

Dear Charles,

I just found your letter in my box here -
Perhaps you can use some of this stuff - I enclosing
your I.D. etc. Hope you are well & learning -
Be good to yourself & come back this way when
you can

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

your friend

January 10, 1973

NEWSLETTER

Phyllis Leagne

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

In our last news letter we mentioned plans for a Solidarity Celebration for the 12th anniversary of the founding of the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam. The days activities were very successful with over 750 people attending the workshops and cultural evening. Our Asian friends who led the workshops outlined the history and struggles of their people. The seminars ended with a discussion on the 'peace talks' and the importance of the 9 point "Agreements on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam".

During the day there were exhibits and literature tables offering a tremendous selection of literature on Viet Nam, China, Philippines, Medical Aid to Indochina and other anti-imperialist materials.

Two of our Vietnamese friends supervised the preparation of a delicious Vietnamese meal which was shared by over 500 people. There were cultural presentations on Indochina, and songs sung in many different languages, all with great feelings of solidarity with the Vietnamese people. A Vietnamese sister read poetry in both Vietnamese and English. The Madame Binh Street Theatre performed a piece on the "Agreements"

The Committee Collective prepared and delivered a political statement in which we tried to show why and how all those against the war must come together in a unified effort to fight our government's policies in Viet Nam and throughout the world. There were many messages of solidarity from the many co-sponsoring groups and similar celebrations in San Francisco and Montreal. Then, under the leadership of the Revolutionary Song Workshop we all sang "We Will Liberate the South," the anthem of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam. The evening ended with the showing of the film "Dien Bien Phu", shot by the Viet Minh during that historic battle.

We managed to make enough money to cover the expense of the dinner and to send a contribution of our Vietnamese friends in Paris.

We put out a call for a mass meeting to discuss our common goals, how to move forward, to consolidate and to direct our energies against U.S. aggression in Viet Nam.

The following Saturday we had the first of four meetings that have now taken place. The people in the Committee put forth a proposal for a New York Campaign To Sign The Agreements Now! This was based on our understanding of the current war situation, apparent increased mass anti-war sentiment and anger of the American people against the continuation of the war. When it became clear the U.S. government had renegged on its promise to sign the agreements, the Vietnamese people put out a call, world-wide, for all peace loving people to come together and unite around the 9 point agreement and demand that it be signed and honored. We felt that the best way for us to help accomplish this was through initiating an on going campaign which could carry people through the periods of escalation and apparant de-escalation, through peoples' anger and depression and through each demonstration date until the final reaching of a real peace in Viet Nam.

The response so far has been very encouraging, with over 40 groups participating. In the next few weeks our biggest task will be reaching out to groups and individuals as possible to get them to become part of the campaign, and to focus all anti-war work on the "agreements". The campaign needs the help of you, your friends and organizations to be successful.

In addition to groups regular activities, all are being asked to circulate the text of the 9 point agreement and petitions which demand that all bombing

in Indochina stop and that the agreements be signed Now! People's enthusiastic responses to the petitions and leafleting during street work has never been so great. We are in the process of printing up a new issue of the WAR BULLETIN which concentrates on the agreements, the negotiations and the anti-war activities. This paper could be of major use in the campaign. We have also started a "clearinghouse" for anti-war information, meeting dates, actions, and resources in New York City in the New York Switchboard which can be reached seven days a week between 10am and midnight at (212) 533-3186.

We hope to make the campaign a national effort, to reach out to groups all around the country, both those we already know share our unity around the importance of the agreements and those who aren't sure of what to do. Again, we need your help... if you know people who are circulating similar petitions please encourage them to get in touch with us so that we can centralize this effort and increase its strength.

Along with our work with the N.Y. Campaign To Sign The Agreements Now! we have been involved in other anti-imperialist struggles. We are working actively with the Nov. 4th Coalition, a multi-national coalition which has a worker, student, community group constituency.

We are also working with the (Jan. 20th) Sign The Treaty Now Coalition, a coalition of many groups whose focus is to mobilize as many people as possible to go to the Jan. 20th Inauguration of Richard Nixon, there to demand that the Agreements be signed. The following cities are also having Jan. 20th demonstrations: Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Minneapolis, San Diego, Houston, Portland, Seattle, and Washington D.C., and we urge people to attend actions in their cities with the same demands; SIGN NOW! We have buttons which say National Campaign To Sign The Agreements NOW! for 25¢ or 8 for \$1.00.

Now is the time for all political, religious and social tendencies to unite and demand the signing of the "original" peace agreements. The 9 points stand for the very things for which the Vietnamese have been struggling for over twenty-five years: Peace, Independence, Sovereignty, Territorial Integrity, and Unity of Viet Nam. The agreements are the logical extension of the victory of the peoples war in Viet Nam.

After the election "was in the bag" Nixon escalated the war of aggression against DRVN, and now has proposed 126 changes in the text of the October 20th "Agreements on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam" thus shattering the hopes of millions of Americans whose life's blood is daily being drained by the prolonging of the War. Relying on his two "trump cards" - the U.S. air force and the 7th fleet - Nixon tried to force the Vietnamese to reopen the negotiations on the agreements and settle for something which is "less than honorable". But the U.S. ruling class consistently underestimates the iron will of the Vietnamese people. In the largest air to ground war in recorded history the people of Viet Nam have not only survived the massive carpet bombing of over one hundred B52's and off-shore Naval gun ships, but have rendered these two 'trump cards' totally ineffective. Between December 18-29 the anti-air craft and S.A.M. (surface to air missiles) detachments have brought down 82 U.S. planes, including 34 of the 8 million dollar B-52's and at least 3 of the 20 million dollar F-111s. The number of P.O.W.'s has been increased by 10-15%. This combined with the tactic of concentration of forces in the south have been winning great victories. Without the two "trump cards" the ARVN soldiers of Nguyen Van Thieu have been suffering heavy setbacks. A large number of "strategic hamlets" and concentration camps have been dismantled dealing further blows to the "Vietnamization" policy. The people in the urban centers of South Viet Nam, have been holding MASS demonstrations demanding the signing and implementations of the peace agreements. All things combined are setting the tone for the U.S. to sign the agreements and let the Vietnamese settle their own affairs.

By struggling together, we can force the signing of the agreements. But, we must be on guard, as the practice of the U.S. Government in the past shows that they will do anything possible to sabotage the implementation of the agreements. We feel there will arise a need for an organization like a "U.S. People's Campaign to Guarantee Peace In Viet Nam." We will write more about this as feed-back comes in. Please let us know your ideas.

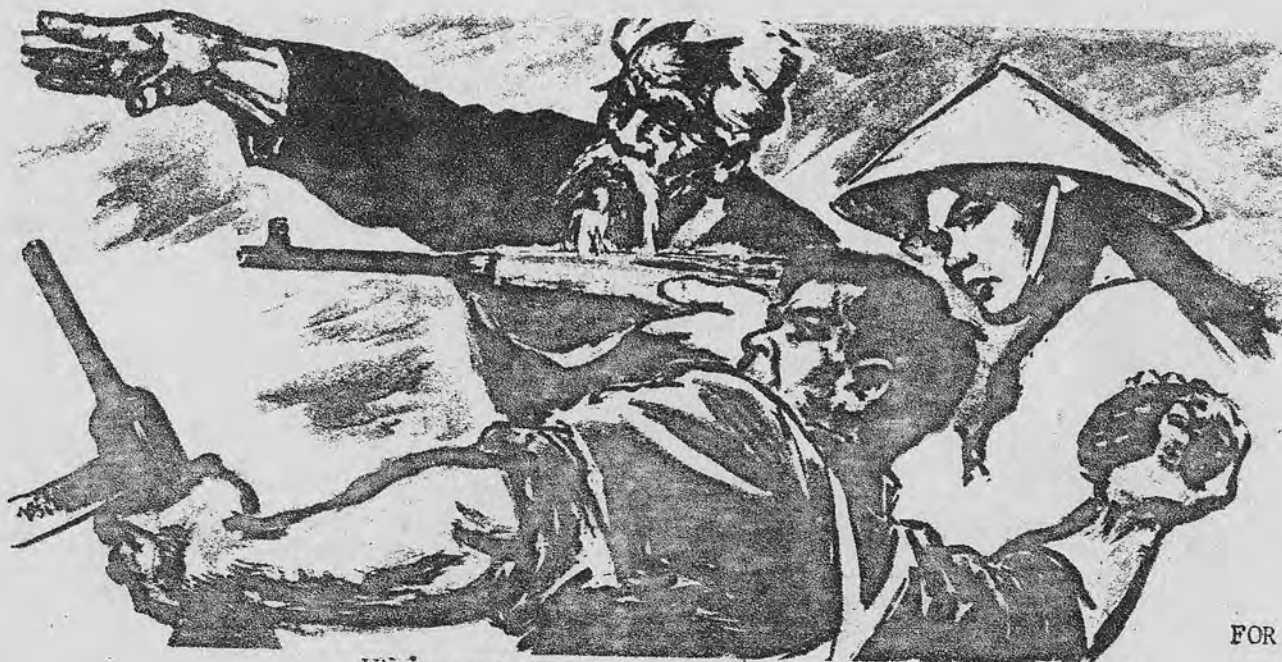
See you in D.C. January 20th!

VIETNAM FOR THE VIETNAMESE!!

the Committee Collective

2

FILM SHOWING



Victory surely belongs to the Vietnamese people

January

12 FRI

13 SAT

7&9:30pm

14 SUN

contribution
\$1.50

**AT: Wash. Square
Methodist Church
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U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT
OF SOUTH VIET NAM

BOX "C", OLD CHELSEA STATION
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LITERATURE

1973



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

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U.S. COMMITTEE to AID the NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT of SOUTH VIETNAM

USCANLFSVN was formed in April, 1965 to publicize the just struggle of the N.L.F. of South Viet Nam against the U.S. 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. governments 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 U.S. governments characterization of the "enemy" in Viet Nam as terroristic "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 interest of either the American or Vietnamese people, and that the war IS the result, not of the people of Viet Nam, but of the U.S. Governments imperialist foreign policy.

Today, 8 years later, we are proud to be a part of a growing anti-imperialist movement within the U.S. 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 Viet Nam has made it possible for Americans to understand U.S. 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 Viet Nam, 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....

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WHAT IS THE N.L.F. Atwo sided leaflet giving a brief discription of the N.L.F. , its program and goals.

PEACE PROPOSALS & AGREEMENTS PUT FORWARD BY THE N.L.F & P.R.G. Shows the consistency of the Vietnamese, in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism.

HEROIN TRAFFIC IN S.E.ASIA A two sided leaflet linking the Saigon regime to the C.I.A. run opium traffic, by Alfred W. McCoy

VIET NAM FACT SHEET, CAMBODIAN FACT SHEET, LAOTIAN FACT SHEET
1845-1972 1863-1972 1820-1972

ON THE ROLE & TASK OF NATIONAL UNITED FRONT by Troung Chinh, an 8 page document of great importance.

THE ABOVE LITERATURE IS AVAILABLE IN BULK-- WRITE OR CALL FOR INFORMATION

11

Film Showing and Discussion

- The Peace Agreements: What Do They Mean?

Discussion on the Peace Agreements, their meaning and implementation. A panel from various concerned groups will discuss with the audience where and how we go from here; and how we can best KEEP THE PEACE IN INDO-CHINA.
Discussion begins at 8:30



Feb.
9th FRI &
10th SAT

AT: Wash. Sq. Meth. Church
135 West 4th St

BY: ASIAN INFORMATION OFFICE
BOX "C" OLD CHELSEA STATION
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10011

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

FUTURE FILM SHOWINGS:

MARCH 9 & 10 WORKERS FILMS

APRIL 6 & 7 WOMEN'S FILMS

APRIL 27 & 28 FILMS ON NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLES

Film Showing 7 & 9:30 PM

- The Dispossessed

During U.S. relations with the American Indians, the U.S. government broke over 400 treaties! This film is by the PIT RIVER INDIANS on their struggle to keep their land. Songs and Music by Buffy Saint Marie; IN COLOR

- Geneva 1954

(FILM EXCERPTS)

News footage from many sources about the Geneva Agreements on Vietnam in 1954.

- U.S. Gov. Attitudes on Indo-China

(A FILM MONTAGE)

Taken from U.S. Government propaganda films, which may indicate what is in store for the next four years.

FREE!

12

LAOS?



FILMS and DISCUSSION

AT: WASH. SQ. METH. CHURCH

(contr. 1.50)

| | | | |
|------|----------|---------------------------|------------------|
| FRI. | 9 March | { 6:30 pm + 8:30 pm | 135 West 4th St. |
| SAT. | 10 March | | 777-2528 |

" LAOS, THE PEOPLE AND THEIR GUNS "

A full account of the liberation struggle - from life under the bombs to the construction of a new society, produced collectively by Lao and European revolutionaries under direction of Joris Ivens.

" LAOS, LAND OF LIBERTY "

An updated Neo Lao Haksat documentary of the liberated areas.

Sponsor: U. S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam
Box,C, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N. Y. 10011

2/28/73

13

FILMS

"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, seals off the ghetto and begins a ruthless campaign of extermination.

? AMERIKA ? NO. Algeria, 1954 !

FRI.

May 11, 7:30 & 9:00 PM

May 12, 5:30, 7:30 & 9:00 PM

SAT.

"CAMBODIA TODAY"

A recent documentary of the "War that isn't over!" and the Cambodian Liberation Forces.

AT: WASH. SQ. METH. CHURCH

135 West 4th Street, N.Y. (near 6th Avenue)
For more information call: 982-7162 or 777-2528

(contribution: 1.50)

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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

14

AUDIO-VISUAL PROGRAMS ON

REVOLUTION

IN

AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE GUINÉ ZIMBABWE
SOUTH AFRICA ANGOLA NAMIBIA

FILMS

INCLUDING:


"A LUTA CONTINUA"

A DOCUMENTARY ON THE GUERRILLA WAR
AGAINST PORTUGUESE COLONIALISM
IN MOZAMBIQUE

also-
SLIDESHOW SPEAKERS LITERATURE
REVOLUTIONARY MUSIC POSTERS
PHOTO EXHIBIT

Documentary Materials on the
Anti-Imperialist Struggles in Africa

PRESENTED BY
Liberation Support Movement
Information Center



SAT., APRIL 28th & SUN., APRIL 29th
AT : WASHINGTON SQ. METHODIST CHURCH
133 WEST 4th St.

