

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Dear friends,

You are reading **The Vietnamese Resistance**, a monthly bulletin published by the Vietnamese people to bring to you the background of their struggle to liberate Viet Nam from the viet cong (Vietnamese communist) regime.

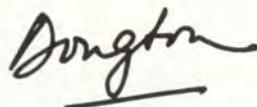
What we are conducting is a "liberation struggle", not a war of any kind. This struggle led by the National United Front for the Liberation of Viet Nam (NUFRONLIV) is completely different from all previous conflicts in our homeland. For that reason, **The Vietnamese Resistance** is more than an informative newsletter; it is the voice of the Vietnamese people telling the world all about their struggle for freedom and democracy.

Besides facts pertaining to our struggle, **The Vietnamese Resistance** will also cover events in Indochina, and in communist countries. We will, too, tell you what our stand is on international issues related to the fight of freedom-loving people in the world for liberty and democracy against the communist empire led by the Soviet Union. Our aim is not only to inform you of what happens, but also the reason, as seen by us, for what happens.

The facts that the viet cong regime is oppressing the Vietnamese people is a problem for the Vietnamese people to solve. However, the regime's role as an instrument of the Soviet expansion, thus threatening peace and security of countries in the region is a problem for the world. Free countries must concern themselves with and take a stand on this issue. Let's work together to solve our common problem for our mutual interests. We, Vietnamese, never want to ask for your aids to solve our own problem. We simply seek cooperative efforts from concerned people to solve a common problem affecting all of us.

To begin this cooperation, we suggest that you regularly follow the news and commentaries on **The Vietnamese Resistance**, and make this publication known to others, especially those who share our ideal "*People have a right to live in freedom*". One of the most practical ways to support us is your contributions for maintaining and promoting this bulletin so that we will be able to keep the world abreast of our struggle.

Many thanks to all of you,



Nguyen Dong-Son,
Editor and Commissioner of Information
General Directorate of Overseas Affairs
National United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam

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The Formation of NUFRONLIV

NUFRONLIV was founded on April 30, 1980, and has gained worldwide support among the Vietnamese after its Political Program was declared in a resistance base on March 8, 1982.

Actually, resistance movements began in the very first days of May 1975, when the viet cong occupied the Republic of Viet Nam and began to impose totalitarian rule on the whole nation. However, at that time all resistance efforts were sporadic, unorganized, and merely self-defensive reactions against persecution by the viet cong oligarchy.

From overseas, Vietnamese refugees have made many efforts to support the struggle for liberation of their homeland. These efforts were not without constraints, and were only centered in denouncing the atrocities of the viet cong, or to call upon the Free World to pressure the viet cong to give up their power. There was no cohesive program nor positive actions to aim for a far-reaching coordination with the resistance movement inside Viet Nam.

The Viet Nam War still has a psychological impact on the Free World, which has resigned itself to solving the "boat people" issue and has ignored the root of this problem, the viet cong regime. Beside, it would be difficult for the Free World to help the Vietnamese people restore freedom in Viet Nam while they continue to flee their country and seek freedom elsewhere. Consequently, the anti-viet cong activities have repeatedly emphasized on human rights in Viet Nam and on refugee assistance rather than on the main issue of liberating Viet Nam. Had this emphasis continued, it would have been disastrous to the

resistance groups inside the country. To break through to a new direction and to lay a foundation for their protracted struggle, the freedom fighters have tried to establish contacts with compatriots abroad. Many Vietnamese refugees have also returned to their homeland in order to bridge the gap. These were the vanguards who founded NUFRONLIV. Efforts to form NUFRONLIV during this phase have encountered tremendous difficulties beyond the imagination.



Born in 1930, President HOANG CO MINH is from a family of traditional culture in Northern Viet Nam. Prior to 1975 he was a Rear Admiral of the Republic of Viet Nam and appointed Field Commander of the Military Region II (Center of Viet Nam). After 1975, he has completely devoted himself to the struggle for liberation of Viet Nam.

Finally, NUFRONLIV was officially created on April 30, 1980 in the maquis. On June 1, 1981, it launched the Dong Tien (Go East) phase to lay the ground work for the

liberation efforts : uniting scattered resistance pockets and establishing a unified command, opening up permanent communications throughout the country and with overseas, and most important of all formulating a strategy for a protracted struggle and building a resistance infra-structure inside Viet Nam.

