TAKE PLACE IN THE SANCTUARY.					

FILM
EXPOSE

“ THE PENTAGON PAPERS ”
AND
AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

with Daniel Ellsberg

FRI. SAT. SUN.
6 - 8 - 10 pm

CONTRIBUTION
\$ 1.50



With powerful words and images, this film examines our government's shocking record of public deception, and challenges its viewers to take a stand about the war, the right of free speech, and the urgent need to create a government which is truly responsive to the people.

ALSO:

- " LOAS THE FORGOTTEN WAR " The resistance of the Laotians.
" CAMBODIA " The military-CIA takeover and the beginnings of Cambodian resistance.
" VICTORY WILL BE OURS " Made by the NLF, this is Viet Nam as seen by the Vietnamese revolutionaries.

135 WEST 4th STREET
call: 982-7162, 777-2528

FUTURE FILM SHOWINGS and EVENTS:

- Sept. 22-24 "Chile Puts On Long Pants" "My Country Occupied" "Hasta La Victoria Siempre" "Golpeando en la Selva"
Oct. 13-15 "As Long as the Rivers Runs" "Subversion" "Teach Our Children"
Nov. 3-5 (tentative) "The Peasants of the 2nd Fortress"
Nov. 24-26 " B U R N " "Fuera Yanqui"
Dec. 1-3 " B U R N " "Fuera Yanqui"
Dec. 16 A Vietnamese Solidarity Celebration and Dinner!
(Coming!) "Dien Bien Phu"

U. S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIET NAM
Box "C" Old Chelsea Station, New York, N. Y. 10011 (212) 982 - 7162 8/29/72

DEC 16

VIETNAMESE



AMERICAN SOLIDARITY

CELEBRATION

SEVENTH & DINNER

(TO COMMEMORATE THE 12TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE NATIONAL FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIET NAM ON DEC., 20, 1960.)

WORKSHOPS & FILMS:

(12:00 to 6:00 PM)

Workshops on Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, China, Korea, Japan and Philippines; led by people from each of these countries. There will also be films, displays and literature on Asia and U. S. imperialism available throughout the day.

VIETNAMESE DINNER:

(6:00 PM)

A full Vietnamese Dinner prepared collectively under the direction of our Vietnamese friends. (Dinner: \$2.50 - ½ price for children.)

CULTURAL EVENING:

(7:00 PM - on)

SONG - DANCE - THEATER by Asian and American groups. The film "Dien Bien Phu" shot in action by the Viet Minh, will be shown some time during the day.

* FOR MORE DETAILS, WORKSHOP SCHEDULES, etc.; CALL: 982-7162 or 777-2528.

AT: Washington Square Methodist Church ~ I35 W. 4th ST. (Near 6th Ave.)

Partial list
of sponsors:

ASIAN AMERICANS FOR ACTION
ASSOCIATION OF VIETNAMESE PATRIOTS IN CANADA
GREENWICH VILLAGE PEACE CENTER
GROUP OF KHMER RESIDENTS IN AMERICA
MEDICAL AID FOR INDO-CHINA (M.C.H.R.)
SUPPORT COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC PHILIPPINES
WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH
U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE N.L.F. OF SOUTH VIET NAM
Box C, Old Chelsea Station, NY NY 10011

(DAYCARE WILL
BE PROVIDED.)

(SEE OVER...)

11/18/72

OUR NEXT STEP?

A MEETING TO DISCUSS STEPS TOWARD
GREATER UNITY AND EFFECTIVENESS
IN THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

SAT. DEC. 23rd 7:30 PM SOCIAL HALL

AT: WASH. SQ. METH. CHURCH 135 W. 4th ST.

It is almost 2 months since The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam released the 9 point "Agreement On Ending The War and Restoring Peace In Viet Nam", and still there is no U.S. signature, but a barbaric escalation of the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people.

The same basic demands concerning their national rights, have always been put forth by the Vietnamese: Independence, freedom, and the right to shape their own destiny. As long as these fundamental principles are denied, the Vietnamese will persevere in their war of resistance until real independence, freedom and peace are achieved.

It is clear now that the U.S. government only used the political situation of the talks to prolong and intensify it's aggression against the people of Viet Nam. Creating an optimistic peace-settlement is-at-hand atmosphere, the U.S. aggressors went unchallenged in almost every sphere except from the Vietnamese, who as Xuan Thuy (Head of the DRVN delegatio to the Paris peace talks) said, "Have no illusions, we have a pen in one hand and a rifle in the other."

It's time all progressive people come together to arrive at a strategy to force our government to fullfill the Vietnamese people's, and our desire for a just peace.

SPONSERED BY THE U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE N.L.F. IN SOUTH VIET NAM
for more information call: 982-7162, or 533-3186.

"Agreement On Ending The War And Restoring Peace In Viet Nam"

The main issues of the agreement which has been agreed upon may be summarized as follows:

SUMMARY OF THE 9 POINT AGREEMENT

(1)

The United States respects the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements.

(2)

Twenty-four hours after the signing of the agreement, a cease-fire will be observed throughout south Vietnam. The U.S. will stop all its military activities and end the bombing and mining in North Vietnam. Within 60 days there will be a total withdrawal from south Vietnam of troops and military personnel of the U.S. and those of the foreign countries allied with the U.S. and the Republic of Vietnam (RVN). The two south Vietnamese parties shall not accept the introduction of troops, military advisors and military personnel, armaments, munitions, and war materiel into south Vietnam.

The two south Vietnamese parties shall be permitted to make periodical replacements of armaments, munitions and war materiel that have been worn out or damaged after the cease-fire, on the basis of piece for piece of similar characteristics and properties. The U.S. will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of south Vietnam.

(3)

The return of all captured and detained personnel of the parties shall be carried out simultaneously with the U.S. troops' withdrawal.

(4)

The principles for the exercise of the south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination are as follows:

the south Vietnamese people shall decide for themselves the political future of south Vietnam through genuinely free and democratic elections under international supervision;

the U.S. is not committed to any political tendency or to any personality in south Vietnam, and it does not seek to impose a pro-American regime in Saigon;

national reconciliation and concord will be achieved, the democratic liberties of the people insured;

an administrative structure called the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord, of three equal segments, will be set up to promote the implementation of the signed agreements by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam (PRG) and the government of the Republic of Vietnam (RVN) and to organize the general elections, the two south Vietnamese parties will consult about the formation of councils at lower level;

the question of Vietnamese armed forces in south Vietnam shall be settled by the two south Vietnamese parties in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, equality and mutual respect, without foreign interference and in accordance with the post-war situation;

among the questions to be discussed by the two south

Vietnamese parties are steps to reduce the military numbers on both sides and to demobilize the troops being reduced;

the two south Vietnamese parties shall sign an agreement on the internal affairs of south Vietnam as soon as possible and will do their utmost to accomplish this within three months after the cease-fire comes into effect.

(5)

The reunification of Vietnam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means.

(6)

There will be formed a four-party joint military commission, and a joint military commission of the two south Vietnamese parties.

An international commission of control and supervision shall be established. An international guarantee conference on Vietnam will be convened within 30 days of the signing of this agreement.

(7)

The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), the PRG, the US, and the RVN shall strictly respect the Cambodian and the Laos people's fundamental national rights as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Geneva agreements on Laos, i.e., the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of these countries. They shall respect the neutrality of Cambodia and Laos. The DRV, the PRG, the US, and the RVN undertake to refrain from using the territory of Cambodia and the territory of Laos to encroach on the sovereignty and security of other countries. Foreign countries shall put an end to all military activities in Cambodia and Laos, totally withdraw from and refrain from reintroducing into these countries troops, military advisors and military personnel, armaments, munitions and war materiel.

The internal affairs of Cambodia and Laos shall be settled by the people of each of these countries without foreign interference.

The problems existing between the three Indochinese countries shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's affairs.

(8)

With the ending of the war, the restoration of peace in Vietnam will create conditions for establishing a new, equal and mutually beneficial relationship between the DRV and the US. The US will contribute to healing the wounds of war and to postwar reconstruction in the DRV and throughout Indochina.

(9)

This agreement shall come into force as of its signing. It will be strictly implemented by all the parties concerned.

PRESIDENT NIXON,

SIGN THE PEACE AGREEMENTS NOW !

President Richard M. Nixon and the Congress of the United States
Washington, D.C.

We the undersigned agree that a just and honorable war settlement is at hand
in the 9 point Agreement On Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam.

We urge you to keep that pre-election promise by not only signing, but also
implementing these agreements without further delay.

We demand an end to All bombing of Indo-china and are determined to continue
this campaign for the signing of the agreements untill peace is achieved

NAME

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When this petition is completed send it to

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN TO SIGN THE AGREEMENTS NOW!
135 West 4th Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10012
(212) 777-2528

68

THAILAND

BACKGROUND

The Kingdom of Thailand lies in the centre of the Indochina Peninsula and the northern part of the Malay Peninsula. In the north and the north-east Thailand borders on Laos, in the east on Cambodia, in the west and northwest on Burma and in the south on Malaysia. Thailand, which occupies an area of 514,000 sq km, is slightly bigger than France. Economically and geographically Thailand is divided into four regions: Northern, Northeastern, Central Basin and Peninsula (Southern). Each region has particular features of economic development, connected with its resources.

Thailand has a population of 34,700,000 (est. 1969), the majority living in rural areas. Less than 25 per cent of the population live in cities. The largest city is Bangkok (Krung Thep) with a population of 2,300,000, which is the capital, and the commercial, industrial and cultural centre of the country.

Thailand is a multinational country inhabited by over 30 nationalities, the most numerous of which are the Thai (Siamese) and the Lao, who make up 85 per cent of the total population.

The official language is Thai, a language of the Sino-Tibetan group.

Buddhism, the official religion, plays an important part in the life of the country, and is professed by approximately 90 per cent of the population.

Thailand is a parliamentary monarchy. The head of the state is King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX). Executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers, which carries great weight in Thai politics. Thanom Kittikachorn has been Prime Minister since the end of 1963.

The Thai people have an ancient history. Their forebears came from the southwestern provinces of China. The formation of the Thai people started in the main in the 13th-14th centuries A.D. and the Thai state appeared at the same time. It reached the peak of its development in the first half of the 18th century.

INTRODUCTION

Beginning with the middle of the 19th century the colonial powers increased their penetration into Siam.* From 1855 to 1898, Britain, France, the United States and other colonial states imposed unequal, onerous agreements on Siam which turned it into a semi-colony. Nevertheless, Siam managed to remain politically independent. It was situated at the juncture of British and French colonial possessions in Southeast Asia. As neither Britain nor France was willing to let the other get hold of Siamese territory, they both failed to turn it into a colony. In this respect Russia's support played an important part. She was the only country that had no unequal treaties with Siam.

It was only in 1927 that Siam managed to obrogate these unequal treaties, largely because of the upsurge of the national liberation movement in Asia. Nevertheless, right up to the Second World War British imperialism continued to exercise

decisive influence on Thailand's economy and politics.* After the war Britain tried to re-establish her domination in Thailand but was forced back in the face of the United States opposition.

Thailand is the only Southeast Asian country which did not experience colonialisation in its classical form. On the surface it has retained its political independence to this day.

The country's economic development proceeded along the lines of its unequal, subordinate position in the world capitalist economy. This circumstance left its imprint on the structure of the Thai economy, which took shape under the impact of the social division of labour in the capitalist world.

* Up to 1939, Thailand was called Siam, a name which was given the Thai state by its eastern neighbours.

* Up to 80 per cent of foreign investments were made by British companies which had for decades concentrated their activities in industries exporting raw materials (teak).

Today Thailand's semi-colonial economy is advancing predominantly along the line of agricultural and raw material production.

Agriculture, which accounts for a third of the gross national product, is the foundation of the Thai economy. The absolute majority (79.7 per cent) of the able-bodied persons is engaged in agriculture, whose principal branch is farming. Rice is the chief product and the staple export. In 1965 and 1966, Thailand exported 1,700,000 and 1,900,000 tons of rice which made it the world's biggest rice exporter. In recent years, however, its rice export has fallen off considerably, and in 1969 amounted to a million tons. Owing to increased demands for Thai agricultural produce in the world capitalist market, Thailand has substantially increased its output of corn, kenaf, jute and sugar cane. Thailand ranks third in the world as an exporter of natural rubber, after Malaysia and Indonesia.

The existing system of big landed proprietorship and fragmented land tenure retards the development of agriculture. Pre-capitalist relations are widespread in the Thai countryside. The capitalist mode of production is still weak and the majority of peasant households are engaged in petty goods production.

An inadequate concentration of production and the domination of the lower forms of capitalist enterprise are characteristic of Thailand's industry. An estimated 7.1 per cent of the working population are engaged in industrial pursuits. Industry accounts for a mere 19.2 per cent (est. 1969) of the gross national product.

The mineral resources are extensive and varied, but, with the exception of tin ore and wolfram, they are insufficiently worked. Tin extraction is the principal branch of the mining industry. Thailand holds a leading place in the world for both the reserves and the export of tin. Lately there has been increase in the extraction of lignite, iron ore and some other minerals.

Consumer goods and food factories make up the bulk of the manufacturing industry. In recent years some headway has been made in the development of branches of heavy industry. Among the most important enterprises recently commissioned are a tin factory, which processes all the tin ore mined in the country, a chemical fertiliser factory, a number of small automobile assembly and iron and steel factories, an oil refinery in Si Racha, and cement factories. This has led to a rise in the number of people employed in the manufacturing industry (from 470,000 to 710,000).

Thailand depends greatly on the foreign market, which is its main source of machinery and plant, and its only source of the technical equipment and development of the country's industry.

Assessing the situation as a threat to its interests the United States put its main stake on the army elite, headed by Sarit Thanarat. On October 20, 1958, the leaders of the army group staged a coup, dissolved parliament, abolished the constitution and banned political parties and progressive organisations. A military dictatorship was established in the country. In 1959, a provisional constitution was adopted which consolidated the power of the military group and vested the Government headed by Sarit Thanarat with unlimited powers. A wave of unbridled anti-communist hysteria, political terror and suspicion flooded the country. Thanarat's course was one of isolating Thailand from the socialist countries. The Government's foreign policy and its activity as a whole were characterised by vigorous participation in SEATO and submission to US imperialism. The Thai ruling circles expanded their co-operation with the United States; Thailand gave greater backing to US interference into the internal affairs of Laos and stepped up its military ventures on the Cambodian border which resulted in the rupture of diplomatic relations with Cambodia in 1961.

In March 1962, the United States and Thailand signed an agreement under which the United States promised to help Thailand "resist communist aggression" and "subversive activity". In line with this agreement and the SEATO provisions, the United States launched the construction of military installations (air bases, airfields, military depots, ports) in Thailand and brought its troops into the country.

INTERNAL POLICIES

It was the growth of bureaucratic capital that largely enabled the wealthy bourgeoisie to strengthen its positions.

Bureaucratic capital appeared as a result of the misappropriation of considerable sums from the treasury by the ruling group—an old practice in Thailand. The scandal involving ex-Prime Minister Sarit Thanarat, who had misappropriated 4,000 million bahts (\$200 million) from the state treasury is a striking example of this fraudulent practice.

Thus, after the 1958 coup, the growth of national capitalism became a fairly rapid process, developing in conditions of Thailand's continued economic dependence on imperialism and the increased activity of foreign capital in its economy. During the past decade the inflow of foreign

capital has increased to a considerable extent. While in the period from 1951 to 1958, foreign capital investments rose by \$ 24 million (from \$ 140 million to \$ 164 million), in the following eight years they mounted by \$ 355 million to total \$ 519 million by the end of 1966. An appraisal of the country's balance of payments showed that foreign capital investments in the period 1967-69 totalled to approximately \$ 268 million. A particularly large increase was registered by United States, Japanese and West German capital. Investments by US firms rose from \$ 27 million in 1961 to \$110 million by the middle of 1967. By the end of 1968, they amounted to \$ 200 million, considerably surpassing British investments which had previously held first place.

The establishment of mixed companies, with the participation of national (including state) capital, has become the most widespread form of foreign investment. The founding of mixed companies is primarily a method of stimulating private capitalist enterprise, both national and foreign. Japanese monopolies show the greatest inclination towards this type of co-operation with the national bourgeoisie. Firms of the USA, Britain, West Germany, Denmark and other countries also take part in mixed enterprises. At the same time the imperialist countries' policy of co-operating with the national capital in Thailand does not mean that they have changed the substance of their investment policy in the country. This is shown by figures. In the period 1961-66 alone the profits taken out of the country by foreign companies amounted to 2,600 million bahts and exceeded the flow of direct investments by 500 million bahts. Taking into account the payments made to private creditors, the "services" rendered by foreign private capital in that period cost Thailand more than 4.6 million bahts.

In partnership with local capital, foreign monopolies are establishing still closer links with the Thai bourgeoisie and are thus expanding their social base, not to mention other no less important privileges which become available to foreign capital. It should be borne in mind, however, that the growth of the national bourgeoisie and the consolidation of its economic positions are liable to provoke contradictions with imperialism and to stimulate the growth of nationalistic sentiments among the Thai bourgeoisie.

Subsidies and credits granted on an inter-governmental basis, the bulk of which was provided in the sixties, have become the most important form of exporting foreign capital, enabling the imperialist states to effect their neo-colonialist policy in Thailand.

In their internal policy, the Thai ruling circles pursued the line of continuing the country's development along capitalist lines. The Government, which was not in a position to ignore the demands and wishes of the Thai bourgeoisie to expand and strengthen their positions in the economy, launched an economic policy oriented primarily on meeting the class interests of the bourgeoisie. So the establishment, in 1959, of the Industrial Finance Corporation, the institution of control over foreign trade (including the introduction of protective customs tariffs), the adopting of a six-year development plan for 1961-66 and a five-year plan for 1967-71 and other measures were aimed at accelerating the country's capitalist development, the growth of national private capital and the extension of its sphere of application. The policy of the ruling circles aimed at providing privileges for the entry of foreign capital into Thailand, is intertwined with the general line of encouraging private enterprises.

Since 1958, there has been a marked increase in the concentration of capital in the hands of the Thai bourgeoisie. Monopolisation of capital is growing in the sphere of circulation. Newly-formed syndicates unite companies with foreign, as well as with local capital. Talking of monopoly associations, it should be noted that from the very outset they have been operating in close contact with the bureaucratic upper stratum and bureaucratic capital.

The country's chief creditors are the United States, West Germany, Japan and also the US-controlled International Reconstruction and Development Bank which, since 1950 had granted 19 long-term credits to the sum of \$ 311,900,000 principally to help Thailand develop its infrastructure.

US "aid" began to flow systematically into the country beginning in 1950, following the conclusion of the US-Thailand agreement on technical, economic and military "aid". From 1950 to June 1966, US "aid" to Thailand totalled \$ 1,031,100,000 of which \$ 544,100,000 was military aid and \$ 487,000,000 economic. In the 1967-68 fiscal year US military aid to Thailand was fixed at \$ 60 million and economic, not counting credits from the US Export-Import Bank, at \$ 40 million. Non-repayable subsidies for the development of non-military branches of the economy comprise a mere 18 per cent of the total value of US "aid" to Thailand. At the same time almost 57 per cent of all the US "aid" goes to strengthen the country's police. In the 1967 fiscal year, for example, of the \$ 53 million of the US "aid" to Thailand, \$ 36.1 million were expended for this purpose. In 1967, US military aid, including the construction of strategic roads, airfields, ports and so forth, added up to \$ 60 million. The US is building up its military strength in Thailand in keeping with what appears to be a long-term programme. Annual US expenditure on military con-

struction in Thailand, which has been turned into what can only be called the Okinawa of Southeast Asia, adds up to \$ 200 million.

POLITICAL LIFE

The post-war history of Thailand falls into two periods, the first from the end of the war to the autumn of 1958, and the second from the end of 1958 to the present day.

A number of changes took place in the country's political life in the first period, which was characterised by an intensified struggle for power between various groupings in the ruling circles. Since Thailand had preserved its political independence, its state machinery gained great power in the process of development and the ruling circles, taking advantage of their administrative posts, promoted their personal interests. This circumstance provided extensive opportunities for the growth of bureaucratic capital. Therefore, the struggle for the right to control the treasury became one of the causes of the frequent government coups. And it cannot be ignored that the political development of the country at that time was accompanied by the increasing influence of the United States, which sought to turn Thailand into its military-strategic bridgehead in Southeast Asia.

In the first post-war years the political and economic difficulties engendered by the war sharply intensified the class struggle. Manifesting their discontent with the existing conditions, the workers and peasants undertook mass action. Petty-bourgeois democrats, who, during the war, had taken a vigorous part in the anti-Japanese movement, stepped up their activities. In the 1946 elections to the People's Assembly—consisting of the Chamber of Representatives (the Lower House) and the Senate (Upper House)—the majority of the seats was won by representatives of the democratic circles of the national bourgeoisie, which formed a Government headed by Pridi Phanomyong. The new Government effected certain democratic changes: it legalised progressive parties, abolished the anti-communist law, adopted a new Constitution, which, in particular, abolished the practice of the King nominating a certain category of members of parliament. In January 1947, Thailand re-established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.* Established in 1942, the Communist Party of Thailand; after emerging from the underground in 1946, increased its activity and came out with a broad programme of struggle for liberating the country from imperialist oppression, granting democratic rights to the working people and improving their living conditions. An All-Thailand Federation of Trade Unions, which was formed in 1947, organised a number of major workers' strikes in Bangkok. The workers' economic and political struggle was accompanied by a growth of anti-feudal actions undertaken by broad sections of the peasantry.

Incensed by all this, the wealthy bourgeoisie and landowners, who had always wanted to crush the working class and peasant movement in the

country, formed a reactionary bloc (which also included monarchists) with the support and financial assistance of the United States.

The Thammaitip Party established by the army elite became the bulwark of the reactionary forces. In November 1947, top army officers staged a coup, which put the monarchists into power. After just a few months in office, the Government acceded to an ultimatum by a group of top army officers with the result that power in the country passed into the hands of the bourgeois-landowner bloc, in which the army elite headed by Marshal Pibulsonggram played the leading part.

Enforcing a domestic policy designed to suppress the democratic movement in the country, the Government banned all progressive parties and organisations.

This anti-democratic course was vigorously supported by the United States. In September-October 1950, Thailand and the United States signed an agreement on military and economic aid and technical co-operation, which plunged Thailand into still greater dependence on United States imperialism. In 1950, Thailand took part in the Korean War on the side of the interventionists, and the Thai Government imposed sanctions on trade with the socialist countries. In 1952, the People's Assembly passed an anti-communist law. In 1954, Thailand joined SEATO and became one of its most active members and shortly afterwards SEATO set up its headquarters in Bangkok.

These Government measures intensified the political struggle on the domestic scene. The movement of broad sections of the population in defence of peace and for the abolition of the United States control, increased in scope. There were mass demonstrations and strikes in support of demands for democratic reforms and a change in the foreign policy.

Forced to manoeuvre in this involved situation, the Pibulsonggram administration became more flexible on certain domestic and foreign policy issues, without, however, giving up its pro-US policy. A delegation from Thailand attended the Bandung Conference of Asian and African States in 1955. In 1956 the Government lifted the embargo on trade with the socialist countries and carried out a number of reforms: removed the ban on political parties and organisations (with the exception of the Communist Party) and in 1956 passed labour legislation allowing strikes. Though very limited in nature these measures, nevertheless, invigorated political activity and stimulated the growth of the democratic movement. The new political parties that came into being, and some of the old ones that resumed their activity, demanded Thailand's withdrawal from SEATO and the adoption of an independent foreign policy. In the sphere of domestic policy they insistently called for a land reform, measures to stimulate the national economy and the abolition of the anti-communist law.

* Diplomatic relations between the USSR and Thailand were established in 1941, but the exchange of diplomatic representatives did not take place because of Hitler Germany's attack on the Soviet Union and the beginning of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against the nazi invaders.

In these conditions the 1957 elections to the People's Assembly further intensified the political struggle. The majority of parliamentary seats were won by representatives of the petty and middle bourgeoisie who formed a powerful opposition to the ruling group.

Greatly disturbed by this increase in the anti-imperialist movement in Thailand, the United States resorted to political pressure, causing a fresh wave of protest from various sections of the Thai society.

In these circumstances a split in the ruling group became manifest. Pibulsonggram and his supporters were inclined to introduce certain changes into the Government's political line which met with opposition from the Right-wing group, headed by Defense Minister Sarit Thanarat.

This group made a deal with US imperialism, and on the night of September 16, 1957, army officers, led by Sarit Thanarat, carried out a coup for the purpose of continuing the pro-US policy and suppressing the movement for neutrality in the country. Headed by the former Thai ambassador to the United States, Pote Sarasin, the new Government ordered parliamentary elections to be held in December 1957, after which General Thanom Kittikachorn representing top army officers became Head of Government. Fearing an eruption of popular indignation, the Government proclaimed a state of emergency. In the sphere of foreign policy the ruling circles intended to expand their alliance with the United States and continue Thailand's participation in SEATO.

The country was experiencing serious economic difficulties caused by a decline in production of the export branches. Tin, rubber and rice exports fell sharply and thousands of workers lost their jobs. Thailand was also beset by grave financial difficulties. Its internal and foreign debts totalled 8,000 million bahts; the 1957 budget had a deficit of 1,200 million bahts. The efforts of the Kittikachorn administration to cover the deficit with a new loan from the National Bank of Thailand failed. To counter the growing economic difficulties the Government raised taxes and import duties and thus further lowered living standards.

The result was a fresh upsurge in the people's struggle. On the first of May, 1958, the working people organised a mass demonstration with slogans calling for genuine political independence and an independent foreign policy. At the same time there was an increase in mass action in opposition to United States' interference in Thailand's internal affairs, against the country's participation in SEATO and for the adoption of a policy of non-alignment.

SUPPORT TO THE VIET NAM WAR

In July 1970, there were 42,000 US troops, including 30,000 airforce personnel, in Thailand. The majority of them are concentrated at the US-

built bases at Khorat, Ubon, Ta Khli and Udon, at a B-52 bomber base of U Taphao and in the large port complex of Sattahip in the Gulf of Siam.

Under pressure of the United States, Thailand sent 12,000 troops to South Vietnam and became directly involved in the aggression. More than 5,000 Thai mercenaries are taking an active part in military operations in Laos.

Following the coup in Cambodia and the deposing of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who had pursued a neutral policy, Thailand and Cambodia re-established diplomatic relations, broken off nine years ago. Moreover, Thailand joined the US interventionists and their Saigon puppets in the aggression against the Cambodian people. The Thailand Government made a decision to dispatch "volunteer detachments" to Battambang and Siem Reap in Cambodia,* and reinforcements are being hurriedly prepared in the country for action in Cambodia. Thai "volunteers" are being trained after the fashion of US "green berets" at Prachin Buri, some 100 miles northeast of Bangkok, for subversive operations against Cambodian patriotic forces. On top of that 2,000 Cambodian army recruits are undergoing an intensive four months' training course in Surin, 200 miles northeast of the Thai capital.

Thailand has already set up three airforce control points in the northeast of the country for communications with the Thai airforce planes flying reconnaissance missions over Cambodia. These posts relay reconnaissance information obtained by the pilots to the Cambodian military authorities. In addition, Thai Air Force planes are on 24-hour patrol duty over the Thai-Cambodian frontier.

The railway between Thailand and Cambodia was being modernised and negotiations were in progress in Bangkok between the railway administrations of the two countries on the resumption of traffic along this railway, which has been suspended for a number of years.

On the orders of the US imperialists, the Thai authorities have handed over a large quantity of weapons and materiel to the Phnom Penh regime.

Operating from bases on the Thai territory, the US Air Force conducts many provocations against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and Laos and bombs towns and villages in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

A short while ago Thailand proposed to establish a military group consisting of itself, Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam to promote closer co-operation between the countries of Indochina. The idea behind the proposal is not to have the group replace SEATO, but to set up yet another aggressive bloc, in order to put down the national liberation movement in that part of the world.

* With the help of Japan, on whose side Thailand had fought during the Second World War, Thai troops had occupied these regions at the beginning of the 1940s.

Clearly the Thai authorities are dragging their country still deeper into the US imperialists' dangerous venture in Southeast Asia.