TIME: 8:30

DONATION: \$1.50

SPONSERED BY THE ASIAN INFORMATION OFFICE - FOR INFORMATION CALL 982-7162 or 777-2528

SUPPORT THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

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 Vietnam, 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 !!!

* (the screenwriter Solanis also wrote; "STATE OF SIEGE" and "BATTLE OF ALGIERS!")

FRI. MAY 25 6, 8, 10 PM
SAT. MAY 26 6, 8, 10 PM
 (1.50 contr.)

at: Washington Square Church
 135 West 4th St.

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

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

and

INDOCHINA SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

Box " C ", Old Chelsea Station
N. Y., N. Y. 10011 982-7162

NEWSLETTER

June 16, 1973



Dear Friends,

We have decided to change the name of our committee to more accurately reflect our work and aims and the developed situation in Indochina.

Our new name is: **INDOCHINA SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE**

Our address remains the same and materials printed under the old name will be distributed until used up.

CAMBODIA - VIET NAM - LAOS
UNITY & VICTORY

---- 0 ----

Eight years ago the major contradiction to the U. S. government's military policies in Indochina was the rapidly growing resistance of the South Vietnamese people under the leadership of the National Front for Liberation of South Viet Nam. An anti-war movement also developed rapidly here in the U. S., but it had the major contradiction of how to oppose the war policy of the U. S. government and yet not seem to be anti-American. The U. S. government helped to create this contradiction by convincing the majority of Americans at that time that the U. S. was fighting "communist aggressors" in defense of a legitimate ally. As long as the American public believed that this "enemy" threatened them, the anti-war efforts were seen by the general public at best as naive or at worst as dangerous to the national interests.

Most of the anti-war movement was not aware at that time of the real nature of the liberation struggle in Indochina. Most of the leadership of the movement either did not support the right of the Vietnamese people to resist with arms or was afraid to openly discuss the origins and nature of this resistance for fear of alienating the American public by seeming to side with the "enemy."

The name, "U. S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam" was chosen for our committee in 1965, because it was believed that some segments of the anti-war movement should begin the process of bringing those real causes and nature of this war of national liberation out in the open. Once the anti-war movement understood, it could then help to educate the American public, and the shallow justifications used by the U. S. government for its aggression would fall away. Without an "enemy" the war would be clearly unsupportable on all grounds.

In an effort to raise this question, the committee demonstrated its support in the mass demonstrations with NLF flags and banners. We sometimes carried the 13 star, American flag alongside and distributed pro-NLF literature on the streets and at various functions.

We often encountered hostility and controversy, but the attendant publicity even as it sought to denigrate us and the anti-war opposition, nonetheless, brought out the questions of "WHO ARE WE FIGHTING?" and "Why would any Americans support them?" As Americans came to know more and more about this war that wouldn't go away, the amount of

(cont. over)

hatred toward the Vietnamese resistance diminished and the degree of support increased. By the time of the huge April 24, 1971 demonstration in Wash., D. C. hundreds of NLF flags were brought by people from all over the country and even the most moderate demonstrators felt some identity with the heroic Vietnamese these flags represented.

We believe people throughout the world played their parts in that process, but that the major factor behind the successful opposition to U. S. aggression was the just and determined nature of the resistance in Indochina.

----- 0 -----

Now as a result of the Paris Peace Agreements, the U. S. Indochina war enters a new phase. The committee sees that these Agreements represent a great victory for the Indochinese people, but the question remains whether or not the U. S. will cease its interference in both South and North Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

The unity forced on these countries by French colonialism in the 18 hundreds has been replaced under the impact of U. S. aggression by a selfdetermined, mass based, politically conscious revolutionary movement that encompasses virtually all of the people of Indochina.

In the face of continued U. S. bombings and covert aggression, the national liberation fronts of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia are united and strengthened as never before.

It is clear that while the U. S. government has been forced to change its tactics, it has not yet given up on its strategic effort to control South East Asia.

--- I - I - I ---

The U. S. emerged from WWII as the strongest imperialist power. In order to protect its riches and newly acquired right of exploitation of the human and material resources of the world, a "stable world order" had to be maintained. The U. S. assumed the role of international policeman.

Due to the heroic and persistent struggle of the Indochinese people for national liberation and independence from foreign domination, Indochina became a test of strength for the U. S. The U. S. attempted to prove that the cost of rebelling against the "Free World" would be too high, and turned loose on Indochina new weapons and military strategies.

Nixon often said the U. S. could never lose because it was a powerful "first-rate country". But in the end, it used its maximum military strength and lost! signaled by the signing of the agreements on Viet Nam and Laos. The victories of the Indochinese people have awakened and mobilized many people in the U. S. and throughout the world. The example of Indochina has served as a great source of strength to many people struggling against oppression for peace, freedom and self-determination.

But the U. S. government will never give up voluntarily, nor admit its defeat in Indochina; new tactics are planned and are being put into effect in an effort to find the formula that will crush the Indochinese revolution and the example it gives to the rest of the world.

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Today, the U. S. anti-war movement once again finds itself unable to lead mass opposition. Now that "our troops and P. O. W.s" are out, too many Americans either believe the war is over, don't know what to do about it or just don't care.

We believe it is necessary now for the 10's of thousands of us here in the U. S. who were awakened to the reality of U. S. imperialism and radicalized by the heroic struggle of the Indochinese peoples, to show our solidarity concretely, by rebuilding

anti-war movement into a continuing, anti-imperialist movement.

We must therefore continue to expose the lies and aggressive acts of the U. S. Government. We must strengthen the connections in people's minds between the problems at home and abroad.

And we must all organize, each in our particular area of work, to oppose the false "American Dream" which has turned into a nightmare of destruction, exploitation, cynicism and apathy.

In order to help promote understanding and solidarity between the American and Indochinese peoples, we will continue and expand our efforts to exchange information, literature, films and to support actions opposing U. S. imperialism in South East Asia and elsewhere.

VICTORY SURELY BELONGS TO THE PEOPLES OF VIET NAM, LAOS AND CAMBODIA !

NEWSLETTER



COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

In the time since our last newsletter, we have continued our effort to make people aware of the situation in Indochina. Literature has been printed and distributed on the political-military situation in all 3 countries, and specifically on the systematic violations of the Vietnam and Laotian Peace Accords by the U.S. and the Saigon and Vientiane regimes. We have also been improving and renewing our relationships Indochina support organizations.

In April, we built a realistic model of the infamous "Tiger Cage" prisons on Con Son Island in South Vietnam, and used it to perform guerrilla theater in the streets of New York and Washington D.C. With friends and members of the Committee playing the roles of particular prisoners, we were able to dramatically portray the suffering and the political reasons for there being more than 200,000 such prisoners in South Vietnam today. It is very important to expose the U.S. Gov't's role in building and maintaining this prison system, which is a blatant violation of the Vietnam Peace Agreements. We attempted to do this by distributing literature to people during the guerrilla theater. Both the model 'tiger cage' and literature are available from us. Please write for more details.

On May 19, the Union of Vietnamese in the U.S., the Committee and many other organizations held a very successful celebration in honor of the birth of Ho Chi Minh. There were many Asian and American cultural presentations with more than 250 people attending. Also during April and May, we held 3 film showings and attended many functions in order to make the necessary connections between anti-imperialist struggles in Indochina and throughout the world.

On June 8-10, we attended along with several hundred Vietnamese, Laotian, Quebecois, Canadians and Americans, a Conference called by the Association of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada, held in Montreal, in honor of the founding of the PRG-RSVN. Designed to increase awareness of the continuing war in Indochina and improve links between the different groupings, the conference included workshops, presentations, informal gatherings and an international cultural presentation. It was a valuable conference which will help the work of all involved.

Enclosed with this newsletter is a list of available materials from the Committee. All items are available in bulk for free distribution. Only if the American people know the real situation, will they come to understand and actively support the struggle of the Indochinese people.

LONG LIVE THE SOLIDARITY OF THE
AMERICAN AND INDOCHINESE PEOPLES!

Yours in Struggle,

Staff collective

19

Viet Nam

The signing of the 1973 Paris Agreement has not silenced the guns, nor brought democratic liberties back to the South Vietnamese people. In the past four and a half months the US and their puppets in Saigon have systematically violated provisions of the agreement in their attempts to maintain control over south Viet Nam.

MILITARY VIOLATIONS

- Entire divisions of the ARVN launch daily attacks against key positions in the liberated zones.
- In fact, fighting is heavier in some areas now than before the signing, with artillery strikes and air strikes continuing.
- May 9, 1973 US F-4 Phantom jets were used in an all day attack against Loc Ninh (a PRG Headquarter in the liberated zones.)
- 20,000 military advisors remain in south Viet Nam.

CIVIL VIOLATIONS

- Thieu has not released the more than 200,000 political prisoners in jail in the south.
- Liquidation and torture of the prisoners continues.
- 2 million refugees in "concentration camps" have been denied their right to return home. Thieu's police threaten to kill anyone trying to escape from the camps.
- Thieu has formed a new party "Democracy Party" and has sent his party cadre, trained by the CIA, out to forcibly recruit people in the countryside. "Only card carriers can travel or trade at the markets."
- Thieu continues to enact laws forbidding all civil liberties.

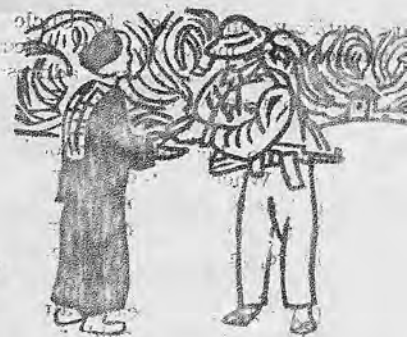
POLITICAL VIOLATIONS

- Thieu has called for illegal elections throughout the south, without the participation of the PRG.
- He continues to deny the legitimacy of the PRG, ie. asking to negotiate with the PRG.
- He has prevented the functioning of the Joint Military Commission by attacking PRG communication and transportation corridors and their delegates to the JMC.
- He has stalled the meetings of the Consultative Council, and thereby prevented the formation of the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord.

These violations, along with increased repression, have not stopped the Vietnamese people, in the liberated zones and the areas still under Thieu's control, from demanding that the U.S. and Thieu implement the Agreement.

On April 25, 1973, Nguyen Van Hieu, PRG delegate to the Consultative Council, put forth a 6 Point Proposal (included in the newsletter). This plan, if carried out step by step, would bring peace to South Viet Nam, through the full implementation of the Paris Agreement. Although the US refused to force Thieu to negotiate on the basis of the 6 points, 7 weeks later, both parties signed a 14 point Joint Communique. It is clear the US recognized the reasonableness of the 6 points because they are all included in this latest agreement. The remaining points deal with agreements between the US and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam (on demining and economic talks), and the implementation and supervision of the ceasefire. Finally, a reaffirmation of the Cambodian and Laotian peoples right to peace, independence and freedom from all foreign military intervention was included.

With his war making powers limited by the Watergate exposures, Congress and the victories of the Cambodian people, Nixon had no choice but to sign a new agreement. The 14 points are clearly a victory for the Vietnamese people, and all those who want the full implementation of the Paris Agreement.



Laos



Nearly 4 months have passed since the signing of the Laotian Peace Accords, and the U.S. and Vientiane continue to systematically violate them.

--Since the signing on Feb. 21, the U.S. has flown 5,200 reconnaissance flights over the liberated zones governed by the Lao Patriotic Front (LPF).

--On April 9, U.S. military advisors were ordered to stay in Laos indefinitely.

--The U.S.-supported Vientiane army, in coordination with CIA 'Special Forces' led by Vang Pao and Thai mercenaries, have launched thousands of attacks against the liberated zones, in order to prevent the designation of LPF-controlled territory.

--According to former ambassador to Laos, Godley, "20,000 Thai mercenaries remain in Laos-paid, equipped, organized and led by the CIA".

--Although the LPF has returned all U.S. POW's as called for by the Agreements, Emmet Kay, a CIA pilot for Continental Air Service, was shot down and captured along with 7 Mao 'Special Forces' in Xieng Khouang province on May 7 by local Pathet Lao guerrillas.

Most sources concede that the Patriotic forces in Laos control more than 75% of the territory and half the population, but the U.S. and Vientiane refuse to recognize this reality. Agreements were signed 3 times in Laos over the past 20 years, calling for a coalition gov't between the rightists, neutralists and the LPF. But every time the U.S. has blatantly violated the Agreements, and escalated its genocidal "Secret war", causing much suffering to the Laotian people. Once again an Agreement has been signed calling for a "Government of National Union", and once again the U.S. Gov't is sabotaging it. Only this time, the liberation forces are much stronger, and their struggle for independence enjoys support in the U.S. and throughout the world.



Cambodia



Despite the opposition of the U.S. Congress and the overwhelming majority of the American people to U.S. bombing and intervention in Cambodia, Nixon continues to carry out extermination raids against this country night and day.

The entire U.S. air force in Pacific has been mobilized (including 120 B.52's) in an effort to stop the advance of the liberation forces of the National United Front of Cambodia (FUNC) and the Royal Gov't of National Union (GRUNC), led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Meanwhile the Nixon administration is spreading lies and rumors of "negotiations between their puppet, Lon Nol, and Khmer Rouges", implying that there is a civil war in Cambodia. But the real cause of the war is U.S. intervention.

According to Pentagon spokesman, Elliot Richardson, only massive U.S. aid and B.52 bombing has prevented the total collapse of the Lon Nol regime. Only Phnom Penh and a few provincial capitals are still under their control, and even these are plagued by strikes, riots and massive food and fuel shortages. Many of the elite 'special forces' of Lon Nol's army have demonstrated and refused to go to the front lines, until they receive the months of back pay they are owed.