On March 8, 1982 NUFRONLIV declared a Political Program in a resistance base. The declaration of the Political Program galvanized and gave hope to the Vietnamese people inside Viet Nam and abroad.

Through the Political Program, NUFRONLIV publicly affirmed the Vietnamese resolution to liberate Viet Nam. In an appeal on that occasion, the NUFRONLIV leader, President Hoang Co Minh, urged his countrymen : *"Abandon immediately any intent to flee the country ! All people of Viet Nam, together, let's face our enemy, let's stand our ground, resist and wipe out the enemy!"*

Dong Tien phase was concluded on December 26, 1983 with the most encouraging announcement of President Hoang Co Minh about a great achievement, Vietnamese Resistance Radio, voice of the Vietnamese resistance, was established and would air the first broadcast on December 27, 1983.

For the first time since the fall of the Republic of Viet Nam, there is a Vietnamese call, appealing to all Vietnamese to end their flight and to rise up for the national resistance. This appeal, coupled with NUFRONLIV's Political Program, has inaugurated a new phase for struggle of the Vietnamese people to liberate their fatherland. ■

Progress Of The Vietnamese Resistance At A Glance

During the period of five years from 1975 to 1980, the Vietnamese resistance movement face many fundamental problems : lack of communication and coordination among resistance pockets, isolation from the outside world, inadequate supplies, and most important of all, lack of an appropriate strategy for a non-conventional liberation struggle. The endeavors of the Vietnamese people have brought

forth the foundation of NUFRONLIV to aim at solving the aforementioned problems.

After being created, NUFRONLIV launched the Dong Tien phase on June 1, 1981.

With incredible efforts by the freedom fighters inside Viet Nam (called *Khang Chien Quan*) and enthusiastic support from overseas, this phase was concluded on Dec. 26, 1983.

The success of this phase has helped the Resistance to break the isolation caused by the viet cong regime, which has extended its control over the neighboring countries of Laos and Kampuchea. Under the protection of Armed Resistance Units, the very first cells of Resistance Youth Groups were formed during this phase. Training sessions were also conducted for NUFRONLIV members to improve their abilities of mass motive mobilization.

A major achievement of the Vietnamese Resistance Radio (VRR). The voice of VRR now can be heard eight times a day, on the 30m and 40m or 10.3MHz and 7.4MHz wavebands. The VRR broadcasts have pierced the curtain of deceit and overcome the control of Viet Cong to reach the Vietnamese people with appropriate guidance for turning their frustration into effective actions of resistance. The Viet Cong first tried to ignore the problem, then later reacted by jamming the broadcasting frequencies. This solution had certain effects only in the urban areas of Saigon and Hanoi, but not in their proximities and other regions where the broadcasts can be heard clearly.

Realizing the duty to serve their country, Vietnamese abroad have taken active role in the struggle to match efforts of their countrymen at home. Almost anywhere there are Vietnamese refugees, there is a Committee for Support to Resistance. The number of the committee reached its peak in 1983 when Vietnamese communities around the world reported a total of approximately 200 committees. Rallies were held and cultural events were organized to show support and raise funds for the resistance. The General Directorate of Overseas Affairs, an arm of NUFRONLIV in charge of rallying supports abroad, has countless chapters in every continent. Members of chapters in their brown uniform work with local Vietnamese to help them organize and systemize their supports for the resistance.

As the struggle intensified, many committee members saw a need to be more participative. They decided to join local chapters of NUFRONLIV as members to take a more direct role in the struggle. While membership of chapters increased, more support committees were expanded into Active Support Teams, a more direct and participative approach to take on responsibility. ■

The Vietnamese Resistance Movement

Mr. Tran Xuan Ninh M.D., Vice-Commissioner of Overseas Affairs of NUFRONLIV, was interviewed by journalist Pierre Jungling of Le Monde Atlantique, a bilingual magazine in Belgium, on the doctor's trip to Europe to visit local chapters of NUFRONLIV.

Below is a summary from the article on Le Monde Atlantique issued in April 1986 written by this journalist about the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The Vietnamese resistance movement began at the very moment when Ha Noi troops entered Saigon. However, at that time, most of the scattered resistance pockets were formed by the people who refused to give up their weapons and fought just for their survival. They did not have any long term planning or any idea how to transform these isolated groups of resistance into a unified force that can bring about the freedom of Vietnamese people. As a result, the Viet Cong regime was able to neutralize many resistance groups, one after another.