Thailand's support for the aggressive US policy in Southeast Asia conforms to the general anti-communist line of the present Thai Government. Anti-communism is the principal feature of the policy pursued by the Thai authorities who, far from trying to conceal this, openly advertise their hostility towards communism. They have taken advantage of the war in Vietnam to militarise the country's economy and have turned the growing allocations for military needs, strategic construction and the US economic and military "aid" into a source of personal enrichment for the upper echelon Thailand bourgeoisie.

The war in Vietnam led to a boom in Thailand's economic activities, enabling the authorities to establish closer relations with various sections of the national bourgeoisie and thus to consolidate the foundation of their rule in the country.

SUMMARY

On the basis of the new constitution, elections were held on February 10, 1969, to the Thai People's Assembly which had been dissolved since the 1958 coup. A mere 39 per cent of the electorate went to the polls. 67.4 per cent of the seats in the House of Representatives to which 218 deputies had been elected, were won by the ruling United Thai People's Party (Sakha Pracha Thai), headed by the present Prime Minister, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn who took over the post in December 1963, following the death of Sarit Thanarat, and the independents, whose candidates were members of the League of Free People, an anti-communist organisation headed by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Internal Affairs General Praphas Charusthien. The rest were won by other parties with 56 seats going to the Democratic Party (Prachathipatai), which according to the Thai press "is in opposition" to the Government. The Party centres its criticism on domestic problems, but has a generally favourable opinion of the Government's foreign policy. Since the Government's programme declaration is not subject to parliamentary approval, and the ministers are not members of either the House of Representatives or the Senate, it is clear that it is not the parliament that controls the activity of US troops in the country, to keep the martial law in force and to obtain as much aid from the United States as possible. Needless to say US imperialism is doing everything it can to help suppress the guerilla movement.

The US troops do not participate directly in operations in the northeast of the country, where government forces are fighting the guerillas. But the US military authorities are furnishing the Thai army with helicopters for airlifting the troops to these areas, and instructors from the US special forces are teaching the Thai army methods of anti-guerilla jungle warfare. CIA specialists in the methods of putting down insurgent movements have been transferred to Thailand. All this increases US interference in the country's internal affairs.

In the light of the above it is obvious that the second period (from 1958 to the present day) of Thailand's post-war history is characterised by its

increasing political and military dependence on the United States. In these conditions the people of Thailand find it ever more difficult to fight against the domination of US imperialism and for turning Thailand into a genuinely independent, neutral and democratic state.

The Government but, on the contrary, the military-administrative machinery that controls the elected bodies. Moreover, the Chairman of the Lower House of parliament is a representative of the ruling United Thai People's Party Major-General Siri Sirivothin.

Judging by the composition of the new parliament and the new Government, headed by Thanom Kittikachorn, the extreme Right-wing forces hold very strong positions in politics. The domination of the military-civilian bureaucracy rests on the traditional administrative machinery and on the army. Another important factor is that the Anti-communist Act, which gives unlimited rights to punitive bodies, is still operative, and any manifestation of discontent with the existing despotic regime is crushed under this notorious law.

Yet, despite the martial law and brutal repression, a partisan movement, aimed at the overthrow of the present regime, is spreading in the country. It was initiated on November 1, 1964, when the Movement for the Independence of Thailand was formed. Two months later, on January 1, 1965, the Patriotic Front was organised and in November of that year it was announced that the Movement for the Independence of Thailand had joined forces with this Front. The first battle fought by the Front's troops took place on August 7, 1965, in the vicinity of Nakse, in the northeastern part of the province of Nakhon Pathom. Today, guerillas are active in 31 of the country's 71 provinces. Their number is not large, something over 5,000 people, and they operate mainly in the northeast of Thailand. The Thai Government attempts to take advantage of the guerilla movement to justify the presence of the

Thailand has turned her face into a military regime again after self-coup 'tetat' of Thanom Kittikachorn from his governing powers on November 17, 1971. He rules Thailand with military control, as his precedent. The 1968 Constitution that Kittikachorn had drafted for 10 years was exercised almost 3 years, then it was suspended as a peice of paper. It is now one year and one month up to today. The military regime just trys to tell Thai people that the temperary constitution might be promugated soon, mahy hope at the end of 1972. If the hope comes true, the begining of the draft of the new constitution may take 10 years or so. Thais are very good friends to all kinds of people, but the ruleing classes obstruct the significant friendships between us and some of our friends. We still have hope.

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PROPOSAL FOR DISCUSSION OF NEW YORK (NATIONAL) CAMPAIGN TO SIGN THE
AGREEMENTS NOW!

Based on the sense of the last two meetings, on the call from the Vietnamese to the people of the world to "unite all who can be united" to sign the agreements now, and on the need to build a focus for the overwhelming anti-war sentiment in this country, we propose the following:

1. That we separate the discussion of the National Campaign and call a separate meeting to form a preliminary organizing committee for a National Campaign to Sign the Agreements Now!
2. That we proceed today to organize the New York Campaign to Sign the Agreements Now!
 - A. That we reach general agreement on the principle of uniting on the question of the signing and implementing of the Oct. 20th agreement.
 - B. That we discuss the tactics that will be part of the N.Y. Campaign:
 1. The N.Y. Campaign will set up an information co-ordination center (temporarily the N.Y. Switchboard)
 2. That we issue one petition in the name of the campaign.
 3. Our first effort to initiate the N. Y. Campaign will be for all groups to reach out to all types of organizations and seek their agreement and participation in the Campaign.
 4. Local actions on the Agreements on Jan. 3rd to be followed by a unified action on the 4th.
 5. The Jan. 20th action in Wash. D. C. to be discussed separately.
 6. A media campaign to urge radio, television, and newspapers to begin to program anti-war shows and to print anti-war articles.
 7. That all resources available be co-ordinated to facilitate more general use.
 8. Logo and button.
 9. That the questions of finances and steering committee, etc. be deferred until the next meeting.
 10. That we meet regularly once a week.



THESE PEOPLE ARE
FIGHTING FOR THE
NLF.

WHAT IS THE NLF?

The NLF is the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, derogatorily referred to by American and other news media as the "Viet Cong". Not only has our press mis-named the NLF, they have also seriously mis-informed America about its nature and programme.

In order to understand the NLF, it is necessary to know some recent Vietnamese history. After many years of fighting against French colonial rule, the Vietnamese people thought they had won their independence by defeating the French army at Dienbienphu in 1954. At this time, the victorious Viet Minh forces, led by Ho Chi Minh, concluded the Geneva Accords with the French.

The Geneva Accords provided that Vietnam be temporarily divided into two zones for the regrouping of the two armies. The Viet Minh was to regroup in the North and the French forces in the South. The Accords guaranteed national elections in July, 1956, after which the French would complete their withdrawal from Vietnam. The elected government would then govern all of Vietnam, and Vietnam would remain free of all foreign armies and military bases. To clarify the temporary nature of the division of the country, the Geneva Agreements stated that "the military demarcation line at the 17th parallel is provisional and should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary".

The French withdrew before ensuring the implementation of the Accords and the U.S. moved directly into Vietnam. The U.S. installed the Diem regime in the South. Diem refused to hold the elections guaranteed by the Geneva Agreements because, as President Eisenhower admitted in his memoirs, "possibly 80% of the population would have voted for the Communist, Ho Chi Minh, as their leader".

The Diem regime ruthlessly executed its political opponents. As resistance to Diem grew, the number of executions grew until hundreds of thousands had been murdered. By 1960, the struggle by the people of South Vietnam against the U.S.-controlled Diem government had developed to the point where a national organization was needed to lead the struggle. So on December 20, the National Liberation Front was formed.

The National Liberation Front of South Vietnam is composed of some 25 organizations, including almost all South Vietnamese political parties and trade union federations, and most ethnic and religious organizations, student and women's groups.

Since 1960, Diem has been assassinated and the American government has replaced him with a succession of similar regimes, including the present Thieu regime. The U.S. has escalated its war against the Vietnamese people. It has spent nearly one hundred million dollars a day supporting an army of over 5 MILLION U.S. and Puppet troops, and is now trying to defeat the Vietnamese thru "Vietnamization"- using Asians to fight Asians, with U.S. money, planes, bombs and war material. About 300 Hiroshima bomb equivalents

have been unleashed on the Indochinese land and peoples by the Nixon administration. And yet, the NLF and its army, the People's Liberation Armed Forces, steadily increase in both military and political strength. The liberated areas of South Vietnam (areas governed by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam) now comprise 80% of the land and people.

The NLF is fighting for an independent and democratic government for South Vietnam. It will organize truly free elections, based on universal suffrage and the secret ballot, to choose a popular and progressive National assembly in a democratic manner.

The NLF guarantees the civil and human rights of the South Vietnamese people- freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of association, freedom to organize trade unions and political parties, freedom of belief, freedom to work and to rest and the right to study.

The NLF will create an economy free of foreign domination in order to raise the people's standard of living. It will restore and develop industry, transportation and communications. Public health and education will be greatly improved. The NLF will nationalize all American holdings in South Vietnam and also those of the Vietnamese traitors. It will complete the implementation of its policy of 'land to the tiller'.

The NLF guarantees equality of the sexes, and equal treatment of and mutual aid between the different ethnic and religious communities in South Vietnam. It will re-establish normal relations between the two zones of Vietnam and work towards a gradual and peaceful re-unification of the country.

An NLF-PRG segment of a 3-segment government of National concord, will adopt a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, will abstain from any military alliance, and will allow no foreign troops or military bases on its soil, as it stated in point 5, of the 7 Point Peace Plan put forth by the PRG-RSVN foreign minister, Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, at the Paris Peace Conference on July 1, 1971.

Most of the NLF programme is already being implemented in the liberated 80% of South Vietnam. The NLF-PRG is the only effective government in South Vietnam: it has brought roads, schools, sanitation, hospitals to the liberated areas. Of course, the NLF programme cannot be fully implemented as long as the U.S. remains in Vietnam.

"Over the past few years", the NLF has pointed out, "the U.S. Imperialists have continuously escalated the war, yet they have unceasingly clamored about 'peace negotiations' in an attempt to fool the American people and the other peoples of the world". As Nguyen Huu Tho, the ex-Saigon Lawyer who is now chairman of the NLF, explained, "we ardently love peace, but definitely not peace in slavery. As long as the U.S. Imperialists trample on our soil and our country, there can be no peace".



**U. S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE
NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT
OF SOUTH VIETNAM**
Box - C, OLD CHELSEA STA.
N.Y., N.Y. 10011 Tel. YU 2-7162

The U.S. Committee to Aid the N.L.F. of South Vietnam was formed in April, 1965 to help make the U.S. public aware of the essentially just and moral aims of the Vietnamese in their resistance to U.S. government efforts to "pacify" their country and turn it into a military base and new-type colony of the U.S. We seek a call for peace that will allow the Vietnamese people to determine their own affairs.

We ask you to consider sending us a contribution to help with our work. Please address your letters to USCANLFSVN and make all checks payable to: W. Teague

VICTORY FOR THE VIETNAMESE!



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An NLF-PRG government will adopt a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, will abstain from any military alliance and will allow no foreign troops or military bases on its soil as is stated in point 5 of the 7 POINT STATEMENT by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam made public by Minister Madame Nguyen Thi Binh at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam-July 1st, 1971.

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PRG 7 Point Peace Proposal

The PRG 7 point peace proposal was first presented in Paris on July 1, 1971. The two basic points of this proposal, which are fundamental to any genuine settlement of the war, are:

1. Regarding the military situation: The U.S. must set a date for the total withdrawal of all U.S. troops, military personnel, weapons and war materials and those of its allies.
2. Regarding the political situation in South Vietnam: The U.S. must end its intervention in the internal affairs of South Vietnam and stop backing the regime of Nguyen Van Thieu.

Responding to the Vietnamese people's aspirations for peace and national independence, considering the American and the world peoples' desire for peace, showing its goodwill to make the Paris Conference on Viet Nam progress, basing itself on the 10-point over-all solution, and following up the September 17, 1970 eight-point and the December 10, 1970 three-point statements, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam declares the following:

1 — REGARDING THE TERMINAL DATE FOR THE TOTAL WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. FORCES.

The U.S. Government must end its war of aggression in Viet Nam, stop the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, withdraw from South Viet Nam all troops, military personnel, weapons, and war materials of the United States and of the foreign countries in the U.S. camp, and dismantle all U.S. bases in South Viet Nam, without posing any conditions whatsoever.

The U.S. Government must set a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

If the U.S. Government sets a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Viet Nam in 1971 of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, the parties will at the same time agree on the modalities of

a) the withdrawal in safety from South Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp;
b) the release of the totality of militarymen of all parties and of the civilians captured during the war (including American pilots captured in North Viet Nam), so that they may all rapidly return to their homes.

These two operations will begin on the same date and will end on the same date.

A cease-fire will be observed between the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the United States and of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp as soon as the parties reach agreement on the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

2 — REGARDING THE QUESTION OF POWER IN SOUTH VIET NAM.

The U.S. Government must really respect the South Viet Nam people's right to self-determination, put an end to its interference in the internal affairs of South Viet Nam, cease to support the bellicose group headed by Nguyen Van Thieu now in office in Saigon, and stop all manoeuvres, including tricks on elections, aimed at maintaining the puppet Nguyen Van Thieu.

By various means, the political, social, and religious forces in South Viet Nam aspiring to peace and national concord will form in Saigon a new administration favoring peace, independence, neutrality and democracy. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam will immediately enter into talks with that administration in order to settle the following questions:

a) to form a broad three-segment government of national concord that will assume its functions during the period between the restoration of peace and the holding of general elections and that will organize general elections in South Viet Nam.

A cease-fire will be observed between the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the Saigon administration as soon as a government of national concord is formed.

b) to take concrete measures with the necessary guarantees to prohibit all acts of terror, reprisal and discrimination against persons having collaborated with one or the other party; to ensure every democratic liberty to the South Viet Nam people; to release all persons jailed for political reasons; to dissolve all concentration camps and to liquidate all forms of constraint and coercion so as to permit the people to return to their native places in complete freedom and to freely engage in their occupations.

c) To see that the people's conditions of living are stabilized and gradually improved, to create conditions allowing everyone to contribute his talents and efforts to heal the war wounds and rebuild the country.

d) to agree on measures to be taken to ensure the holding of genuinely free, democratic, and fair general elections in South Viet Nam.

3 — REGARDING THE QUESTION OF VIETNAMESE ARMED FORCES IN SOUTH VIET NAM.

The Vietnamese parties will together settle the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Viet Nam in a spirit of national concord, equality, and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the post-war situation and with a view to lightening the people's contributions.

4 — REGARDING THE PEACEFUL RE-UNIFICATION OF VIET NAM AND THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH ZONES.

a) The re-unification of Viet Nam will be achieved step by step, by peaceful means, on the basis of discussions and agreements between the two zones, without constraint and annexation from either party, and without foreign interference.

Pending the re-unification of the country, the North and the South zones will re-establish normal relations, guarantee free movement, free correspondence, free choice of residence, and establish economic and cultural relations on the principle of mutual interests and mutual assistance.

All questions concerning the two zones will be settled by qualified representatives of the Vietnamese people in the two zones on the basis of negotiations, without foreign interference.

b) In keeping with the provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, during the present temporary partition of the country into two zones the North and the South zones of Viet Nam will refrain from joining any military alliance with any foreign countries, from allowing any foreign country to maintain military bases, troops, and military personnel on their soil, and from recognizing the protection of any country or of any military alliance or bloc.

5 — REGARDING THE FOREIGN POLICY OF PEACE AND NEUTRALITY OF SOUTH VIET NAM.

South Viet Nam will pursue a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, establish relations with all countries regardless of their political and social system, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence, maintain economic and cultural relations with all countries, accept the cooperation of foreign countries in the development of the resources of South Viet Nam, accept the economic and technical aid of any country without any political conditions attached, and participate in regional plans for economic cooperation.

On the basis of these principles, after the end of the war South Viet Nam and the United States will establish relations in the political, economic, and cultural fields.

6 — REGARDING THE DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE UNITED STATES TO THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE IN THE TWO ZONES.

The U.S. Government must bear full responsibility for the losses and the destruction it has caused to the Vietnamese people in the two zones.

7 — REGARDING THE RESPECT AND THE INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEE OF THE ACCORDS TO BE CONCLUDED.

The parties will reach agreement on the forms of respect and international guarantee of the accords that will be concluded.

WHICH SIDE DESERVES OUR SUPPORT?

Links Mafia, Viet Gov't in Drug Trade

By Lawrence L. Knutson

WASHINGTON (AP)—South Vietnam's heroin racket is run by three of that nation's top politicians, is linked to Corsican and U. S. Mafia gangsters and is virtually condoned by some U. S. officials, a narcotics researcher told a Senate Foreign Aid panel today.

Alfred W. McCoy of Yale University said that beginning in 1965 members of the Florida-based Trafficante family of the Mafia began appearing in Southeast Asia.

"Santo Trafficante Jr., heir to the international criminal syndicate established by Lucky Luciano and Meyer Lansky, traveled to Saigon and Hong Kong himself in 1968," he said.

McCoy said sources in the U. S. Embassy in Saigon told him Trafficante had met with prominent members of Saigon's Corsican crime syndicates resulting in increased quantities of Asian heroin being shipped to the U. S.

McCoy said South Vietnam's opium and heroin traffic is divided between the political organizations of President Thieu and former President Ky and Prime Minister Tran van Khiem.

He told a Foreign Operations Appropriations subcommittee that Gen. Ky's

sister, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Ly, buys finished heroin in Vientiane, Laos, and arranges its shipment to Cambodia "where it is picked up by transport aircraft belonging to the Vietnamese Fifth Air Division and flown to Saigon."

McCoy, who said he spent 18 months in research and interviews preparing to write on heroin in Indochina, asserted that top military leaders in Laos, Cambodia and Thailand are also heavily involved in the drug trade.

He said that until recently a person he identified as "an overseas Chinese racketeer named 'Huu Tim Heng'" was a silent partner in the Vientiane bottling plant of the Pepsi Cola Co., using his position as a cover to import acetic anhydride, a chemical necessary for the manufacture of heroin.

He said Heng bought raw opium and morphine from Gen. Quane Rattikone, former chief of staff of the Royal Laotian Army.

McCoy claimed that in a three-hour interview Rattikone "admitted that he controlled the opium traffic in northwestern Laos since 1962."

"Most of the opium traffic in northeastern Laos is controlled by Vang Pao, the Laotian general who commands the CIA's mercenary army," McCoy claimed.

"The Thai government allows Burmese rebels, Nationalist Chinese irregulars and mercenary armies to move enormous mule caravans loaded with hundreds of tons of Burmese opium across Thailand's northern border," he said.

He also said "overwhelming evidence of systematic corruption" extends all the way to the top of President Thieu's political apparatus and that some of his closest supporters inside the Vietnamese army "control the distribution and sale of heroin to American GIs fighting in Indochina."

'Concealing Evidence'

In addition, McCoy said American diplomats and intelligence agents have allied themselves with "corrupt" groups, placing no pressure on them to get out of the drug business.

He also accused U. S. officials in Southeast Asia of consciously concealing evidence of narcotics involvement by the nation's allies and at times of taking active part "in certain aspects of the region's narcotics traffic."

McCoy is presently a PhD student in Southeast Asian history at Yale.

heroin traffic in southeast asia

The following is a statement that Alfred W. McCoy presented before the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee on June 2.

by Alfred W. McCoy

By ignoring, covering up, and failing to counteract the massive drug traffic from Southeast Asia, our Government is aiding and abetting the influx of heroin into our nation.

Southeast Asia is fast becoming the major supplier of illicit narcotics for America's growing population of heroin addicts. Since the late 1960's, international criminal syndicates have responded to mounting law enforcement efforts in Europe and the Middle East by shifting their major sources of supply to Southeast Asia. The opium poppy fields of Southeast Asia's Golden Triangle Region supply raw materials for clandestine heroin laboratories in Europe, Hong Kong, and the tri-border area where Burma, Thailand, and Laos converge.

High Government officials in Thailand, Laos, and South Viet Nam are actively engaged in the heroin traffic and are protecting the region's powerful narcotics syndicates. Because the corruption in these countries is so systematic and the narcotics traffic so lucrative, our political commitments to these Governments inhibit and prevent any effective action to cut the flow of these illicit narcotics into the United States.

U.S. Officials Involved

U.S. diplomatic, military, and intelligence officials have always tolerated governmental corruption in Southeast Asia, and narcotics trafficking has not been treated differently.

U.S. officials in Southeast Asia have been implicated in the traffic on three levels:

(1) Providing political and military support for officials and political factions actively engaged in the drug traffic without pressuring them to deal with the problem.

(2) Consciously concealing evidence of involvement in the narcotics traffic by our Southeast Asian allies. Whenever the U.S. Congress or the media have made accurate allegations about the involvement of our allies, U.S. diplomatic personnel have repeatedly issued categorical, inflexible denials.

(3) Active involvement in certain aspects of the region's narcotics traffic.

Turkish Production Declines

In 1967-68 American diplomatic initiatives convinced the Turkish Government to drastically reduce its total opium production and expand its enforcement efforts. Significantly, the sharp reduction of Turkey's opium production from 1968-72 coincided with a massive increase in the amount of heroin entering the United States, between 1969 and 1972 America's estimated addict population practically doubled, increasing from 315,000 to 560,000.

Beginning in 1965 members of the Florida-based Trafficante family of American organized crime began appearing in Southeast Asia. Santo Trafficante, Jr., heir to the international criminal syndicate established by Lucky Luciano and Meyer Lansky, traveled to Saigon and Hong Kong himself in 1968.

As late as 1966 a seizure of only 15 kilos of pure heroin produced a street panic by addicts in New York City. By 1971 seizures totalling almost 400 kilos within a period of several weeks did not have even a minor impact on the street supply. The question is, of course, where is all this heroin coming from.

Informed Federal narcotics officials and diplomats are virtually unanimous in their response—more and more heroin comes from Southeast Asia.

U.S. Embassy sources state that Trafficante met with prominent members of Saigon's Corsican syndicates. These syndicates have been regularly supplying the international narcotics markets since the first Indochina War.

The Saigon-Marseille Route

In 1967-68 there was evidence of increased activity on the part of Indochina's Corsican gangsters. U.S. agents observed Corsican heroin traffickers commuting between Saigon and Marseille where the Corsicans control the clandestine heroin laboratories. A former, high ranking C.I.A. agent in Saigon told me in an interview that in 1969 there was a summit meeting of Corsican criminals from Marseille, Vientiane, and Phnom Penh at Saigon's Continental Palace Hotel.

In the wake of these high level meetings, increased quantities of Asian heroin have begun entering the United States. In 1970 the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics broke up a Filipino courier ring that had smuggled over 1,000 kilos of pure Hong Kong heroin into the United States in the preceding 12 months. One thousand kilos of pure heroin is equivalent to 10 to 20 percent of our estimated total annual heroin consumption.

Since all of Hong Kong's morphine base comes from Southeast Asia's Golden Triangle, this case provided ample evidence of the growing importance of Southeast Asia in America's drug crisis. Unfortunately, the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics has only one agent in Hong Kong and so further seizures have not been forthcoming.

The French Connection

In 1971 French customs seized 60 kilos of pure Laotian heroin at Orly Airport in Paris in the suitcases of Prince Sopsaisana, the newly appointed Laotian Ambassador to France. The U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and diplomatic sources in Vientiane report that the Ambassador's French connection was

arranged by Michel Theodas, manager of the Lang Sang Hotel in Vientiane and a high ranking member of the French-Corsican underworld.

Finally, the Director of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics reports that his intelligence sources indicate that much of the massive flow of heroin moving through Latin America on its way to the United States is coming from Southeast Asia.

Ironically, our Southeast Asian allies are profiting from this heroin bonanza. In a three-hour interview with me, Gen. Ouane Rattikone, former Chief of Staff of the Royal Laotian Army, admitted that he controlled the largest heroin laboratory in Laos. This laboratory produced a high grade of heroin for the G.I. market in South Viet Nam, and, according to the C.I.A., was capable of producing over 3,000 kilos of heroin a year.

With the withdrawal of U.S. troops, the market for such heroin has shifted directly to the United States. Most of the opium traffic in northeastern Laos is controlled by Vang Pao, the Laotian general who commands the C.I.A.'s mercenary army.

The Thai Government allows Burmese rebels, Nationalist Chinese irregulars, and mercenary armies to move enormous mule caravans loaded with hundreds of tons of Burmese opium across Thailand's northern border. U.S. narcotics agents working in Thailand claim that every major narcotics dealer in Thailand has a high ranking "advisor" on the Thai police force.

In South Viet Nam, the opium and heroin traffic is divided among the nation's three dominant military factions: President Thieu's political apparatus, Prime Minister Kiem's political organization, and General Ky's political apparatus.

Thieu's Pushers

There is overwhelming evidence of systematic corruption extending all the way to the top of President Thieu's political apparatus. Two of his strongest supporters in the lower house of the National Assembly have been arrested trying to smuggle heroin into South Viet Nam, and other pro-Thieu deputies, including one of the President's legislative advisors have been implicated in other smuggling cases.

Some of Thieu's closest supporters inside the Vietnamese Army control the distribution and sale of heroin to American G.I.'s fighting in Indochina. His most important military advisor, Gen. Dang Van Quang, has been publicly accused by NBC of being its "biggest pusher" in South Viet Nam.

It is a matter of public record that Quang was removed from command of IV Corps for outrageous corruption in 1967-68, and reliable sources in the Vietnamese military have confirmed NBC's report. Finally, U.S. military commanders report that the narcotics traffic in the Mekong Delta is controlled by officials and low ranking generals loyal to Quang.

Another of Thieu's staunch Army supporters, Gen. Ngo Dzu, II Corps Commander until several weeks ago when he was removed for military incompetence, has been identified as one of the major drug traffickers in Central Viet Nam by the U.S.A.I.D. Public Safety Directorate, U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, and the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Division.

American officials serving in Southeast Asia have a great deal of responsibility for the growth of the region's illicit drug traffic. American diplomats and intelligence agents have allied themselves with corrupt indigenous groups without pressuring them to get out of the drug business.

Throughout the mountainous Golden Triangle region, the C.I.A. has provided substantial military support for mercenaries, right-wing rebels, and tribal warriors who are actively engaged in the narcotics traffic. And in Thailand the C.I.A. has worked closely with royalist Chinese paramilitary units which control 80-90 percent of northern Burma's vast opium exports and manufacture high grade heroin for export to the American market.

U.S. officials in Indochina have repeatedly tried to cover up the involvement of our local allies in the drug traffic. In 1968 Senator Gruening (D-Alaska) came forward with anti-Communist allegations about Ky's opium smuggling activities. The U.S. Embassy in Saigon issued a categorical denial.

In July, 1971 NBC's senior Saigon correspondent reported that Gen. Dang Van Quang, Thieu's chief military advisor, was the "biggest pusher" in South Viet Nam. Prior to this broadcast, I had received independent reports of Quang's narcotics dealings from U.S. ranking Vietnamese sources. The U.S. Embassy again issued a vigorous denial.

In July, 1971, Senator Bobert Stafford (R-Conn.) claimed to have received classified documents showing that II Corps Commander, Gen. Ngo Dzu, was trafficking in heroin. The U.S. Embassy refused to furnish II Corps Advisor John Paul Jones with a copy of such documents existed. I have one of these documents in my possession.

The Poppy Connection

Let us look at the international drug problem as it is. We will trace the importance of official corruption in Southeast Asia's drug traffic and show how Southeast Asian production moves from the poppy fields into the international smuggling circuits. Located in the Vientiane region of Laos until recently was a large heroin laboratory managed by an American Chinese Rosemary named Huu Tim Hang. Hang was the main partner in Papa Gola's opium trafficking unit and used this operation as a "cover" at first, to produce acetylacetylene, a chemical necessary for the manufacture of heroin. He then used the opium and morphine base from Gen. Phan Phung Tien, and then sold the finished product to the author, Mrs. Agayza Thi Ly.

Although a resident of Pakse, Laos from 1962 to 1967, Ly now lives in Saigon and travels to Vientiane about once a month to arrange for shipment of the packaged heroin to Pakse or Phnom Penh, Cambodia where it is picked up by transport aircraft belonging to the Vietnamese Fifth Air Division and flown to Saigon.