According to Pentagon spokesman, E. Richardson, only massive U.S. aid and B.52 bombing has prevented the total collapse of the Lon Nol regime. Only Phnom Penh and a few provincial capitals are still under their control, and even these are plagued by strikes, riots, and massive food and fuel shortages. Many of the elite 'Special Forces' of Lon Nol's army have demonstrated and refused to go to the front lines until they receive the months of back pay owed to them.

We in the U.S. must continue to support the Cambodian people's right to peace, independence and self-determination. We must let the American public know that the alternative to the bombing and corrupt, dictatorial regime of Lon Nol is not alleged "Communist aggression", but self-determination through the GRUNC and the FUNC, led by Prince Sihanouk. Only when the U.S. Gov't accepts this reality will it find the way out of the lightless tunnel in Cambodia.



Indochinese Organizations

1. PRG-RSVN Information Bureau, 39 Ave. Georges Mandel, Paris 16E, FRANCE
Information office set up to distribute news from South Vietnam, and information on the PRG, and the struggle of the South Vietnamese people.
2. DRVN Information & House of Culture, 29 Havelaska Ulice, 110 00 Praha I, CSSR.
Distributes information in the form of newspapers, magazines, Bulletins, communiques, and books published in the DRVN.
3. ASSOC. OF VIETNAMESE PATRIOTS IN CANADA (AVPC), Box 324; Station N, Montreal 129
Publishes "News From Vietnam", organizes Seminars, Conferences, etc to strengthen solidarity between Vietnamese and American people.
4. "Vietnam News & Report", Box 366, Station N, Montreal 129, Quebec CANADA.
BiMonthly newspaper by Vietnamese workers and students residing in Canada with current news and information from both north & south Vietnam.
5. Vietnam Resource Center, 76^a Pleasant St, Cambridge, Mass. 02137
Publishes "Thoi Bao Ga" monthly in english.
6. Union of Vietnamese in U.S., P.O.Box 4495, Berkeley, Calif. 94704
7. Mission of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia (GRUNC)
2 Place de Barcelone, Paris 75016, FRANCE, publishes Information Bulletin on current political and military situation in Cambodia.
8. Group of Khmer Residents in America, Box 5857, Grand Central Sta, NY, NY 10017
Publishes "Khmer Monthly News" bulletin on current situation in Cambodia.
9. Union of Lao Students in France, 139 Rue Maurice Arnoux, 92 Montrouge, FRANCE
Publishes current news from Laos and information on the Lao Patriotic Front, and the liberation struggle in Laos.

Support Groups

1. Indochina Resource Center, 1322 18th St, NW Washington D.C. 20009
publishes "Indochina Chronicle", provides speakers, exhibits, literature etc on the history and current situation in Indochina
2. Indochina Peace Campaign, 181 Pier Ave, Santa Monica, Calif. 90405 (west coast)
2 Brookline St, Cambridge, Mass. 02138 (east coast)
Distributes literature, films, slide shows and provides speakers on history and current situation in Indochina.
3. Asian Information Group, P.O. Box 4400, Berkeley, Calif. 94704
publishes "Indochina Bulletin" monthly. Plates & bulk rates available.
4. Medical Aid for Indochina, 135 West 4th St, New York, NY 10012
5. American Friends Service Committee - NARMIC, 112 South 16th St, Phila, Penna 19102
has films, slide shows, education projects and many different kinds of literature on history and current situation in Indochina.

INDOCHINA

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

BOX C OLD CHELSEA STA.

N.Y. N.Y. 10011 212 982-7162



AVAILABLE RESOURCES :



LITERATURE

Quantity

VIETNAM

- _____ "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam" & Protocols.
_____ Vietnam Peace Agreements-What do They Mean? Questions and Answers.
_____ "When the Prison Doors are Opened, the Real Dragon Will Fly Out!", pamphlet prepared by ISC on situation of civilian political prisoners in South Vietnam.
_____ "On the National United Front", Political Doctrine of the DRVN, prepared by Truong Chinh at the 3rd Congress of Vietnam Fatherland Front in Dec, 1971.
_____ 6 POINT PROPOSAL OF PRG-RSVN on the Implementation of the Vietnam Peace Accords, important PRG document on the current situation in South Vietnam.
_____ "Phoenix- F-6"- history and details of the infamous CIA program to assassinate members of the South Vietnamese resistance.
_____ "Who represents the people of South Vietnam?" Pamphlet tracing history of PRG and its contrast with the U.S.-supported Thieu regime.
_____ "Women in Vietnam"- history of the struggle of women in Vietnam(Viet.studies#10)
_____ "Resolution" and Political Program of the NLF and PRG-RSVN.
_____ "Vietnam News & Report"- Monthly newspaper on current political-military situation in Indochina(published by Vietnamese in Canada)
_____ Vietnam: 1845-1973- Detailed fact sheet on history of Vietnam.



CAMBODIA

- _____ Political Program of the National United Front of Kampuchea(FUNK)
_____ Solemn Declaration of S. Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia(GRUNC), and 5 pt. proposal on ending the war and restoring peace and neutrality in Cambodia.
_____ "What is the GRUNC and the FUNK?- pamphlet on history and makeup of the Cambodian resistance.
_____ "History of U.S. Intervention in Cambodia"- pamphlet on covert and overt U.S. aggression in Cambodia, 1953-1973
_____ Cambodia: 1862-1973- detailed fact sheet on the history of Cambodia.
_____ Important communiques of the KAMPUCHEA INFO. AGENCY(AKI)- news agency of GRUNC.

LAOS

- _____ "Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos"
_____ "What is the Lao Patriotic Front(Pathet Lao) and the Neo Laos Haksat?"- Pamphlet on the history and present leaders of the Lao resistance.
_____ "Laos- 27 Years of U.S. Intervention"
_____ LAOS: 1820-1973- detailed fact sheet of the history of Laos

A newsletter will be published monthly on the present military-political situation, in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, including documented violations of the Vietnam and Laotian Peace Accords.

Slide Show

- _____ "UNITED VIETNAM"- a thorough introduction to the 4,000 year history of the Vietnamese people, and their constant struggle against foreign invaders. Includes U.S. intervention and situation since the signing of the Paris Accords.

*For more information on books, newspapers, films and magazines in english from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, please write for our literature and film Catalogs

Exhibit

Photos, documents, artifacts, music, etc on the history and culture of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

FILM
SHOWING

please post

THE HOUR OF THE FURNACES



THE HOUR OF THE FURNACE, "...is by far the most advanced and moving political film yet made. Every statement, every concept, beauty and strength is new and fresh, no longer a cliché or tired slogan, but a profound insight into life..." (Guardian)

This documentary, a revolutionary exposition of Argentina's past and present reality written by Octavio Getino and directed by Fernando Solanas, brilliantly illustrates the human and political struggles of all colonized peoples in Latin America.

| | | | |
|---|---------|---|---------------------|
| FRI. SAT. SUN. | June 22 | (Contribution: \$2.00) | Part I : 7:00 PM |
| | June 23 | (Children Free) | Part II : 9:00 PM |
| | June 24 | (All three parts will be shown each day.) | Part III : 11:00 PM |

"LA HORA DE LOS HORNOS"

LA HORA DE LOS HORNOS, "...es sin discusión el más avanzado, patético, conmovedor testimonio político realizado hasta el momento. Cada secuencia, cada concepto, hermoso y potente, es nuevo y fresco, no una 'frase hecha' o un lema gastado, sino una profunda penetración del tema..." (Guardian)

Esta documental - revolucionaria exposición del pasado y presente de la realidad Argentina, escrito por Octavio Getino y dirigido por Fernando Solanas, ilustra brillantemente los problemas humanos y políticos de todos los pueblos colonizados de América Latina.

| | | | |
|---|-------------|---|----------------------|
| VIERNES SÁBADO DOMINGO | 22 de Junio | (Contribución: \$2.00) | Primera Parte: 19.00 |
| | 23 de Junio | (Niños gratis) | Segunda Parte: 21.00 |
| | 23 de Junio | (Se exhibirán las tres partes cada día) | Tercera Parte: 23.00 |

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

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P.R.G. - 6 POINT PROPOSAL

P.R.G. PRESENTS SIX POINT PROPOSAL AT CONSULTATIVE TALKS

THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT BY NGUYEN VAN HIEU, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE P.R.G., MADE ON APRIL 25, 1973 AT THE CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE IN PARIS. THE STATEMENT INCLUDES THE P.R.G.'S SIX POINT PROPOSAL TO END THE DEADLOCK OF THE CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE AND RESOLVE THE OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS IN SOUTH VIETNAM.

Liberation Press Agency-April 28-

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Paris Agreement on Viet Nam constitutes a great victory for the Vietnamese people who have for years persistently struggled for peace, independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam which has striven, together with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, to reach the conclusion of this agreement, is determined to preserve it, to implement all its provisions strictly and to do its utmost so that the other parties do the same.

However, throughout the 90 days that have elapsed since the agreement was signed, it has been seriously and systematically violated by the United States and the Saigon administration.

In utter disregard of the agreement, the United States still maintains its military involvement under various forms and keeps interfering with the internal affairs of South Vietnam in an attempt to impose on the South Vietnamese people the political tendency and people it has chosen. The U.S. has threatened to use force against North Viet Nam. It has sought to exert a direct pressure by stopping de-mining, by flying reconnaissance missions over many places in North Vietnam and by groundlessly interrupting the talks of the DRVN-U.S. joint economic commission.

Along with its violations of the agreement, the U.S. has encouraged and supported the Saigon administration's violations of the provisions of the agreement. In blatant violation of the provisions concerning the ceasefire, your side has systematically carried out a policy of land-grabbing and annexation of liberated areas. This is why the roar of gunfire has not ceased, and why in some places hostilities are even fiercer than ever before, causing a direct threat to peace in South Vietnam.

In violation of the provisions concerning the return of captured military and civilian personnel, your side has refused to return all the captured military personnel of our side. Your side has also refused to return many of our captured civilian personnel, although hundreds of thousands of patriots and peace-fighters are still detained in your prisons.

Your side has not ceased to hinder the activities of the International Commission for Control and Supervision, of the former four-party Joint Military Commission and the present two-party Joint Military Commission.

In violation of the provisions concerning democratic liberties and national concord, your side still continues to carry out a policy of repression and terrorism against the people, creates hatred and division, increases the coercive machinery, promulgates new fascist laws and feverishly undertakes 'pacification' programs to drive the population into concentration camps. Your side has stifled all democratic liberties, prohibited freedom of movement and freedom of residence, prevented people from returning to their native villages in order to work there, repressed all movements for peace, democratic liberties and national concord.

The Paris agreement on Vietnam stipulates that the two South Vietnamese parties will do their utmost to reach an agreement on the internal affairs of South Vietnam within 90 days after the actual ceasefire. This time limit is nearly reached. Yet the consultative conference between the two South Vietnamese parties has made no progress. At this conference your side has eluded the most urgent problems that are the basis of the settlement of South Vietnam's internal affairs. You have tried by

all possible means to deny the existence of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and of the third force, as well as the fact that there now exist in South Viet Nam two administrations, two armies, two controlled areas and three main political forces. You have taken up the former U.S. allegations which we rejected long ago about the so called "aggression of the south by the north" and the "withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops." By your unreasonable acts, you have in fact prevented the rapid settlement of the internal affairs of South Vietnam, including the early setting up of the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord of which the task is to promote the two South Vietnamese parties to implement the agreement, so as to achieve national reconciliation and concord, to ensure democratic liberties and to organize free and democratic general elections.

While seriously violating the peace agreement on Viet Nam, the United States has feverishly escalated the war in Cambodia and resumed the bombing in Laos, grossly trampling underfoot the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality of these two kingdoms. For your part, your administration has lent a hand to the U.S. in its aggression against Cambodia, and together with the reactionary regime, sent troops to occupy this country, thus implementing the "Nixon Doctrine" aimed at having Indochinese fight Indochinese, and Asians fight Asians.

The United States obviously has not given up its neo-colonialist designs in South Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, and your administration keeps serving U.S. policy.

This is the profound and direct cause which makes the present situation in Viet Nam and in Indochina extremely serious. This is also the cause which hampers any progress on the consultative conference between the two South Vietnamese parties.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

- Proceeding from the imperative aspiration of the South Vietnamese people, namely peace independence, democracy and national reconciliation and concord, responding to the desire of the world's people for peace.

- With a view to maintaining a lasting and stable peace, ensuring the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people in conformity with the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people,

- On the basis of the spirit and letter of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam and its protocols,

- With goodwill and a desire to bring the consultative conference between the two South Vietnamese parties out of its present deadlock and to favor its rapid progress,

- By order of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, our delegation presents the following six points:

1. IMMEDIATELY CEASE HOSTILITIES, STRICTLY IMPLEMENT ALL THE PROVISIONS CONCERNING A DURABLE CEASEFIRE, WITHOUT LIMIT OF TIME, WITH A VIEW TO MAINTAINING A LASTING PEACE IN SOUTH VIET NAM.

A. The armed forces of the two South Vietnamese parties must scrupulously respect the ceasefire, and completely cease hostilities. The armed forces of the Republic of Vietnam must end at once all their land-grabbing operations, all bombing and shelling and all hostile acts, all terrorism, coercion and reprisals, and immediately bring back their units to the positions held before Jan. 28, 1973.

B. Where armed forces of both South Vietnamese parties are in direct contact, the commanders of those units shall meet at once with a view to reaching an agreement on the measures to avert conflict and to maintain peace.

C. The two-party Joint Military Commission shall rapidly determine the areas controlled by each South Vietnamese party, the modalities of troops stationing and immediately agree to corridors, routes and other regulations governing the movement of military means of transportation of one party going through areas under the control of the other party.

2. IMMEDIATELY RETURN ALL VIETNAMESE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL CAPTURED AND DETAINED IN SOUTH VIET NAM.

In a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, and in order to strictly implement Article 8 of the agreement, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is prepared to return within 90 days, as stipulated by the agreement, all the Vietnamese civilian personnel of the Saigon administration side captured and detained in South Vietnam.

The Saigon administration side must:

A. Immediately afterwards return the Vietnamese civilian personnel of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam captured and detained in South Viet Nam.