NUFRONLIV's Political Program was announced on March 8 1982 by its President, HOANG CO MINH. This was when the world first heard about the resistance movement in Viet Nam. That Political Program established clearly the aims of Vietnamese communities in all over the world: *To liberate Viet Nam.*

To NUFRONLIV, there is no question of making a conventional war but rather a liberation struggle, based on their own resources, and seen from a Vietnamese point of view. Moreover, international help and cooperation are not a priority to the development of the resistance movement; they must first of all correspond with the Vietnamese interests. This is a basic principle to the NUFRONLIV leader's minds.

The liberation struggle, conducted by the people, to the contrary of the conventional war, which rests only on the fight with weapons, gives priority to the human element in the determination and resolution of the people to bring a solution to their sufferings. Unlike in Afghanistan, the aim of the Vietnamese Resistance is not to seek the destruction of VC means of oppression but to neutralize their Apparatchiks.

So inside Viet Nam and on its whole territory, the NUFRONLIV create many basic cells in the bosom of the population, in order to explain to the people the principles of this type of struggle for liberation and organize the people and their resources to participate in this fight.

Corresponding to internal actions, a plan was made to move the press and the international public opinion, which, to the eyes of the Vietnamese Resistance, remain too skeptical about the chances of success, failing to recognize the principles of the struggle by the people. To the contrary of what happened in the past, external aids will have to observe the interests of Viet Nam, and even more acutely, its independence.

At this moment, the resistance network is spreading all over the country. It is not easy to foresee in the absolute how many months and years will be necessary to reach the culminating point of a general uprising. Indeed the main obstacle which the Vietnamese Resistance has to cope with, is how delicate the problem of sensitization and motivation of the population is. Nonetheless, it is also true of the internal situation can accelerate the decline of the Viet Cong power. If we judge accordingly to the latest informations, the future is particularly cheerfull for the Vietnamese Resistance. ■

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Le Monde Atlantique De Atlantische Wereld



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THE VIETNAMESE RESIS-
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 P. Jungling

N° 35



1979-1986: LE LONG
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 J.-L. Boogaerts

Once massively covered by international press media, Viet Nam of post 1975 has vanished from the world; the public could hardly know what happened inside the country except their guess deduced from the viet cong deceptive propaganda.

To overcome the VC's black out of information and their suppression of communication, the establishment of Vietnamese Resistance Radio was then regarded the task of first priority.

Broadcasting 8 hours daily, on the 30m and 40m wavebands (10.3 MHz and 7.4 MHz), the VRR has since 1983 effectively informed and mobilized the populace into concerned resistance activities against the viet cong regime.

Due to limited space, we can only excerpt part of one VRR daily news program.

Concentration Camp Prisoners Freed

In ambush near concentration camp Suoi Mau (Blood Creek), the ARU of Dong Nai Province killed 2 VC security agents and freed 18 prisoners who were forced in daily persecution labor trip in the jungle. All these prisoners were officers of the former ARVN. VRR in a news broadcast on July 30 said that the ambush took place at 4PM on June.

Eleven of the prisoners decided to join the resistance; the other seven were escorted to a safer location to return to their families. Of the prisoners staying with the ARU, one was Naval officer, four were Army officers and one was a Ranger officer.

Dong Nai Chemical Plant Sabotaged

In another news report on the same day, VRR said since late June, Dong Nai chemical plant in Bien Hoa (Saigon suburbs) has completely ceased to operate. As the all front resistance of the people increases everyday, workers in many part of the country have been seeking ways to sabotage their plant to oppose VC's oppression. Their efforts are aimed at paralyzing the VC's collapsing economy. Under communist rules, the economy is not development-oriented

but an oppression system and "socialist planning" is only a planned penury to widen the control network of the regime. Similar to most of the industrial infrastructures, Dong Nai chemical plant is a part of the regime's exploitation system.

Under present conditions, the plant will likely remain inoperative for a very long time due to severe shortage of parts, supplies and qualified technicians. Low moral and unwillingness of Party members and cadres only add to worsening the situation. For these very reasons, the VC economy is sinking in a long depression, and Viet Nam is ranked among the five poorest countries in the world.

Dong Nai chemical plant is one of the most important factories of the nation. It is situated in an area formerly called "The Bien Hoa Industrial Zone" before April 1975. Following their take over of South Viet Nam, the VC immediately dismantled equipment and machinery of the factory in the zone to send to the North under a plan to revitalize the collapsing Northern economy. The plan failed. The economy in North Viet Nam stands still, and the Southern economy was brought to a near complete halt as a result.