The commander of the Fifth Air Division, Col. Phan Phung Tien, has been publicly attacked by the Director General of Viet Nam Customs for his interference in anti-narcotics efforts and is believed to have extensive contacts with Saigon's Corleone underworld. Vietnamese military officers have identified Col. Tien as Ky's strongest political supporter inside the Air Force, and one senior U.S. Air Force advisor called him Ky's "revolutionary plotter."

U.S. Actions in Laos

The record of the U.S. Embassy in Laos is even worse. All U.S. officials in Indochina know that the vast majority of the high grade heroin sold to U.S. fighting in South Viet Nam is manufactured in Laotian laboratories. Yet in December, 1970 the U.S. Ambassador to Laos, G. McMurtrie Godley, told an American writer, "I believe the Royal Laotian Government takes its responsibility seriously to prohibit international opium traffic."

Godley did his best to prevent the assignment of U.S. Bureau of Narcotics agents to Laos. It was not until November, 1971—a full two years after Laotian heroin had decimated U.S. troops in South Viet Nam—that the Bureau of Narcotics was allowed to send its agents into Laos.

Finally, U.S. agencies have been actually involved in certain aspects of the region's drug traffic. In northern Laos, Air America aircraft and helicopters chartered by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and U.S.A.I.D. have been transporting opium harvested by the agency's tribal mercenaries on a regular basis.

After spending 18 months researching, traveling, and conducting hundreds of interviews, I have reached one firm conclusion—if we are going to deal seriously with the heroin problem in this country we will have to reorder our priorities and commitments in Southeast Asia.

The Source of the Problem

President Nixon has told us that we cannot solve the drug problem unless we deal with it at its source and eliminate illicit opium production. The source is now Southeast Asia, and that area accounts for some 70 percent of the world's illicit opium supply. There is enough opium in Southeast Asia to fuel our heroin plague for countless generations to come.

In the past and present we have let our military and political goals in Southeast Asia dictate our priorities. As a result, our officials have tried to prop up corrupt regimes there at all costs, including silent acquiescence to the traffic in drugs that is ruining the fabric of our nation.

The problem of crime in our streets is largely a heroin problem which would disappear if the drug traffic were brought under control. The drugs now flowing from Southeast Asia in effect make all the funds and effort expended reducing Turkey's opium production totally irrelevant as a final solution to our problem.

We now have to decide which is more important to our country—propping up corrupt governments in Southeast Asia or getting heroin out of our high schools.

Alfred W. McCoy is presently a Ph.D. student in Southeast Asian History at Yale University. He has spent the last 13 months researching the international drug traffic and his findings will be published in a book entitled *The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia*, Harper and Row, July 1972. McCoy's findings are based on hundreds of documents, and more than 250 personal interviews conducted in the U.S., Europe, and Southeast Asia.

ON ROLE AND TASKS OF NATIONAL UNITED FRONT

Truong Chinh

Editor's note: At the 3rd Congress of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, Truong Chinh, political bureau member of the Vietnam Workers Party Central Committee, on behalf of the Party, made an important speech expounding the party's principled stand on the questions pertaining to the National United Front in Vietnam, the United Front of the Indochinese Peoples and the World people's Front against U.S.-led Imperialism.

In his speech, Truong Chinh exposed the counter-revolutionary Global strategy of U.S. Imperialism as shown in the "Nixon Doctrine" applied in Vietnam, Indochina, Asia and the rest of the world. At the same time, he presented the party's views on many burning international issues.

Following is a full translation of the first part of his speech, entitled:

TO MOBILIZE AND UNITE ALL ANTI-U.S. FORCES IN THE COUNTRY AND WORLD TO DEFEAT THE U.S. AGGRESSION

Our people throughout the country are resisting the U.S. aggression and building socialism in the North, contributing thereby to defending the socialist camp, stimulating the revolutionary movement of the people of other countries and safeguarding peace.

Our people's resistance is aimed at not only national but also international goals. The U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam is intended to materialize the global strategy of U.S. imperialism --the number One Enemy of Mankind. The Vietnamese revolution is an inseparable part of the world revolution.

Since World War II, U.S. imperialism has been carrying out an extremely reactionary, brutal and perfidious global strategy with a view to sabotage the socialist camp, repressing the international communist and workers' movement, the national liberation movement and the democratic movement, wrecking peace, realizing U.S.-type neo-colonialism, and preparing for a new world war to seize world hegemony.

With regard to socialist countries, U.S. imperialism has tried by all ways and means to encircle, divide, and attack them militarily on a regional scale (as in the case of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam), ferment counter-revolutionary rebellions (as was the case in Hungary), carry out psy-war and espionage wars, and effect peaceful revolution, in an attempt to restore capitalism.

With regard to the nationalist countries, it applies a policy of economic, cultural and military aid to penetrate those countries in all spheres and gradually convert them into its new-type colonies, or lend a hand to the local reactionaries- its henchmen- in staging rebellions and coups d'etat to put in power pro-U.S. elements who would pursue a policy dependent on the U.S.

With regard to the colonies and dependencies, if they are new-type colonies or dependencies of the U.S., it represses them in an extremely ruthless manner- all national and democratic movements of the people. If these countries are colonies or dependencies of other imperialist powers, it seeks thru political inroads and economic aid to turn them into its own neo-colonies.

With regard to other capitalist countries, the U.S. makes big investments to exploit the laboring people, applies a policy of competition, restriction and domination and provides economic, scientific and technical aid to draw them into its orbit.

U.S. Imperialism is the most bellicose Imperialism. For that reason, we must specifically the military aspect of its global strategy. Since World War II, U.S. Imperialism has set up aggressive military alliances in Europe(NATO), Asia(SEATO), the Middle East and near east(CENTO), etc, built thousands of Military bases in foreign countries, and set up a multi-ringed defence system to encircle the socialist camps and prevent the spread of the movement for National weapons including nuclear weapons, devised three different types of wars: special war, local war and total war, and waged special and local wars, while preparing for total war, which is also a nuclear showdown.

To prepare and wage a new World War, the U.S. Imperialists have revived West German revanchist militarism and Japanese militarism, using them as its shock forces, and it has given aid to the reactionary rulers in Israel in provoking wars according to its plan in the Middle and Near East.

During the past 25 years, U.S. Imperialism has re-adjusted its global strategy four times:

a) 1945-1950: U.S. Imperialism applied the Truman Doctrine and strategy which consists in using nuclear blackmail against the world peoples, checking and repulsing the communist movement chiefly to defend Western Europe, an old bulwark of capitalism. However, the U.S. failed to dam up the revolutionary movements in Eastern Europe, North Korea, Vietnam and China.

b) 1950-1960: The period of the "cold war" in which U.S. Imperialism carried out Eisenhower's strategy of "mass-retaliation". With its nuclear superiority, U.S. Imperialism applied a foreign policy known as "brinkmanship" to browbeat the socialist camp and other countries, launched the arms race and deployed its military and economic forces on a world scale.

Also during this period, the U.S. gave military aid to the French colonialists in their aggression against Vietnam, triggered the Korean war together with other countries in its camp, and took military adventures against Arab countries in the Middle and Near East, at the same time, it put into practice the so-called strategy of freeing "imprisoned countries" in Eastern Europe, and engineered the counter-revolutionary potch in Hungary(1956).

c) 1961-1968: U.S. Imperialism applied Kennedy's "strategy for peace". Militarily, it carried out the "flexible response" strategy which was later complimented by Johnson's "escalation strategy". By this time, the Soviet Union had gained nuclear balance with U.S., the latter sought a temporary detente with the Soviet Union, it tried to make full use of the differences of lines within the Socialist camp and in the international communist and workers movement, especially those between the Soviet Union and China, it launched a special war and then a local war in Vietnam, instigated Israel to wage a war of aggression against a number of Arab countries, mainly against the United Arab Republic(1967). But in this period the U.S. experienced the biggest disadvantage which was the failure of its war of aggression against Vietnam, a failure that has weakened U.S. Imperialism, lowered its prestige, and upset the global strategy of U.S. Imperialism.

d) Since 1969: U.S. Imperialism has been implementing the "Nixon Doctrine", which is precisely the global strategy of U.S. Imperialism under the Nixon administration. It was born at a time when the world balance of power between revolution and counter-revolution has changed in favor of revolution. In spite of the desension among socialist countries, the socialist system has continued to strengthen and consolidate and to exert a decisive effect on the trend of development of human society. The colonial system of Imperialism continues its process of disintegration under the crushing blows of the National liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The struggle of the working-class and the democratic movement in the capitalist countries continues developing. More than ever before the U.S., the ring-leader of imperialism, has been weakened militarily and isolated politically. U.S. Imperialism and the other imperialist powers are in the throes of an economic and monetary crisis. The general crisis has aggravated. The contradictions between the U.S. and the other Imperialist powers have sharpened day by day.

In such an unfavorable conjuncture, Nixon cannot but readjust the U.S. global strategy. Politically, he has dished up the so-called "new strategy for peace". Militarily, he applied the strategy of "realistic deterrence". Nixon's aim is to reduce U.S. international commitments so as to lighten the military and economic burden of the U.S., stabilize the situation at home and appease the American people, strengthen its forces to regain a position of strength, to continue the drive for world hegemony, to preserve U.S. interests in the various continents while continuing to play its role of international gendarme toward the revolutionary movement of people in various countries.

The main contents of Nixon's strategy consists of the following:

- 1) To stabilize and increase U.S. economic and military strength, to achieve some degree of superiority over the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, and to use this strength to intimidate and win over a number of countries or to wage wars at one place or another.
- 2) To settle its conflicts and contradictions with its allies so as to "share responsibility" with them, use those countries as a shock force for the U.S. in specific regions, build up satellite countries as stooges to oppose and sabotage the revolutionary movement of the world people, make war with other people's blood for its own interests.
- 3) On this basis, it is "ready to negotiate" with a number of countries, especially the Soviet Union and China, with a view to "detering" and "containing" these two biggest socialist countries, makes the fullest use of the contradictions between these two countries and sow discord among the socialist countries in general in a bid to create favourable conditions for the U.S., to strive for "detente" among the big powers and continue to bully smaller countries.

The Nixon Doctrine applied to Asia has become Nixon's "New Doctrine on Asia". Relying on the Asian and Pacific Organization (ASPAC) with Japan as the core, this new doctrine is intended to suppress the national and democratic movement in Asia and dam up the spread of Socialism to other countries in this region.

"Vietnamization of the War" obviously is a perfidious move to prolong and widen the war, not to end it. "Vietnamization of the war", or "desamericanization of the war" in no way means that the U.S. will withdraw all its troops from South Vietnam. Instead it will leave back a residual force for a long term occupation on a number of military bases to be used as bridgeheads for helping the Saigon Puppet army to continue its criminal persecution and massacre of our people, and turn South Vietnam into a U.S. neo-colony and military base.

Applying the "new doctrine on Asia" to Vietnam and Asia, Nixon has worked out the policy of "vietnamization" of the war and "Indochinization of the war. The essence of this doctrine and policy is to make Vietnamese fight Vietnamese and Indochinese fight Indochinese, and Asians fight Asians with U.S. bombs, dollars, shells and under the command of the U.S. Militarists.

***U.S. Imperialism is using the Vietnam and Indochina battlefields as a testing ground for the Nixon doctrine and for various military strategies, tactics and modern weapons of the U.S. with a view to preparing for a new world war.

The above analysis leads us to the following remarks:

- 1) U.S. Imperialism is the biggest international exploiter, the most bellicose Imperialist, the international gendarme, the number one enemy, and the common enemy of our people and mankind as a whole. The spearhead of the world revolution should be directed at U.S. Imperialism and nowhere else.
- 2) U.S. Imperialism's readjustments of its global strategy through the different periods have been invariably aimed at one point: gaining world hegemony.

At the same time, they show that U.S. Imperialism is getting more and more passive and is weakening. The socialist system and the revolutionary movement of the world peoples have strengthened, forcing the U.S. to pull back from the offense to the defensive position. Therefore the global strategy of U.S. Imperialism is fraught with evermore acute contradictions between its demands and its capabilities. U.S. Imperialism is not so strong as some people believe it to be. Its forces should not be overestimated.

- 3) The Nixon doctrine was born at a time when the Soviet Union and China had acquired nuclear weapons, and U.S. Imperialism had lost its nuclear monopoly. The U.S. had been sustaining severe setbacks in Vietnam, its prestige had dwindled and its forces have dwindled. It is facing a deep monetary and economic crisis and political isolation. That is why the Nixon Doctrine contains factors of defeat and is highly deceptive. To oppose that doctrine is by all means an important task of the working class and people of the whole world.

- 4) The nature of U.S. Imperialism remains unchanged. It is still very bellicose, adamant and perfidious. In its position of passiveness and weakness, it is seeking a detour to divide the socialist camp, sabotage the world revolution, undermine peace and gain world hegemony. Therefore the people of our camp and the people of the world as a whole should always remain vigilant, strengthen unity and be ready for united actions and foil by every means old perfidious plots and adventurous plans of U.S. Imperialism.

- 5) Vietnam and Indochina as a whole have become the focus of the basic contr-

ditions of human society. The anti-U.S. resistance of the Vietnamese people and the other Indochinese peoples is not only a test of strength between our people on the one hand and, and U.S. Imperialism and its lackeys on the other, but also a struggle between the socialist countries and the bellicose imperialists, between the national liberation forces and the aggressive imperialist forces, between peace-loving forces and the world's war-worshipping forces led by U.S. Imperialism.

6) The fight against U.S. aggression for national salvation of the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples not only is aimed at the defending the fundamental rights of the Vietnamese people and other Indochinese peoples, but also has a great international significance since it contributes positively to foiling the counter-revolutionary global strategy of U.S. Imperialism, defeating the very perfidious "Nixon Doctrine", defending the Socialist system at the cost of our blood, stimulating the revolutionary movements of Asia, Africa and Latin America and safeguarding peace and democracy in the world.

In the face of such a cruel and crafty enemy as aggressive as U.S. Imperialism, what should we Vietnamese people do? We must struggle under all forms-- political, military and diplomatic, to drive the aggressors out of our country.

On the military front our people and people's armed forces must wipe out any more live forces of the U.S. and their puppets, chiefly their strategic and mobile forces. At the same time we must smash their rural pacification plan, foil their policies aimed at scraping up manpower and material resources for Vietnamization, destroy "strategic hamlets" and their coercive system as a whole, wipe out, decimate, and disband the enemy's "Territorial forces", expand the liberated areas, and maintain and develop the resistance bases of our people.

Our army and people in the North must always keep high vigilance, organize well the civil defence, stand ready to fight and with the resolve to smash all military adventures of the U.S. that violate the sovereignty and security of the DRVN.

On the political front, our countrymen and women must mobilize and rally all forces standing for peace, independence and neutrality, mainly in the cities combine various forms of struggle to achieve united actions, demand the total and rapid withdrawal of all U.S. troops from South Vietnam and the ouster of the Nguyen Van Thieu administration, protest against fraudulent elections, demand the people's right to life and democracy, protest against the depraved culture of the U.S. and urge the restoration of peace. The rising political struggles in the Urban centers and will have the effect of shaking the enemy right in its lair and will be an excellent coordination with the armed struggle of our entire people and nation.

On the Diplomatic front, our people warmly support the 7 point plan of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam put forth at the Four-party conference in Paris on July 1, 1971. The armed and political struggle of the popular masses at home must create a firm bases for the diplomatic struggle. The latter must highlight our people's just goals, promptly lay bare all manoeuvres and acts of the enemy and their deceitful and demagogic contentions, point to the certainty of our victory and the enemy's failure, contribute to winning the sympathy, support and assistance of the world's peoples for the anti-U.S. patriotic war of our people.

To lead our struggle on all of these three fronts to ever greater successes and ultimate total victory, an important thing is to mobilize and rally all the peace-loving forces. We are for the setting up of a three-layered United Front to encircle and defeat the U.S. Imperialist aggressors.

1. IN VIET-NAM

Our country is victim of direct aggression by the U.S. Imperialists. To resist the U.S. and save the country is the duty of the entire Vietnamese people and nation. To persevere in and step our resistance till complete victory, we stand for the union of the entire people in a National United Front against U.S. aggression to struggle on three fronts- military, political and diplomatic. In order to liberate the South, defend and build the Socialist North, proceed the peaceful reunification of the Fatherland and build a peaceful, united, independent democratic and prosperous Vietnam, thus making a worthy contribution to the revolutionary cause of the world people. In furthering their policy of "Vietnamizing" the war, the U.S. Imperialists are using Vietnamese to fight Vietnamese with a view to turning South Vietnam into a new-type colony and military bases of the U.S. Therefore the entire Vietnamese people must unite millions as one to persevere in and step up the resistance and smash that vicious scheme of the U.S. aggressors.

At present, our country is temporarily divided into two zones under two different social systems. The South itself has two different zones- one under the U.S. neo-colonialist regime, and the other (the liberated zone) under the people's democratic regime. The people in both the South and North Vietnam must resist U.S. aggression and save the country. However, besides this common mission, each zone has strategic revolutionary tasks suited to its conditions. The North is carrying out the socialist revolution including socialist construction and socialist transformation. The South is waging a people's national democratic revolution to sweep away the U.S. Imperialist aggressors, topple their stooges- the pro-U.S. Imperialist compradors and feudal landlords, and win back national independence and democracy for the people. Therefore, each zone has its own front. The South in particular has not one, but several fronts. The North has the Vietnam Fatherland front with its own program. The South has the South Vietnam front for National Liberation with its own program, and also the Vietnam Alliance of National Democratic and Peace forces with its appropriate program to rally and unite people of various strata in the urban centers under the Alliance's responsibility.

*The three programs differ from one another but have this in common: they aim to unite the entire people, resist U.S. aggression, and win independence and reunification of the fatherland.

2. IN INDOCHINA

Under the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, the U.S. Imperialists committed not only in Vietnam but in Laos. Under the Nixon administration, the U.S. Imperialists have taken another step by widening the war to Cambodia. The 3 Indochinese countries have thus become a single battlefield. The Nixon administration is carrying out the policy of "Indochinizing the war" by using Indochinese to fight Indochinese in an attempt to turn the whole peninsula into a new-type colony and military base of the U.S.

The flame of the People's War is burning throughout Indochina. The three fraternal peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, united and of one mind, are driving the U.S. aggressors out of Indochina, overthrowing the puppet administration, henchmen of the U.S., in these countries to win back and defend their sacred national rights. The joint declaration of the Indochinese Peoples Summit Conference (April 24, 1970) pointed out:

"At this historic moment, the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples earnestly calls on the three peoples to strengthen their solidarity and wage a heroic and tenacious fight, to overcome all hardships and accept all sacrifices with the firm resolve to defeat the U.S. Imperialists and their agents, to defend their sacred national rights, to defend the fundamental principles of the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Agreements so as to make Indochina a truly independent and peaceful area, in accordance with the aspirations of the three peoples and the interests of peace in South-east Asia and the world."

To defeat the U.S. aggressors, the people of the three Indochinese countries assist and respect one another. During the fight against the U.S. and its henchmen as well as after their total victory, the people of each country will build their fatherland according to their own will.

To strengthen and broaden the United Front of the Indochinese peoples against the U.S. Imperialists and their henchmen, the people of each country must strive for the consolidation and broadening of their own front: the Vietnam Fatherland Front of the DRVN, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces in the Republic of South Vietnam, the Lao Patriotic Front in Laos, and the National United Front of Kampuchea in Cambodia. All these organizations are members of the United Front of the Indochinese Peoples against the U.S. Imperialist aggressors.

3. IN THE WORLD

It is necessary to rally all forces in the world against the U.S. Imperialists. We are elated to note that over the recent years a world peoples front to support the Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples against the U.S. Imperialist aggressors actually has been taking shape. This is a pattern of Front for United actions with concrete and limited objectives.

Who are the targets of that front? The U.S. Imperialists and their henchmen. Its goal of struggle is to foil the aggressive and war-seeking policy of the Imperialists and defend national independence and world peace.

The forces of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress have joined and are joining that front in increasing numbers. If the three torrential torrents of world revolution: the great force of the socialist countries, the movement for national liberation in Asian, African and Latin American countries, and the movement of the working-class and other labouring people in the capitalist countries keep on pouring into the great river which is the World United Front, then they can sweep away both the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen.

Relying on the core forces and firmly grasping the goal of struggle, that is, to defend national independence and peace, the World People's Front against

the U.S. aggressors should unite any force that can be united, win over any force that can be won over, split the Imperialist ranks to the highest degree, isolate the U.S. Imperialists and their henchmen, and spearhead the struggle at the cruelest enemy- U.S. Imperialism.

* To support the Vietnamese and Indochinese peoples' Patriotic war against U.S. aggression has become the KEY QUESTION in the world people's struggle against U.S. Imperialism. The world peoples are responding to this question to take unity of action against U.S. Imperialism in various sections, branches, countries, REGIONS (such as Asian, African and Latin American regions) of the world, from low to high, from local to global. The United Front of the Indochinese Peoples against the U.S. aggressors and the World Peoples Front in support of the Vietnamese People against the U.S. Imperialists are important reinforcements to our people's resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

We take this opportunity to express the heartfelt thanks of the Vietnamese people and the Vietnam Fatherland Front to the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, the Lao people, the Khmer people, and the peoples in the rest of the world, including the progressive people in the United States, for their sympathy and their great support and assistance to our people's patriotic war against U.S. aggression.

In short, the anti-U.S. National United Front in Vietnam, the anti-U.S. United Front of the Indochinese peoples, and the World Peoples United Front against U.S. Imperialism, in order to defend national independence and peace, are the three layers of a front encircling and defeating aggressive U.S. Imperialism. With the formation of such a three layered front, the U.S. aggressors will be hemmed in ring by ring of steel net, and they cannot escape total failure.

Electronic Weapons Replace U.S. Troops As Killing Continues

by Orville Schell

WASHINGTON, D.C. (PNS)—Electronic sensors and related automatic weapons do not bleed, die, frag their officers, become addicts, protest, or write revealing letters home. Through out Indochina, they have come to comprise a new kind of military might that is at once awesome and indiscriminate. "All that we know," said one U.S. Special Forces member, "is that something is out there. It could be wind, an elephant, or an enemy soldier. We really have almost no idea what we are shooting at."

Senator William Proxmire (D-Wis.) put it even more succinctly: "The sensors cannot tell the difference between soldiers, women, or children... Whole villages may be wiped out by seeding wide areas with air-dropped explosive devices designed to kill anyone who ventures into their neighborhood."

Yet tens of thousands of these mini-bugging devices have been dropped throughout Southeast Asia as part of the Air Force's operation Igloo White over the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The operation was described by Brigadier General William John Evans (Special Assistant for Sensor Exploitation, Air Force) as "...entirely air supported; it involves no ground forces." Senator Proxmire has called the effort a "leisure and acoustic Christmas tree."

When the sensors are activated by either seismic or acoustic disturbance, they transmit radio signals to a relay platform (usually an EC-211R) that flies overhead 24 hours a day. In case N.L.F. or North Vietnamese soldiers walk too quietly in a bugged area, the Pentagon has purchased millions of "button bombers," disguised as animal droppings, that snap, crackle, and pop if they are walked on. In the relay aircraft the data is processed by computer. Although it is possible to analyze the data on board and call in an air strike directly, the information is usually relayed to the Air Force's Infiltration Surveillance Center in Nakhon Phanom, Thailand.

Additional copies:

There, in Thailand, the Air Force's huge I.B.M. 390-05 computer stores previously gathered intelligence in data banks. When new information comes into the Center, the activation patterns of the sensors in the field are immediately reproduced by high-speed printout. Updated target sketches of the area in which the sensors have been placed can also be called up on a TV screen and mixed with the new information. In a matter of seconds after sensor activation, analysts can watch the movement of men, bicycles, or trucks on a screen as they move down a trail. Computers determine their numbers, speed, and position regardless of weather, foliage, or time of day.

The Thai computer "nerve center" (which cost \$625 million to operate during 1969-1970) relays strike orders to B-52's gunships, or fighter-bombers at their bases in Thailand, Viet Nam, or on the carriers of the 7th Fleet. According to one Air Force officer, "We wired the Ho Chi Minh Trail like a drugstore pinball machine and we plug it in every night."

The strike orders that are relayed to attack aircraft are fed into their on-board computers. This programming enables them to fly directly to the target with no need for further navigation. In fact, the pilot need not ever see the target or the ground. If it is night-time or overcast, the computers make an automatic release of weapons at the proper moment. As General Evans explained, "Using area-type ordnance (antipersonnel and fragmentation bombs), excellent results have been attained with this blind-bombing method."

An Agence France Presse correspondent who recently journeyed down the Ho Chi Minh Trail described these "excellent results." "On each side of the road," he reported, "there are heaps of scrap metal, pieces of aircraft, the containers of anti-personnel bombs, empty munitions casings, 37 mm cannon shells, detonated antipersonnel mines.... At certain points, it is impossible to walk on the sides of the roads. You sink up to

your knees in an impenetrable dust, the earth looking become dust under the impact of the bombs and incendiary weapons.... When the monsoon comes, that dust turns to mud and slides onto the roads.... Nothing lives in this dust, not even crickets. Only man is resisting it."

The Army, not to be outdone by the Air Force, has developed its own electronic battlefield. The ADCAF (Automatic Data System to the Army in the Field) was described by Brigadier General Wilson R. Reed in an article called "Battlefield Data Automation," as "an integrated battlefield control system that will tie electronically the sensors to the reaction means—the 'beep' to the 'boom,' as it were—and leave the soldiers free to do what they do best: think, coordinate, control. The potential seems limitless."

The Army has developed myriad other subsystems like STANSO (Surveillance, Target Acquisition, and Flight Observation) billed as the Army's "find the enemy" program, and TAC-FIRE (Tactical Fire Direction System) to link computers with artillery. The list of abbreviations goes on. All of them appear to be part of the Army's fantasy-land projection called I.D.C.S. (Integrated Battlefield Control System).

The new sensors and signing devices are only half of the electronic battlefield. Once hostile forces are thought to have been detected, it is necessary to kill them. Recognition of this fact led the military into a new weapons development program. From 1967-1971, well over half a billion dollars was budgeted for those so-called munitions.

Hundreds of thousands of these weapons in all sizes and shapes have been "sown" across large areas in Laos, Cambodia, and Viet Nam. For instance, at a cost of \$29.3 million, the military developed WAAPM, cluster-bomb unit. The WAAPM consists of a large "mother bomb" container that contains hundreds of smaller pellet bombs. It is designed to puncture humans, often through the incised wall, making wounds that are very difficult to correct even with surgery.

The BLU-31 land mine is also dropped from aircraft. It weighs 750 pounds and digs itself into the ground on impact so that it cannot be seen. It will not ex-

plode until some "heavy target" passes within its range.

This list of weapons is almost endless: the Gravel, described as an antipersonnel mine that looks like an oversized tea bag; the BLU-92 chemical bomb, described as a "standard firebomb case... filled with 270 pounds of C.S-2 riot control agent," used to flush people out of caves and bunkers where they can be strafed by glaucous M-48 napalm, an antipersonnel and antivehicular bomb under development.

Then there is the whole new line of "Smart Bombs," which are conventional 750, 1000, and 2000-pound bombs with laser guidance systems or TV view cameras fastened to them. These Smart Bombs have been developed by the U.S. in response to a situation in which almost all life in Laos and North Viet Nam has moved deep into limestone caves in surrounding mountainsides to escape the constant bombing.

With such an electronic battlefield, the war in Indochina will be able to continue long after the last U.S. soldier dies and the last American leaves Viet Nam. Sensors will continue to feed data to the B-52's that will rain destruction down on the silent land below. Aircraft will take off without publicity approval from U.S. bases in Thailand and the 7th Fleet in the South China Sea to wage an ultimately dehumanized war of electronic machines against man. The strategy is simple, if unspoken in public, after the West-Union or Saigon. Withdrawal will mean the end of death for Americans, but not for the Indochinese. Nixon's withdrawal has turned out to be what Colonel David Hadcroft, the most decorated U.S. officer on active duty, has called "a public relations man's dream."

Orville Schell, editor of Pacific News Service, has in the past covered the war from Viet Nam. His articles have appeared in Saturday Review, The Nation, The New Republic, and other publications. His latest article, "Silent Viet Nam," appeared in Look. He is also author of The China Reader (Random House) and China, The Revolutionary Experiment (Alfred Knopf).