B. Immediately return all those persons belonging to neither side, captured and detained for having struggled for peace, independence, better living conditions and democracy and release all those who were captured during the war.

C. Pending their return, these captured and detained civilian personnel shall be treated humanely as stipulated by Article 8 (b) of the Protocol Concerning the Return of Vietnamese Civilian Personnel Captured and Detained in South Viet Nam. Arrests and detentions must stop at once and the harsh penitentiary system must be abolished.

3. FULLY AND IMMEDIATELY ENSURE THE DEMOCRATIC LIBERTIES OF THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE.

Like the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Saigon administration must fully and immediately ensure all the democratic liberties of the people as stipulated in Article 11 (b) of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam, abolish all forms of coercion and terrorism, repression, "purging," and attacks against the lives and property of the people, ensure the South Vietnamese people's freedom of residence, freedom of work, freedom of movement from one place to another or between the two areas controlled by the two South Vietnamese parties so that the South Vietnamese population can carry on business, look after houses and rice fields, visit relatives, take care of family graves.

Vietnamese residing overseas and persons who for political reasons, had to live abroad must be given freedom to return to South Vietnam to visit their families, take part in the reconstruction of the country. All those persons of various political and religious trends who do not belong to either side must also be given freedom to carry out their political activities in the two areas controlled by the two South Vietnamese parties, ensure freedom of the press, abolish censorship of any kind and any limitation of the freedom of the press. Newspapers of different trends must be free to circulate in the two areas controlled by the two South Vietnamese parties.

4. SET UP THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND CONCORD.

In a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, mutual respect and mutual non-elimination, the two South Vietnamese parties shall rapidly set up the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord, made up of three equal segments, to assume the task stipulated by the Paris agreement on Viet Nam: namely step up the South Vietnamese parties' implementation of this agreement in order to achieve national reconciliation and concord and guarantee democratic liberties, organize free and democratic general elections, work out the procedures and modalities of local elections.

The two South Vietnamese parties shall agree upon the organizational structure and the number of council members, on the nomination of these council members, on its working regulations, and on the inviolability of its members.

5. HOLD FREE AND DEMOCRATIC GENERAL ELECTIONS IN SOUTH VIETNAM.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has always advocated that the South Vietnamese people decide the political future of South Vietnam through genuinely free and democratic general elections to a constituent assembly, to work out a constitution and to set up a government of South Viet Nam, representative of the aspirations and the will of the entire South Vietnamese people for peace, independence, democracy and national concord.

As provided for in Article 12 (b) of the agreement, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam stands ready to agree with the other party on the institutions for which the general elections shall be held.

The organization of the general elections and the decisions on the procedures and modalities of the general elections shall be under the responsibility of the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam deems it necessary to rapidly stabilize the situation in South Viet Nam, and fully ensure without delay the democratic liberties of the South Vietnamese people so as to proceed quickly to the organization of genuine free and democratic general elections in South Viet Nam.

6. THE QUESTION OF VIETNAMESE ARMED FORCES IN SOUTH VIETNAM:

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 measures to reduce their military effectives and to demobilize the troops thus reduced. The two South Vietnamese parties will do this as soon as possible.

The above six points are fully logical and reasonable in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam. These points open the way to the rapid signing of an agreement on the internal affairs of South Vietnam, with a view to realizing the deep aspirations of the South Vietnamese people, namely, peace, independence, democracy, national reconciliation and concord.

In order to make the conference rapidly successful, we propose that the two parties take these 6 points as a basis for discussion and settlement and proceed in two steps:

The first stage shall settle the most urgent issues including point 1 to point 4 in that order. Once agreement has been reached on one issue, it will be immediately implemented. The most urgent issues must be settled first, and be quickly implemented to serve as a basis for the settlement of points 5 and 6. The second stage shall settle issues 5 and 6.

If the two parties make positive efforts and show good will, we will be able to complete the first stage within a short span of time and we will try afterward to rapidly settle the remaining issues in the second stage.

The delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is prepared to discuss these six points with all the political and religious tendencies so as to contribute to the rapid settlement of the ternal internal affairs of South Vietnam./. (GPA)

INDOCHINA SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

Box C, Old Chelsea Sta. New York, N.Y. 10011 (212) 982-7162



NEWSLETTER

Dear Friends,

July 25th,

Even though to many people, Indochina has seemed quiet- overshadowed by Watergate, price increases, and dollar devaluation, the war continues. Cambodia is being heavily bombed and the United States keeps pouring money into Indochina to protect and keep in power unpopular, fascist regimes. We have been following these developments, producing literature and working on other projects to try to keep people informed on the continuing developments in Indochina.

Locally, we have had several film showings: "Hour of the Furnaces", "Cambodia Resists", and "Price of Peace". The film "Price of Peace" is particularly important at this time, made in March of 1973, and in color, it shows the U.S. Christmas bombing raids and B-52s being shot down. It shows

Bach Mai hospital before and after it was bombed, and discusses reconstruction in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Also, it has an interview with General Vo Nguyen Giap, who analyzes the recent "peace". This is an excellent film for community and school showings, and we hope you can use it in your area as soon as possible. Other

Other items we have available are: a slide show, by Nancy Dowd and Jane Fonda called "Women In Vietnam", which covers the history of women and their role in the Vietnamese national liberation struggle, and currently in reconstruction; also a slide show called "United Vietnam", which will be completed the 26th week in August. It is a good introduction to the 4,000 year history of Vietnam - up to the present, and is helpful in understanding why such a small and underdeveloped country has been able to resist and defeat many foreign invaders, including the biggest and "most powerful", the United States.

Since the United States was defeated militarily, a new scheme for maintaining control over Vietnam had to be developed. (See current situation in Vietnam, this newsletter). Recent developments indicate the newest attacks will be economic. By building up U.S. interests in the South, the government will have a new pretext for continuing its intervention, in what ever form. Therefore we have started gathering information on U.S., Japanese and European economic penetration in South Vietnam. This is an important project which we have had little experience in. We need your help and suggestions on places to write for information, names of people doing similar work - or copies of bibliographies, research papers, articles, or books dealing with this subject.

The following paragraphs talk about present situations in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia - as always, let us know your criticisms and suggestions.

FILMS
ON

REVOLUTION!

FRI. & SAT.

AUG. 3 & 4

7 & 9:30pm



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SUPPORT THEIR STRUGGLES!!!

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"CRY OF THE PEOPLE"

Humberto Rios' thorough study of U. S. intervention in Bolivia and the life and struggle of the peasants. (65 minutes in color)

"A LUTA CONTINUA"

A documentary report on the guerrilla struggle against Portuguese control of Mozambique being waged today by the Liberation Front (FRELIMO). (32 minutes in color)

"THE PRICE OF PEACE"

This recent film by Roger Pic on the December bombings of Hanoi and Haiphong and the response of the Vietnamese people, includes an in depth interview with Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap (Minister of Defense, DRVN) in which he analyses the "Peace."

"GRITO DEL PUEBLO"

El estudio completo de Humberto Rios sobre la intervencion Yanqui en Bolivia y sus efectos sobre la vida y la lucha de los campesinos. (65 minutos in color)

"A LUTA CONTINUA"

Un documental sobre la lucha guerrillera de la Frente de Liberacion de Mozambique (FRELIMO) contra el control de los Portugueses. (32 minutos en color)

"EL PRECIO DE LA PAZ"

Este nueva pelicula hecho por Roger Pic sobre los bombardamiento de Hanoi y Haiphong de diciembre y la respuesta del pueblo Vietnamita incluye una entrevista con Gen. Nguyen Giap (Ministerio de la Defensa, RDVN), en que el analiza la "Paz." (40 minutos en color)

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Viet Nam

In the last Newsletter we sent you a copy of the PRG's 6 Point Proposal along with an analysis of both it and the 14 Point Joint Communique issued on June 15, 1973. In the past month some of the points of the Joint Communique have been realized. The US demining operations in the North have been completed and materials needed by the Vietnamese to continue these operations have been delivered. The daily reconnaissance flights over the North have been terminated. It appears for the time being that the US is not interested in renewing full scale hostilities with the North. But the situation in the South is quite another story. It was only a matter of days after the signing that the violations began again.


In a speech delivered to the Joint Commission on June 28th, Nguyen Van Hieu, the PRG's representative, put forth, once again, the 6 Point Proposal for settling the internal affairs of South Viet Nam. They are:



1. On an effective ceasefire: to ensure an effective ceasefire is a question of prime urgency. In keeping with the Joint Communique, all the regular and irregular armed forces and the armed police of the two South Vietnamese parties must strictly observe the ceasefire which was ordered on June 14, 1973 throughout South Viet Nam and scrupulously apply the Agreement and its protocols.
2. On the return of captured civilian personnel: As stipulated by the Joint Communique, all the Vietnamese civilian personnel mentioned in Article 8(c) of the Agreement and in Article 7 of its Protocol concerning the return of captured and detained personnel, must be returned as soon as possible. The two South Vietnamese parties shall do all they can to fulfil this task within 45 days from the date of the signing of the Joint Communique. Besides, all the captured and detained personnel must be accorded all the time a humane treatment. The two South Vietnamese parties will allow the National Red Cross Societies, which are to be designated by common agreement, to visit all the places of detention of the said personnel.
3. On the guarantee of the exercise of the democratic liberties of the population: In conformity with the Joint Communique and Article 11 of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam, all democratic liberties must be immediately and fully ensured to the population in the two zones under the respective control of the two South Vietnamese parties. Neither party has the right, under whatever pretext, to delay or limit the exercise of these freedoms.
4. On the question of forming a National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord: It should be formed as soon as possible.
 - a) under Article 12(b) of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam, the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord has the task of promoting the two South Vietnamese parties in the implementation of the Agreement, in the realization of national reconciliation and concord, in the achievement of democratic liberties, and of organizing the general and regional elections.
 - b) the National Council will have three equal parts placed on an equal footing. Each South Vietnamese party will designate the members of its own component within the council. The third component will be composed of persons belonging to the political and religious tendencies who do not side with any party and who approves the Paris Agreement.
 - c) the two South Vietnamese parties will agree on the modalities of the functioning of the council and its conditions of activity.

5. On the question of free and democratic elections: the South Vietnamese people have the right to decide themselves the political future of South Vietnam through free and democratic elections in accordance with Article 9(b) of the Paris Agreement. Through **general** elections, the South Vietnamese people will elect a Constituent **Assembly** really representing all the strata of the South Vietnamese people. The Constituent Assembly shall work out a constitution conforming with aspirations of the South Vietnamese people, then proceed to the formation of a government of South Viet Nam in order to realize a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and prosperous South Viet Nam and move toward peaceful reunification of the country.
6. On the question of armed forces: the two South Vietnamese parties shall solve the question of armed forces in the spirit of national reconciliation and concord, equality and mutual respect without foreign interference and in conformity with the post-war situation. In the immediate time, with a view to rapid stabilization of the situation, the two South Vietnamese parties must guarantee that their respective armed forces scrupulously implement the Agreement, observe the ceasefire, maintain peace, avoid all armed conflict and cease all acts encroaching upon the people's lives.

It is clear that the US and its Saigon puppets have continued to violate the Agreement in the same ways as they had prior to the Joint Communique. of June 15th. (see last newsletter for details) One recent violation was reported in an article of July 11th in the New York Times. According to this article, Nguyen Van Thieu has ordered the reorganization of civil service employees. The new structure, designed on the model of his military and police forces, will require some 278,000 employees to undergo "political training." Now directly under Thieu's control, with the help of a former military colleague, the civil service employees will simply serve as a new repressive force throughout the country. This move is obviously aimed at strengthening Thieu's apparatus throughout the south in an attempt to halt the success of the PRG in gaining the people's support.



In other developments, it appears that Thieu and the US are rapidly moving forward with their plans for "economic reconstruction". On July 17, 1973 newspapers throughout the US carried articles detailing the agreement reached between three US and one Canadian oil companies and the Thieu government. Shell, Exxon, Mobil and Sunningdale together now control over 21,000 square miles of South Vietnam's coastline. The total exploration investment is expected to exceed 60 million dollars. This simply means that US based corporations will become the backbone of Saigon's puppet economy. Thieu is in a great hurry to have these corporations move in because it is a way of further exploiting the Vietnamese people for his own interests and those of his US masters. As US companies move in, the US gov't finds a means of maintaining control over South Vietnam. As long as the economic development of the South is tied to the US, either through "aid" dollars or through US corporate interests, the independence and freedom of South Vietnam remains in jeopardy.

The PRG program states that only democratically elected governments can negotiate economic contracts with foreign countries. Therefore the PRG has pledged that any oil concessions granted to foreign nations prior to nationwide elections, will be subject to reprisals from the people.

On the diplomatic front: it appears that the US has applied pressure on its European allies to join in an effort to "de-legitimize" the PRG as a governing force in the South. Both Britain and France have recently recognized the Thieu government as "the sole legitimate government" in the South. For the French who had maintained a neutral posture, although seeming to lean towards recognition of the PRG, this latest manoeuvre is a little surprising. The only reasonable explanation would seem to be linked with the new "Nixon Doctrine" on Europe.

IN THE LIBERATED ZONES OF SOUTH VIET NAM...

It becomes more important now for those who support the struggle of the Vietnamese people, to counter the lies and schemes of the US Government. Below are some facts on the achievements of the PRG.



LAND REFORM

- By 1972, the PRG and the NLF had allotted 4,125,000 acres of land to peasants in the liberated zones.
- In 1973, cultivated land in the liberated areas was 3 times that of 1970.
- Under the guidance of the peasants association for the liberation of Viet Nam, farmers have organized mutual aid teams to help each other in production. 43,000 mutual aid groups have been organized.
- In 1972, rice output in the liberated areas increased by 8 or even 11.4 per cent as compared with the previous years.