Song Be Youths Saved From Brainwashing

Late last May, the Young Men Resistance Teams of Song Be (Be River) opened a campaign to contact students of the local "The Ho

Chi Minh Communist Youth Brigade" and urge them to boycott a training session called "Thought indoctrination" organized by the local secretary of the VCP. Many students were made aware of the regime's conspiracy to brainwash them with marxism, and decided to withdraw from the training. Moreover, some of these students left their rank to join the resistance. ■

Direct Support Teams Formed In Song Be Province

The VRR in a news broadcast on July 30 said that the ARU of Song Be Province also launched a campaign called "One day of rice supply for the Resistance". The campaign was overwhelmingly welcomed by local population, who organized Direct Supply Teams (*To Tiep Van*) on their own. The people of Song Be Province, although not in a material condition to support the liberation struggle like their countrymen overseas have, has done a remarkable efforts since the Song Be ARU reported that contributions from the Teams were very encouraging.

In the same news broadcast, VRR reported a death sentence carried out by Song Be ARU. The units gunned down a VC security agent, who has notoriously committed atrocities against local people. The units also received a number of young men and women joining the resistance. Among the new recruits were two former young female agents of the "propaganda teams" of local VCP secretary. ■

Following are abbreviations being used in this news brief :

ARF	The Armed Resistance Forces.
ARU	The Armed Resistance Units.
ARVN	The Armed Forces of the Republic of Viet Nam.
CPV	Communist Party of Viet Nam.
GD/ILA	The General Directorate of In-Land Affairs.
GD/OA	The General Directorate of Overseas Affairs.
NRC	The National Resistance Council.
NUFRONLIV	The National United Front for the Liberation of Viet Nam.
RAC	The Resistance and Administration Committees.
RVN	The Republic of Viet Nam (formerly South Viet Nam).
VC	Viet cong (Vietnamese communist).
VRR	Vietnamese Resistance Radio.

s Reported By The Vietnamese Resistance Radio

Report Of The Resistance Units In Quang-Da Province

The ARU of Quang Da Province (Quang Nam & Da Nang) reported a series of successful operations in March to commemorate the Fourth Anniversary the Promulgation of the Front's Political Program :

- Removing 64 meters of tracks from the railway No. 4 from Quang Da to Ha Noi making it very difficult for the viet cong regime to transport goods from the South to the combat areas along the border with China.

- Blowing up two power lines of Phu Ninh hydroelectric station.

- Attacking a security command post in Phuoc Son district killing two VC cadres and capturing some weapons and ammunition. The ARU then burned down the entire station to deny the regime a base to terrorize local residents. This incident put all other stations in the city on panic alert.

- Distributing more than two thousand flyers and leaflets to people in various areas of Quang Da province, calling on the people to participate in the resistance movement and refuse to obey any order from the VC regime. The ARU also handed out copies of the Political Program of the NUFRONLIV.

- Organizing Youth Resistance Groups in Quang Da. ■

Resistance Units In An Giang Province Attacked Three VC Posts

The ARU of An Giang Province reported 8 VC security agents were killed and 2 others were captured in a series of attacks against three VC post in the districts of Phu Chau, Bay Nui and Thoai Son.

According to VRR news broadcast on July 6, the first attack took place on May 2nd in Phu Chau. The purpose of this attack is well explained to the population. It served as a warning to the VC security agents, preventing them from harassing the people with their

hard labor contest called "Labor emulation to Uncle Ho" on the coming birthday of Ho Chi Minh.

The second attack occurred on May 5 in Bay Nui. A control post was completely destroyed in this attack. Four days later, the ARU attacked another post in Thoai Son. Eight VC security agents were killed and two were taken to a resistance base. VRR also reported that one member of the ARU was killed in action and two others were wounded. ■

Resistance In Kien Giang Province Commemorating The Fourth Anniversary Of The Political Program Promulgation

To commemorate the Fourth Anniversary of the Political Promulgation, the ARU of Kien Giang opened a new campaign of 14 different operations in the districts of Hon Dat, An Bien, Kien Thanh and Giong Rieng. The goals of this campaign were to keep people in these districts informed about the resistance movement, to initiate new recruits, and establish a network for future operations in these areas.