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Nixon's "Peace" Plan

By Ngo Vinh Long

President Nixon's eight-point plan has been called "very old wine in a new colored plastic bottle" by many Vietnamese. The bottle may seem glowing as well as flexible to American eyes but the content is still the same. In fact, even the dramatic offer for a new presidential election in South Vietnam is nothing new, although, to many Americans, Mr. Thieu's agreement to submit to a new, internationally supervised election "with in six months of an agreement" and to resign one month before that election takes place may seem to be "both generous and far-reaching." But President Nixon's intention here is not only to maintain the Thieu regime and undo some of the embarrassment caused by the last bloody election force when many people in the opposition were killed and horribly beaten up, but also to cause damage to the Vietnamese revolutionaries.

First of all, Nixon knows very well that there are 11 million men in the Saigon Army, 4 million persons in the so-called Self-Defense Forces, and close to 200,000 combat, service and secret police who are under Thieu's control and who would be forced to vote for Thieu and to get votes for him. One of the ways that this could be done, as in the last election, is through economic pressures. Besides drawing their monthly salaries from the Americans, the Vietnamese soldiers also have to buy their daily supply of rice from the Americans through the Thieu government. This is because about 60% of all the crops in South Vietnam have been destroyed by American chemical defoliants and bombs (according to Deputy Tran Van Qua, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture at the Saigon Lower House). South Vietnam has had to import on an average about 1 million metric tons of rice from the United States a year. By threatening to cut off their food supply or their monthly pay, or both, the Thieu regime hopes that it can manipulate these people. Since there is supposed to be a general cease-fire throughout Indochina in the meantime, any military uprising could be termed enemy sabotage and dealt with severely.

Secondly, Nixon knows that one month is not an adequate period for effective campaigning by opposition candidates, especially when there are about 200,000 political prisoners who are still in jail and when the chairman of the Senate, one of Thieu's most effective henchmen, is supposed to "assume administrative responsibilities in South Vietnam." This is not to mention the fact that the Lower House and the Senate are under Thieu's tight control and the most barbaric repression is being carried out throughout South Vietnam by Thieu's forces. Since the last election, several thousand people who have protested the one-man election force have been thrown in jail. Most notable of these people are Madame Ngo Ba Thanh, Chairman of the Women's Committee for the Right to Live, and Huynh Tan Man, president of the National Student Union of South Vietnam.

Thirdly, Nixon knows that in order to participate in such an election the Vietnamese revolutionaries will have to surface and therefore would expose themselves to assassination by the Thieu regime and American-paid agents. This theory of challenging the revolutionaries to an election so as to make them expose themselves and then eliminate them was first proposed semi-publicly by Professor Samuel P. Huntington of Harvard University in 1968 in a paper entitled "Accommodation in South Vietnam." (Note the euphemism!) Since Huntington's and Kissinger's offices at Harvard were next to each other and since these two professors were in the same department, it is most likely that some of this assassination idea rubbed off on Kissinger.

Fourthly, and most importantly, by saying that "President Thieu will announce the elements of this election," Nixon knows that there is no way the other side can accept such an election proposal without committing political suicide. Thieu and his regime have been installed and maintained by the American government through military and economic means contrary to the will of the Vietnamese people. To agree to Nixon's proposal that Thieu and his regime should

play any part in the election at all (let alone to "announce the elements of this election" while Thieu's henchman, the chairman of the Senate, "would assume administrative responsibilities") would mean that the National Liberation Front in effect recognizes the intervention of the United States in the internal affairs of Vietnam as legitimate and that the United States does indeed have the right to take part in settling the affairs of the Vietnamese people. In fact, to most Vietnamese, the problem is not whether there will be an election, but how to get the United States to withdraw completely from Vietnam — militarily and economically — so that the Vietnamese people can take care of their own affairs.

It is quite clear from even a quick survey of press and political currents in their country that a majority in Vietnam would never accept even the most "generous and far-reaching" of Nixon's peace proposals. Why, then, did Nixon make it?

The answer was given by Nixon himself in his TV address:

If the enemy rejects our offer to negotiate, we shall continue our program of ending American involvement in the war by withdrawing our remaining forces as the South Vietnamese develop the capability of defending themselves. If the enemy's answer to our peace offer is to step up their attacks, I shall fully meet my responsibility as Commander-in-Chief of our armed forces to protect our remaining troops.

Since Nixon delivered his speech, high American officials, including Kissinger himself, have been talking about increased enemy attacks and the possibility of a second Tet offensive.

In other words, President Nixon and his advisors seem to be preparing the American people for an American escalation while blaming the worse thing on the other side. Also, by diverting the American people's attention to the military situation, the Nixon administration is trying to cover up the political situation in South Vietnam where most groups are demanding that the United States should withdraw from their country immediately, totally and unconditionally, and cease all support — economic or political — for the Thieu regime.



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(May 8) In a television address, Nixon announced the mining of major ports along the coast of the DRVN, and the cutting off of all air, highway and rail links through intensified air and naval bombardment. That same day, the DRVN reported that U.S. planes carried out bombing raids on the Red River delta and dikes system.

(May 9-24) Thousands of antiwar activists in many cities and on 175 college campuses and universities demonstrated against the mining and the massive escalation of the air war by Nixon. In two weeks, over 3,000 people were arrested. Also, massive demonstrations took place in Saigon, Danang and Hue, against the escalation of the bombing.

(May 12) Press conference by Le Duc Tho in Paris: "We have no intention of imposing a Communist regime in South Viet Nam, what we want is to see the formation of a three segment government of broad national union, which reflects the actual political situation in South Viet Nam."

(May 19) Thieu declared Martial Law in South Vietnam's cities, and began mass-arresting people and forcibly inducting people into the armed forces. Hue University was shut down and all of its students "drafted."

(June 10) Vo Van Sung of the DRVN delegation in Paris, reported that in two months, the U.S. had attacked the dikes in North Viet Nam 68 times dropping 665 tons of bombs on them.

(June 12) A survey of reliable and experienced military sources in Vietnam by Charles Mohr of the New York Times convinced him that only "the enormous use of American air power . . . had prevented the South Vietnamese collapse in April.

(June 13) The New York Times "confirmed" NLF reports that over 5,000 "Vietcong suspects" had been arrested, tortured, and sent off to prison (most of them to Con Son) without trial since Thieu declared Martial Law.

(July 1) An NLF communique reported 3 of Saigon's 13 divisions (one-third of Saigon's infantry, armored and artillery regiments and battalions) completely wiped out, and two others put out of action. All together (since the offensive began March 30) Saigon has lost 150,000 troops killed, wounded or captured.

(July 2) A South Vietnamese Patriot, Nguyen Thai Binh, a student at the University of Washington, was murdered (shot 5 times after he was "disarmed") and flung from the plane by the pilot "like a football," while attempting to hijack a Pan American 747 jet to Hanoi, in protest of Nixon's escalation of the air war.



FREE BILLY DEAN SMITH

Billy Dean Smith is a black GI who has taken an anti-war position. He is now accused of the murder of 2 white army officers + the wounding of a 3rd for having a grenade pin in his pocket and 'suspicious' gloves... He has been in the stockade for 15 months now. For more info and those wanting to give support - contact the N.Y. State Vietnam Veterans Against the War 25 W. 26 St. 725-5670.

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—Carla Asher

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- =stop Bell's racism in service and higher rates to black, latin, or poor communities

For more info or if you can help contact the Center for United Labor Action, 167 W 21st St NYC 741-0633 989-6239

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(May 9-24) Thousands of antiwar activists in many cities and on 175 college campuses and universities demonstrated against the mining and the massive escalation of the air war by Nixon. In two weeks, over 3,000 people were arrested. Also, massive demonstrations took place in Saigon, Danang and Hue, against the escalation of the bombing.

(May 12) Press conference by Le Duc Tho in Paris: "We have no intention of imposing a Communist regime in South Viet Nam, what we want is to see the formation of a three segment government of broad national union, which reflects the actual political situation in South Viet Nam."

(May 19) Thieu declared Martial Law in South Vietnam's cities, and began mass-arresting people and forcibly inducting people into the armed forces. Hue University was shut down and all of its students "drafted."

(June 10) Vo Van Sung of the DRVN delegation in Paris, reported that in two months, the U.S. had attacked the dikes in North Viet Nam 68 times dropping 665 tons of bombs on them.

(June 12) A survey of reliable and experienced military sources in Vietnam by Charles Mohr of the New York Times convinced him that only "the enormous use of American air power . . . had prevented the South Vietnamese collapse in April.

(June 13) The New York Times "confirmed" NLF reports that over 5,000 "Vietcong suspects" had been arrested, tortured, and sent off to prison (most of them to Con Son) without trial since Thieu declared Martial Law.

(July 1) An NLF communique reported 3 of Saigon's 13 divisions (one-third of Saigon's infantry, armored and artillery regiments and battalions) completely wiped out, and two others put out of action. All together (since the offensive began March 30) Saigon has lost 150,000 troops killed, wounded or captured.

(July 2) A South Vietnamese Patriot, Nguyen Thai Binh, a student at the University of Washington, was murdered (shot 5 times after he was "disarmed") and flung from the plane by the pilot "like a football," while attempting to hijack a Pan American 747 jet to Hanoi, in protest of Nixon's escalation of the air war.



FREE BILLY DEAN SMITH

Billy Dean Smith is a black GI who has taken an anti-war position. He is now accused of the murder of 2 white army officers + the wounding of a 3rd for having a grenade pin in his pocket and 'suspicious' gloves... He has been in the stockade for 15 months now. For more info and those wanting to give support - contact the N.Y. State Vietnam Veterans Against the War 25 W. 26 St. 725-5670.

NEW YORK CITY WAR TAX RESISTANCE
—holds its 'working committee' meetings every wednesday evening at 6:30 pm at 339 Lafayette St

What does the w.c. do? For starters it works, depending upon the the time available to it. It helps the People's Life Fund function. More— come & see.

WOMEN'S CONSCIOUSNESS RAISING GROUPS organized by women of the NEW YORK SOCIAL FEMINISTS

Women to be called for organizing consciousness-raising groups. * indicates coordinator. Call 212-690-1100.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <u>Lower West Side</u> | <u>Lower East Side</u> |
| *Jody Kessler
986-5182 | *Cecel Spinella
853-8751 |
| Ju Dargent
966-2897 | Hery Horlick
845-7494 |
| Blonette Cahlik (not in summer)
CI 3-5374 | Wendy Sherman
278-7554 |
| Marcia Selig
255-2023 | <u>Upper East Side</u> |
| Malinda Schneider
243-7152 | *Joan Fanninbaum (till 7/1)
744-4928 |
| <u>Upper West Side</u> | *Mary Quess (after 7/1)
758-8719 |
| *Eve Haged (until 6/1)
194-9090 | <u>Brooklyn</u> |
| *Carla Asher (after 6/1)
724-6428 | *Mary Sue Selig
624-0020 |
| Liz Evans
JW 2-6381 | Lyons Shapiro
897-1819 |
| <u>Queens</u> | Cecel Spinella
853-8785 |
| Shella Flint
327-4554 | Shella Flint
522-4334 |
| ** (1) Janet Brinkman (not phone contacts) | |
| *Joy Anwarak, Lee Craspi, Peggy Wilson, Cecel Gordon | |

We do need more organizers, especially for the Bronx, Queens, and the East Side.
—Carla Asher

telephone operators and other women phone workers of the Center for United Labor Action have been leading the fight against Bell Tel's racism and sex discrimination. operators demand:

- =end to racism in hiring and job conditions
- =equal pay with craftsmen
- =right to be hired and transferred in crafts jobs
- =parent-controlled, company paid for day care
- =right to disconnect obscene, racist, or sexist calls
- =right to speak Spanish and the immediate hiring of Latin workers (which the co. doesn't do now)
- =no loss of jobs due to automation or transferring of jobs out of NYC
- =stop Bell's racism in service and higher rates to black, latin, or poor communities

For more info or if you can help contact the Center for United Labor Action, 167 W 21st St NYC 741-0633 989-6239

MANHATTAN WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS

Join and help us change politically those things affecting our lives:

- =to end all discrimination based on sex, race, age, national origin, religion, and class
- =to end unequal treatment of women in education, employment, and housing
- =to end the exploitation of women thru economic and social institutions
- =to gain full control of our reproductive and sexual lives
- =to end the use of physical violence as a way of resolving conflicts
- =to work in coalition with other under-represented groups to achieve our common objectives

Manhattan Women's Political Caucus
60 West 13th St, New York



Film Showing

Fri. 22 sept

Sat. 23 sept

Sun. 24 sept.

6-8-10 pm

- "CHILE PUTS ON LONG PANTS" The resistance of Chile's new government to U. S. imperialism.
- "MY COUNTRY OCCUPIED" The story of a Guatemalan woman who becomes a guerrilla fighter to liberate her country.
- "HASTA LA VICTORIA SIEMPRE" Che Guevara talks on Bolivia, the C. I. A., the U. S. army in Latin America, etc.
- "COLPEANDO EN LA SELVA" The guerrilla struggle in Columbia.

AT: WASH. Sq. Meth. Church 135 WEST 4 STREET 982-7162, 777-2528
(contribution: \$ 1.50)

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Nov. 3-5 (tentative) "The Peasants of the 2nd Fortress"
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Dec. 16 A Vietnamese Solidarity Celebration and Dinner!

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9/8/72



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Box "C" Old Chelsea Station, New York, N. Y. 10011 (212) 982 - 7162

9/8/72

STOP NIXON

—
Support
the
7 pt. Peace Plan



OCTOBER 14th

Rally at Nixon's Campaign Store Front - Madison
March to 54th 1:30

People's Fair in SHEEPS MEADOW - CENTRAL PARK

OCTOBER 14th Coalition - 982-7162 -

COCTOBER 14th

SUPPORT ^{the} 7 PT. PEACE PLAN

Saturday



STOP NIXON

OCTOBER 14th 1972

Rally

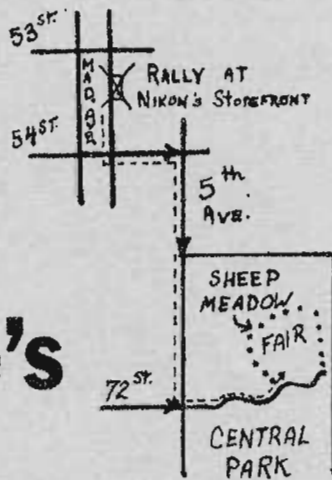
1:30pm

March

2:30 pm

People's Fair

3:00 - 11:00pm



MASS DONATIONS FOR MEDICAL AID TO INDOCHINA. SIGNING OF THE 7 POINT PEACE PLAN.

TO SHEEP MEADOW....

PEOPLE'S FAIR TO END THE WAR. ANTI-WAR AND COMMUNITY STRUGGLES DISPLAYS, FILMS, MUSIC, AND THEATRE, PEOPLE'S SERVICES.

October 14th Coalition and Vietnam Peace Parade Committee
13 E. 16th St., N.Y., N.Y. 982-7162 or 255-1075

I am interested in working on the October 14th action. ___

Enclosed is a donation of \$ ____.

I am interested, please put me on your mailing list. ___



FILM SHOWING

at: Washington Square Church
135 West 4th St.

OCTOBER 13, & 15

Fri., and Sun.,

6, 8, & 10 pm

CONTRIBUTION: \$1.50

Children free

As Long As The Rivers Run

THE DETERMINATION OF THE INDIANS OF THE NORTHWEST TO MAINTAIN THEIR FISHING RIGHTS AND WAY OF LIFE, DESPITE LEGISLATION THAT FORBIDS NET SALMON FISHING IN THE RIVERS OF WASHINGTON.

Struggle For Life

DOCUMENTS THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE OF THE PEOPLE IN HOSPITALS IN SOUTH VIETNAM.

Subversion

ON THE WWII CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR JAPANESE AMERICANS AND THE SITUATION OF JAPANESE IN THE U.S. TODAY.

FUTURE FILM SHOWINGS AND EVENTS:

- Nov. 3-5 (tentative) "The Peasants of the 2ed Fortress"
- Nov. 24-26 "BURN" by Pontecorvo with Marlon Brando & "Fuera Yanqui"
- Dec. 1-3 (SAME as above)
- Dec. 16 A Vietnamese Solidarity Celebration and Dinner!

SPONSOR: U.S. Committee to Aid the NLF-SVN, Box "C" Old Chelsea Station
New York, New York 10011, Ph. 982-7162 or 777-2528

— see over for activities on 14th —



FILM SHOWING

at: Washington Square Church
135 West 4th St.

OCTOBER 13, 14, 15

Fri., Sat., Sun.,

6, 8, & 10 pm

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Info: 982-7162

Fuera Yanqui

A RECENT HISTORY OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AS CONTROLLED BY U.S. INTERESTS.

CONTRIBUTION: \$1.50

Sponsor: U.S. Committee to Aid the NLF-SVN, Box "S" Old Chelsea Station
New York City, New York 10011

50

1972

AN APPEAL to AMERICAN STUDENTS and INTELLECTUALS

Dear American friends,

During his 1968 presidential campaign, Richard Nixon promised that if elected to end the war in Vietnam, adding that 'those who have had a chance for four years and could not produce peace, should not be given another chance.'

Four years later, the war is more intense than ever throughout all of Indochina. From January 1 to September 30, 1972, during a period of nine months, American aviation dropped more than 800,000 tons of bombs on Indochina (whose surface is about equal to that of the state of Texas) compared to the 736,000 tons during the entire year of 1971. These bombs are not falling on a desert but on a country inhabited by thousands of people whose only wish is to live in peace and independence. Hundreds of thousands dead or wounded, entire towns and villages leveled to the ground, schools, hospitals, churches, pagodas, temples and factories devastated - this is what the Vietnamese people must undergo because a president of the United States insists on implementing an out-dated policy of "preventing the imposition of a communist regime in South Vietnam"; where as it is clear that no one is seeking to impose such a regime, in any case not the PRG which has plainly stated its position in the declaration of September 11, 1972. Furthermore President Nixon insists that the U.S. is defending a democratic regime in South Vietnam, when it is clear that Thieu is a dictator currently engaged in a campaign of repression and liquidation of the patriots who opposed his regime. More than 200,000 persons are actually being held - many of them in tiger cages - for having expressed their desire for peace and national harmony.

For every minute that passes, 2 more tons of bombs fall on our people. In the name of human conscience, in the name of the honor of the United States, help stop this killing! Act to oblige the Nixon administration to end this immoral and senseless war, to withdraw all American troops, to withdraw support for the dictator, Nguyen Van Thieu, to allow our people in South Vietnam to determine freely its political future without foreign interference, in a spirit of national harmony.

The friendship which exists between our two peoples, united in the same love of peace and justice, cannot help but grow with the return of peace to Vietnam.

Paris, October 17, 1972

Union of Vietnamese Intellectuals in France
Union of Vietnamese Students in France

16, rue du Petit Musc
75004 Paris
FRANCE



“Agreement On Ending The War And Restoring Peace In Viet Nam”

NOTE: This text is taken from an English broadcast from Havana, CUBA on Oct. 26, 1972. It does not include the preface or the commentary, both of which are important to understand the agreement and the reason for its issuance at this time.

SUMMARY OF THE 9 POINT AGREEMENT

The main issues of the agreement which has been agreed upon may be summarized as follows:

1. The United States respects the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam as recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements.
2. Twenty-four hours after the signing of the agreement, a cease-fire shall be observed throughout south Vietnam. The United States will stop all its military activities and end the bombing and mining in North Vietnam. Within 60 days there will be a total withdrawal from south Vietnam of troops and military personnel of the United States and those of the foreign countries allied with the United States and with the Republic of Vietnam (Saigon Regime-ed.). The two south Vietnamese parties shall not accept the introduction of troops, military advisers and military personnel, armaments, munitions and war material into south Vietnam. The two south Vietnamese parties shall be permitted to make periodical replacements of armaments, munitions, and war material that have been worn out or damaged after the ceasefire, on the basis of piece for piece of similar characteristics and properties. The United States will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of south Viet Nam.
3. The return of all captured and detained personnel of the parties shall be carried out simultaneously with the U.S. troops withdrawal.
4. The principles for the exercise of the south Vietnamese peoples right to self-determination are as follows: The south Vietnamese people shall decide themselves the political future of south Viet Nam through genuinely free and democratic general elections under international supervision; the United States is not committed to any political tendency or to any personality in south Viet Nam, and it does not seek to impose a pro-American regime in Saigon; national reconciliation and concord will be achieved, the democratic liberties of the people, ensured; an administrative structure called the national council of national reconciliation and command of three equal segments will be set up to promote the implementation of the signed agreements by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam (Saigon) and to organize the general elections, the two south Vietnamese parties will consult about the formation of councils at lower levels; the question of Vietnamese armed forces in south Viet Nam shall be settled by the two south Vietnamese parties in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, equality and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the postwar situation; among the questions to be discussed by the two south Vietnamese parties are steps to reduce the military numbers on both sides; and to demobilize the troops being reduced; the two south Vietnamese parties shall sign an agreement on the internal matters of south Viet Nam as soon as possible and will do their utmost to accomplish this within three months after the ceasefire comes into effect.
5. The reunification of Viet Nam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means.

6. There will be formed a four-party joint military commission, and a joint commission of the two south Vietnamese parties.
An international commission of control and supervision shall be established.
An international guarantee conference on Viet Nam will be convened within 30 days of the signing of this agreement.
7. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Government of the United States of America, and the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam (Saigon-ed.) shall strictly respect the Cambodian and Lao peoples fundamental national rights as reconized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, ie., the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of these countries. They shall respect the neutrality of Cambodia and Laos. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam (Saigon-ed.) undertake to refrain from using the territory of Cambodia and the territory of Laos to encroach on the sovereignty and security of other countries. Foreign countries shall put an end to all military activities in Laos and Cambodia, totally withdraw from and refrain from reintroducing into these two countries troops, military advisers and military personnel, armaments, munitions and war material. The internal affairs of Cambodia and Laos shall be settled by the people of each of these countries without foreign interference. The problems existing between the three Indochinese countries shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each others independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and non-interference in each others internal affairs.
8. The ending of the war, the restoration of peace in Viet Nam will create conditions for establishing a new, equal, and mutually beneficial relationship between the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the United States. The United States will contribute to healing the wounds of war and to postwar reconstruction in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and throughout Indochina.
9. This agreement shall come into force as of its signing. It will be strictly implemented by all the parties concerned.

Along with the 9 points there was an agreement as to the dates that the treaty would be signed. It was agreed that on Oct. 18 all bombing and mining in the North of Vietnam would cease; on Oct. 19 the two parties would initial the agreement; on Oct. 26 the foreign ministers of the two countries would formally sign the agreement in Paris. The dates were then changed at the request of the U.S. to Oct. 21 the bombing and mining would cease; Oct. 22 the initialing; on Oct. 30 the formal signing in Paris. Once again on the 20th the U.S. put forth a new schedule; the dates would this time change to Oct. 23, Oct. 24, and then the final signing on Oct. 31. And again the DRVN agreed to the changes. But Oct. 31 has passed and the peace treaty remains unsigned. This is clear evidence that the U.S. government is not really intent on bringing an end to its war of aggression on Indochina.

The basic demands of the struggle for national liberation of Viet Nam have remained the same for 100 years. The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation in Dec, 1960 issued the first 10 point program which called for Peace, Independence, Democracy, Neutrality and eventual reunification of both zones of Viet Nam, without foreign interference! These remain the aspirations of the great majority of the Vietnamese people.

For more information on the Vietnamese view of Vietnam, contact:
The U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIET NAM
BOX C, OLD CHELSEA STATION, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011 (212) 982-7162

11/6/72



Note: This text is from the N.Y. Times, Oct. 27, taken from an English broadcast from Hanoi on Oct. 26, 1972. It does not include the preface or the commentary both of which are important to understand the 9 points and the reasons for their issuance at this time.

Summary of the 9pt. Proposal

The main issues of the agreement which have been agreed upon may be summarized as follows:

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The two South Vietnamese parties shall be permitted to make periodical replacements of armaments, munitions and war material that have been worn out or damaged after the cease-fire, on the basis of piece for piece of similar characteristics and properties. The United States will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of South Vietnam.

3. The return of all captured and detained personnel of the parties shall be carried out simultaneously with the U.S. troops' withdrawal.
4. The principle for the exercise of the South Vietnamese people's right to self determination are as follows:

The South Vietnamese people shall decide themselves the political future of South Vietnam through genuinely free and democratic general elections under international supervision;

The United States is not committed to any political tendency or to any political personality in South Vietnam, and it does not seek to impose a pro-American regime in Saigon;

National reconciliation and concord will be achieved, the democratic liberties of the people insured;

An administrative structure called the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord, of three equal parts, will be set up to promote the implementation of the signed agreements by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, and the Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, and to organize the general elections, the two South Vietnamese parties will consult about the formation of councils at lower level;

The question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam shall be settled by the two South Vietnamese parties in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, equality and mutual respect, without foreign interference in accordance with the postwar situation;

Among the questions to be discussed by the two South Vietnamese parties are steps to reduce the military numbers on both sides and to demobilize the troops being reduced;

The two South Vietnamese shall sign an agreement on the internal matters of South Vietnam as soon as possible and will do their utmost to accomplish this within the three months after the cease-fire comes into effect.

5. The re-unification of Vietnam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means.
6. There will be formed a four-party joint military commission and a joint military commission of the two South Vietnamese parties.

An international commission of control and supervision shall be established. An international guarantee conference on Vietnam will be convened within days of the signing of this agreement.

7. The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the government of the United States of America and the government of the Republic of South Vietnam shall strictly respect the Cambodian and Laos' people's rights as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Geneva agreements on Laos, i.e. the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of these countries. They shall respect the neutrality of Cambodia and Laos. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam undertake to refrain from using the territory of Cambodia and the territory of Laos to encroach upon the sovereignty and security of other countries. Foreign countries shall put an end to all military activities in Laos and Cambodia, totally withdraw from and refrain from reintroducing into these two countries troops, military personnel, armaments, munitions and war materials.

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The problems existing between the three Indochinese countries shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each others internal affairs.

8. With the ending of the war, the restoration of peace in Vietnam will create conditions for establishing a new, equal, and mutually beneficial relationship between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States. The United States will contribute to healing the wounds of war and to postwar reconstruction in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and throughout Vietnam and Indochina.
9. This agreement shall come into force as of its signing. It will be strictly implemented by all the parties concerned.

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11/6/72

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October 27, 1972

Dear Friends,

On October 9 the U.S. Government, through Henry Kissinger, agreed it would sign a peace treaty with Viet Nam. In that week alone B-52's dropped 6,000 tons of bombs leveling to the ground entire villages and hamlets. US aircraft dropped insects in many areas with a view to destroying the crops and food stuffs. In the urban centers, the Nguyen Van Thieu administration has arrested, imprisoned and tortured every week thousands of persons from patriots and opponents to those in the Saigon administration and army who will not work hand in glove with Thieu. On October 11th while Kissinger was composing a delay in the signing of the agreement the US sent aircraft to bomb the center of Hanoi inflicting heavy losses of human life and property upon the Vietnamese civilian population and foreigners. If the US government really desires peace it must end its war escalation and stop committing crimes. (Comments by Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, October 12, Paris.)

What is it that is holding up the settlement? The American government is claiming that the questions raised by their ally in Saigon, Thieu, are now holding up the final settlement. We know that Thieu will only remain in power as long as the US wants him to. But meanwhile he is preparing for an all out war against patriotic forces within South Vietnam by passing a law that makes siding with the PRG or the neutralists a capital crime without trial. This must be stopped. Thieu is intent on retaining his dictatorial powers. The question of a peaceful settlement by means of a coalition of all elements of Vietnamese society, will depend on the genuineness of the US claims to want an end to the war.

It is clear that if the United States was sincere about its desires for peace a settlement based on that released October 26, by the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam would be agreed to and signed no later than October 31 as was agreed to on October 12.

We must remain vigilant for all maneuvers of the Nixon - Kissinger- Thieu team and be ready to work harder than ever to prevent continued intervention, to prevent a "BLOOD BATH" against the patriotic peoples of Viet Nam who now turn to political action during the ceasefire. The military aspect of the war for the Vietnamese may be coming to an end but the political war will continue with greater strength and determination. And if there are violations of the ceasefire we must be ready to prevent the US from using any pretext for a resumption of the bombing of either the North or the South.