EDUCATION, CULTURE, AND PUBLIC HEALTH

- ↓-Illiteracy has been basically eradicated in the liberated zones.
- By early 1972 there were more than 7,100 schools and classes, serving nearly a million pupils and students from pre-school to primary school, and continuing to junior high school and high school.
- In early 1973 in the newly liberated areas alone the educational branch opened 1,500 schools and classes for 35,000 more students.
- Besides the professional song and dance ensembles, there is at least one amateur troupe in each village.
- Twenty films have been produced, five of which have been awarded international prizes.
- 100% of the villages in the liberated zones now have medical cadres.
- 70% of the liberated districts have doctors.
- ↓-In the newly liberated areas, the PRG has consolidated and developed a medical network so as to reach all hamlets and villages.

ON THE DIPLOMATIC FRONT

- 33 Countries recognize the PRG and exchange diplomatic relations on an ambassadorial level.
- 5 countries have PRG Information offices.
- On the 4th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRG, delegations from 8 countries, not including the other Indochinese diplomats, arrived at an airport in the liberated zones for the celebration.

BUILDING REVOLUTIONARY POWER

The PRG has established government representative committees in 4 regions; revolutionary committees in 44 provinces, 6 cities, 14 districts and towns.

Laos

Since 1950, the U.S. government has tried to control Laos because of its strategic position bordering on the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The U.S. has attempted to smash the Lao patriotic resistance and stop the revolutionary movement from spreading to Thailand and elsewhere. While the strategies of each administration have differed, this goal remained the same.

The guarantees of the 1954 Geneva Accords on Laos, Cambodia and Viet Nam did not stop U. S. intervention in Laos. On Jan. 6, 1956 the Lao Patriotic Front (LPF) was formed to unite the people in their fight for a "peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos." In 1962, the U.S. and the Vientiane administration were forced for the second time to sign a Geneva Agreement recognizing Lao's national rights and forming a tripartite National Union Government to include the LPF, the neutralists and the right-wing, Vientiane administration.

Again, in direct violation of the Geneva Agreements, the U.S. continued to support the right-wing, escalated its violations and waged "special war" against the patriotic Lao people.

In Feb., 1973, overwhelming military and political defeats forced the U.S. and their Vientiane allies to accept the "AGREEMENT ON RESTORING PEACE AND ACHIEVING NATIONAL CONCORD IN LAOS." * Since then, the U.S. has repeated its past practice and has continued to systematically violate these agreements. The U.S. continues to support military operations by Vientiane and Thailand mercenary troops, even though the agreements stipulate an immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of all "special forces."



Pressure from Washington on the Lao right-wing and Vientiane military has caused the Vientiane administration to continue to delay and impede the implementation of the agreements and to constantly change its demands and renege on all major decisions to carry out the specifics of the agreements. The U.S. is even prompting Vientiane to submit the agreements to a ratification by the "National Assembly." This is a gross violation since this national assembly was set up by the U.S. and Vientiane and represents only their interests! According to the Agreements they signed, a new and legitimate national assembly is to be elected after the set up of the Provisional National Union Government and the Political Consultative Council.

As the evidence shows, the CIA continues to go about its business in Laos despite the fact that a Peace Agreement has been signed which specifically prohibits such activities. The U.S. government's practice of intervening in the internal affairs of Laos continues as it has for the last 20 years!

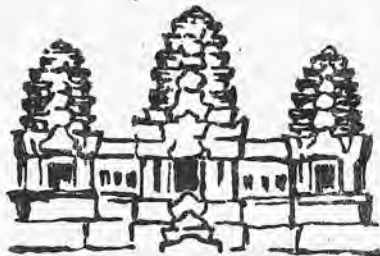
Never-the-less, the U.S.- Vientiane tactics will fail, for the ultimate victory belongs to the Lao people! The war has not ended with the signing of the agreements. The real victory will come from the efforts of the Lao people to build up their country consolidate their power and move their nation forward to prosperity and independence.

This victory is being realized daily in the liberated zones as the Lao Patriotic Front leads the people in developing an independent economy and administration to promote a society which is concerned for, protects and advances the lives of the Lao people.

* Copies available from us, see the resources sheet.

** See our last newsletter.

Cambodia



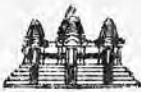
The U.S. Government, which has continuously violated the neutrality and independence of Cambodia since 1954, has recently been forced to admit the illegal bombing of Cambodia from March, 1969 through April, 1970. This acknowledgement came in the form of testimony by former Major Hal M. Knight, who admitted to falsifying reports of the bombing of Cambodia before public sessions of the Armed Services Committee. The changing of the records included more than 3,600 sorties flown against Cambodia, so that it appeared that they were flown against targets in South Vietnam. According to the Pentagon, during this period (Mar. 1969-April, 1970) 104,000 tons of bombs were dropped on Cambodia.

This bombing and numerous other acts of U.S. aggression against Cambodia culminated in the U.S.-instigated coup d'etat of March 18, 1970, and the overthrow of Samdech N. Sihanouk. In response to the coup, Sihanouk issued his solemn Declaration and 5 Point Statement urging the Cambodian people to unite, and resist U.S. aggression. The Declaration called for the formation of the NATIONAL UNITED FRONT OF CAMBODIA (FUNC) and the CAMBODIAN PEOPLE'S NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMED FORCES (CPNLAF). This United Front brought together all elements of Cambodian society opposed to U.S. intervention and the overthrow of Sihanouk. To combat this growing resistance, Nixon ordered 100,000 U.S. and Saigon troops into Cambodia, under the pretense of destroying "VC sanctuaries". But within 2 months, U.S. troops were forced to withdraw, without accomplishing their mission. Since that time, the Cambodian resistance has continued to grow and win victory upon victory. Nixon's "Asianization of the War", using Asians to fight Asians with U.S. bombs, dollars and advisors- has met with total failure.

Presently, 91% of Cambodian territory has been liberated, and 5½ of Cambodia's 7 million people are governed by the GRUNC. Phnom Penh and the few Provincial capitals still controlled by the U.S.-supported Lon Nol regime are plagued by riots, food strikes, and are completely isolated from the rest of the country. All roads leading to the capital are either under control of the CPNLAF, or can be cut at will, despite the massive U.S. bombing. As one U.S. military attache noted, "they (the Cambodian Liberation forces-ed.) are winning the war; they have had the hell bombed out of them, and yet they are still coming on strong" (Newsweek, July 23). It is this tremendous strength and determination of the Cambodian people to fight U.S. Imperialism, plus the weakening of the Nixon administration due to the Watergate disclosures that led to the June 29 Agreement between Nixon and Congress to "end" all funding of U.S. military involvement in Indochina. The text of the Agreement is as follows:

"Notwithstanding any provision of law, on or after August 15, 1973, no funds herein or heretofore appropriated may be obligated or expended to finance directly or indirectly combat activities by U.S. military forces in or over or from the shores of North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia" (Washington Post - July 1, 1973).

At that time the Nixon propaganda machine falsely announced that the 6 weeks of bombing would enable them to continue "extremely delicate" negotiations. But no one has been able to find out who these "extremely delicate" negotiations are with. Prince Sihanouk has stated, "I solemnly denounce the hypocrisy of the U.S. Gov't, which claims that negotiations are 'under way and yielding results' concerning the solution of the Cambodian problem".



The puppets in Phnom Penh, realizing their fate, proposed a "peace plan" that included talks with "Cambodians on the other side", admitting for the first time in 3 years, that there were in fact resistance forces indigenous to Cambodia. The "peace plan" calls for the withdrawal of all so-called "North Vietnamese and Viet Cong" forces, and the setting up of a "coalition government". But even according to the U.S. ambassador in Phnom Penh, "there has been no documented evidence that Vietnamese Communist troops are serving combat roles in Cambodia". The objective of this so-called "peace plan" is to impose a Korean-type solution on Cambodia and to partition the country indefinitely, allowing the traitors- Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, In Tam and Cheng Heng to continue to control the 9% of Cambodia still in the hands of U.S. Imperialism. Lately, there has even been a lot of talk about Lon Nol coming to the U.S., at Nixon's "personal invitation", for "medical treatment". The Nixon administration thinks that getting rid of Lon Nol will make Sihanouk reconsider negotiations. But Sihanouk has stated, "No! The Cambodian people will never accept an 'American peace' which forces them to give up the liberation of the rest of their national territory."

While the U.S. puppet regime in Phnom Penh slowly collapses, the international prestige of the ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNION OF CAMBODIA (GRUNC), headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, has greatly increased. In May, Prince Sihanouk left Peking for a 2-month diplomatic tour of the African countries of Senegal, Guinea, Mali, the Congo, Zambia, Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria and the European nations of Yugoslavia, Rumania and Albania. The leaders of these countries reaffirmed their solidarity with the Cambodian people and the GRUNC as the sole legitimate government of Cambodia. In mid-July, the African Nation of Upper Volta became the 40th nation to recognize the GRUNC, and establish full diplomatic relations.

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Because of Watergate, the conflict between Nixon and Congress over U.S. policy in Cambodia, and the latest victories of the GRUNC and their liberation armed forces, Nixon's time has just about run out. As a result, the U.S. has resorted (as the did in North Vietnam in Dec, 1972) to terror bombings of the civilian population. Cambodia is now receiving more than 200 tactical air raids and at least 40 strategic (B-52) sorties daily, costing the Cambodian people nearly 1,000 dead a week, and the American taxpayer \$4 million daily. Sec. of Defense, J. Schlesinger, has stated that the U.S. "will request for congressional authority to resume the bombing". Major U.S. newspapers have also been reporting that Saigon pilots would continue the bombing after the cut-off date in the event that U.S. pilots could not. Whatever form it takes, the U.S. will attempt to continue its aggression in Cambodia.



It is up to the American people, and the anti-war and anti-imperialist movement in particular, to mount pressure on Congress and the Nixon administration to live up to their "agreement" and unconditionally halt all bombing of Cambodia.

Sihanouk and the National United Front have refused to be intimidated by the bombings, or to be tricked by phony "negotiations." They continually reaffirmed the Cambodian people's determination to fight on until final victory: the liberation of their entire country from foreign aggression. Increased pressure from progressive people in the U.S. could be a major factor in creating conditions for the Cambodian people to finally be free to determine their own affairs.



AVAILABLE RESOURCES :



LITERATURE

Quantity

VIETNAM

- _____ "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam" & Protocols. 4¢
- _____ Vietnam Peace Agreements- What do they Mean? Questions and Answers. 4¢
- _____ "When the Prison Doors are opened, the real Dragon will fly out!" Pamphlet prepared by ISC collective on situation of civilian Political Prisoners in South Vietnam.
- _____ "Who represents the People of South Vietnam? Pamphlet prepared by ISC on the history, development and makeup of the PRG-RSVN. 3¢
- _____ "Women in Vietnam"-history of the struggle of women in Vietnam(excerpts from Vietnamese Studies, #10)
- _____ "Resolution" and "Political Program" of the PRG-RSVN. 4¢
- _____ "On the National United Front"- Important Political Document of the DRVN on the world situation, given by Truong Chinh at 3rd Congress of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, Dec,1971.
- _____ "Vietnam News & Report"- monthly newspaper with up to date information on the situation in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.
- _____ Vietnam: 1845-1973 Detailed fact sheet on the history of Vietnam 6¢

Prices *

CAMBODIA

- _____ Political Program of the National United Front of Kampuchea(FUNC) 2¢
- _____ Solemn Declaration of Samdech N. Sihanouk, head of State of the Royal Gov. of National Union of Cambodia(GRUNC), and his historic 5 Point Statement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace and Neutrality in Cambodia. 2¢
- _____ "What is the GRUNC and the FUNC? -Pamphlet on the history and makeup of the Cambodian resistance. 2¢
- _____ "A History of U.S. intervention in Cambodia- pamphlet on covert and overt U.S. intervention in Cambodia, and the resistance of the Cambodian people. 3¢
- _____ Cambodia: 1863-1973- detailed fact sheet on the history of Cambodia. 6¢



LAOS

- _____ "Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos" 2¢
- _____ "What is the Lao Patriotic Front(Pathet Lao)? -history, development, and makeup of the Laotian resistance. 2¢
- _____ "Laos-27 Years of U.S. intervention" 3¢
- _____ Laos: 1820-1973- detailed fact sheet on the history of Laos. 6¢

.....
An ISC newsletter will be published monthly on the current situation in Indochina, including documented violations of the Vietnam & Laos Peace Accords

*We ask for a \$1.00 minimum on all orders *cost of printing & mailing is- ½¢-page

NEW FILMS

- _____ "Price of Peace"- filmed by Roger Pic in the DRVN, includes the Dec,1972 bombing of Hanoi & Haiphong, and the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people, with a 15 minute interview with Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap. -\$35 rental
- _____ "Cambodia Resists"- a recent documentary on the 1970 U.S.-instigated coup d'etat, the massive U.S.-Saigon invasion, and the birth of the National United Front and Royal Gov't of National Union of Cambodia. (\$25 rental)

SLIDE SHOWS

- _____ "United Vietnam"- thorough introduction to the 4,000 year history of the Vietnamese people, and their resistance to foreign invaders.
- _____ "Women in Vietnam"- an excellent history of the role of women in the struggle for National Liberation, and the building of socialism in Vietnam

(Inquire about cost of rental or purchase)

EXHIBIT

Photos, documents, artifacts, posters, etc. on the history and cultures of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. (Please acquire for rental and display)

Indochinese Organizations

1. PRG-RSVN Information Bureau, 39 Ave. Georges Mandel, Paris 16E, FRANCE
Information office set up to distribute news from South Vietnam, and information on the PRG, and the struggle of the South Vietnamese people.
2. DRVN Information & House of Culture, 29 Havelka Ulice, 110 00 Praha I, CSSR.
Distributes information in the form of newspapers, magazines, Bulletins, communiques, and books published in the DRVN.
3. ASSOC. OF VIETNAMESE PATRIOTS IN CANADA (AVPC), Box 324, Station N, Montreal 129
Publishes "News From Vietnam", organizes Seminars, Conferences, etc to strengthen solidarity between Vietnamese and American people.
4. "Vietnam News & Report", Box 366, Station N, Montreal 129, Quebec CANADA.
BiMonthly newspaper by Vietnamese workers and students residing in Canada with current news and information from both north & south Vietnam.
5. Vietnam Resource Center, 76^a Pleasant St, Cambridge, Mass. 02137
Publishes "Thoi Bao Ga" monthly in english.
6. Union of Vietnamese in U.S., P.O.Box 4495, Berkeley, Calif. 94704
7. Mission of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia (GRUNC)
2 Place de Barcelone, Paris 75016, FRANCE, publishes Information Bulletin on current political and military situation in Cambodia.
8. Group of Khmer Residents in America, Box 5857, Grand Central Sta, NY, NY 10017
Publishes "Khmer Monthly News" bulletin on current situation in Cambodia.
9. Union of Lao Students in France, 139 Rue Maurice Arnoux, 92 Montrouge, FRANCE
Publishes current news from Laos and information on the Lao Patriotic Front, and the liberation struggle in Laos.