According to the April report of the Kien Giang ARU, it has assisted in forming two Youth Resistance Groups and three Women Resistance Groups here since January. This success proves the enthusiastic support and dedication of the people in the liberation struggle under the NUFRONLIV leadership.

Kien Giang was used to be a province of most affluent natural resources of South Viet Nam, and life here before April 1975 was one of highest standard as compared to other regions in the Mekong delta. In the last eleven years, people of Kien Giang have been experiencing the rapid deteriorating of their lives under the VC rule. Their discontent has been an essential factor for past successes of the Kien Giang ARU.

In an attack on a security post in Go Quao last December, three security cadres were killed, one captured. In the same day two VC patrol boats were

mined at An Thoi port and sunk along with eleven soldiers. There have been efforts to establish an infrastructure in Giong Rieng and Kien Thanh districts. In the commemoration campaign, the Kien Giang ARU organized four basic training sessions for a number of residents and accepted 17 men into the unit last March. During this campaign, the unit blew up one security command post in Tan Hiep killing a number of VC cadres.

In other form of passive resistance, the Kien Giang people have valiantly determined to neutralize the regime's collectivization by refusing to submit their crops to the VC and boycotting all "economic programs". ■

Resistance in Long An Province Strengthened

The ARU in Long An province recently concluded a campaign in the districts of Tinh Bien and Cho Moi. This campaign was to develop resistance infrastructures for future operations. VRR reported on July 6 that the units kept the residents of these two districts informed about the movement to liberate the country. People have also learned to assist local resistance units with the resources available in Long An.

VRR also announced that 17 young men and women in Tinh Bien and Cho Moi have joined the ARU and left for the resistance bases for further training. One of these new freedom fighters (*Khang Chien Quan*) is a daughter of a well-known writer in the South, who is still held in a prison camp in North Viet Nam.

The ARU of Long An province was also known for its previous efforts in building infrastructure networks in the city of Tan An and nearby districts. VRR said that people in Tan An and these districts responded with enthusiasm to an appeal by the ARU last year not to let the VC confiscate their harvests. As a result, the amount of crops levied in 1985 by the VC in these areas suffered an all time low. ■

NUFRONLIV Organized Children's Week

Mid-Autumn Festival is a traditional great event for the Vietnamese children. To preserve and promote the tradition and to remind the Vietnamese youth of their motherland and the Resistance against the viet cong, last September (corresponding to the Eighth month of the Lunar calendar), a Children's Week was organized by overseas chapters of NUFRONLIV. Around the world, NUFRONLIV members guided more than ten thousand Vietnamese children in lantern processions, Vietnamese compositions contests, fairy story telling and musical performances.

In this occasion, over thirty thousand lanterns were distributed to the Vietnamese children including those who are still in some refugee camps. ■



Awards handed to the winners of the lantern contest among 1,000 participants in San Diego, California, Sept 13 1986.

NUFRONLIV Members In Business To Support The Resistance

Overseas NUFRONLIV members know that supporting the Resistance in Viet Nam is a duty. They called on their compatriots to contribute. They themselves made every effort to raise fund and to promote the just cause of the liberation struggle. Cultural shows, dinners, car-washing, hair-cutting, lawn mowing, etc... are conducted everywhere for this purpose. ■

A NUFRONLIV female member, in the familiar brown uniform, working in a fast-food stand in Milan Illinois to raise money for the Resistance.



The Sixth Party Congress And Its Troublesome Preparation

The viet cong "National Party Congress", supposedly the highest official body to approve the Secretary General's "political report" and to make public a "Resolution", is practically an opportunity to officialize the compromises reached by infighting factions and policies. The regime is preparing with much noises the 6th Party Congress, to be held at the end of this year. It's time for intensive power struggle between many factions within the party. Under pretext of "criticism drive", these factions attack each other with loathsome charges of corruption and incompetence, thus revealing "between the lines" a discontented and wearysome communist party. The compromises to be reached before the 6th Congress is still in vain. ■

Vietnamese Refugees In Japan Protest Against The VC Terrorism

Early last August, the viet cong distorted the just-cause of the Vietnamese Resistance (presenting the *Khang Chien Quan*, freedom-fighters, as "mercenaries of foreign imperialism and international hegemonism") and executed some *Khang Chien Quan* during a terrorist mise-en-scène known as "the people's court". This highly publicized announcement of the trial was carried out on purpose to terrorize the people after years of official silence regarding the resistance activities of the population. In the mean time, they deceptively promised several economic reorganization and liberties to create a false hope of "pragmatism and moderation". This is a well known two-pronged counteroffensive to let off steam of the revolting pressure of the population.