Today there are many similarities to the 1954 Geneva Accords. Again the US is pledging not to use force to interfere with the peace agreements, but we all know how that promise has been kept in the past. The main difference today is that it is the US that has failed to conquer Viet Nam and today there is a mass anti-war movement here and abroad that can bring pressure on the government to uphold the agreement.

Hopefully the US recognizes its defeat in Vietnam, hopefully the Thieu regime will be allowed to collapse and a truly representative government will be formed. Hopefully this is all not another form of "war by other means" against the people of Viet Nam. But while to hope is human, neither the American people, nor certainly the Vietnamese, who have been lied to so many times, should let down in their efforts to make this peace real.

If the agreement is not signed by Oct. 31st, remember Ngo Dinh Diem was overthrown on November 1st, 1963. We must all show our support for self-determination for Vietnam and all the worlds people on November 4th.

Victory to the Indochinese people.
In unity,
The US Committee to Aid the NLF-SVN

November 29, 1972

NEWSLETTER

Dear Sisters and Brothers,

While many of you outside the New York area may not have heard from us for some time, we have not been inactive. The following is a report of our activities in the last year.

With the talk of Peace and cease-fire agreements catching people's attention, the need remains to organize greater efforts against a war that rather than "winding down" has spread, changed form and further intensified!

After the 1954 Geneva Accords there was no mass-peace movement in America to prevent the U. S. government from sabotaging peace and self-determination in Viet Nam. We must not let ourselves be deluded into inaction by the U. S. government's signing of a treaty. Already, Nixon is making preparations to violate the essential spirit of "genuine respect for the self-determination of the Vietnamese people" that is necessary for a permanent settlement. Remember the trail of over 400 broken treaties that Washington made with the original inhabitants of this continent!

Shortly after last year's NLF-PRG anniversary dinner, one of our members Walter Teague, went to jail for 3 months, for allegedly disrupting a meeting at N. Y. U. of the Saigon puppet ambassador. It took 30 arrests and a complete frame-up to put Walter in jail. While he was "vacationing" - with many good comrades - the committee collective functioned well - sending representatives to meet with the Association of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada (AVPC) at their "Tet" celebration in Montreal.

In March the committee expanded its activities and worked with the "Attica Brigade," a local anti-imperialist coalition.

In April and May we participated in many demonstrations in New York City, Washington, etc., and spoke and showed slide shows in over 30 schools.

June 7-10 four members attended a seminar held by the AVPC in Montreal and participated in the People's Expose held in Brooklyn's Prospect Park, August 12th. 48 different groups attended and the spirit was good.

For the Republican Convention, 7 members and a truckload of friends drove to Miami and set up a large display on Indo-china. We met many people and participated in all aspects of the demonstrations, working closely with Medical Aid for Indo-china.

In the beginning of September, new members participated in the Vietnamese-American Summer Camp held outside of Montreal and other activities.

In late September we were asked by the Union of Vietnamese in the U. S. and the AVPC to help organize an October 14th demonstration in New York City to coordinate with ones in California and elsewhere. The days activities were designed to focus attention on the war just before the re-election of Nixon and to provide opportunities for political work and unity among the many progressive groups in New York. At 1pm we held a rally in front of Nixon's store-front on Madison Ave. A large booth was set up where donations for Medical Aid to Indo-china were collected by Asian friends, including Tran Khan Tuyet (who spoke for the Union of Vietnamese in the U. S.), Sokhom Hing from Cambodia and others. Led by the all-Asian, Nguyen Van Troi brigade, we marched thousands strong to the People's Fair To End The War In Indo-china, in Central Park. Over 70 groups were already there with tables, displays and a stage for people's theater. The spirit was great and groups who didn't know of each other (or were too familiar) talked (and argued) with thousands of people who had never seen such a fair before.

Another project initiated at this time, is the "Washington Square Library for Social Change." It is our hope that along with the Greenwich Village Peace Center, other groups will join us in establishing a radical-progressive reference library for New York City which will include books, periodicals, and documents about the war in South East Asia, labor and Third World struggles and the philosophies and techniques of people's struggle to change their society. This library will be run collectively and non-sectarianly and will be open to all. To make it into a general movement reference center we will need the loan or gift of thousands of those valuable political works which we all have in our individualistic (and often dust gathering) shelves. Money or subscriptions for movement periodicals will help too! It will be located in the basement of the Church House at 133 West 4th Street New York, N. Y. 10012. Hours will be posted later.

On Nov. 4th we joined thousands in protesting Nixon's war on the South East Asian people - and on Nov. 7th, watched with no surprise - millions of good Americans to see hope in the electoral (\$) process once again. To, too many people, the greatest campaign in all history, is a time to drop-out in frustration.

In the spirit of showing how so much more is needed, and possible, if we could all unite and really work and organize to stop this war, (Sweden with 8 million people has over 300 N.L.F. Support groups!) here are some figures on our efforts over the last year:

1. We printed (and distributed) over one million pages of leaflets etc.
2. Distributed over: 200,000 copies of the 7 Point Peace Plan,
10,000 copies of the NLF-PRG 10 Point Program,
5,500 copies of "South Vietnam in Struggle,"
5,200 copies of "Vietnam Courier,"
6,000 copies of the "War Bulletin,"
4,000 copies of the Truong Chinh statement "On the National United Front,"
thousands of Vietnamese books and papers,
thousands of other items.
3. We corresponded with thousands of people here and abroad and sent over 1,000 packages of movement materials to our friends in Vietnam and elsewhere.
4. Prepared and published: A memorial pamphlet on Nguyen Thai Binh,
Fact sheets on Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos,
5. Gave 21 film showings with 18 Vietnamese films, 11 films on Latin America, 5 on South East Asia, several major political films and others on the struggle here at home.

During the last year we were able to help many groups with film, sound and communications equipment. We hope to do more in the future, but need help with both finances and electronic skills! If you have such skills or resources, our much used equipment needs your attention.

This work was made possible first by the inspiration of the heroic example of the Vietnamese people and secondly through the energies and concern of the thousands who we were able to join with in the struggle against this hateful war. Learning to work together as a committee collective and being joined by 7 new members has directly enabled us to expand our efforts. We will continue to seek criticism and unity toward a mass movement in this country - capable of putting real power in the people's hands.

Toward these long and short range goals, we are having a VIETNAMESE-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY CELEBRATION AND SEMINAR to commemorate the 12th Anniversary of the founding of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. It will be held at the Washington Square Methodist Church, 135 West 4th Street, N. Y. C. on Sat. Dec. 16th. We urge everyone to attend. See the enclosed leaflet for details. Our aim is to further not only our understanding of the cultural and political situation in the South East Asian countries threatened by U. S. imperialism, but also to help build unity among the many diverse groups of people who feel and would like to show their solidarity with the revolutionary peoples of Asia.

Please tell your friends and lend this celebration your support.

For more than a generation, the U. S. government has involved itself in the murder and destruction of the Indo-chinese people and lands. The Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson administrations brazenly stepped up the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people, forcing on them great hardships and suffering. Faced with this long, genocidal and unjust war, they have never ceased their struggle for peace, independence and freedom.

R. Nixon, in an attempt to out-do his predecessors, has escalated the war to unprecedented proportions. His war-crimes and policy of terror and destruction have in ways, surpassed even those of the Hitlerite fascists. For every minute that passes, two more tons of bombs fall on Viet Nam. But also like his predecessors, Nixon has suffered setback after setback at the hands of the Vietnamese people and their armed forces.

With the defeat of his "Vietnamization Policy" and massive air war, the U. S. government has finally been forced to respect the 1954 Geneva Agreements, the essence of which is manifest in the first point of the Oct. 8th Nine Point Agreement!

For the first time in the 17 year history of direct U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Viet Nam, the U. S. government has publicly declared its respect for the Independence, Unity and Territorial Integrity and Sovereignty of Viet Nam. In other words, the U. S. has ACKNOWLEDGED its war of aggression. It is now up to us all to force the U. S. to live up to its agreement - truly respect the rights of the S.E. Asian peoples and end permanently its imperialistic policies!

VIETNAM FOR THE VIETNAMESE ! Yours in struggle and love,
the Committee Collective.

NOTE: The main reason many of you may not have heard from us is the high cost of mailings: In order to rationalize our mailing list we are asking everyone to fill-out and return the enclosed card. If you don't we will assume you don't wish to remain on our list. So please send it right away, if you do wish to hear from us in future.

Thanks

P.S. A small donation would be nice too!

FILM SHOWING



fri. nov 3
sat. nov 4
sun. nov 5

7 & 10pm

"PEASANTS OF THE SECOND FORTRESS!"

ABOUT THE STRUGGLE OF JAPANESE FARMERS, WITH THE HELP AND SUPPORT OF STUDENTS AND OTHER GROUPS, TO KEEP THE GOVERNMENT FROM TAKING THEIR LAND TO BUILD A SECOND AIRPORT NEAR TOKYO. DIRECTED BY SHINSUKE OGAWA.

benefit for Committee to Aid the NLF-SVN & The Third World
(Box "C", NYC 10011)
Cinema Group.

AT: Washington Square Methodist Church- 135 W. 4th St. 982-7162
contribution ~ \$1.50

11/3/72

NOV. 24-26 "BURN" by Pontecorvo with Marlong Brando & "Fuera Yanqui"
DEC. 1-3 (") (" ")
DEC. 16 A Vietnamese Solidarity Celebration and Dinner.

(CHILDREN FREE)

57

Film Showing:

"BURN"

starring:

MARLON BRANDO



MARLON BRANDO as the 18th century agent of British Imperialism in Gillo Pontecorvo's (directed "Battle of Algiers") anti-imperialist study masquerading as a Hollywood adventure film. Slavery, colonialism, neo-colonialism, pacification... the lessons of Viet Nam, the Congo, Cuba and Watts are all here, in color! Beautiful, Sad, Powerful, Pro-people, the lessons are: Never trust the ruling class! The conclusion is PEOPLE'S WAR and SOCIALIST REVOLUTION !!!

"U.S. Techniques in Genocide!"

Filmed in "North Viet Nam" (D.R.V.N.) by the Commission on War Crimes, the U. S. anti-personel weapons and their effects are clearly and brutally shown.

"Fuera Yanqui!"

A recent history of the Dominican Republic, and an analysis of its economic structure as controlled by U. S. interests. "BURN" updated!

FRI.

NOV. 24 - DEC. 1

TIME

7:00 & 10:00

SAT.

NOV. 25 - DEC. 2

CONTRIBUTION

SUN

NOV. 26 - DEC. 3

\$1.50

**AT: Wash. Square Methodist Church
135 West 4th St.**

FOR INFORMATION: Call; 982-7162 or 777-2528

SPONSORED BY: US Committee to Aid the NLF of South Viet Nam
Box C, Old Chelsea Station, NY NY 10012

Vietnamese - American Solidarity Celebration, Seminar and Dinner

DEC. 16 (sat.)

COMMEMORATING THE 12th ANNIVERSARY
OF THE FOUNDING OF THE NATIONAL FRONT
FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIETNAM,
ON DEC. 20, 1960



workshops 12-6

Our Asian sisters and brothers will lead workshops on the history and struggle of their countries: Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Korea, China, Japan, Philippines. DISPLAYS, FILMS, and LITERATURE on South East Asia and U.S. Imperialism.

vietnamese dinner 6-7

A full Vietnamese dinner prepared collectively under the direction of our Vietnamese friends.
Dinner: \$2.50 Children: ½ price.

cultural evening 7-12

DANCE - THEATRE - SONG by Asian and American groups. The film "Dien Bien Phu" shot in action by the Viet Minh will be shown sometime during the day.

AT: Washington Square Methodist Church

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL:
982-7162 or 7772528

- I35 W. 4th ST. (Near 6th Ave.)

PARTIAL LIST OF SPONSORS

Man Americans for Action
Assoc. of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada
Greenwich Village Peace Center
Group of Khmer Residents in America

Support Comm. for a Democratic Philippines
Washington Square Methodist Church
U.S. Comm. to Aid the NLF of South Vietnam
Box C Old Chelsea Sta, NY, NY 10011

Daycare provided

59

Vietnamese - American Solidarity Celebration, Seminar and Dinner

DEC. 16 (sat.)

COMMEMORATING THE 12th ANNIVERSARY OF
OF THE FOUNDING OF THE NATIONAL FRONT
FOR LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIET NAM, ON
DECEMBER 20, 1960



workshops 12-6p.m.

Our Asian brothers and sisters will lead workshops on the history and struggle of their countries: Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, China, Japan and the Philipines. DISPLAYS, EXHIBITS, FILMS and LITERATURE TABLES on Southeast Asia and U.S. Imperialism

vietnamese dinner

6-7p.m.

A full Vietnamese Dinner prepared collectively under the direction of Vietnamese friends.

Dinner: \$2.50 (children $\frac{1}{2}$ price)

cultural evening

7-12p.m.

DANCE - THEATER - SONG by Asian and American groups. The film "DIEN BIEN PHU" shot in action by the Viet Minh during the historical battle, will be shown also.

PARTIAL LIST OF SPONSORS

Assoc. of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada
Group of Khmer Residents in America
Support Comm. for a Democratic Philipines
Union of Vietnamese in the United States
Medical Aid For Indochina(MCHR)

Asian Americans for Action
Greenwich Village Peace Center
Indochina Peace Campaign
Washington Square Methodist Church
U.S. Comm. to Aid the NLF of South Viet Nam
Box "C", Old Chelsea Sta. NY, NY 10011

AT: Washington Square Methodist Church

135 West 4th Street, N.Y. (near 6th Avenue)
For more information call: 982-7162 or 777-3538

DAYCARE PROVIDED

60

Vietnamese - American Solidarity Celebration, Seminar and Dinner

DEC. 16 (sat.)



COMMEMORATING THE 12th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE NATIONAL FRONT FOR
LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIET NAM, ON DECEMBER 20, 1960

LIST OF SPONSORS

Union of Vietnamese in the U.S.
Assoc. of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada
Group of Khmer Residents in America
Support Comm. for a Democratic Philippines
Asian Americans for Action
Medical Aid For Indochina (MCHR)
Indochina Peace Campaign

Vietnam Veterans Against the War
The Guardian
Greenwich Village Peace Center
Washington Square Methodist Church
U.S. Committee to Aid the N.L.F.-S.V.N.
Box "C", Old Chelsea Station, N.Y., N.Y.
10011 (212) 982-7162

VIETNAMESE AMERICAN SOLIDARITY CELEBRATION

16 December, 1972

Greetings Dear Friends and Comrades:

Today we come together because of a shared concern about the policy - of - war waged by the U.S. government in South East Asia. While we are gathering in N.Y.C., similar celebrations take place in San Francisco, Montreal, Paris etc., in a common show of world solidarity with the heroic Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and, the Liberation Armed Forces and people of Viet Nam.

We have organized today's activities so we can express our solidarity and committment in concrete and productive ways. There are workshops where we may learn more about each others cultures and struggles. In the evening we will share a Vietnamese meal and express our revolutionary feelings.

We come together to:

1. Express our solidarity with the Vietnamese and South East Asian people's against U.S. aggression.
2. Help people from the U.S. and Asia to better understand each other's cultures and struggle's.
3. Build greater unity among the people of the U.S. and Asia.
4. To work for unity among the anti-war, anti-imperialist and progressive people here in the U.S.

We come together today (as written in the diary of a Vietnamese liberation doctor-fighter) "... to be involved in that most beautifull of all human endeavors, the effort to help liberate one's fellow human beings", and in the process to gain our own liberation.

The USCANLFSVN Collective

P.S. If you have questions or need help, ask the people with the large red or black buttons.

FILMS will be shown in the nursery, enter down the stairs in the back left side of the Sanctuary. See the information desk in the lobby for films schedual.

LITERATURE TABLES will be in the Sanctuary all day, as well as an educational exhibit.

SILK-SCREENING will be going on in the afternoon, again, check information desk for schedual.

-----cut here-----

PRINT: Name _____ Tel. _____

Address _____ City/State _____ Zip _____

Send information on: Films Literature Mailing List Other:

Send donations and requests for information to: Martha Chamberlain, Box "C" Old Chelsea Station, N.Y.C., N.Y. 10011 Tel. (212) 982-7162

Schedule of Days Events

TIMES	EVENTS	LOCATION OF EVENTS					
		SANCTUARY	SOCIAL HALL	PARLOR	NURSEARY	PEACE CENTER	GREEN ROOM
12 NOON	WORK SHOPS	VIETNAM HISTORY	PHILIPPINES		FILMS	JAPAN	DAY CARE
1PM	WORKSHOPS	VIETNAM PEACE AGREEMENTS	CAMBODIA	THAILAND	FILMS		DAY CARE
3PM	WORK SHOPS	VIETNAM RECENT HISTORY	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	3:30 REVOLUTIONARY SONG WORKSHOP	" "		" "
4:30 PM	WORK SHOPS		VIETNAM PEACE AGREEMENTS	" "	" "	LAOS	" "
6PM to 7:30PM	DINNER	THE DINNER WILL BE SERVED IN THE SANCTUARY! THERE WILL BE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND SINGING THROUGH OUT THE MEAL.					
7:30 to	CULTURAL EVENING	THIS WILL ALSO TAKE PLACE IN THE SANCTUARY.					



WORKSHOPS 12-6pm

led by Asians on the history and struggles of their countries. VIETNAM
— LAOS — CAMBODIA — THAILAND — KOREA — JAPAN —
PHILIPPINES
DISPLAYS — FILMS — LITERATURE

VIETNAMESE DINNER 6-7pm

a full meal prepared by Asians and Americans, under the guidance of
Vietnamese friends. Dinner \$2.50, Children \$1.25

CULTURAL EVENT 7-12pm

films — theatre — song — dance — poetry — performed by Asians and
Americans

DAY CARE PROVIDED

AT: Washington Square Methodist Church
135 West 4th St., N.Y., N.Y.
FOR INFO CALL: 982-7162

SPONSORS: UNION OF VIETNAMESE IN U.S.
ASSOCIATION OF VIETNAMESE PATRIOTS IN CANADA
GROUP OF KHMER RESIDENTS IN AMERICA
ASIAN AMERICANS FOR ACTION
WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH
GREENWICH VILLAGE PEACE CENTER
MEDICAL AID FOR INDOCHINA (MCHR)
SUPPORT COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC PHILIPPINES
U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NLF-SVN
BOX 'C'—OLD CHELSEA STA., N.Y., N.Y.

DECEMBER 16
WEST-AMERICAN
CELEBRATION
OF THE
SM-
FNT-
SERIALS
ANNIVERSARY
SOLIDARITY
12th ANNIVERSARY
- FOUNDED OF THE

FILM
EXPOSE

“ THE PENTAGON PAPERS ”
AND
AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

with Daniel Ellsberg

FRI. SAT. SUN.
6 - 8 - 10 pm

CONTRIBUTION
\$ 1.50



With powerful words and images, this film examines our government's shocking record of public deception, and challenges its viewers to take a stand about the war, the right of free speech, and the urgent need to create a government which is truly responsive to the people.

ALSO:

- " L O A S T H E F O R G O T T E N W A R " The resistance of the Laotians.
" C A M B O D I A " The military-CIA takeover and the beginnings of Cambodian resistance.
" V I C T O R Y W I L L B E O U R S " Made by the NLF, this is Viet Nam as seen by the Vietnamese revolutionaries.

135 WEST 4th STREET
call: 982-7162, 777-2528

FUTURE FILM SHOWINGS and EVENTS:

- Sept. 22-24 "Chile Puts On Long Pants" "My Country Occupied" "Hasta La Victoria Siempre" "Golpeando en la Selva"
Oct. 13-15 "As Long as the Rivers Runs" "Subversion" "Teach Our Children"
Nov. 3-5 (tentative) "The Peasants of the 2nd Fortress"
Nov. 24-26 " B U R N " "Fuera Yanqui"
Dec. 1-3 " B U R N " "Fuera Yanqui"
Dec. 16 A Vietnamese Solidarity Celebration and Dinner!
(Coming!) "Dien Bien Phu"

U. S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIET NAM
Box "C" Old Chelsea Station, New York, N. Y. 10011 (212) 982 - 7162 8/29/72

DEC 16



VIETNAMESE AMERICAN SOLIDARITY CELEBRATION

SOUTH VIETNAM DINNER

(TO COMMEMORATE THE 12TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE NATIONAL FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIET NAM ON DEC., 20, 1960.)

WORKSHOPS & FILMS:

(12:00 to 6:00 PM)

Workshops on Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, China, Korea, Japan and Philippines; led by people from each of these countries. There will also be films, displays and literature on Asia and U. S. imperialism available throughout the day.

VIETNAMESE DINNER:

(6:00 PM)

A full Vietnamese Dinner prepared collectively under the direction of our Vietnamese friends.
(Dinner: \$2.50 - ½ price for children.)

CULTURAL EVENING:

(7:00 PM - on)

SONG - DANCE - THEATER by Asian and American groups. The film "Dien Bien Phu" shot in action by the Viet Minh, will be shown some time during the day.

* FOR MORE DETAILS, WORKSHOP SCHEDULES, etc.; CALL: 982-7162 or 777-2528.

AT: Washington Square Methodist Church - 135 W. 4th ST. (Near 6th Ave.)

Partial list
of sponsors:

ASIAN AMERICANS FOR ACTION
ASSOCIATION OF VIETNAMESE PATRIOTS IN CANADA
GREENWICH VILLAGE PEACE CENTER
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WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH
U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE N.L.F. OF SOUTH VIET NAM
Box C, Old Chelsea Station, NY NY 10011

(DAYCARE WILL
BE PROVIDED.)

(SEE OVER...)

11/18/72

65

OUR NEXT STEP?

A MEETING TO DISCUSS STEPS TOWARD
GREATER UNITY AND EFFECTIVENESS
IN THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

SAT. DEC. 23rd 7:30 PM SOCIAL HALL

AT: WASH. SQ. METH. CHURCH 135 W. 4th ST.

It is almost 2 months since The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam released the 9 point "Agreement On Ending The War and Restoring Peace In Viet Nam", and still there is no U.S. signature, but a barbaric escalation of the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people.

The same basic demands concerning their national rights, have always been put forth by the Vietnamese: Independence, freedom, and the right to shape their own destiny. As long as these fundamental principles are denied, the Vietnamese will persevere in their war of resistance until real independence, freedom and peace are achieved.

It is clear now that the U.S. government only used the political situation of the talks to prolong and intensify it's aggression against the people of Viet Nam. Creating an optimistic peace-settlement is-at-hand atmosphere, the U.S. aggressors went unchallenged in almost every sphere except from the Vietnamese, who as Xuan Thuy (Head of the DRVN delegatio to the Paris peace talks) said, "Have no illusions, we have a pen in one hand and a rifle in the other."

It's time all progressive people come together to arrive at a strategy to force our government to fullfill the Vietnamese people's, and our desire for a just peace.

SPONSERED BY THE U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE N.L.F. IN SOUTH VIET NAM
for more information call: 982-7162, or 533-3186.

"Agreement On Ending The War And Restoring Peace In Viet Nam"

The main issues of the agreement which has been agreed upon may be summarized as follows:

SUMMARY OF THE 9 POINT AGREEMENT

(1)

The United States respects the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements.

(2)

Twenty-four hours after the signing of the agreement, a cease-fire will be observed throughout south Vietnam. The U.S. will stop all its military activities and end the bombing and mining in North Vietnam. Within 60 days there will be a total withdrawal from south Vietnam of troops and military personnel of the U.S. and those of the foreign countries allied with the U.S. and the Republic of Vietnam (RVN). The two south Vietnamese parties shall not accept the introduction of troops, military advisors and military personnel, armaments, munitions, and war materiel into south Vietnam.

The two south Vietnamese parties shall be permitted to make periodical replacements of armaments, munitions and war materiel that have been worn out or damaged after the cease-fire, on the basis of piece for piece of similar characteristics and properties. The U.S. will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of south Vietnam.

(3)

The return of all captured and detained personnel of the parties shall be carried out simultaneously with the U.S. troops' withdrawal.

(4)

The principles for the exercise of the south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination are as follows:

the south Vietnamese people shall decide for themselves the political future of south Vietnam through genuinely free and democratic elections under international supervision;

the U.S. is not committed to any political tendency or to any personality in south Vietnam, and it does not seek to impose a pro-American regime in Saigon;

national reconciliation and concord will be achieved, the democratic liberties of the people insured;

an administrative structure called the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord, of three equal segments, will be set up to promote the implementation of the signed agreements by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam (PRG) and the government of the Republic of Vietnam (RVN) and to organize the general elections, the two south Vietnamese parties will consult about the formation of councils at lower level;

the question of Vietnamese armed forces in south Vietnam shall be settled by the two south Vietnamese parties in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, equality and mutual respect, without foreign interference and in accordance with the post-war situation;

among the questions to be discussed by the two south

Vietnamese parties are steps to reduce the military numbers on both sides and to demobilize the troops being reduced;

the two south Vietnamese parties shall sign an agreement on the internal affairs of south Vietnam as soon as possible and will do their utmost to accomplish this within three months after the cease-fire comes into effect.

(5)

The reunification of Vietnam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means.

(6)

There will be formed a four-party joint military commission, and a joint military commission of the two south Vietnamese parties.

An international commission of control and supervision shall be established. An international guarantee conference on Vietnam will be convened within 30 days of the signing of this agreement.

(7)

The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), the PRG, the US, and the RVN shall strictly respect the Cambodian and the Laos people's fundamental national rights as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Geneva agreements on Laos, i.e., the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of these countries. They shall respect the neutrality of Cambodia and Laos. The DRV, the PRG, the US, and the RVN undertake to refrain from using the territory of Cambodia and the territory of Laos to encroach on the sovereignty and security of other countries. Foreign countries shall put an end to all military activities in Cambodia and Laos, totally withdraw from and refrain from reintroducing into these countries troops, military advisors and military personnel, armaments, munitions and war materiel.

The internal affairs of Cambodia and Laos shall be settled by the people of each of these countries without foreign interference.

The problems existing between the three Indochinese countries shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's affairs.

(8)

With the ending of the war, the restoration of peace in Vietnam will create conditions for establishing a new, equal and mutually beneficial relationship between the DRV and the US. The US will contribute to healing the wounds of war and to postwar reconstruction in the DRV and throughout Indochina.

(9)

This agreement shall come into force as of its signing. It will be strictly implemented by all the parties concerned.

THAILAND

BACKGROUND

The Kingdom of Thailand lies in the centre of the Indochina Peninsula and the northern part of the Malay Peninsula. In the north and the north-east Thailand borders on Laos, in the east on Cambodia, in the west and northwest on Burma and in the south on Malaysia. Thailand, which occupies an area of 514,000 sq km. is slightly bigger than France. Economically and geographically Thailand is divided into four regions: Northern, Northeastern, Central Basin and Peninsula (Southern). Each region has particular features of economic development, connected with its resources.

Thailand has a population of 34,700,000 (est. 1969); the majority living in rural areas. Less than 25 per cent of the population live in cities. The largest city is Bangkok (Krung Thep) with a population of 2,300,000, which is the capital, and the commercial, industrial and cultural centre of the country.

Thailand is a multinational country inhabited by over 30 nationalities, the most numerous of which are the Thai (Siamese) and the Lao, who make up 85 per cent of the total population.

The official language is Thai, a language of the Sino-Tibetan group.

Buddhism, the official religion, plays an important part in the life of the country, and is professed by approximately 90 per cent of the population.

Thailand is a parliamentary monarchy. The head of the state is King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX). Executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers, which carries great weight in Thai politics. Thanom Kittikachorn has been Prime Minister since the end of 1963.

The Thai people have an ancient history. Their forebears came from the southwestern provinces of China. The formation of the Thai people started in the main in the 13th-14th centuries A.D. and the Thai state appeared at the same time. It reached the peak of its development in the first half of the 18th century.

INTRODUCTION

Beginning with the middle of the 19th century the colonial powers increased their penetration into Siam.* From 1855 to 1898, Britain, France, the United States and other colonial states imposed unequal, onerous agreements on Siam which turned it into a semi-colony. Nevertheless, Siam managed to remain politically independent. It was situated at the juncture of British and French colonial possessions in Southeast Asia. As neither Britain nor France was willing to let the other get hold of Siamese territory, they both failed to turn it into a colony. In this respect Russia's support played an important part. She was the only country that had no unequal treaties with Siam.