Support Groups

1. Indochina Resource Center, 1322 18th St, NW Washington D.C. 20009
publishes "Indochina Chronicle", provides speakers, exhibits, literature etc on the history and current situation in Indochina
2. Indochina Peace Campaign, 181 Pier Ave, Santa Monica, Calif. 90405 (west coast)
2 Brookline St, Cambridge, Mass. 02138 (east coast)
Distributes literature, films, slide shows and provides speakers on history and current situation in Indochina.
3. Asian Information Group, P.O. Box 4400, Berkeley, Calif. 94704
publishes "Indochina Bulletin" monthly. Plates & bulk rates available.
4. Medical Aid for Indochina, 135 West 4th St, New York, NY 10012
5. American Friends Service Committee - NARMIC. 112 South 16th St, Phila, Penna 19102
has films, slide shows, education projects and many different kinds of literature on history and current situation in Indochina.
6. INTERNATIONAL COMM. to free South Vietnamese Political Prisoners from Detention, Torture and Death, 122 West Franklin Ave, Rm-320, Minneapolis, Minn. 55404
Distributes the most up-to-date info. on the situation of civilian political prisoners in South Vietnam, including the lists of names^a detained and missing.

INDOCHINA

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

BOX C OLD CHELSEA STA.

N.Y. N.Y. 10011 212 982-7162



Film Showing & Forum:

The Current Situation In Indochina



FILMS 7 + 10 pm

"THE PRICE OF PEACE"

This recent film by Roger Pic on the December bombings of Hanoi and Haiphong and the response of the Vietnamese people, includes an in depth interview with Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap (Minister of Defense, DRVN) in which he analyses the "Peace."

"VIETNAM, A QUESTION OF TORTURE"

An independent British film on the conditions of political prisoners in South Viet Nam. With interviews of ex-prisoners and the doctors who treated them, this is a brutally real film. In color.

"CAMBODIA TODAY"

A recent documentary on the 1970 U. S. instigated coup d'etat, the massive U. S. Saigon invasion and the birth of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia - which represent the Cambodian people's aspirations for freedom and independence.

FORUM 9pm

Mr. Sokhom Hing, Cambodian resident in the U. S. and others on the current situation in Indochina.

FRI. & SAT. JULY 6&7

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

39
(\$1.50 CONT.)

**FILM
SHOWING
ON:**

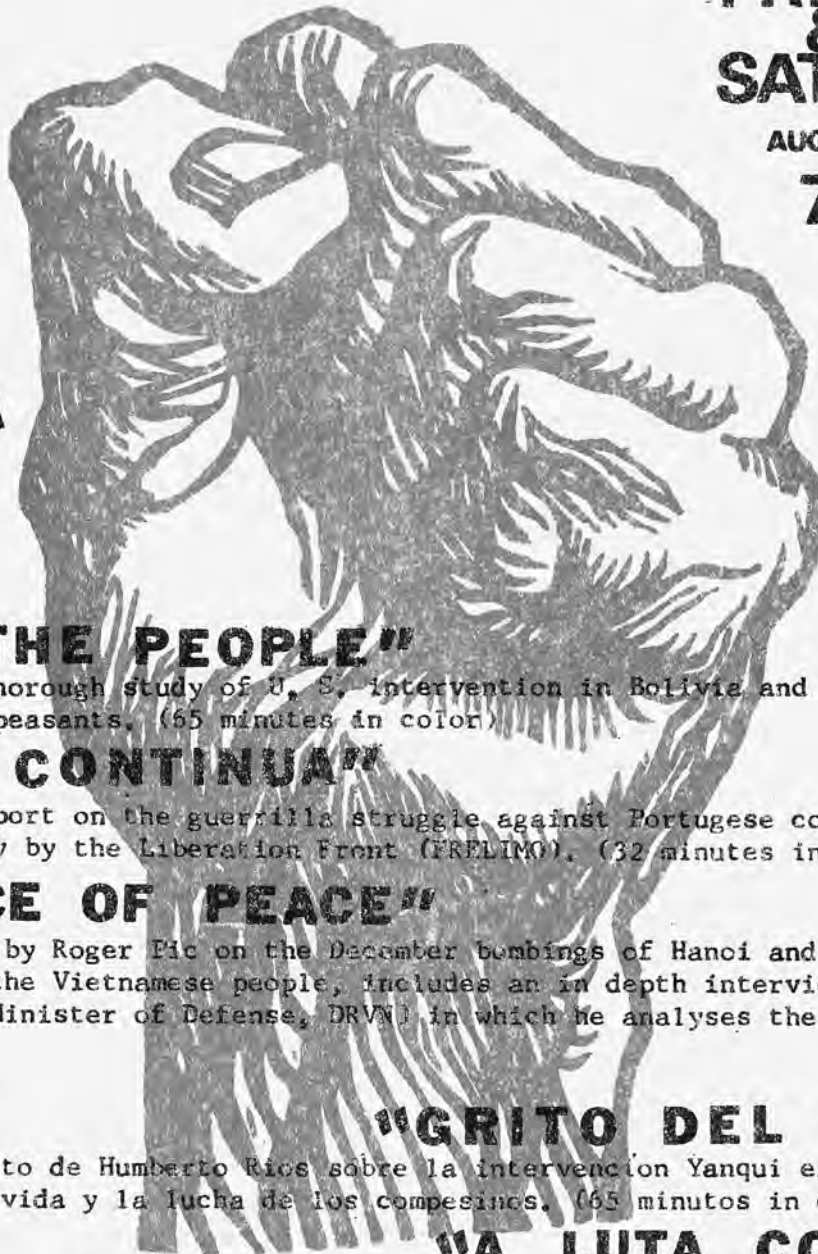
**FRIDAY
&
SATURDAY**

AUGUST 3-4

7 & 9:30pm

**\$1.50
contribution**

**ASIA
AFRICA
&
LATIN
AMERICA**



"CRY OF THE PEOPLE"

Humberto Rios' thorough study of U. S. intervention in Bolivia and the life and struggle of the peasants. (65 minutes in color)

"A LUTA CONTINUA"

A documentary report on the guerrilla struggle against Portuguese control of Mozambique being waged today by the Liberation Front (FRELIMO). (32 minutes in color)

"THE PRICE OF PEACE"

This recent film by Roger Pic on the December bombings of Hanoi and Haiphong and the response of the Vietnamese people, includes an in depth interview with Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap (Minister of Defense, DRVN) in which he analyses the "Peace."

"GRITO DEL PUEBLO"

El estudio completo de Humberto Rios sobre la intervencion Yanqui en Bolivia y sus efectos sobre la vida y la lucha de los campesinos. (65 minutos in color)

"A LUTA CONTINUA"

Un documental sobre la lucha guerrillera de la Frente de Liberacion de Mozambique (FRELIMO) contra el control de los Portugueses. (32 minutos en color)

"EL PRECIO DE LA PAZ"

Este nueva pelicula hecho por Roger Pic sobre los bombardamiento de Hanoi y Haiphong de diciembre y la respuesta del pueblo Vietnamita incluye una entrevista con Gen. Nguyen Giap (Ministerio de la Defensa, RDVN), enque el analisa la "Paz." (40 minutos en color)

AT: Wash. Sq. Church 135 W. 4th ST.

For Info, Call: 982-7162

Sponsored by: Indochina Solidarity Committee, Box C, Old Chelsea Sta, NY, NY 10011

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**FILM
SHOWING**

"MARAT SADE"

"Viet Nam, a Question of Torture"

FRI. & SAT. Sept. 14 - 15 7 & 10pm

MARAT/SADE "THE PERSECUTION AND ASSASSINATION OF JEAN-PAUL MARAT AS PERFORMED BY THE INMATES OF THE ASYLUM OF CHARENTON UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MARQUES DE SADE. The play by Peter Weiss, directed by Peter Brook on the French Revolution - a discussion of madness and Revolution. Color.

VIET NAM, A QUESTION OF TORTURE A film study by Granada of the Vietnamese political prisoners in South Viet Nam - interviews with the released prisoners and the physicians who treated them. Color.

(\$1.50) 777-2528

AT: Wash Sq Meth Church 135 W.4 St.

Sponsor: INDOCHINA **S**OLIDARITY **C**OMMITTEE
BOX C, N.Y., N.Y. 10011

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ANNOUNCEMENT:.....

PLEASE KEEP THESE DATES OPEN:

OCT. 6TH

(8PM)

Jane Fonda - Tom Hayden - Holly Near
Jean-Pierre Debris

(THE INDO-CHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN
SPEAKING TOUR !!!)

(2-8PM)

INDOCHINA FORUM AND WORK SHOPS

Led by representatives from
Viet Nam and Cambodia.

AT: WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, 135 WEST 4TH STREET

OCT. 7TH

(7PM ?)

Jane Fonda - Tom Hayden - Holly Near
Jean-Pierre Debris

(THE INDO-CHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN
SPEAKING TOUR !!!)

AT: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, (THE EXACT LOCATION AND TIME
WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER.)

INDOCHINA SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

Box C, Old Chelsea Sta. New York, N.Y. 10011 (212) 982-7162



9/24/73

NEWSLETTER

Despite the fact that Peace Agreements have been signed for Vietnam and Laos and the bombing has been halted over Cambodia, Indochina remains the "Focal Point of the World struggle". The major issues at stake still have not been resolved.

On the one hand, the U.S. is still attempting to make an example of Indochina to the rest of the world, especially the Third World; that it will resort to the most brutal and destructive methods to crush the National Liberation movements, and the struggle of poor and oppressed people for self-determination. The Indochinese people, on the other hand, are showing us that a small nation, no matter how poor or "underdeveloped", can win back their independence and freedom, if they dare to unite and fight.

Though every strategy of U.S. Imperialism since W.W.II has been defeated in Indochina, its objectives of establishing new-type colonies in the countries of Indochina and holding back the revolutionary tide have not changed.

The new strategy of the U.S. is to give unlimited money and arms to prop up corrupt and cruel police states in Saigon, Phnom Penh and Vientiane, which can only survive by repression, terror, electronic surveillance, mass-imprisonment and concentration camps. "If it can work in Indochina, it can work anywhere". So they saying goes in Washington D.C.

---oOo---

In order for the Indochinese people to defeat this new strategy, they need the active support of the U.S. anti-war movement, especially now, when Watergate has made the Nixon administration so vulnerable.

Enclosed with this Newsletter is information from various sources on the current situation in Indochina. Readers should please let us know if you or your organization can use this information, and also what other types of information would be of use to.

***Also enclosed is an announcement about a Forum and Workshops on Indochina to be held on Saturday, October 6. It will be led by Vietnamese and Cambodians and all Movement people would be urged to attend. The information in the form of speakers, literature and films could be valuable for our work.

Also on October 6, at 8 p.m., Jane Fonda, Tom Hayden and Jean-Pierre Debris (former Political Prisoner of the Thieu regime in Saigon for 2 years) will speak on the current situation concerning Political Prisoners in South Vietnam.

Indochina is still the weakest point of Nixon's Foreign policy. With enough pressure, we can force an end to the illegal support that U.S. Imperialism is giving to its puppets in Indochina, and strike another decisive blow for the forces in the world standing for peace, freedom and self-determination.

Viet Nam

In our past newsletters we have outlined the ways in which the U.S.-Saigon regime has violated the Paris Agreements. Since the signing of the June 15th Joint Communique (included in last newsletter) the Saigon regime, directed by the the U.S., has continued illegal military operations in both South Vietnam and Cambodia.

- from June 15 to August 28, over 67,500 violations were reported, including land grabbing attacks on the PRG governed areas, and the rounding up of the population into concentration camps, also called "Strategic Hamlets." (Hsinhua News Agency - Peoples Republic of China.)
- two division sized operations (involving 12,000 Saigon soldiers) and many smaller operations involving thousands of men, forced 900,000 people into concentration camps, arrested and tortured over 28,000 and wounded or killed 6,000 people. (Hsinhua)
- Although the Agreement specifies areas of control, including ports, the Saigon regime has sent many vessels into PRG controlled areas. (Hsinhua)
- On August 23, a U.S. Military delegation, including 4 generals, went to Da Nang to discuss new plans for "aid" to the Air Force of the Thieu Regime. (Hsinhua)
- the U.S. Navy ship- Leonard Prostrom - left Okinawa, carrying illegal weapons to South Vietnam. (Hsinhua)



In an effort to cover up these blatant violations the U.S. has begun criticizing and threatening "Hanoi" for supposed military violations. However, it is clear to all that the PRG is strictly following the provisions of the Agreement, as a result many ARVN soldiers have deserted and gone over to the PRG side in the course of having to fight in battles which are clear violations.

However, military violations are not the only, nor the most important, way the U.S. continues its war against Viet Nam. Economic aid policies, as well as programs of political repression and intervention now are the major obstacles to the implementation of the Paris Peace Agreement. Realizing that they failed to win the war militarily, and yet not willing to relinquish their "influence" over Viet Nam, the U.S. has only one choice- to continue to prop-up the Thieu regime through massive aid programs. Since Thieu clearly has no support from the people, his only hope of maintaining power is by controlling them. And U.S. aid is paying for the apparatus which he needs to do this. *"The foreign aid program, which is known dear to President Nixon, is South Vietnam's lifeline."* (New York Time 9/13/73)

Although the Paris Agreement clearly states that the U.S. "shall not intervene in the internal affairs of South Vietnam" and that all "advisors to all paramilitary organizations and the police force will be withdrawn", Nixon clearly has other ideas. Later this month, Congress will begin debate on several bills dealing with the allocation of aid to the Thieu regime.