While NUFRONLIV members in Europe mobilized the Vietnamese to condemn the atrocities committed by the Ha Noi regime, the NUFRONLIV chapter in Japan organized a demonstration in front of the viet cong embassy to protest against their terrorist crime. ■

The viet cong embassy in Tokyo surrounded by Vietnamese refugees on October 12th 1986 protesting against the execution of the Khang Chien Quan.

Corruption Among VC Cadres In Tay Ninh Province

Ha Van Kha, the former deputy director of the Tay Ninh Import-Export Company, took advantage of his position and authority to place in state companies employees specializing in illicit trade dealings and let them freely collect valuable export commodities, such as sandalwood and cinnamon, to seek personal profits. They arbitrarily established and increased prices, disrupting the market. They operated illegal commercial dealings in the name of the Tay Ninh Import-Export Company. Four other accomplices, who also are party members, have been charged with misappropriating 81 metric tons of rice and accumulating illegal assets worth more than 15 million dongs and 400 taels of gold. ■

VC Cadres Criticise CVP Political Report

The grass-root level of the VCP has sharply criticised the political report which is to be submitted to the Party Congress, according to reliable source. The report, which has already been amended several times, was slammed for being "far from reality" and "too vague" by regional party congress held since September in preparation for the national congress. Proposals for dragging the viet cong out of its economic crisis were not "precise enough" and the party's priorities were "not sufficiently clearly defined", the critics said.

The source further said that the political report was even more severely criticised by the party members who were borne in the South.

The political report -fundamental to the regime's direction in all spheres over the next five years - has been repeatedly amended and its third draft is currently undergone during the past four months. This means the factions of the party have not reached a compromise, essential for the survival of the regime.

The Prolonged Agony Of Saigon

The draft report, which covers the situation of Saigon in the last 3 years to be presented at Saigon party congress has portrayed a bleak future with many difficulties that have yet to be overcome.

The production is still unstable and has not shifted to the system of "socialist economic accounting and business". Productivity remains low and quality is poor. "With respect to transportation, the deterioration of roads and bridges could not have been prevented. The infrastructural bases such as houses, water supply, public utilities, and so on, are still rife with many problems in terms of many problems in terms of construction, adjustment, maintenance, general planning, and building of urban projects. The allocation of housing facilities is still unfair. Cases of illegal house occupation and irrational housing space use have not been resolutely dealt with..." one of the reasons provided for these problems is: "the city party organization members are peasants and petit bourgeois" Saigon is still to be blamed twelve years later.

Lessons From Nicaragua

After several setbacks, and only through special lobbying efforts by President Reagan himself did the Nicaraguan Resistance win the vote in the House approving the \$100 million of military aid package.

This is a political victory for Ronald Reagan, personally, as highlighted by several months of his fighting and, until the last minute, his blitz to reverse the blocking votes taken by several congressmen since March. Many optimistic observers rated this event as a turning point in the process of recovering the American honor and credibility.

What is the implication of this event regarding the line of thought and the course of action taken by the Vietnamese Resistance?

In the first place, it is very important to point out a big disadvantage suffered by an American-supported Nicaraguan resistance movement in fighting an enemy backed by the Soviet aggression machine. One of the most outstanding difficulties lies in the uncertainty dictated by the dependence on the foreign decision-making process subject to unpredictable change in political mood. While Soviet expansionism and aggression have been laid down in terms of long range preparation and planning, the American counter-measures are in nature a seasonal, or at best an yearly issue. If the future of the people of Nicaragua is regularly brought to the debating floor of the Hill every year, given all the uncertainties of American politiking, then the future searched for by this people is extremely elusive and their final victory doubtful indeed.

Secondly, one of the most important conceptual requirements is the Nicaraguan ability to see the non-conventional nature of their struggle. This demands a very high degree of flexibility to the realistic conditions and intrinsic resources. This also demands the people of Nicaragua to free themselves from the rigid dependence on the purely military and conventional approach. The nature of the struggle to overthrow the Sandinista (*) regime implies the need and the ability to organize grass root Nicaraguans into a solid infrastructure as a broad-based foundation in support of the resistance

movement. It also implies less dependence on military hardware coming from an uncertain foreign source, and more on the political mobilization of the mass of suffered and dissenting people to forge a strong challenge against the oppressive regime.