It was only in 1927 that Siam managed to obrogate these unequal treaties, largely because of the upsurge of the national liberation movement in Asia. Nevertheless, right up to the Second World War British imperialism continued to exercise a

decisive influence on Thailand's economy and politics.* After the war Britain tried to re-establish her domination in Thailand but was forced back in the face of the United States opposition.

Thailand is the only Southeast Asian country which did not experience colonialisation in its classical form. On the surface it has retained its political independence to this day.

The country's economic development proceeded along the lines of its unequal, subordinate position in the world capitalist economy. This circumstance left its imprint on the structure of the Thai economy, which took shape under the impact of the social division of labour in the capitalist world.

* Up to 1939, Thailand was called Siam, a name which was given the Thai state by its eastern neighbours.

* Up to 80 per cent of foreign investments were made by British companies which had for decades concentrated their activities in industries exporting raw materials (rubber, teak).

Today Thailand's semi-colonial economy is advancing predominantly along the line of agricultural and raw material production.

Agriculture, which accounts for a third of the gross national product, is the foundation of the Thai economy. The absolute majority (79.7 per cent) of the able-bodied persons is engaged in agriculture, whose principal branch is farming. Rice is the chief product and the staple export. In 1965 and 1966, Thailand exported 1,700,000 and 1,900,000 tons of rice which made it the world's biggest rice exporter. In recent years, however, its rice export has fallen off considerably, and in 1969 amounted to a million tons. Owing to increased demands for Thai agricultural produce in the world capitalist market, Thailand has substantially increased its output of corn, kenaf, jute and sugar cane. Thailand ranks third in the world as an exporter of natural rubber, after Malaysia and Indonesia.

The existing system of big landed proprietorship and fragmented land tenure retards the development of agriculture. Pre-capitalist relations are widespread in the Thai countryside. The capitalist mode of production is still weak and the majority of peasant households are engaged in petty goods production.

An inadequate concentration of production and the domination of the lower forms of capitalist enterprise are characteristic of Thailand's industry. An estimated 7.1 per cent of the working population are engaged in industrial pursuits. Industry accounts for a mere 19.2 per cent (est. 1969) of the gross national product.

The mineral resources are extensive and varied, but, with the exception of tin ore and wolfram, they are insufficiently worked. Tin extraction is the principal branch of the mining industry. Thailand holds a leading place in the world for both the reserves and the export of tin. Lately there has been increase in the extraction of lignite, iron ore and some other minerals.

Consumer goods and food factories make up the bulk of the manufacturing industry. In recent years some headway has been made in the development of branches of heavy industry. Among the most important enterprises recently commissioned are a tin factory, which processes all the tin ore mined in the country, a chemical fertilizer factory, a number of small automobile assembly and iron and steel factories, an oil refinery in Si Racha, and cement factories. This has led to a rise in the number of people employed in the manufacturing industry (from 470,000 to 710,000).

Thailand depends greatly on the foreign market, which is its main source of machinery and plant, and its only source of the technical re-equipment and development of the country's industry.

Assessing the situation as a threat to its interests the United States put its main stake on the army elite, headed by Sarit Thanarat. On October 20, 1958, the leaders of the army group staged a coup, dissolved parliament, abolished the constitution and banned political parties and progressive organisations. A military dictatorship was established in the country. In 1959, a provisional constitution was adopted which consolidated the power of the military group and vested the Government-headed by Sarit Thanarat with unlimited powers. A wave of unbridled anti-communist hysteria, political terror and suspicion flooded the country. Thanarat's course was one of isolating Thailand from the socialist countries. The Government's foreign policy and its activity as a whole were characterised by vigorous participation in SEATO and submission to US imperialism. The Thai ruling circles expanded their co-operation with the United States; Thailand gave greater backing to US interference into the internal affairs of Laos and stepped up its military ventures on the Cambodian border which resulted in the rupture of diplomatic relations with Cambodia in 1961.

In March 1962, the United States and Thailand signed an agreement under which the United States promised to help Thailand "resist communist aggression" and "subversive activity". In line with this agreement and the SEATO provisions, the United States launched the construction of military installations (air bases, airfields, military depots, ports) in Thailand and brought its troops into the country.

INTERNAL POLICIES

It was the growth of bureaucratic capital that largely enabled the wealthy bourgeoisie to strengthen its positions.

Bureaucratic capital appeared as a result of the misappropriation of considerable sums from the treasury by the ruling group—an old practice in Thailand. The scandal involving ex-Prime Minister Sarit Thanarat, who had misappropriated 4,000 million bahts (\$200 million) from the state treasury, is a striking example of this fraudulent practice.

Thus, after the 1958 coup, the growth of national capitalism became a fairly rapid process, developing in conditions of Thailand's continued economic dependence on imperialism and the increased activity of foreign capital in its economy. During the past decade the inflow of foreign

capital has increased to a considerable extent. While in the period from 1951 to 1958, foreign capital investments rose by \$ 24 million (from \$ 140 million to \$ 164 million), in the following eight years they mounted by \$ 355 million to total \$ 519 million by the end of 1966. An appraisal of the country's balance of payments showed that foreign capital investments in the period 1967-69 totalled to approximately \$ 268 million. A particularly large increase was registered by United States, Japanese and West German capital. Investments by US firms rose from \$ 27 million in 1961 to \$110 million by the middle of 1967. By the end of 1968, they amounted to \$ 200 million, considerably surpassing British investments which had previously held first place.

The establishment of mixed companies, with the participation of national (including state) capital, has become the most widespread form of foreign investment. The founding of mixed companies is primarily a method of stimulating private capitalist enterprise, both national and foreign. Japanese monopolies show the greatest inclination towards this type of co-operation with the national bourgeoisie. Firms of the USA, Britain, West Germany, Denmark and other countries also take part in mixed enterprises. At the same time the imperialist countries' policy of co-operating with the national capital in Thailand does not mean that they have changed the substance of their investment policy in the country. This is shown by figures. In the period 1961-66 alone the profits taken out of the country by foreign companies amounted to 2,600 million bahts and exceeded the flow of direct investments by 500 million bahts. Taking into account the payments made to private creditors, the "services" rendered by foreign private capital in that period cost Thailand more than 4.6 million bahts.

In partnership with local capital, foreign monopolies are establishing still closer links with the Thai bourgeoisie and are thus expanding their social base, not to mention other no less important privileges which become available to foreign capital. It should be borne in mind, however, that the growth of the national bourgeoisie and the consolidation of its economic positions are liable to provoke contradictions with imperialism and to stimulate the growth of nationalistic sentiments among the Thai bourgeoisie.

Subsidies and credits granted on an inter-governmental basis, the bulk of which was provided in the sixties, have become the most important form of exporting foreign capital, enabling the imperialist states to effect their neo-colonialist policy in Thailand.

In their internal policy, the Thai ruling circles pursued the line of continuing the country's development along capitalist lines. The Government, which was not in a position to ignore the demands and wishes of the Thai bourgeoisie to expand and strengthen their positions in the economy, launched an economic policy oriented primarily on meeting the class interests of the bourgeoisie. So the establishment, in 1959, of the Industrial Finance Corporation, the institution of control over foreign trade (including the introduction of protective customs tariffs), the adopting of a six-year development plan for 1961-66 and a five-year plan for 1967-71 and other measures were aimed at accelerating the country's capitalist development, the growth of national private capital and the extension of its sphere of application. The policy of the ruling circles aimed at providing privileges for the entry of foreign capital into Thailand, is intertwined with the general line of encouraging private enterprises.

Since 1958, there has been a marked increase in the concentration of capital in the hands of the Thai bourgeoisie. Monopolisation of capital is growing in the sphere of circulation. Newly-formed syndicates unite companies with foreign, as well as with local capital. Talking of monopoly associations, it should be noted that from the very outset they have been operating in close contact with the bureaucratic upper stratum and bureaucratic capital.

The country's chief creditors are the United States, West Germany, Japan and also the US-controlled International Reconstruction and Development Bank which, since 1950 had granted 19 long-term credits to the sum of \$ 311,900,000 principally to help Thailand develop its infrastructure.

US "aid" began to flow systematically into the country beginning in 1950, following the conclusion of the US-Thailand agreement on technical, economic and military "aid". From 1950 to June 1966, US "aid" to Thailand totalled \$ 1,031,100,000 of which \$ 544,100,000 was military aid and \$ 487,000,000 economic. In the 1967-68 fiscal year US military aid to Thailand was fixed at \$ 60 million and economic, not counting credits from the US Export-Import Bank, at \$ 40 million. Non-repayable subsidies for the development of non-military branches of the economy comprise a mere 18 per cent of the total value of US "aid" to Thailand. At the same time almost 57 per cent of all the US "aid" goes to strengthen the country's police. In the 1967 fiscal year, for example, of the \$ 53 million of the US "aid" to Thailand, \$ 36.1 million were expended for this purpose. In 1967, US military aid, including the construction of strategic roads, airfields, ports and so forth, added up to \$ 60 million. The US is building up its military strength in Thailand in keeping with what appears to be a long-term programme. Annual US expenditure on military con-

struction in Thailand, which has been turned into what can only be called the Okinawa of Southeast Asia, adds up to \$ 200 million.

POLITICAL LIFE

The post-war history of Thailand falls into two periods, the first from the end of the war to the autumn of 1958, and the second from the end of 1958 to the present day.

A number of changes took place in the country's political life in the first period, which was characterised by an intensified struggle for power between various groupings in the ruling circles. Since Thailand had preserved its political independence, its state machinery gained great power in the process of development and the ruling circles, taking advantage of their administrative posts, promoted their personal interests. This circumstance provided extensive opportunities for the growth of bureaucratic capital. Therefore, the struggle for the right to control the treasury became one of the causes of the frequent government coups. And it cannot be ignored that the political development of the country at that time was accompanied by the increasing influence of the United States, which sought to turn Thailand into its military-strategic bridgehead in Southeast Asia.

In the first post-war years the political and economic difficulties engendered by the war sharply intensified the class struggle. Manifesting their discontent with the existing conditions, the workers and peasants undertook mass action. Petty-bourgeois democrats, who, during the war, had taken a vigorous part in the anti-Japanese movement, stepped up their activities. In the 1946 elections to the People's Assembly—consisting of the Chamber of Representatives (the Lower House) and the Senate (Upper House)—the majority of the seats was won by representatives of the democratic circles of the national bourgeoisie, which formed a Government headed by Pridi Phanomyong. The new Government effected certain democratic changes: it legalised progressive parties, abolished the anti-communist law, adopted a new Constitution, which, in particular, abolished the practice of the King nominating a certain category of members of parliament. In January 1947, Thailand re-established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.* Established in 1942, the Communist Party of Thailand, after emerging from the underground in 1946, increased its activity and came out with a broad programme of struggle for liberating the country from imperialist oppression, granting democratic rights to the working people and improving their living conditions. An All-Thailand Federation of Trade Unions, which was formed in 1947, organised a number of major workers' strikes in Bangkok. The workers' economic and political struggle was accompanied by a growth of anti-feudal actions undertaken by broad sections of the peasantry.

Incensed by all this, the wealthy bourgeoisie and landowners, who had always wanted to crush the working class and peasant movement in the

country, formed a reactionary bloc (which also included monarchists) with the support and financial assistance of the United States.

The Thammatipat Party established by the army elite became the bulwark of the reactionary forces. In November 1947, top army officers staged a coup, which put the monarchists into power. After just a few months in office, the Government acceded to an ultimatum by a group of top army officers with the result that power in the country passed into the hands of the bourgeois-landowner bloc, in which the army elite headed by Marshal Pibulsonggram played the leading part.

Enforcing a domestic policy designed to suppress the democratic movement in the country, the Government banned all progressive parties and organisations.

This anti-democratic course was vigorously supported by the United States. In September-October 1950, Thailand and the United States signed an agreement on military and economic aid and technical co-operation, which plunged Thailand into still greater dependence on United States imperialism. In 1950, Thailand took part in the Korean War on the side of the interventionists, and the Thai Government imposed sanctions on trade with the socialist countries. In 1952, the People's Assembly passed an anti-communist law. In 1954, Thailand joined SEATO and became one of its most active members and shortly afterwards SEATO set up its headquarters in Bangkok.

These Government measures intensified the political struggle on the domestic scene. The movement of broad sections of the population in defence of peace and for the abolition of the United States control, increased in scope. There were mass demonstrations and strikes in support of demands for democratic reforms and a change in the foreign policy.

Forced to manoeuvre in this involved situation, the Pibulsonggram administration became more flexible on certain domestic and foreign policy issues, without, however, giving up its pro-US policy. A delegation from Thailand attended the Bandung Conference of Asian and African States in 1955. In 1956 the Government lifted the embargo on trade with the socialist countries and carried out a number of reforms: removed the ban on political parties and organisations (with the exception of the Communist Party) and in 1956 passed labour legislation allowing strikes. Though very limited in nature these measures, nevertheless, invigorated political activity and stimulated the growth of the democratic movement. The new political parties that came into being, and some of the old ones that resumed their activity, demanded Thailand's withdrawal from SEATO and the adoption of an independent foreign policy. In the sphere of domestic policy they insistently called for a land reform, measures to stimulate the national economy and the abolition of the anti-communist law.

* Diplomatic relations between the USSR and Thailand were established in 1941, but the exchange of diplomatic representatives did not take place because of Hitler Germany's attack on the Soviet Union and the beginning of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against the nazi invaders.

In these conditions the 1957 elections to the People's Assembly further intensified the political struggle. The majority of parliamentary seats were won by representatives of the petty and middle bourgeoisie who formed a powerful opposition to the ruling group.

Greatly disturbed by this increase in the anti-imperialist movement in Thailand, the United States resorted to political pressure, causing a fresh wave of protest from various sections of the Thai society.

In these circumstances a split in the ruling group became manifest. Pibulsonggram and his supporters were inclined to introduce certain changes into the Government's political line which met with opposition from the Right-wing group, headed by Defense Minister Sarit Thanarat.

This group made a deal with US imperialism, and on the night of September 16, 1957, army officers, led by Sarit Thanarat, carried out a coup for the purpose of continuing the pro-US policy and suppressing the movement for neutrality in the country. Headed by the former Thai ambassador to the United States, Pote Sarasin, the new Government ordered parliamentary elections to be held in December 1957, after which General Thanom Kittikachorn representing top army officers became Head of Government. Fearing an eruption of popular indignation, the Government proclaimed a state of emergency. In the sphere of foreign policy the ruling circles intended to expand their alliance with the United States and continue Thailand's participation in SEATO.

The country was experiencing serious economic difficulties caused by a decline in production of the export branches. Tin, rubber and rice exports fell sharply and thousands of workers lost their jobs. Thailand was also beset by grave financial difficulties. Its internal and foreign debts totalled 8,000 million bahts; the 1957 budget had a deficit of 1,200 million bahts. The efforts of the Kittikachorn administration to cover the deficit with a new loan from the National Bank of Thailand failed. To counter the growing economic difficulties the Government raised taxes and import duties and thus further lowered living standards.

The result was a fresh upsurge in the people's struggle. On the first of May, 1958, the working people organised a mass demonstration with slogans calling for genuine political independence and an independent foreign policy. At the same time there was an increase in mass action in opposition to United States' interference in Thailand's internal affairs, against the country's participation in SEATO and for the adoption of a policy of non-alignment.

SUPPORT TO THE VIET NAM WAR

In July 1970, there were 42,000 US troops, including 30,000 airforce personnel, in Thailand. The majority of them are concentrated at the US-

built bases at Khorat, Ubon, Ta Khli and Udon, at a B-52 bomber base of U Taphao and in the large port complex of Sattahip in the Gulf of Siam.

Under pressure of the United States, Thailand sent 12,000 troops to South Vietnam and became directly involved in the aggression. More than 5,000 Thai mercenaries are taking an active part in military operations in Laos.

Following the coup in Cambodia and the deposing of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who had pursued a neutral policy, Thailand and Cambodia re-established diplomatic relations, broken off nine years ago. Moreover, Thailand joined the US interventionists and their Saigon puppets in the aggression against the Cambodian people. The Thailand Government made a decision to dispatch "volunteer detachments" to Battambang and Siem Reap in Cambodia,* and reinforcements are being hurriedly prepared in the country for action in Cambodia. Thai "volunteers" are being trained after the fashion of US "green berets" at Prachin Buri, some 100 miles northeast of Bangkok, for subversive operations against Cambodian patriotic forces. On top of that 2,000 Cambodian army recruits are undergoing an intensive four months' training course in Surin, 200 miles northeast of the Thai capital.

Thailand has already set up three airforce control points in the northeast of the country for communications with the Thai airforce planes flying reconnaissance missions over Cambodia. These posts relay reconnaissance information obtained by the pilots to the Cambodian military authorities. In addition, Thai Air Force planes are on 24-hour patrol duty over the Thai-Cambodian frontier.

The railway between Thailand and Cambodia was being modernised and negotiations were in progress in Bangkok between the railway administrations of the two countries on the resumption of traffic along this railway, which has been suspended for a number of years.

On the orders of the US imperialists, the Thai authorities have handed over a large quantity of weapons and materiel to the Phnom Penh regime.

Operating from bases on the Thai territory, the US Air Force conducts many provocations against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and Laos and bombs towns and villages in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

A short while ago Thailand proposed to establish a military group consisting of itself, Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam to promote closer co-operation between the countries of Indochina. The idea behind the proposal is not to have the group replace SEATO, but to set up yet another aggressive bloc, in order to put down the national liberation movement in that part of the world.

* With the help of Japan, on whose side Thailand had fought during the Second World War, Thai troops had occupied these regions at the beginning of the 1940s.

Clearly the Thai authorities are dragging their country still deeper into the US imperialists' dangerous venture in Southeast Asia.

Thailand's support for the aggressive US policy in Southeast Asia conforms to the general anti-communist line of the present Thai Government. Anti-communism is the principal feature of the policy pursued by the Thai authorities who, far from trying to conceal this, openly advertise their hostility towards communism. They have taken advantage of the war in Vietnam to militarise the country's economy and have turned the growing allocations for military needs, strategic construction and the US economic and military "aid" into a source of personal enrichment for the upper-echelon Thailand bourgeoisie.

The war in Vietnam led to a boom in Thailand's economic activities, enabling the authorities to establish closer relations with various sections of the national bourgeoisie and thus to consolidate the foundation of their rule in the country.

SUMMARY

On the basis of the new constitution, elections were held on February 10, 1969, to the Thai People's Assembly which had been dissolved since the 1958 coup. A mere 39 per cent of the electorate went to the polls. 67.4 per cent of the seats in the House of Representatives to which 218 deputies had been elected, were won by the ruling United Thai People's Party (Sakha Pracha Thai), headed by the present Prime Minister, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn who took over the post in December 1963, following the death of Sarit Thanarat, and the independents, whose candidates were members of the League of Free People, an anti-communist organisation headed by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Internal Affairs General Praphas Charustathien. The rest were won by other parties with 56 seats going to the Democratic Party (Prachatipatai), which according to the Thai press "is in opposition" to the Government. The Party centres its criticism on domestic problems, but has a generally favourable opinion of the Government's foreign policy. Since the Government's programme declaration is not subject to parliamentary approval, and the ministers are not members of either the House of Representatives or the Senate, it is clear that it is not the parliament that controls the activity of US troops in the country, to keep the martial law in force and to obtain as much aid from the United States as possible. Needless to say US imperialism is doing everything it can to help suppress the guerilla movement.

The US troops do not participate directly in operations in the northeast of the country, where government forces are fighting the guerillas. But the US military authorities are furnishing the Thai army with helicopters for airlifting the troops to these areas, and instructors from the US special forces are teaching the Thai army methods of anti-guerilla jungle warfare. CIA specialists in the methods of putting down insurgent movements have been transferred to Thailand. All this increases US interference in the country's internal affairs.

In the light of the above it is obvious that the second period (from 1958 to the present day) of Thailand's post-war history is characterised by its

increasing political and military dependence on the United States. In these conditions the people of Thailand find it ever more difficult to fight against the domination of US imperialism and for turning Thailand into a genuinely independent, neutral and democratic state.

The Government but, on the contrary, the military-administrative machinery that controls the elected bodies. Moreover, the Chairman of the Lower House of parliament is a representative of the ruling United Thai People's Party Major-General Siri Sirivothin.

Judging by the composition of the new parliament and the new Government, headed by Thanom Kittikachorn, the extreme Right-wing forces hold very strong positions in politics. The domination of the military-civilian bureaucracy rests on the traditional administrative machinery and on the army. Another important factor is that the Anti-communist Act, which gives unlimited rights to punitive bodies, is still operative, and any manifestation of discontent with the existing despotic regime is crushed under this notorious law.

Yet, despite the martial law and brutal repression, a partisan movement, aimed at the overthrow of the present regime, is spreading in the country. It was initiated on November 1, 1964, when the Movement for the Independence of Thailand was formed. Two months later, on January 1, 1965, the Patriotic Front was organised and in November of that year it was announced that the Movement for the Independence of Thailand had joined forces with this Front. The first battle fought by the Front's troops took place on August 7, 1965, in the vicinity of Nakse, in the northeastern part of the province of Nakhom Pathom. Today, guerillas are active in 31 of the country's 71 provinces. Their number is not large, something over 5,000 people, and they operate mainly in the northeast of Thailand. The Thai Government attempts to take advantage of the guerilla movement to justify the presence of the

Thailand has turned her face into a military regime again after self-coup 'tetat' of Thanom Kittikachorn from his governing powers on November 17, 1971. He rules Thailand with military control, as his precedent. The 1968 Constitution that Kittikachorn had drafted for 10 years was exercised almost 3 years, then it was suspended as a piece of paper. It is now one year and one month up to today. The military regime just tries to tell Thai people that the temporary constitution might be promulgated soon, many hope at the end of 1972. If the hope comes true, the beginning of the draft of the new constitution may take 10 years or so. Thais are very good friends to all kinds of people, but the ruling classes obstruct the significant friendships between us and some of our friends. We still have hope.

CORRECTION:

In our last mailing, a meeting called for Nov. 28th, 7:30PM at Earl Hall on Columbia campus, was incorrectly attributed to the U. S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam. When the meeting was later canceled by its organizers, the Columbia Anti-imperialist Coalition, there was not enough time for us or the U. S. Committee... to notify everyone and regretfully we learned a number of people made the trip for nothing.

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PROPOSAL FOR DISCUSSION OF NEW YORK (NATIONAL) CAMPAIGN TO SIGN THE
AGREEMENTS NOW!

Based on the sense of the last two meetings, on the call from the Vietnamese to the people of the world to "unite all who can be united" to sign the agreements now, and on the need to build a focus for the overwhelming anti-war sentiment in this country, we propose the following:

1. That we separate the discussion of the National Campaign and call a separate meeting to form a preliminary organizing committee for a National Campaign to Sign the Agreements Now!
2. That we proceed today to organize the New York Campaign to Sign the Agreements Now!
 - A. That we reach general agreement on the principle of uniting on the question of the signing and implementing of the Oct. 20th agreement.
 - B. That we discuss the tactics that will be part of the N.Y. Campaign:
 1. The N.Y. Campaign will set up an information co-ordination center (temporarily the N.Y. Switchboard)
 2. That we issue one petition in the name of the campaign.
 3. Our first effort to initiate the N. Y. Campaign will be for all groups to reach out to all types of organizations and seek their agreement and participation in the Campaign.
 4. Local actions on the Agreements on Jan. 3rd to be followed by a unified action on the 4th.
 5. The Jan. 20th action in Wash. D. C. to be discussed separately.
 6. A media campaign to urge radio, television, and newspapers to begin to program anti-war shows and to print anti-war articles.
 7. That all resources available be co-ordinated to facilitate more general use.
 8. Logo and button.
 9. That the questions of finances and steering committee, etc. be deferred until the next meeting.
 10. That we meet regularly once a week.



THESE PEOPLE ARE
FIGHTING FOR THE
NLF.

WHAT IS THE NLF?

The NLF is the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, derogatorily referred to by American and other news media as the "Viet Cong". Not only has our press mis-named the NLF, they have also seriously mis-informed America about its nature and programme.

In order to understand the NLF, it is necessary to know some recent Vietnamese history. After many years of fighting against French colonial rule, the Vietnamese people thought they had won their independence by defeating the French army at Dienbienphu in 1954. At this time, the victorious Viet Minh forces, led by Ho Chi Minh, concluded the Geneva Accords with the French.

The Geneva Accords provided that Vietnam be temporarily divided into two zones for the regrouping of the two armies. The Viet Minh was to regroup in the North and the French forces in the South. The Accords guaranteed national elections in July, 1956, after which the French would complete their withdrawal from Vietnam. The elected government would then govern all of Vietnam, and Vietnam would remain free of all foreign armies and military bases. To clarify the temporary nature of the division of the country, the Geneva Agreements stated that "the military demarcation line at the 17th parallel is provisional and should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary".

The French withdrew before ensuring the implementation of the Accords and the U.S. moved directly into Vietnam. The U.S. installed the Diem regime in the South. Diem refused to hold the elections guaranteed by the Geneva Agreements because, as President Eisenhower admitted in his memoirs, "possibly 80% of the population would have voted for the Communist, Ho Chi Minh, as their leader".

The Diem regime ruthlessly executed its political opponents. As resistance to Diem grew, the number of executions grew until hundreds of thousands had been murdered. By 1960, the struggle by the people of South Vietnam against the U.S.-controlled Diem government had developed to the point where a national organization was needed to lead the struggle. So on December 20, the National Liberation Front was formed.

The National Liberation Front of South Vietnam is composed of some 25 organizations, including almost all South Vietnamese political parties and trade union federations, and most ethnic and religious organizations, student and women's groups.

Since 1960, Diem has been assassinated and the American government has replaced him with a succession of similar regimes, including the present Thieu regime. The U.S. has escalated its war against the Vietnamese people. It has spent nearly one hundred million dollars a day supporting an army of over 5 MILLION U.S. and Puppet troops, and is now trying to defeat the Vietnamese thru "Vietnamization"- using Asians to fight Asians, with U.S. money, planes, bombs and war material. About 300 Hiroshima bomb equivalents

have been unleashed on the Indochinese land and peoples by the Nixon administration. And yet, the NLF and its army, the People's Liberation Armed Forces, steadily increase in both military and political strength. The liberated areas of South Vietnam (areas governed by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam) now comprise 80% of the land and people.

The NLF is fighting for an independent and democratic government for South Vietnam. It will organize truly free elections, based on universal suffrage and the secret ballot, to choose a popular and progressive National assembly in a democratic manner.

The NLF guarantees the civil and human rights of the South Vietnamese people- freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of association, freedom to organize trade unions and political parties, freedom of belief, freedom to work and to rest and the right to study.

The NLF will create an economy free of foreign domination in order to raise the people's standard of living. It will restore and develop industry, transportation and communications. Public health and education will be greatly improved. The NLF will nationalize all American holdings in South Vietnam and also those of the Vietnamese traitors. It will complete the implementation of its policy of 'land to the tiller'.

The NLF guarantees equality of the sexes, and equal treatment of and mutual aid between the different ethnic and religious communities in South Vietnam. It will re-establish normal relations between the two zones of Vietnam and work towards a gradual and peaceful re-unification of the country.

An NLF-PRG segment of a 3-segment government of National concord, will adopt a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, will abstain from any military alliance, and will allow no foreign troops or military bases on its soil, as it stated in point 5, of the 7 Point Peace Plan put forth by the PRG-RSVN foreign minister, Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, at the Paris Peace Conference on July 1, 1971.

Most of the NLF programme is already being implemented in the liberated 80% of South Vietnam. The NLF-PRG is the only effective government in South Vietnam: it has brought roads, schools, sanitation, hospitals to the liberated areas. Of course, the NLF programme cannot be fully implemented as long as the U.S. remains in Vietnam.