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE THIEU REGIME

1. 1.1 Billion in military aid.
 2. 200 Million in AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT projects.
 3. 8.8.Million from the DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.
 4. 176 Million for "FOOD FOR PEACE" of which 140 Million is general military subsidy.
 5. 275 Million for COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM. "Saigon's use of this money has helped the police force grow almost 70% since 1968." (TIME 9/17)
- TOTAL PROJECTED ALLOCATIONS FOR 1974 - 4.1 Billion

In an interview with Time, Senator Cranston explained the purpose of the aid, "It is continuing to bolster a cruel and repressive police apparatus in South Vietnam, A vast surveillance system is in effect, aided by U.S. communications, equipment, and personnel. Police torture and inhuman jail conditions, including the notorious Tiger Cages, await those who criticize the government's policies. That the American taxpayer should subsidize torture is an outrage."

Torture and imprisonment are weapons of the U.S Imperialists used to prevent peace, and protect their interests. That there are some 200,000 prisoners already in jails with hundreds added each week is no mistake. No more so than U.S. involvement in Indochina was a mistake.

POLITICAL PRISONERS



The June 15th Joint Communique called for the immediate release of all political prisoners. The Thieu regime has continued to stall, scheme and deny that there are any prisoners to be released. The majority of Vietnamese still held in jail side neither with the PRG or Thieu. But it is clear that their treatment at the hands of the U.S. has served to strengthen their opposition to Thieu. These people would be the "Third Force" in the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord called for in the Agreement. Until they are released and the Council is formed, the progress of peace will be stalenated.

As part of the scheme to eliminate the "neutralists" Thieu tried to release them to the PRG, thereby proving that there are no "neutralists" and ridding himself of an outspoken part of his opposition. Those offered this "deal" refused, recognizing the importance of the role they play in bringing peace and reconciliation to Viet Nam.

There were several people released from jail this week, including at least one who had turned down the "deal". She is Madame Ngo Ba Thanh, a well known leader of the Urban Opposition. Along with her, were three trade union leaders. All four prisoners had been the subject of wide protest. "The Military court which officially freed the four political dissidents gave no reasons for its ruling, but the release appeared timed to offset mounting American criticism of the Thieu government's prisons and police."

Although we feel our actions often have little effect on the government, we should not fail to recognize a victory when it does occur. Worldwide demands for the release of the political prisoners has had some effect. We must continue the work.

THIEU'S DEMOCRACY



Several months ago Thieu announced elections for the "National Assembly". The elections were another attempt at countering charges that his government was not democratic, and at maintaining his own regime. All parties other than his own were outlawed by a decree he passed a year ago. The PRG refused to participate in the elections as it was clearly a violation of the Agreements, and a clear statement of Thieu's intentions not to negotiate a political settlement with the PRG and the neutralist. Although Western press credited Thieu with having gained overwhelming support and near total control of the National Assembly, a different picture is painted by R.G. Jones, a director of Resettlement and Reconstruction in South Vietnam. "Voter turnout is out of proportion to the observed general low level of popular support in the elections

R.G. Jones, a director of Resettlement and Reconstruction in South Vietnam. "Voter turnout is out of proportion to the observed general low level of popular support in the elections. Turnout is influenced by the necessity of possession of a completed ballot stub in order to travel and do business." (Washington Post 8/3/73) With enough votes in the National Assembly Thieu now hopes to pass a constitutional amendment allowing himself to run for a third term.

IN THE SAIGON CONTROLLED ZONES

What the election fails to show is the desperate situation which exists in the Saigon controlled zones. A spokesman for General "Big Minh", former ruler in South Viet Nam, explains, "There is no freedom, no democracy... the U.S. spent millions of dollars and lost thousands of lives in the name of democracy. Where is the democracy? I don't see any." (N.Y. Times 9/15/73)

Corruption is rampant throughout the Thieu controlled zones. Government Corruption is rampant throughout the Thieu zones. Government officials, both those elected and appointed, are known for their dishonesty. Although the situation was expected to improve with the withdrawal of Americans, it appears that these "gangsters" have simply turned their own people into the victims. Nearly every transaction with the government requires a bribe. "What particularly disturbs the Vietnamese is the apparant evidence that the presidential palace tolerates it in exchange for loyalty, and the corrupt officials often go unpunished." (N.Y. Times 9/18/73)

Next to corruption, problems of unemployment and food shortages run highest. The number of unemployed has reached nearly one million, with those semi-unemployed even higher. Many factories, small shops and stores have been forced out of business as Thieu's tax policies flood the market with cheap American goods and make Vietnamese products too expensive to buy and make. The "Value Added Tax" initiated on the advice of American tax experts, "reduced all economic, literary, medical, educational, social activities to a standstill." (south Vietnam in Struggle 8/27/73) However, as inflation continued and the economic situation worsened, 100's of actions, protests and meetings took place. As all the people are united against the tax.

The price of rice has doubled in the past month, as supplies get short in what was once the largest rice producing area in the world.

Finally, foreign investors who flocked to the South in the hopes of finding new ways to make a profit, suddenly became discouraged. "Nobody in his right mind is going to come here while the risk is so high." (N.Y. Times 9/13/73)

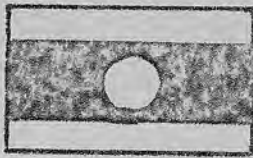


IN THE LIBERATED ZONES OF SOUTH VIET NAM...

On the otherhand, the support and recognition of the PRG has continued to grow. So too has the development of the liberated zones.

- **Despite Thieu's plea for nations to stay away from the Conference of Non-Aligned Nations, 76 countries in all, voted to seat the PRG and the GRUNK as the sole representatives of their people.
- **Senegal and Afganastan became the 35th and 36th countries to open diplomatic relations with the PRG.
- **In the field of agriculture, the peasants in the liberated zones have recovered thousands of acres of land, and seeded it with rice.
- **Literacy teams have begun traveling throughout the countryside to eliminate illiteracy.
- **The PRG celebrated the arrival of the first Chinese freighter in the port of Cua Viet, Dong Ha.
- **The PRG welcomed visits from several Americans, whose experiences will attest to the great victories and advance the Vietnamese people are making.





NEW AGREEMENT REACHED IN LAOS

While war rages in Cambodia and the fighting continues in many parts of South Vietnam, the Lao Patriotic FRONT (LPF)- also known as the "Pathet Lao", and the U.S.-backed Vientiane government signed a new agreement for achieving peace and setting up a coalition government in Laos on Sept. 14, 1973.

MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT

The main provisions of this new agreement, which technically is a protocol for putting into effect the Ceasefire Agreement of Feb. 21, are as follows:

-- A coalition Government will be set up temporarily, with Souvanna Phouma (presently head of the Vientiane gov't) as Premier, and Prince Souphanovong (head of the LPF) as First Deputy Premier. The cabinet will be equally divided, with the 2 sides jointly responsible for each Ministry.

-- A National Consultative Political Council will be set up, with 16 members from each side, and 10 neutral members. The job of this Council (which is separate from the coalition government) is to organize elections in the future for the setting up of a "National Union Government".

-- The 2 cities of Vientiane (the administrative capital) and Luang Prabang (the Royal capital), both presently controlled by the Vientiane side, are to be "neutralized", with an equal number of troops from each side- about 400 each in Vientiane and 200 in Luang Prabang, and an equal number of police- 1,000 each in Vientiane and 500 each in Luang Prabang. The reason for this provision is so that what happened in 1962 is not repeated. After the 1962 Geneva Accords were signed and a Government of National Union representing rightists, neutralists and LPF was set up, Quinim Pholsena, the leader of the patriotic neutralists was assassinated, and the LPF members were forced out by a right-wing coup in 1964.

-- Laos will be temporarily divided into 2 zones, with each side controlling its territory until general elections take place. The Lao Patriotic Front presently controls more than 80% of the country, with the Vientiane regime confined to cities and towns along the Mekong river delta bordering Thailand. In order to avoid further clashes by the 2 armies, 27 landmarks or "hotspots" have been established, where the 2 military forces are said to be in close confrontation. This Provisional boundary will remain until the new National Union Government is established.

-- All troops and military personnel of foreign countries are to be withdrawn within 60 days. According to Congressional records, several hundred CIA personnel and 17,000 U.S.-trained Thai mercenaries are presently in Laos (*NY Times*, 8/9/73).

-- All of the CIA's bases are to be dismantled, and there is to be no further introduction of military personnel, equipment or war material by foreign countries.

--All refugees from the war will be allowed to return to their native villages. This move was always opposed by the Vientiane side, because the majority of the 800,000 refugees it now holds will be moving back to places governed by the LPF.

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Though the Vientiane regime held out on some of the main provisions for many months, in the end they were forced to sign because of "pressure from the U.S. embassy in Vientiane", and the fact that "the Royal Laotian Government and Army is almost totally dependent of American supplies and funds" (*NY Times*, 9/12/73).

The restoration of peace will mark the failure of nearly 20 years of U.S. secret warfare in Laos, and a bitter defeat for the 'Nixon Doctrine' and U.S. Imperialism in Southeast Asia. It will mark a great victory for the Lao people and their struggle for peace, independence and freedom.

WHEN DID THE U.S. FIRST INTERVENE?

U.S. intervention in Laos began in 1950 when President Truman began paying for 80% of the French effort to retake its former colony. The U.S. immediately stepped in after the French defeat in 1954, and by the early 1960's had organized, trained and equipped a large mercenary army, known as the "Clandestine army". In 1964, the U.S. instigated its 5th right-wing coup, and began to secretly bomb the Liberated Zone (the 2/3's of the country that was governed by the LPF at that time). By 1973, according to the Pentagon, the U.S. had dropped more than 3 million tons of bombs on Laos.

WHO IS THE U.S. FIGHTING?

The forces which the U.S. has been trying to destroy for so long is the Lao Patriotic Front. The LPF has its origins in the resistance against French colonialism in the 1940's and 50's, and through the years it has continued to oppose foreign intervention in Laos. The actual formation of the LPF took place in 1956. It was a united front of Communists, neutralists, Buddhists, and all patriotic people opposed to U.S. Imperialism and neo-colonialism in Laos.

Despite 10 years of constant bombing and destruction, the LPF has continuously managed to expand the Liberated zone, and has built many schools, factories and homes- mostly underground and in caves. The peasants cultivate their fields at night to avoid the bombs.

For the first time in the history of Laos, the LPF has succeeded in uniting the 60 nationalities who, for nearly 100 years under French colonialism, were kept divided.

The LPF has always fought for an independent, neutral and united Laos. Twice before, in 1957 and 1962, they agreed to participate in coalition governments, and both times the right-wing- with U.S. support, organized coups and overthrew the coalition governments.



RIGHT-WING OPPOSITION TO THE NEW AGREEMENT

The right-wing in Laos, led by the rich and powerful Sananikone family, has for many years opposed reconciliation with the LPF. The reason for this resistance is simple: "the Sananikone family, tied to the military through numerous blood and marital relationships, runs the city of Vientiane. According to one prominent rightist, 'Vientiane is ours, and we will never give it up'" (NY Times, 8/26/73). Though the U.S.-because of its weak position and the strength of the LPF- forced the right-wing to give in and sign the Peace Agreement and Protocol, the rightists consider the formation of a coalition government with the LPF a "complete sell-out", and will do everything they can to sabotage it, being that they have so much to lose if the Agreement is implemented. As one rightist cabinet member of the Vientiane Government said, "we don't like this Agreement, but we have to play the game. There is no other way" (NY Times, 9/15/73).

COUP D'ETAT FAILS

On August 20, rightists supporting Sananikone, smuggled special agents in from Thailand and attempted to overthrow Souvanna Phouma, and end the possibility of a coalition government. The coup failed, and was put down after several hours. The U.S. tried to say that the coup was led by Thao Ma, an exiled General in Thailand, but from every indication, rightists in Vientiane were the actual instigators. Even the NY Times admitted that "Generals in Vientiane at first believed that one of their colleagues organized the coup, and were not sure which side to be on" (NY Times, 8/26/73).

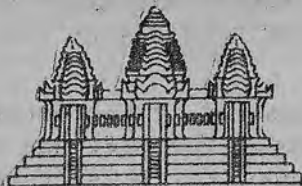
Though the U.S. says it "has always backed the Government of Souvanna Phouma" and did not in any way encourage the attempted coup, *Khoesan Pathet Lao*, the LPP's News Agency, stated that the U.S. was behind the coup, and pointed to the fact that the weapons used were "made in the U.S." According to the NY Times, during the coup attempt, the rebel troops who surrounded Souvanna Phouma's residence had two U.S. armoured personnel carriers in their possession (NY Times, 8/21/73).

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The failure of the coup further isolated the U.S.-supported right-wing, and strengthened the LPP's position, resulting in the signing of the Protocol. But even though the U.S. has been forced to begin military disengagement from Laos, it will do everything it can to hold its defense line along the Mekong River and protect Thailand, where it has recently moved its military headquarters for all of Southeast Asia.

But the Lao people, led by the Lao Patriotic Front, will never accept a divided country. They will continue their struggle, and with the support of the U.S. anti-war and anti-imperialist movements, will win back the self-determination that they have fought so long for.

Cambodia



U.S. AIR WAR DEFEATED- WAR ENTERS NEW PHASE

On August 15, the Nixon administration was forced to halt the bombing of Cambodia, marking a major military defeat for the U.S. air force, and a tremendous victory for the Cambodian people in their long struggle for peace, independence and neutrality.

This U.S. defeat in Cambodia has left the Nixon Doctrine in ruins throughout Indochina. According to Sihanouk, "it will be the first 100% defeat for U.S. Imperialism". A liberated Cambodia will serve as a supportive "rear-base" for the Liberation forces in South Vietnam, and will serve to weaken the Thieu regime, whose existence is stabilized by the puppet regimes in Cambodia and Laos. Instead of a right-wing regime at its rear, the PRG will have a free and independent Cambodia, and will thus be able to concentrate greater energy on the battle with the Thieu regime. The defeat of the Nixon Doctrine also marks the failure of U.S. attempts for more than 25 years to build a wall of anti-communist states across the Southeast Asian mainland, and contain the socialist regimes of the People's Republic of China, and the DRVN.