Finally, one of the major elements of the struggle to overthrow a communist regime from within is the exhaustive use of means, or the concept of "totality of fighting means". In this sense, every aspect of life is an arena of conflict, and every aspect of human expression symbolizes a political weapon that must be mustered to attain the final end. This reality is a challenge to Nicaraguan resistance leaders in conceptualizing the right approach to solve this problem. Every year, at the time of legislation debate in the House for the military aid, the Nicaraguan freedom fighters faced a massive campaign of slandering and smearing from the left camp in the US. Unfounded charges of crimes have been thrown at the Contras. These smearing tactics have been used to paint the freedom fighters as thugs, drug smugglers, terrorists, etc.... The leftists and the communists use these tactics very skilfully with the cooperation from the liberal side of the media as an effective weapon against every group of freedom fighters. The Nicaraguan must expose the truth about communist corruptions, extortion and brutal terrorist acts. Just to keep in mind, a pound of this truth well sold in the arena of unarmed conflict can pay for tons of military hardware the freedom fighters could extract from the military aid package.

In any case, the unjust stain of mud collected by the Nicaraguan freedom fighters represents the price one has to pay when one choose to depend on external assistance as vital conditions for fighting one's own war of national liberation. The Contras deserve more respect : They are fighting for the aspiration of their people.

(*) One must wonder how the Nicaraguan people could allow the marxist Nicaraguans to call themselves "Sandinistas" for Sandino was a national hero, not a proxy for foreign power.



Our Friends & Our Cause

"Communism is horrible everywhere. But, in Viet Nam, it likely breaks its own records, probably because of the peculiar organizational skill of the Vietnamese. The viet cong aims at keeping the inhabitants under surveillance, uprooting the ancient culture, "re-educating" the population, and setting up economic shortages in order to broaden their control network and to destroy their enemy accused as the origin of the misery. Nevertheless, the Vietnamese people do not yield. The viet cong army is sinking in the Kampuchean and the Laotian quagmires, and prospect of a victory is fading away. The civil society, or what remained of it, is recovering and manages by all means to survive. About all, the resistance is real and is expanding its influence, which is a remarkable accomplishment after ten years of communist rule".



Prof. Alain Besançon
Sovietologist, Columnist,
Director, Institut des Hautes Etudes
Internationales de Paris, France.



"It is a pleasure to extend my greetings and best wishes to all of you, gathered in the name of the National United Front for the Liberation of Viet Nam. All Americans admire your devotion to the freedom of Viet Nam and Vietnamese people, just as we appreciate the rich contributions you have made to America. From our nation's own history, we know that no human passion is more enduring or more universal than the desire to be free. That is why, in the long run, the oppressor can never win. The future belongs to the free".

Hon. Jack Kemp
Congressman, USA

The National United Front for the Liberation of Viet Nam (NUFRONLIV) was formed in 1980 by the Vietnamese people inside Viet Nam and abroad to liberate their country from the viet cong and to build a free and democratic nation. Under the leadership of President HOANG CO MINH, the National Resistance Council directs the NUFRONLIV 3 bodies, the General Directorate of In-Land Affairs, the General Directorate of Overseas Affairs and the Armed Resistance Forces, in mobilizing every ways and means of the Vietnamese people to overthrow the viet cong. Throughout the country from North to South, the General Directorate of In-Land Affairs has developed a resistance network which activities and growth are put forth under the protection of the Armed Resistance Forces. Directed by the General Directorate of Overseas Affairs, NUFRONLIV chapters are formed and active in almost every city over the world where the Vietnamese are resettled. Following are addresses of NUFRONLIV overseas offices:

America : 1900 M Street, NW. # 1318, Washington, DC 20036, USA.

P.O. Box 7826, San Jose, CA. 95150-7826, USA.

Asia : P.O. Box 223, Shiba, Tokyo 105-91, JAPAN.

Australia : P.O. Box 152, Bankstown, NSW 2200, AUSTRALIA.

Europe : Boite Postale 131, 92164 Antony Cedex, FRANCE.

To present the background information on the Vietnamese liberation struggle, "THE VIETNAMESE RESISTANCE" is published monthly by the overseas Directorate of Information and sent to a selected readership. Also available are publications in Danish, French, German, Japanese..., and "KHANG CHIEN", the most widely read monthly tabloid among the Vietnamese overseas.

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