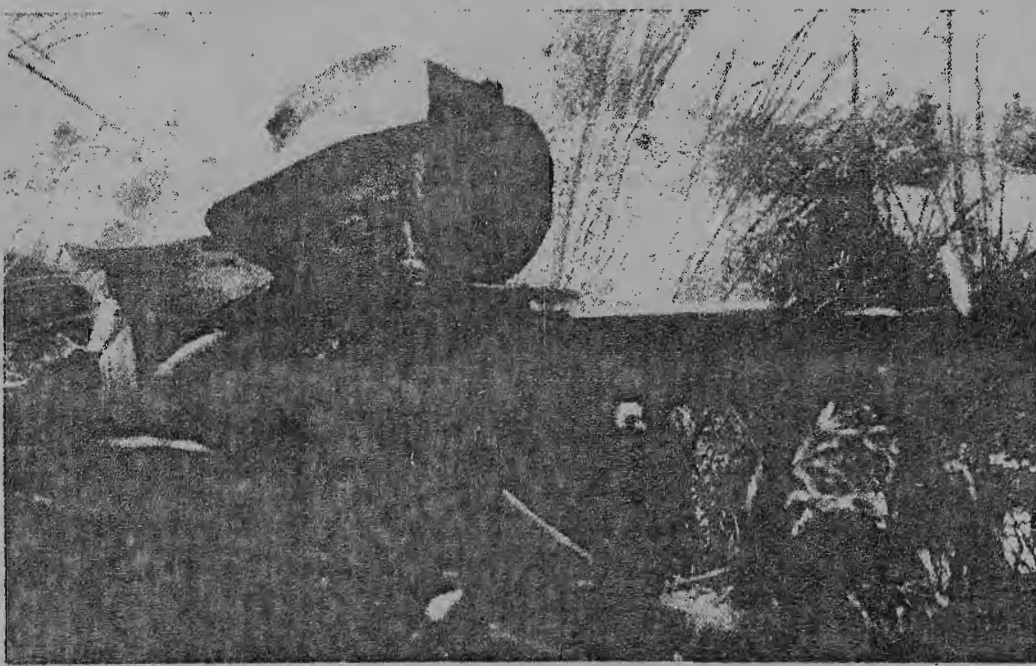
"Over the past few years", the NLF has pointed out, "the U.S. Imperialists have continuously escalated the war, yet they have unceasingly clamored about 'peace negotiations' in an attempt to fool the American people and the other peoples of the world". As Nguyen Huu Tho, the ex-Saigon Lawyer who is now chairman of the NLF, explained, "we ardently love peace, but definitely not peace in slavery. As long as the U.S. Imperialists trample on our soil and our country, there can be no peace".



**U. S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE
NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT
OF SOUTH VIETNAM**
Box - C, OLD CHELSEA STA.
N.Y., N.Y. 10011 Tel. YU 2-7162

The U.S. Committee to Aid the N.L.F. of South Vietnam was formed in April, 1965 to help make the U.S. public aware of the essentially just and moral aims of the Vietnamese in their resistance to U.S. government efforts to "pacify" their country and turn it into a military base and new-type colony of the U.S. We seek a call for peace that will allow the Vietnamese people to determine their own affairs.

We ask you to consider sending us a contribution to help with our work. Please address your letters to USCANLFSVN and make all checks payable to: W. Teague



THIS MAN IS
FIGHTING FOR
THE NLF

WHAT IS THE NLF ?

The NLF is the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, derogatorily referred to by American and other newsmen as the 'Viet Cong'. Not only has our press mis-named the NLF, they have also seriously mis-informed America about its nature and programme.

In order to understand the NLF, it is necessary to know some recent Vietnamese history. After many years of fighting against colonial rule, the Vietnamese people thought they had won their independence by defeating the French army at Dienbienphu in 1954. At this time, the victorious Viet Minh forces, led by Ho Chi Minh, concluded the Geneva Accords with the French.

The Geneva Accords provided that Vietnam be temporarily divided into two zones for the regrouping of the two armies. The Viet Minh was to re-group in the North and the French forces in the South. The Accords guaranteed national elections in July, 1956, after which the French would complete their withdrawal from Vietnam. The elected government would then govern all of Vietnam, and Vietnam would remain free of foreign armies, arms and military bases. To clarify the temporary nature of the division of the country, the Geneva Agreements stated that 'the military demarcation line is provisional and should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or a territorial boundary'.

The French withdrew before ensuring the implementation of the Accords and the U.S. moved directly into Vietnam. The U.S. installed the Diem regime in the South. Diem refused to hold the elections guaranteed by the Geneva Agreements, because, as President Eisenhower admitted, 'possibly 80% of the population would have voted for the Communist Ho Chi Minh as their leader'.

The Diem regime ruthlessly executed its political opponents. As resistance to Diem grew, the number of executions grew until hundreds of thousands had been murdered. By 1960, by the people of South Vietnam against the US-controlled Diem government had developed to the point where a national organization was needed to lead the struggle. On December 20th, the N.L.F. was formed.

The National Liberation Front of South Vietnam is composed of some twenty-five organizations, including almost all South Vietnamese political parties and trade union federations, and most ethnic and religious organizations, student and women's groups.

Since 1960, Diem has been assassinated and the American Government has replaced him with a succession of similar regimes, including the present Thieu regime. The U.S. has escalated its war against the Vietnamese people. Spent nearly one hundred million dollars a day supporting an army of over one million U.S. and puppet troops, and now tries to defeat the Vietnamese thru "Vietnamization". About 300 Hiroshima bomb equivalents has been unleashed on the Indochinese land and peoples in the Nixon Administration.

And yet, the NLF and its army, the Liberation Armed Forces, steadily increase in both political and military strength. The liberated areas of South Vietnam (areas governed by the PRG-RSVN) now comprise 80% of the land and people of South Vietnam.

The NLF is fighting for an independent and democratic government for South Vietnam. It will organize truly free elections, based on universal suffrage and the secret ballot, to choose a popular and progressive National Assembly in a democratic manner.

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The NLF guarantees equality of the sexes, and equal treatment of and mutual aid between the different ethnic and religious communities in South Vietnam. It will re-establish normal relations between the two zones of Vietnam and work towards a gradual and peaceful unification of the country.

An NLF-PRG government will adopt a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, will abstain from any military alliance and will allow no foreign troops or military bases on its soil as is stated in point 5 of the 7 POINT STATEMENT by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam made public by Minister Madame Nguyen Thi Binh at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam—July 1st, 1971.

Most of the NLF programme is already being implemented in the liberated 80% of South Vietnam. The NLF-PRG is the only effective government in South Vietnam: it has brought roads, schools, sanitation, hospitals to the liberated areas. Of course, the NLF programme cannot be fully implemented now or as long as the U.S. remains in Vietnam.

"Over the past few years", the NLF has pointed out, "the U.S. imperialists have continuously escalated the war, yet they have unceasingly clamored about 'peace negotiations' in an attempt to fool the American people and the other peoples of the world." As Nguyen Huu Tho, the ex-Saigon lawyer who is now chairman of the NLF, explained, "We ardently love peace, but definitely not 'peace' in slavery. As long as the U.S. imperialists trample on our country, there can be no peace".



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VICTORY FOR THE VIETNAMESE !

PRG 7 Point Peace Proposal

The PRG 7 point peace proposal was first presented in Paris on July 1, 1971. The two basic points of this proposal, which are fundamental to any genuine settlement of the war, are:

1. Regarding the military situation: The U.S. must set a date for the total withdrawal of all U.S. troops, military personnel, weapons and war materials and those of its allies.
2. Regarding the political situation in South Vietnam: The U.S. must end its intervention in the internal affairs of South Vietnam and stop backing the regime of Nguyen Van Thieu.

Responding to the Vietnamese people's aspirations for peace and national independence, considering the American and the world peoples' desire for peace, showing its goodwill to make the Paris Conference on Viet Nam progress, basing itself on the 10-point over-all solution, and following up the September 17, 1970 eight-point and the December 10, 1970 three-point statements, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam declares the following:

1 — REGARDING THE TERMINAL DATE FOR THE TOTAL WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. FORCES.

The U.S. Government must end its war of aggression in Viet Nam, stop the policy of « Vietnamization » of the war, withdraw from South Viet Nam all troops, military personnel, weapons, and war materials of the United States and of the foreign countries in the U.S. camp, and dismantle all U.S. bases in South Viet Nam, without posing any conditions whatsoever.

The U.S. Government must set a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

If the U.S. Government sets a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Viet Nam in 1971 of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, the parties will at the same time agree on the modalities of

- a) the withdrawal in safety from South Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp;
- b) the release of the totality of militarymen of all parties and of the civilians captured during the war (including American pilots captured in North Viet Nam), so that they may all rapidly return to their homes.

These two operations will begin on the same date and will end on the same date.

A cease-fire will be observed between the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the United States and of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp as soon as the parties reach agreement on the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

2 — REGARDING THE QUESTION OF POWER IN SOUTH VIET NAM.

The U.S. Government must really respect the South Viet Nam people's right to self-determination, put an end to its interference in the internal affairs of South Viet Nam, cease to support the bellicose group headed by Nguyen Van Thieu now in office in Saigon, and stop all manoeuvres, including tricks on elections, aimed at maintaining the puppet Nguyen Van Thieu.

By various means, the political, social, and religious forces in South Viet Nam aspiring to peace and national concord will form in Saigon a new administration favoring peace, independence, neutrality and democracy. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam will immediately enter into talks with that administration in order to settle the following questions:

- a) to form a broad three segment government of national concord that will assume its functions during the period between the restoration of peace and the holding of general elections and that will organize general elections in South Viet Nam.

A cease-fire will be observed between the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the Saigon administration as soon as a government of national concord is formed.

- b) to take concrete measures with the necessary guarantees to prohibit all acts of terror, reprisal and discrimination against persons having collaborated with one or the other party; to ensure every democratic liberty to the South Viet Nam people; to release all persons jailed for political reasons; to dissolve all concentration camps and to liquidate all forms of constraint and coercion so as to permit the people to return to their native places in complete freedom and to freely engage in their occupations.

c) To see that the people's conditions of living are stabilized and gradually improved, to create conditions allowing everyone to contribute his talents and efforts to heal the war wounds and rebuild the country.

- d) to agree on measures to be taken to ensure the holding of genuinely free, democratic, and fair general elections in South Viet Nam.

3 — REGARDING THE QUESTION OF VIETNAMESE ARMED FORCES IN SOUTH VIET NAM.

The Vietnamese parties will together settle the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Viet Nam in a spirit of national concord, equality, and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the post-war situation and with a view to lightening the people's contributions.

4 — REGARDING THE PEACEFUL RE-UNIFICATION OF VIET NAM AND THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH ZONES.

- a) The re-unification of Viet Nam will be achieved step by step, by peaceful means, on the basis of discussions and agreements between the two zones, without constraint and annexation from either party, and without foreign interference.

Pending the re-unification of the country, the North and the South zones will re-establish normal relations, guarantee free movement, free correspondence, free choice of residence, and establish economic and cultural relations on the principle of mutual interests and mutual assistance.

All questions concerning the two zones will be settled by qualified representatives of the Vietnamese people in the two zones on the basis of negotiations, without foreign interference.

- b) In keeping with the provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, during the present temporary partition of the country into two zones the North and the South zones of Viet Nam will refrain from joining any military alliance with any foreign countries, from allowing any foreign country to maintain military bases, troops, and military personnel on their soil, and from recognizing the protection of any country or of any military alliance or bloc.

5 — REGARDING THE FOREIGN POLICY OF PEACE AND NEUTRALITY OF SOUTH VIET NAM.

South Viet Nam will pursue a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, establish relations with all countries regardless of their political and social system, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence, maintain economic and cultural relations with all countries, accept the cooperation of foreign countries in the development of the resources of South Viet Nam, accept the economic and technical aid of any country without any political conditions attached, and participate in regional plans for economic cooperation.

On the basis of these principles, after the end of the war South Viet Nam and the United States will establish relations in the political, economic, and cultural fields.

6 — REGARDING THE DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE UNITED STATES TO THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE IN THE TWO ZONES.

The U.S. Government must bear full responsibility for the losses and the destruction it has caused to the Vietnamese people in the two zones.

7 — REGARDING THE RESPECT AND THE INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEE OF THE ACCORDS TO BE CONCLUDED.

The parties will reach agreement on the forms of respect and international guarantee of the accords that will be concluded.

WHICH SIDE DESERVES OUR SUPPORT ?

Links Mafia, Viet Gov't in Drug Trade

By Lawrence L. Knutson

WASHINGTON (AP) — South Vietnam's heroin racket is run by three of that nation's top politicians, is linked to Corsican and U. S. Mafia gangsters and is virtually condoned by some U. S. officials, a narcotics researcher told a Senate Foreign Aid panel today.

Alfred W. McCoy of Yale University said that beginning in 1965 members of the Florida-based Trafficante family of the Mafia began appearing in Southeast Asia.

"Santo Trafficante Jr., heir to the international criminal syndicate established by Lucky Luciano and Meyer Lansky, traveled to Saigon and Hong Kong himself in 1968," he said.

McCoy said sources in the U. S. Embassy in Saigon told him Trafficante had met with prominent members of Saigon's Corsican crime syndicates resulting in increased quantities of Asian heroin being shipped to the U. S.

McCoy said South Vietnam's opium and heroin traffic is divided between the political organizations of President Thieu and former President Ky and Prime Minister Tran van Khiem.

He told a Foreign Operations Appropriations subcommittee that Gen. Ky's

sister, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Ly, buys finished heroin in Vientiane, Laos, and arranges its shipment to Cambodia "where it is picked up by transport aircraft belonging to the Vietnamese Fifth Air Division and flown to Saigon."

McCoy, who said he spent 18 months in research and interviews preparing to write on heroin in Indochina, asserted that top military leaders in Laos, Cambodia and Thailand are also heavily involved in the drug trade.

He said that until recently a person he identified as "an overseas Chinese racketeer named 'Huu Tim Heng' was a silent partner in the Vientiane bottling plant of the Pepsi Cola Co., using his position as a cover to import acetic anhydride, a chemical necessary for the manufacture of heroin.

He said Heng bought raw opium and morphine from Gen. Quane Rattikone, former chief of staff of the Royal Laotian Army.

McCoy claimed that in a three-hour interview Rattikone "admitted that he controlled the opium traffic in northwestern Laos since 1962."

"Most of the opium traffic in northeastern Laos is controlled by Vang Pao, the Laotian general who commands the CIA's mercenary army," McCoy claimed.

"The Thai government allows Burmese rebels, Nationalist Chinese irregulars and mercenary armies to move enormous mule caravans loaded with hundreds of tons of Burmese opium across Thailand's northern border," he said.

He also said "overwhelming evidence of systematic corruption" extends all the way to the top of President Thieu's political apparatus and that some of his closest supporters inside the Vietnamese army "control the distribution and sale of heroin to American GIs fighting in Indochina."

'Concealing Evidence'

In addition, McCoy said American diplomats and intelligence agents have allied themselves with "corrupt" groups, placing no pressure on them to get out of the drug business.

He also accused U. S. officials in Southeast Asia of consciously concealing evidence of narcotics involvement by the nation's allies and at times of taking active part "in certain aspects of the region's narcotics traffic."

McCoy is presently a PhD student in Southeast Asian history at Yale.

heroin traffic in southeast asia

The following is a statement that Alfred W. McCoy presented before the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee on June 2.

by Alfred W. McCoy

By ignoring, covering up, and failing to counteract the massive drug traffic from Southeast Asia, our Government is aiding and abetting the influx of heroin into our nation.

Southeast Asia is fast becoming the major supplier of illicit narcotics for America's growing population of heroin addicts. Since the late 1960's, international criminal syndicates have responded to mounting law enforcement efforts in Europe and the Middle East by shifting their major sources of supply to Southeast Asia. The opium poppy fields of Southeast Asia's Golden Triangle Region supply raw materials for clandestine heroin laboratories in Europe, Hong Kong; and the tri-border area where Burma, Thailand, and Laos converge.

High Government officials in Thailand, Laos, and South Viet Nam are actively engaged in the heroin traffic and are protecting the region's powerful narcotics syndicates. Because the corruption in these countries is so systematic and the narcotics traffic so lucrative, our political commitments to these Governments inhibit and prevent any effective action to cut the flow of these illicit narcotics into the United States.

U.S. Officials Involved

U.S. diplomatic, military, and intelligence officials have always tolerated governmental corruption in Southeast Asia, and narcotics trafficking has not been treated differently.

U.S. officials in Southeast Asia have been implicated in the traffic on three levels:

(1) Providing political and military support for officials and political factions actively engaged in the drug traffic without pressuring them to deal with the problem.

(2) Consciously concealing evidence of involvement in the narcotics traffic by our Southeast Asian allies. Whenever the U.S. Congress or the media have made accurate allegations about the involvement of our allies, U.S. diplomatic personnel have repeatedly issued categorical, fallacious denials.

(3) Active involvement in certain aspects of the region's narcotics traffic.

Turkish Production Declines

In 1967-68 American diplomatic initiatives convinced the Turkish Government to drastically reduce its total opium production and expand its enforcement efforts. Significantly, the sharp reduction of Turkey's opium production from 1968-72 coincided with a massive increase in the amount of heroin entering the United States; between 1969 and 1972 America's estimated addict population practically doubled, increasing from 315,000 to 560,000.

Beginning in 1965 members of the Florida-based Trafficante family of American organized crime began appearing in Southeast Asia. Santo Trafficante, Jr., heir to the international criminal syndicate established by Lucky Luciano and Meyer Lansky, traveled to Saigon and Hong Kong himself in 1968.

As late as 1965 a seizure of only 15 kilos of pure heroin produced a street panic by addicts in New York City; by 1971 seizures totalling almost 400 kilos within a period of several weeks did not have even a minor impact on the street supply. The question is, of course, where is all this heroin coming from.

Informed Federal narcotics officials and diplomats are virtually unanimous in their response—more and more heroin comes from Southeast Asia.

U.S. Embassy sources state that Trafficante met with prominent members of Saigon's Corsican syndicates. These syndicates have been regularly supplying the international narcotics markets since the first Indochina War.

The Saigon-Marseille Route

In 1967-68 there was evidence of increased activity on the part of Indochina's Corsican gangsters. U.S. agents observed Corsican heroin traffickers commuting between Saigon and Marseille where the Corsicans control the clandestine heroin laboratories. A former, high ranking C.I.A. agent in Saigon told me in an interview that in 1969 there was a summit meeting of Corsican criminals from Marseille, Vientiane, and Phnom Penh at Saigon's Continental Palace Hotel.

In the wake of these high level meetings, increased quantities of Asian heroin have begun entering the United States. In 1970 the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics broke up a Filipino courier ring that had smuggled over 1,000 kilos of pure Hong Kong heroin into the United States in the preceding 12 months. One thousand kilos of pure heroin is equivalent to 10 to 20 percent of our estimated total annual heroin consumption.

Since all of Hong Kong's morphine base comes from Southeast Asia's Golden Triangle, this case provided ample evidence of the growing importance of Southeast Asia in America's drug crisis. Unfortunately, the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics has only one agent in Hong Kong and so further seizures have not been forthcoming.

The French Connection

In 1971 French customs seized 60 kilos of pure Laotian heroin at Orly Airport in Paris in the suitcases of Prince Sopsaisana, the newly appointed Laotian Ambassador to France. The U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and diplomatic sources in Vientiane report that the Ambassador's French connection was

arranged by Michel Theodas, manager of the Lang Xang Hotel in Vientiane and a high ranking member of the French-Corsican underworld.

Finally, the Director of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics reports that his intelligence sources indicate that much of the massive flow of heroin moving through Latin America on its way to the United States is coming from Southeast Asia.

Ironically, our Southeast Asian allies are profiting from this heroin bonanza. In a three-hour interview with me, Gen. Ouane Rattikone, former Chief of Staff of the Royal Laotian Army, admitted that he controlled the largest heroin laboratory in Laos. This laboratory produced a high grade of heroin for the G.I. market in South Viet Nam, and, according to the C.I.A., was capable of producing over 3,000 kilos of heroin a year.

With the withdrawal of U.S. troops, the market for such heroin has shifted directly to the United States. Most of the opium traffic in northeastern Laos is controlled by Vang Pao, the Laotian general who commands the C.I.A.'s mercenary army.

The Thai Government allows Burmese rebels, Nationalist Chinese irregulars, and mercenary armies to move enormous mule caravans loaded with hundreds of tons of Burmese opium across Thailand's northern border. U.S. narcotics agents working in Thailand claim that every major narcotics dealer in Thailand has a high ranking "advisor" on the Thai police force.

In South Viet Nam, the opium and heroin traffic is divided among the nation's three dominant military factions: President Thieu's political apparatus, Prime Minister Kham's political organization, and General Ky's political apparatus.

Thieu's Pushers

There is overwhelming evidence of systematic corruption extending all the way to the top of President Thieu's political apparatus. Two of his staunchest supporters in the lower house of the National Assembly have been arrested trying to smuggle heroin into South Viet Nam, and other pro-Thieu deputies, including one of the President's legislative advisors have been implicated in other smuggling cases.

Some of Thieu's closest supporters, inside the Vietnamese Army control the distribution and sale of heroin to American G.I.'s fighting in Indochina. His most important military advisor, Gen. Dang Van Quang, has been publicly accused by NBC of being the "biggest pusher" in South Viet Nam.

It is a matter of public record that Quang was removed from command of IV Corps for outrageous corruption in 1967-68, and reliable sources in the Vietnamese military have confirmed NBC's report. Finally, U.S. military commanders report that the narcotics traffic in the Mekong Delta is controlled by colonels and low ranking generals loyal to Quang.

Another of Thieu's staunch Army supporters, Gen. Ngo Dzu, II Corps Commander until several weeks ago when he was removed for military incompetence, has been identified as one of the major drug traffickers in Central Viet Nam by the U.S.A.I.D. Public Safety Directorate, U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, and the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Division.

American officials serving in Southeast Asia have a great deal of responsibility for the growth of the region's illicit drug traffic. American diplomats and intelligence agents have allied themselves with corrupt, indigenous groups without pressuring them to get out of the drug business.

Throughout the mountainous Golden Triangle region, the C.I.A. has provided substantial military support for mercenaries, right-wing rebels, and tribal warlords who are actively engaged in the narcotics traffic. And in Thailand the C.I.A. has worked closely with nationalist Chinese paramilitary units which control 80-90 percent of northern Burma's vast opium exports and manufacture high grade heroin for export to the American market.

U.S. embassies in Indochina have repeatedly tried to cover up the involvement of our local allies in the drug traffic. In 1968 Senator Gruening (D-Alaska) came forward with well-founded allegations about Ky's opium smuggling activities. The U.S. Embassy in Saigon issued a categorical denial.

In July, 1971 NBC's senior Saigon correspondent charged that Gen. Dang Van Quang, Thieu's chief military advisor, was the "biggest pusher" in South Viet Nam. Prior to this broadcast, I had received independent reports of Quang's narcotics dealings from high ranking Vietnamese sources. The U.S. Embassy again issued a vigorous denial.

In July, 1971, congressman Robert Steele (R-Conn.) claimed to have received classified documents showing that II Corps Commander, Gen. Ngo Dzu, was trafficking in heroin. The U.S. Embassy deferred to Senior II Corps Advisor John Paul Wann who denied that such documents existed. I have one of those documents in my possession.

The Pepsi Generation

An examination of General Ky's political apparatus demonstrates the importance of official corruption in Southeast Asia's drug traffic and shows how Southeast Asia's narcotics move from the poppy fields into the international smuggling circuits. Located in the Vientiane region of Laos until recently was a large heroin laboratory managed by an overseas Chinese racketeer named Hux Tim Heng.

Heng was the silent partner in Pepsi Cola's Vientiane bottling plant and used this operation as a cover to import acetic anhydride, a chemical necessary for the manufacture of heroin. He purchased raw opium and morphine base from Gen. Heng's lieutenant, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Ly.

Although a resident of Pakse, Laos from 1962 to 1967, Ly now lives in Saigon and travels to Vientiane about once a month to arrange for shipment of the packaged heroin to Pakse or Phnom Penh, Cambodia where it is picked up by transport aircraft belonging to the Vietnamese Fifth Air Division and flown to Saigon.

The commander of the Fifth Air Division, Col. Phan Phung Tien, has been publicly attacked by the Director General of Viet Nam Customs for his interference in anti-narcotics efforts and is believed to have extensive contacts with Saigon's Corsican underworld. Vietnamese military officers have identified Col. Tien as Ky's strongest political supporter inside the Air Force, and one senior U.S. Air Force advisor called him Ky's "revolutionary plotter."

U.S. Actions in Laos

The record of the U.S. Embassy in Laos is even worse. All U.S. officials in Indochina know that the vast majority of the high grade heroin sold to G.I.'s fighting in South Viet Nam is manufactured in Laotian laboratories. Yet in December, 1970 the U.S. Ambassador to Laos, G. McMurtrie Godley, told an American writer, "I believe the Royal Laotian Government takes its responsibility seriously to prohibit international opium traffic."

Godley did his best to prevent the assignment of U.S. Bureau of Narcotics agents to Laos. It was not until November, 1971—a full two years after Laotian heroin had decimated U.S. troops in South Viet Nam—that the Bureau of Narcotics was allowed to send its agents into Laos.

Finally, U.S. agencies have been actually involved in certain aspects of the region's drug traffic. In northern Laos, Air America aircraft and helicopters chartered by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and U.S.A.I.D. have been transporting opium harvested by the agency's tribal mercenaries on a regular basis.

After spending 18 months researching, travelling, and conducting hundreds of interviews, I have reached one firm conclusion—if we are going to deal seriously with the heroin problem in this country we will have to reorder our priorities and commitments in Southeast Asia.

The Source of the Problem

President Nixon has told us that we cannot solve the drug problem unless we deal with it at its source and eliminate illicit opium production. The source is now Southeast Asia, and that area accounts for some 70 percent of the world's illicit opium supply. There is enough opium in Southeast Asia to fuel our heroin plague for countless generations to come.

In the past and present we have let our military and political goals in Southeast Asia dictate our priorities. As a result, our officials have tried to prop up corrupt regimes there at all costs, including silent acquiescence to the traffic in drugs that is ruining the fabric of our nation.

The problem of crime in our streets is largely a heroin problem which would disappear if the drug traffic were brought under control. The drugs now flowing from Southeast Asia in effect make all the funds and effort expended reducing Turkey's opium production totally irrelevant as a final solution to our problem.

We now have to decide which is more important to our country—propping up corrupt governments in Southeast Asia or getting heroin out of our high schools.

Alfred W. McCoy is presently a Ph.D. student in Southeast Asian History at Yale University. He has spent the last 13 months researching the international drug traffic and his findings will be published in a book entitled *The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia*, Harper and Row, July 1972. McCoy's findings are based on research, documents, and more than 250 personal interviews conducted in the U.S., Europe, and Southeast Asia.

ON ROLE AND TASKS OF NATIONAL UNITED FRONT

Truong Chinh

Editor's note: At the 3rd Congress of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, Truong Chinh, political bureau member of the Vietnam Workers Party Central Committee, on behalf of the Party, made an important speech exounding the party's principled stand on the questions pertaining to the National United Front in Vietnam, the United Front of the Indochinese Peoples and the World people's Front against U.S.-led Imperialism.

In his speech, Truong Chinh exposed the counter-revolutionary Global strategy of U.S. Imperialism as shown in the "Nixon Doctrine" applied in Vietnam, Indochina, Asia and the rest of the world. At the same time, he presented the party's views on many burning international issues.

Following is a full translation of the first part of his speech, entitled:

TO MOBILIZE AND UNITE ALL ANTI-U.S. FORCES IN THE COUNTRY AND WORLD TO DEFEAT THE U.S. AGGRESSION

Our people throughout the country are resisting the U.S. aggression and building socialism in the North, contributing thereby to defending the socialist camp, stimulating the revolutionary movement of the people of other countries and safeguarding peace.

Our people's resistance is aimed at not only national but also international goals. The U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam is intended to materialize the global strategy of U.S. Imperialism --the number One Enemy of Mankind. The Vietnamese revolution is an inseparable part of the world revolution.

Since World War II, U.S. Imperialism has been carrying out an extremely reactionary, brutal and perfidious global strategy with a view to sabotage the socialist camp, repressing the international communist and workers' movement, the national liberation movement and the democratic movement, wrecking peace, realizing U.S.-type neo-colonialism, and preparing for a new world war to seize world hegemony.

With regard to socialist countries, U.S. Imperialism has tried by all ways and means to encircle, divide, and attack them militarily on a regional scale (as in the case of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam), ferment counter-revolutionary rebellions (as was the case in Hungary), carry out psy-war and espionage wars, and effect peaceful revolution, in an attempt to restore capitalism.

With regard to the nationalist countries, it applies a policy of economic, cultural and military aid to penetrate those countries in all spheres and gradually convert them into its new-type colonies, or lend a hand to the local reactionaries- its henchmen- in staging rebellions and coups d'etat to put in power pro-U.S. elements who would pursue a policy dependent on the U.S.