WHY THE BOMBING IN THE FIRST PLACE?

For nearly 4 years the American people were given a variety of reasons for the bombing of Cambodia, from "destroying VC (NLF) sanctuaries", to "protect the withdrawal of GI's from South Vietnam". But with the signing of the Vietnam Peace Agreements in January and the withdrawal of all U.S. troops, it became clear that the only reason for the bombing was to save the Lon Nol regime from total collapse. In the words of the U.S. ambassador in Phnom Penh, "the bombing was designed to bring the enemy to the negotiating table, and to make it as costly as possible for them to continue fighting" (NY Times, 8/16/73).

But President Nixon's strategy of bombing the Cambodian resistance into a compromise settlement with the Lon Nol regime has failed. One of the greatest offensives of the Indochina war is still under way. Under the most intensive bombing in history, the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces (CPNLAF)- referred to in most U.S. newspapers as "Khmer Rouge" or "Communist insurgents"- has completely surrounded Phnom Penh, and has even moved some troops into the city (*Kampuchea Information Agency, 8/16/73*). All of Cambodia's major highways are cut, and the Liberation Forces took 2/3's of Kompong Cham, before they ran out of ammunition and withdrew. Politically, the U.S.-backed Lon Nol regime is at a crisis on every front. The city of Phnom Penh continues to be plagued by strikes, and massive food and fuel shortages, as it becomes more and more difficult to bring supplies into the city. The cost of living in Phnom Penh will shoot up 160% this year, and inflation continues to skyrocket. To make up for the massive troop losses on the battlefield, and to relieve some of the congestion in Phnom Penh, Lon Nol has forcibly drafted between 50,000 and 100,000 refugees and sent them to the front lines (*U.S. News & World Report, 9/24/73*).

The massive U.S. bombing in support of such an unpopular regime proved futile, as the CPNLAF moved to within 5 miles of Phnom Penh on all sides, and the Lon Nol soldiers watched the privileged and wealthy flee the city. The absurdity of this type of U.S. "support" was dramatized when U.S. planes mistakenly bombed 'government' positions five times during the first 10 days of August. One of these "mistakes" killed or wounded more than 400 of Phnom Penh's elite troops and their families at the ferry town of Neak Luong.

The failure of the bombing campaign was accompanied by the embarrassing rejection of Kissinger's offer to negotiate at the last minute. The U.S. had hoped to establish a coalition government (similar to the one agreed upon for Laos) that included both Sihanouk and Lon Nol. Though Sihanouk had offered many times in the past three years to negotiate with the U.S., they are not about to now, when they are on the verge of total military victory. According to Sihanouk, Nixon's last minute offer to negotiate "is like a post-dated check drawn on a failing bank".

AFTER THE BOMBING: THE WAR ENTERS A NEW PHASE

Though Nixon was forced to halt the bombing, and despite the obvious weakness of the Lon Nol regime, the U.S. is determined to continue its intervention in Cambodia by other means.

According to the associated press in Saigon, 10,000 Saigon troops (supposedly of Khmer origin) have been airlifted to Phnom Penh (*NY Times, 8/15/73*). The Bangkok english language newspaper, the "Nation", reported that 7,000 Thai troops have been sent to Cambodia by the U.S. (6/20/73).

The U.S. has continued to fly reconnaissance missions over Cambodia, some of which have been reported to be dropping bombs. According to a GRUNC communique, U.S. war planes continually took part in the bombing during the seige of Kompong Cham (*NY Times, 9/22/73*). Radio Hanoi has reported that "Saigon has already begun flying air strikes in Cambodia". A communique issued by *Kampuchea Information Agency (AKI)*, stated that the U.S. was preparing to send in U.S. troops, and former Secretary of State, W. Rogers, stated in an affidavit to the U.S. Supreme Court that "U.S. Armed Forces will be used to evacuate UNITED STATES Diplomatic personnel from Cambodia should this be required at any future time" (*NY Times, 8/6/73*).

In short, the U.S. is attempting to find new ways to continue its war of aggression in Cambodia; they will continue to fight the war by proxy, using Bangkok and Saigon allies, led by U.S. advisors.

The American people must not fall into the trap of thinking the "war is over", or that U.S. involvement has ended. While Nixon was assuring us that he was respecting Cambodia's neutrality in 1969-70, he had in fact been carrying on a secret bombing campaign for 14 months. While the Nixon administration, under Congressional pressure, promised not to engage in tactical bombing in support of the Lon Nol army, it proceeded to do so in secret. Now Nixon continues his lying and his attempts to hide the war from the public.

The Cambodian Independence movement, led by Sihanouk and the *National United Front of Kampuchea (FUNK)*, is on the edge of total victory, and refuses to stop fighting until their country is entirely freed from foreign domination. Lon Nol's ineffective Air force of 30 W.W.II propellar-driven T-28 bombers will hardly be a substitute for the entire U.S. Pacific fleet. Though they could easily do it, the Liberation Forces will not move to take Phnom Penh immediately, because they are all too familiar with the U.S. policy of "destroying cities in order to save them". According to Chau Seng, Foreign Minister of the ROYAL GOV'T OF NATIONAL UNION, "We know the habits of the U.S. We have to avoid making victims of the innocent population. It is essential for us to have the support of and the participation of the population. It is just a matter of time" (NY Times, 8/17/73). Sihanouk has stated that the CPNLAF will continue to surround and isolate the capital until "it falls like a piece of ripe fruit".

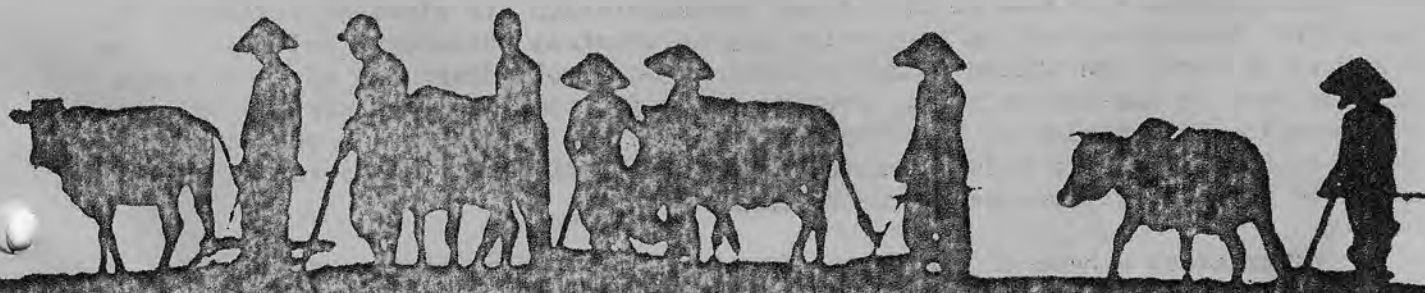


Because Nixon's whole foreign policy is at stake in Cambodia, he will remain stubborn and deceitful. The situation in Phnom Penh will continue to deteriorate, and Nixon will soon have to choose between accepting defeat in Cambodia, or taking on the American people and Congress.

WHAT SHOULD WE DO?

Now is the time for a renewed peace campaign in the U.S., to cut off all illegal aid to the Lon Nol regime, as well as the Thieu regime in South Vietnam. The Watergate hearings, like the Pentagon Papers and the recent Senate hearings on the Secret bombing of Cambodia, has shown the vital role the U.S. antiwar movement and public opinion can play in the future of Indochina. We must begin an intensive campaign to let the American people know what the true nature of U.S. involvement is in Cambodia. And we must show our active support for the NATIONAL UNITED FRONT OF KAMPUCHEA and the ROYAL GOV'T OF NATIONAL UNION, and demand that they be given their rightful place in the United Nations, and other international organizations, as the sole legal representative of the Cambodian people.

We must also continue to pressure Nixon and let him know, that if he continues to lie and intervene- secretly or openly- he will have us, as well as the Liberation forces in Cambodia to reckon with.



AN URGENT APPEAL
OF
THE SOUTH VIETNAM COMMITTEE OF STRUGGLE
FOR THE FREEDOM OF PATRIOTIC AND PEACE-LOVING
PEOPLE STILL DETAINED BY THE SAIGON ADMINISTRATION

Compatriots across the country and Vietnamese Residents abroad,
Peace, Freedom and Justice-loving people in the whole world:

The signing of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam is a great victory of the entire Vietnamese people. Nearly 6 months have elapsed since the entry into force of the Agreement. All those who were captured and are detained in South Vietnam would have been able to return to their families. However the fascist, dictatorial Thieu regime, in defiance of all norms of morality and the most elementary principles of law still illegally detains hundreds of thousands of political prisoners.

The life of hundreds of thousands of beloved sons and daughters of the Vietnamese nation is being seriously jeopardized. In all prisons of the Thieu administration, the detainees are living in extremely harsh conditions. Repression and persecution are daily occurrences. Tens of thousands of persons are affected by serious disease and many have been crippled for life. Thousands of others have been tortured to death or seriously injured. A lot of others have been secretly disposed of. In many cases, dozens of prisoners were killed at the same time and their bodies were badly mangled. Many others were tied to rocks and thrown into the sea. Many others were shot dead and their bodies thrown into the jungles or uninhabited places in order to wipe off all evidence. Torture and massacre of prisoners have continued with increasing atrocity.

Besides, the Thieu administration has resorted to every way and means to refuse returning captured and detained personnel as stipulated by the Paris Agreement on Vietnam and the June 13 Joint Communique. It has beaten many detained persons to unconsciousness, and then forced them to sign to or put their finger prints on ready-made pledges of "ralliement", or "amnesty orders" and false files to change them into common law prisoners. With regard to those who have been detained for years but not yet tried, the Thieu administration simply classified them as common law offenders. As for those political prisoners who were nearing their terms, the Saigon administration again brought them to trial, gave them additional sentences, took away their "red Cards" of political prisoners and gave them the "green card" of common law prisoners. It also dispersed political prisoners in large jails to local jails and put them in the same cells as common criminals.

At the same time, the Thieu regime conducted hundreds of thousands of police operations during which it staged massive "purges" and arrests to detain thousands of people whose only crime is to desire peace and freedom, national reconciliation and concord.

All measures and acts of the Saigon administration are aimed at realizing the so-called "Security plan" to be carried out in eventual "Bilateral solution". As a matter of fact, the Saigon administration is massively disposing of indomitable persons whom it has failed to win over to its side, combining torture and bribery in execution of its plan of forcible conscription and "ralliement", resorting to every trick possible to refuse returning political prisoners, or to return only disabled persons if pressure is too strong.

The criminal scheme of the United States and the Thieu administration is to destroy all opposing forces in South Vietnam with a view to maintaining the neo-colonialist domination by the U.S. IN South Vietnam.

By the above-mentioned schemes and acts, the United States and Saigon administration have seriously violated the Paris Agreement on Vietnam and the June 13th Joint Communique, brazenly trampled underfoot all international laws, and insolently opposed the urgent and earnest aspirations of the South Vietnamese people, namely peace, independence, freedom, democratic liberties and national reconciliation and concord. Their acts are a cynical challenge to the whole of progressive mankind.

**CAMPATRIOTS IN BOTH SOUTH & NORTH VIETNAM,
OVERSEAS VIETNAMESE:**

Hundreds of thousands of our beloved sons and daughters who have made all sacrifices and fought for the survival of our nation and for the sake of the people's independence, freedom, and happiness are languishing and being liquidated in the prisons of the Nguyen Van Thieu fascist clique.

For our responsibility to the nation, and for our obligation to our detained brothers and sisters, let all compatriots in North and South Vietnam and abroad resolutely struggle to stay the bloody hands of the Thieu administration, to demand that the latter treat the prisoners as required by the Paris Agreement on Vietnam, and that the captured and detained persons and

that the United States and Saigon administration return at once all the captured and detained persons and not to delay it under whatever pretext.

FRIENDS OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD:

For months now, international and national organizations and all of you who have shown concern for the fate of hundreds of thousands of our brothers and sisters who are still detained by the Saigon administration, and have strongly denounced the cruel prison system of Nguyen Van Thieu. For the sake of justice, responsibility and humanity, let all of you continue with more vehemence, your condemnation of the criminal schemes and acts of the dictatorial and fascist Thieu junta, who are brutally repressing and massacring political prisoners, stubbornly delaying and refusing the return of all captured and detained persons. Let all of you demand that the United States Government and Thieu administration seriously implement the Paris Agreement on Vietnam, and immediately return all the patriotic and peace-loving people, including those belonging to the third political force, still detained in South Vietnam.

Justice will triumph over brutality!

Freedom to all the patriotic and peace-loving people being detained by the Saigon Administration!

South Vietnam, July 22, 1973

PETITION TO DEMAND THE FREEDOM OF SOUTH VIETNAMESE
POLITICAL PRISONERS AND AN END TO ALL SUPPORT TO THE
SAIGON GOVERNMENT

Whereas there are South Vietnamese who continuously demand for Peace, Freedom, Democracy, and happiness for South Vietnam;

Whereas there are more than 200,000 of these South Vietnamese arrested and detained in more than 1,000 prisons in South Vietnam by the Saigon Government;

Whereas these people are facing immediate danger of torture, maiming, liquidation, and/or reclassification into common criminals;

Whereas the U.S. Government has been and is still directly and indirectly channeling the tax money and advisors to support and assist the Saigon Government, especially to consolidate the prison system and the police machine of the Saigon Government

Whereas we support the just demands of these South Vietnamese people;

Whereas we respect the basic human rights and the right to settle the internal affairs of South Vietnam by the South Vietnamese people without foreign intervention, as stipulated in the Paris Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam, and the June 13, 1973 Joint Communique;

THEREFORE, WE THE UNDERSIGNED DEMAND:

- the Saigon Government to release immediately and Without condition ALL the political prisoners in South Vietnam; and
- that the U.S. Government not channel any more money and men to support and assist directly or indirectly the Saigon Government.

NAME

ADDRESS

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT: *Indochina Solidarity Comm.*
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New York, NY 10011 982-7162