With regard to the colonies and dependencies, if they are new-type colonies or dependencies of the U.S., it represses them in an extremely ruthless manner- all national and democratic movements of the people. If these countries are colonies or dependencies of other imperialist powers, it seeks thru political inroads and economic aid to turn them into its own neo-colonies.

With regard to other capitalist countries, the U.S. makes big investments to exploit the laboring people, applies a policy of competition, restriction and domination and provides economic, scientific and technical aid to draw them into its orbit.

U.S. Imperialism is the most bellicose Imperialism. For that reason, we must specifically the military aspect of its global strategy. Since World War II, U.S. Imperialism has set up aggressive military alliances in Europe (NATO), Asia (SEATO), the Middle East and near east (CENTO), etc, built thousands of Military bases in foreign countries, and set up a multi-ringed defence system to encircle the socialist camps and prevent the spread of the movement for National weapons including nuclear weapons, devised three different types of war: special war, local war and total war, and waged special and local wars, while preparing for total war, which is also a nuclear showdown.

To prepare and wage a new World War, the U.S. Imperialists have revived West German revanchist militarism and Japanese militarism, using them as its shock forces, and it has given aid to the reactionary rulers in Israel in provoking wars according to its plan in the Middle and Near East.

During the past 25 years, U.S. Imperialism has re-adjusted its global strategy four times:

a) 1945-1950: U.S. Imperialism applied the Truman Doctrine and strategy which consists in using nuclear blackmail against the world peoples, checking and repulsing the communist movement chiefly to defend Western Europe, an old bulwark of capitalism. However, the U.S. failed to damn up the revolutionary movements in Eastern Europe, North Korea, Vietnam and China.

b) 1950-1960: The period of the "cold war" in which U.S. Imperialism carried out Eisenhower's strategy of "mass-retaliation". With its nuclear superiority, U.S. Imperialism applied a foreign policy known as "brinkmanship" to browbeat the socialist camp and other countries, launched the arms race and deployed its military and economic forces on a world scale.

Also during this period, the U.S. gave military aid to the French colonialists in their aggression against Vietnam, triggered the Korean war together with other countries in its camp, and took military adventures against Arab countries in the Middle and Near East, at the same time, it put into practice the so-called strategy of freeing "imprisoned countries" in Eastern Europe, and engineered the counter-revolutionary putsch in Hungary (1956).

c) 1961-1968: U.S. Imperialism applied Kennedy's "strategy for peace". Militarily, it carried out the "flexible response" strategy which was later complimented by Johnson's "escalation strategy". By this time, the Soviet Union had gained nuclear balance with U.S., the latter sought a temporary detente with the Soviet Union, it tried to make full use of the differences of lines within the Socialist camp and in the international communist and workers movement, especially those between the Soviet Union and China, it launched a special war and then a local war in Vietnam, instigated Israel to wage a war of aggression against a number of Arab countries, mainly against the United Arab Republic (1967). But in this period the U.S. experienced the biggest disadvantage which was the failure of its war of aggression against Vietnam, a failure that has weakened U.S. Imperialism, lowered its prestige, and upset the global strategy of U.S. Imperialism.

d) Since 1969: U.S. Imperialism has been implementing the "Nixon Doctrine", which is precisely the global strategy of U.S. Imperialism under the Nixon administration. It was born at a time when the world balance of power between revolution and counter-revolution has changed in favor of revolution. In spite of the dissension among socialist countries, the socialist system has continued to strengthen and consolidate and to exert a decisive effect on the trend of development of human society. The colonial system of Imperialism continues its process of disintegration under the crushing blows of the National liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The struggle of the working-class and the democratic movement in the capitalist countries continues developing. More than ever before the U.S., the ring-leader of imperialism, has been weakened militarily and isolated politically. U.S. Imperialism and the other imperialist powers are in the throes of an economic and monetary crisis. The general crisis has aggravated. The contradictions between the U.S. and the other Imperialist powers have sharpened day by day.

In such an unfavorable conjuncture, Nixon cannot but readjust the U.S. global strategy. Politically, he has dished up the so-called "new strategy for peace". Militarily, he applied the strategy of "realistic deterrence". Nixon's aim is to reduce U.S. international commitments so as to lighten the military and economic burden of the U.S., stabilize the situation at home and appease the American people, strengthen its forces to regain a position of strength, to continue the drive for world hegemony, to preserve U.S. interests in the various continents while continuing to play its role of international gendarme toward the revolutionary movement of people in various countries.

The main contents of Nixon's strategy consists of the following:

- 1) To stabilize and increase U.S. economic and military strength, to achieve some degree of superiority over the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, and to use this strength to intimidate and win over a number of countries or to wage wars at one place or another.
- 2) To settle its conflicts and contradictions with its allies so as to "share responsibility" with them, use those countries as a shock force for the U.S. in specific regions, build up satellite countries as stooges to oppose and sabotage the revolutionary movement of the world people, make war with other people's blood for its own interests.
- 3) On this basis, it is "ready to negotiate" with a number of countries, especially the Soviet Union and China, with a view to "detering" and "containing" these two biggest socialist countries, makes the fullest use of the contradictions between these two countries and sow discord among the socialist countries in general in a bid to create favourable conditions for the U.S., to strive for "detente" among the big powers and continue to bully smaller countries.

The Nixon Doctrine applied to Asia has become Nixon's "New Doctrine on Asia". Relying on the Asian and Pacific Organization (ASPAC) with Japan as the core, this new doctrine is intended to suppress the national and democratic movement in Asia and dam up the spread of Socialism to other countries in this region.

"Vietnamization of the War" obviously is a perfidious move to prolong and widen the war, not to end it. "Vietnamization of the war", or "deamericanization of the war" in no way means that the U.S. will withdraw all its troops from South Vietnam. Instead it will leave back a residual force for a long term occupation on a number of military bases to be used as bridgeheads for helping the Saigon Puppet army to continue its criminal persecution and massacre of our people, and turn South Vietnam into a U.S. neo-colony and military base.

Applying the "new doctrine on Asia" to Vietnam and Asia, Nixon has worked out the policy of "vietnamization" of the war and "Indochinization of the war." The essence of this doctrine and policy is to make Vietnamese fight Vietnamese and Indochinese fight Indochinese, and Asians fight Asians with U.S. bombs, dollars, shells and under the command of the U.S. Militarists.

***U.S. Imperialism is using the Vietnam and Indochina battlefields as a testing ground for the Nixon doctrine and for various military strategies, tactics and modern weapons of the U.S. with a view to preparing for a new world war.

The above analysis leads us to the following remarks:

- 1) U.S. Imperialism is the biggest international exploiter, the most bellicose Imperialist, the international gendarme, the number one enemy, and the common enemy of our people and mankind as a whole. The spearhead of the world revolution should be directed at U.S. Imperialism and nowhere else.
- 2) U.S. Imperialism's readjustments of its global strategy through the different periods have been invariably aimed at one point: gaining world hegemony.

At the same time, they show that U.S. Imperialism is getting more and more passive and is weakening. The socialist system and the revolutionary movement of the world peoples have strengthened, forcing the U.S. to pull back from the offense to the defensive position. Therefore the global strategy of U.S. Imperialism is fraught with evermore acute contradictions between its demands and its capabilities. U.S. Imperialism is not so strong as some people believe it to be. Its forces should not be overestimated.

- 3) The Nixon doctrine was born at a time when the Soviet Union and China had acquired nuclear weapons, and U.S. Imperialism had lost its nuclear monopoly. The U.S. had been sustaining severe setbacks in Vietnam, its prestige had dwindled and its forces have swindled. It is facing a deep monetary and economic crisis and political isolation. That is why the Nixon Doctrine contains factors of defeat and is highly deceptive. To oppose that doctrine is by all means an important task of the working class and people of the whole world.
- 4) The nature of U.S. Imperialism remains unchanged. It is still very bellicose, adamant and perfidious. In its position of passiveness and weakness, it is seeking a detour to divide the socialist camp, sabotage the world revolution, undermine peace and gain world hegemony. Therefore the people of our camp and the people of the world as a whole should always remain vigilant, strengthen unity and be ready for united actions and foil by every means old perfidious plots and adventurous plans of U.S. Imperialism.
- 5) Vietnam and Indochina as a whole have become the focus of the basic contra-

dictions of human society. The anti-U.S. resistance of the Vietnamese people and the other Indochinese peoples is not only a test of strength between our people on the one hand and, and U.S. Imperialism and its lackeys on the other, but also a struggle between the socialist countries and the bellicose imperialists, between the national liberation forces and the aggressive imperialist forces, between peaceloving forces and the world's war-wongering forces led by U.S. Imperialism.

6) The fight against U.S. aggression for national salvation of the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples not only is aimed at the defending the fundamental rights of the Vietnamese people and other Indochinese peoples, but also has a great international significance since it contributes positively to foiling the counter-revolutionary global strategy of U.S. Imperialism, defeating the very perfidious "Nixon Doctrine", defending the Socialist system at the cost of our blood, stimulating the revolutionary movements of Asia, Africa and Latin America and safeguarding peace and democracy in the world.

In the face of such a cruel and crafty enemy as aggressive as U.S. Imperialism, what should we Vietnamese people do? We must struggle under all forms-- political, military and diplomatic, to drive the aggressors out of our country.

On the military front our people and people's armed forces must wipe out may more live forces of the U.S. and their puppets, chiefly their strategic and mobile forces. At the same time we must smash their rural pacification plan, foil their policies aimed at scraping up manpower and material resources for Vietnamization, destroy "strategic hamlets" and their coercive system as a whole, wipe out, decimate, and disband the enemy's "Territorial forces", expand the liberated areas, and maintain and develop the resistance bases of our people.

Our army and people in the North Must always keep high vigilance, organize well the civil defence, stand ready to fight and with the resolve to smash all military adventures of the U.S. that violate the sovereignty and security of the DRVN.

On the political front, our countrymen and women must mobilize and rally all forces standing for peace, independence and neutrality, mainly in the cities combine various forms of struggle to achieve united actions, demand the total and rapid withdrawal of all U.S. troops from South Vietnam and the ouster of the Nguyen Van Thieu administration, protest against fraudulent elections, demand the people's right to life and democracy, protest against the depraved culture of the U.S. and urge the restoration of peace. The rising political struggles in the Urban centers and will have the effect of shaking the enemy right in its laird and will be an excellent coordination with the armed struggle of our entire people and nation.

On the Diplomatic front, our people warmly support the 7 point plan of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam put forth at the four-party conference in Paris on July 1, 1971. The armed and political struggle of the popular masses at home must create a firm bases for the diplomatic struggle. The latter must highlight our people's just goals, promptly lay bare all manouvers and acts of the enemy and their deceitful and demagogic contentions, point to the certainty of our victory and the enemy's failure, contribute to winning the sympathy, support and assistance of the world's peoples for the anti-U.S. patriotic war of our people.

To lead our struggle on all of these three fronts to ever greater successes and ultimate total victory, an important thing is to mobilize and rally all the peace-loving forces. We are for the setting up of a three-layered United Front to encircle and defeat the U.S. Imperialist aggressors.

1. IN VIET-NAM

Our country is victim of direct aggression by the U.S. Imperialists. To resist the U.S. and save the country is the duty of the entire Vietnamese people and nation. To persevere in and step our resistance till complete victory, we stand for the union of the entire people in a National United Front against U.S. aggression to struggle on three fronts- military, political and diplomatic. In order to liberate the South, defend and build the Socialist North, proceed the peaceful reunification of the Fatherland and build a peaceful, united, independent democratic and prosperous Vietnam, thus making a worthy contribution to the revolutionary cause of the world people. In furthering their policy of "Vietnamizing" the war, the U.S. Imperialists are using Vietnamese to fight Vietnamese with a view to turning South Vietnam into a new-type colony and military bases of the U.S. Therefore the entire Vietnamese people must unite millions as one to persevere in and step up the resistance and smash that vicious scheme of the U.S. aggressors.

At present, our country is temporarily divided into two zones under two different social systems. The South itself has two different zones- one under the U.S. neo-colonialist regime, and the other (the liberated zone) under the people's democratic regime. The people in both the South and North Vietnam must resist U.S. aggression and save the country. However, besides this common mission, each zone has strategic revolutionary tasks suited to its conditions. The North is carrying out the socialist revolution including socialist construction and socialist transformation. The South is waging a people's national democratic revolution to sweep away the U.S. Imperialist aggressors, topple their stooges- the pro-U.S. Imperialist comrades and feudal landlords, and win back national independence and democracy for the people. Therefore, each zone has its own front. The South in particular has not one, but several fronts. The North has the Vietnam Fatherland front with its own program. The South has the South Vietnam front for National Liberation with its own program, and also the Vietnam Alliance of National Democratic and Peace forces with its appropriate program to rally and unite people of various strata in the urban centers under the Alliance's responsibility.

*The three programs differ from one another but have this in common: they aim to unite the entire people, resist U.S. aggression, and win independence and reunification of the fatherland.

2. IN INDOCHINA

Under the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, the U.S. Imperialists committed not only in Vietnam but in Laos. Under the Nixon administration, the U.S. Imperialists have taken another step by widening the war to Cambodia. The 3 Indochinese countries have thus become a single battlefield. The Nixon administration is carrying out the policy of "Indochinizing the war" by using Indochinese to fight Indochinese in an attempt to turn the whole peninsula into a new-type colony and military base of the U.S.

The flame of the People's War is burning throughout Indochina. The three fraternal peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, united and of one mind, are driving the U.S. aggressors out of Indochina, overthrowing the puppet administration, henchmen of the U.S., in these countries to win back and defend their sacred national rights. The joint declaration of the Indochinese Peoples Summit Conference (April 24, 1970) pointed out:

"At this historic moment, the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples earnestly calls on the three peoples to strengthen their solidarity and wage a heroic and tenacious fight, to overcome all hardships and accept all sacrifice with the firm resolve to defeat the U.S. Imperialists and their agents, to defend their sacred national rights, to defend the fundamental principles of the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Agreements so as to make Indochina a truly independent and peaceful area, in accordance with the aspirations of the three peoples and the interests of peace in South-east Asia and the world."

To defeat the U.S. aggressors, the people of the three Indochinese countries assist and respect one another. During the fight against the U.S. and its henchmen as well as after their total victory, the people of each country will build their fatherland according to their own will.

To strengthen and broaden the United Front of the Indochinese peoples against the U.S. Imperialists and their henchmen, the people of each country must strive for the consolidation and broadening of their own front: the Vietnam Fatherland Front of the DRVN, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces in the Republic of South Vietnam, the Lao Patriotic Front in Laos, and the National United Front of Kampuchea in Cambodia. All these organizations are members of the United Front of the Indochinese Peoples against the U.S. Imperialist aggressors.

3. IN THE WORLD

It is necessary to rally all forces in the world against the U.S. Imperialists. We are elated to note that over the recent years a world peoples front to support the Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples against the U.S. Imperialist aggressors actually has been taking shape. This is a pattern of Front for United actions with concrete and limited objectives.

Who are the targets of that front? The U.S. Imperialists and their henchmen. Its goal of struggle is to foil the aggressive and war-seeking policy of the Imperialists and defend national independence and world peace.

The forces of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress have joined and are joining that front in increasing numbers. If the three torrential torrents of world revolution: the great force of the socialist countries, the movement for national liberation in Asian, African and Latin American countries, and the movement of the working-class and other labouring people in the capitalist countries keep on pouring into the great river which is the World United Front, then they can sweep away both the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen.

Relying on the core forces and firmly grasping the goal of struggle, that is, to defend national independence and peace, the World People's Front against

the U.S. aggressors should unite any force that can be united, win over any force that can be won over, split the Imperialist ranks to the highest degree, isolate the U.S. Imperialists and their henchmen, and spearhead the struggle at the cruelest enemy- U.S. Imperialism.

* To support the Vietnamese and Indochinese peoples' Patriotic war against U.S. aggression has become the KEY QUESTION in the world people's struggle against U.S. Imperialism. The world peoples are responding to this question to take unity of action against U.S. Imperialism in various sections, branches, countries, REGIONS (such as Asian, African and Latin American regions) of the world, from low to high, from local to global. The United Front of the Indochinese Peoples against the U.S. aggressors and the World Peoples Front in support of the Vietnamese People against the U.S. Imperialists are important reinforcements to our people's resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

We take this opportunity to express the heartfelt thanks of the Vietnamese people and the Vietnam Fatherland Front to the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, the Lao people, the Khmer people, and the peoples in the rest of the world, including the progressive people in the United States, for their sympathy and their great support and assistance to our people's patriotic war against U.S. aggression.

In short, the anti-U.S. National United Front in Vietnam, the anti-U.S. United Front of the Indochinese peoples, and the World Peoples United Front against U.S. Imperialism, in order to defend national independence and peace, are the three layers of a front encircling and defeating aggressive U.S. Imperialism. With the formation of such a three layered front, the U.S. aggressors will be hemmed in ring by ring of steel net, and they cannot escape total failure.

Electronic Weapons Replace U.S. Troops As Killing Continues

by Orville Schell

WASHINGTON, D.C. (PNS)—Electronic sensors and related automatic weapons do not bleed, die, frag their officers, become addicts, protest, or write revealing letters home. Throughout Indochina, they have come to comprise a new kind of military might that is at once awesome and indiscriminate. "All that we know," said one U.S. Special Forces member, "is that something is out there. It could be wind, an elephant, or an enemy soldier. We really have almost no idea what we are shooting at."

Senator William Proxmire (D-Wis.) put it even more succinctly: "The sensors cannot tell the difference between soldiers, women, or children... Whole villages may be wiped out by seeding wide areas with air-dropped explosive devices designed to kill anyone who ventures into their neighborhood."

Yet tens of thousands of these mini-bugging devices have been dropped throughout Southeast Asia as part of the Air Force's operation Igloo White over the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The operation was described by Brigadier General William John Evans (Special Assistant for Sensor Exploitation, Air Force) as "...entirely air supported; it involves no ground forces." Senator Proxmire has called the effort a "seismic and acoustic Christmas tree."

When the sensors are activated by either seismic or acoustic disturbance, they transmit radio signals to a relay platform (usually an EC-211R) that flies overhead 24 hours a day. In case N.L.F. or North Vietnamese soldiers walk too quietly in a bugged area, the Pentagon has purchased millions of "button bomblets," disguised as animal droppings, that snap, crackle, and pop if they are walked on. In the relay aircraft the data is processed by computer. Although it is possible to analyze the data on board and call in an air strike directly, the information is usually relayed to the Air Force's Infiltration Surveillance Center in Nakhon Phanom, Thailand.

Additional copies:

There, in Thailand, the Air Force's huge I.B.M. 360-65 computer stores previously gathered intelligence in data banks. When new information comes into the Center, the activation patterns of the sensors in the field are immediately reproduced by high-speed printout. Up-dated target sketches of the area in which the sensors have been placed can also be called up on a TV screen and mixed with the new information. In a matter of seconds after sensor activation, analysts can watch the movement of men, bicycles, or trucks on a screen as they move down a trail. Computers determine their numbers, speed, and position regardless of weather, foliage, or time of day.

The Thai computer "nerve center" (which cost \$625 million to operate during 1969-1970) relays strike orders to B-52's, gunships, or fighter-bombers at their bases in Thailand, Viet Nam, or on the carriers of the 7th Fleet. According to one Air Force officer, "We wired the Ho Chi Minh Trail like a drugstore pinball machine and we plug it in every night."

The strike orders that are relayed to attack aircraft are fed into their on-board computers. This programming enables them to fly directly to the target with no need for further navigation. In fact, the pilot need not ever see the target or the ground. If it is night-time or overcast, the computers make an automatic release of weapons at the proper moment. As General Evans explained, "Using area-type ordnance (antipersonnel and fragmentation bombs), excellent results have been attained with this blind-bombing method."

An Agence France Presse correspondent who recently journeyed down the Ho Chi Minh Trail described these "excellent results." "On each side of the road," he reported, "there are heaps of scrap metal, pieces of aircraft, the containers of antipersonnel bombs, empty munitions casings, 37 mm. cannon shells, detonated antipersonnel mines. . . . At certain points, it is impossible to walk on the sides of the roads. You sink up to

your knees in an impalpable dust, the earth having become dust under the impact of the bombs and incendiary weapons. . . . When the monsoon comes, that dust turns to mud and slides onto the roads. . . . Nothing lives in this dust, not even crickets. Only man is resisting it."

The Army, not to be outdone by the Air Force, has developed its own electronic battlefield. The ADSAF (Automatic Data System to the Army in the Field) was described by Brigadier General Wilson R. Reed in an article called "Battlefield Data Automation," as "an integrated battlefield control system that will tie electronically the sensors to the reaction means—the 'beep' to the 'boom,' as it were—and leave the soldiers free to do what they do best: think, coordinate, control. The potential seems limitless."

The Army has developed myriad other subsystems like STANO (Surveillance, Target Acquisition, and Night Observation) billed as the Army's "find the enemy" program, and TAC-FIRE (Tactical Fire Direction System) to link computers with artillery. The list of abbreviations goes on. All of them appear to be part of the Army's fantasy-land projection called I.B.C.S. (Integrated Battlefield Control System).

The new sensors and sighting devices are only half of the electronic battlefield. Once hostile forces are thought to have been detected, it is necessary to kill them. Recognition of this fact led the military into a new weapons development program. From 1967-1971, well over half a billion dollars was budgeted for those sensor-related munitions.

Hundreds of thousands of these weapons in all sizes and shapes have been "sown" across large areas in Laos, Cambodia, and Viet Nam. For instance, at a cost of \$86.3 million, the military developed WAAPM cluster-bomb unit. The WAAPM consists of a large "mother bomb" canister that contains hundreds of smaller pellet bombs. It is designed to puncture humans, often through the intestinal wall, making wounds that are very difficult to correct even with surgery.

The BLU-31 land mine is also dropped from aircraft. It weighs 750 pounds and digs itself into the ground on impact so that it cannot be seen. It will not ex-

plore until some "heavy target" passes within its range.

This list of weapons is almost endless: the Gravel, described as an antipersonnel mine that looks like an oversized tea bag; the BLU-52 chemical bomb, described as a "standard firebomb case . . . filled with 270 pounds of C.S.-2 riot control agent," used to flush people out of caves and bunkers where they can be strafed by gunships; the Grass-hopper, an antipersonnel and antivehicular bomb under development.

Then there is the whole new line of "Smart Bombs," which are conventional 750-, 1000-, and 2000-pound bombs with laser guidance systems or TV nose cameras fastened to them. These Smart Bombs have been developed by the U.S. in response to a situation in which almost all life in Laos and North Viet Nam has moved deep into limestone caves in surrounding mountainsides to escape the ceaseless bombing.

With such an electronic battlefield, the war in Indochina will be able to continue long after the last U.S. soldier dies and the last American leaves Viet Nam. Sensors will continue to feed data to the fighter-bombers and B-52's that will rain destruction down on the silent land below. Aircraft will take off without publicity or fanfare from U.S. bases in Thailand and the 7th fleet in the South China Sea to wage an ultimately depersonalized war of electronic machines against men. The strategy is simple, if unspoken in public, either in Washington or Saigon. Withdrawal will mean the end of death for Americans, but not for the Indochinese. Nixon's withdrawal has turned out to be what Colonel David Hackworth, the most decorated U.S. officer on active duty, has called "a public relations man's dream."

Orville Schell, editor of Pacific News Service, has in the past covered the war from Viet Nam. His articles have appeared in Saturday Review, The Nation, The New Republic, and other publications. His latest article, "Silent Viet Nam," appeared in Look. He is also author of The China Reader (Random House) and China, The Revolutionary Experiment (Alfred Knopf).



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Nixon's "Peace" Plan

By Ngo Vinh Long

President Nixon's eight-point plan has been called "very old wine in a new colored plastic bottle" by many Vietnamese. The bottle may seem pleasing as well as flexible to American eyes but the content is still the same. In fact, even the dramatic offer for a new presidential election in South Vietnam is nothing new, although, to many Americans, Mr. Thieu's agreement to submit to a new, internationally supervised election "within six months of an agreement" and to resign one month before that election takes place may seem to be "both generous and far-reaching." But President Nixon's intention here is not only to maintain the Thieu regime and undo some of the embarrassment caused by the last bloody election farce when many people in the opposition were killed and horribly beaten up, but also to cause damage to the Vietnamese revolutionaries.

First of all, Nixon knows very well that there are 1.1 million men in the Saigon Army, 4 million persons in the so-called Self-Defense Forces, and close to 200,000 combat, service and secret police who are under Thieu's control and who would be forced to vote for Thieu and to get votes for him. One of the ways that this could be done, as in the last election, is through economic pressures. Besides drawing their monthly salaries from the Americans, the Vietnamese soldiers also have to buy their daily supply of rice from the Americans through the Thieu government. This is because about 60% of all the crops in South Vietnam have been destroyed by American chemical defoliants and bombs (according to Deputy Tran Van Qua, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture at the Saigon Lower House). South Vietnam has had to import on an average about 1 million metric tons of rice from the United States a year. By threatening to cut off their food supply or their monthly pay, or both, the Thieu regime hopes that it can manipulate these people. Since there is supposed to be a general cease-fire throughout Indochina in the meantime, any military uprising could be termed enemy sabotage and dealt with severely.

Secondly, Nixon knows that one month is not an adequate period for effective campaigning by opposition candidates, especially when there are about 200,000 political prisoners who are still in jail and when the chairman of the Senate, one of Thieu's most effective henchmen, is supposed to "assume administrative responsibilities in South Vietnam." This is not to mention the fact that the Lower House and the Senate are under Thieu's tight control and the most barbaric repression is being carried out throughout South Vietnam by Thieu's forces. Since the last election, several thousand people who have protested the one-man election farce have been thrown in jail. Most notable of these people are Madam Ngo Ba Thanh, Chairman of the Women's Committee for the Right to Live, and Huynh Tan Mam, president of the National Student Union of South Vietnam.

Thirdly, Nixon knows that in order to participate in such an election the Vietnamese revolutionaries will have to surface and therefore would expose themselves to assassination by the Thieu regime and American-paid agents. This theory of challenging the revolutionaries to an election so as to make them expose themselves and then eliminate them was first proposed semi-publicly by Professor Samuel P. Huntington of Harvard University in 1968 in a paper entitled "Accommodation in South Vietnam." (Note the euphemism!) Since Huntington's and Kissinger's offices at Harvard were next to each other and since these two professors were in the same department, it is most likely that some of this assassination idea rubbed off on Kissinger.

Fourthly, and most importantly, by saying that "President Thieu will announce the elements of this election," Nixon knows that there is no way the other side can accept such an election proposal without committing political suicide. Thieu and his regime have been installed and maintained by the American government through military and economic means contrary to the will of the Vietnamese people. To agree to Nixon's proposal that Thieu and his regime should

play any part in the election at all (let alone to "announce the elements of this election" while Thieu's henchman, the chairman of the Senate, "would assume administrative responsibilities") would mean that the National Liberation Front in effect recognizes the intervention of the United States in the internal affairs of Vietnam as legitimate and that the United States does indeed have the right to take part in settling the affairs of the Vietnamese people. In fact, to most Vietnamese, the problem is not whether there will be an election, but how to get the United States to withdraw completely from Vietnam — militarily and economically — so that the Vietnamese people can take care of their own affairs.

It is quite clear from even a quick survey of press and political currents in their country that a majority in Vietnam would never accept even this most "generous and far-reaching" of Nixon's peace proposals. Why, then, did Nixon make it?

The answer was given by Nixon himself in his TV address:

If the enemy rejects our offer to negotiate, we shall continue our program of ending American involvement in the war by withdrawing our remaining forces as the South Vietnamese develop the capability of defending themselves. If the enemy's answer to our peace offer is to step up their attacks, I shall fully meet my responsibility as Commander-in-Chief of our armed forces to protect our remaining troops.

Since Nixon delivered his speech, high American officials, including Kissinger himself, have been talking about increased enemy attacks and the possibility of a second Tet offensive.

In other words, President Nixon and his advisors seem to be preparing the American people for an American escalation while blaming the whole thing on the other side. Also, by diverting the American people's attention to the military situation, the Nixon administration is trying to cover up the political situation in South Vietnam where most groups are demanding that the United States should withdraw from their country immediately, totally and unconditionally, and cease all support — economic or political — for the Thieu re



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