

Editorial

The Third Anniversary of The Vietnamese Resistance Radio

At 5 am Vietnam time on December 27, 1983, exactly three years ago, Vietnamese Resistance Radio (VRR) aired its first broadcast. Ever since that historical day, the voice of Truth has pierced the curtain of deceitful propaganda of the viet cong regime. That memorable day marked a great achievement of the Vietnamese resistance. Through the news broadcasts by VRR, the Vietnamese people were given a new choice for their lives.

According to a saying familiar to the world media, "light poles would also try to leave Viet Nam if they could walk". However, Vietnamese people are not street lights, and would not want to choose one of the two, either leaving the country or lingering their lives under the viet cong rule. Running away is not the answer for the problem; it also fails to live up to the Vietnamese traditions of self-respect and bravery. Such solution would only present a long-lasting burden to refugee-receiving countries. VRR presented the people with a new solution — to stand up and overthrow the viet cong to restore freedom and democracy.

During the last three years, VRR has been faithfully bringing to the people in Viet Nam news and directions to guide them in the struggle with a new motto — *Total resistance by all people in all areas by all means*. Armed with this new philosophy, people have continuously attacked the viet cong by using different non-military approaches, and have dealt many severe blows to the oppressing machine of the regime as well as to the moral of the viet cong cadres and soldiers. VRR achievements must be seen as even more remarkable, given the utmost technological difficulties and physical danger of operating a

clandestine radio station in the viet cong-ruled country.

VRR is actually more than just an accomplishment of the Vietnamese people in their liberation struggle. It is also the symbol of strength of our noble cause.

While the world considered the Vietnamese issue closed, our people at home and abroad have taken part in the struggle with their own created means. This is the first time in the last half century that the Vietnamese people fight with their own strength. The independence and self-reliance factors of the struggle have brought them together. The struggle is fought in the people's interests and for the welfare of the country. The viet cong oppressors can not in any way divert our resistance efforts, nor can they deceit the world by distorting our cause. We are conducting a unique struggle using the power of our people in all areas. This is not a war between the viet cong and a nationalist army armed with weapons given by foreign nations. Rather, it is a struggle by the majority people against the minority oppressive regime by using any means available to them. The independent nature and pragmatic strategy of our struggle are often emphasized in programs broadcast by VRR.

To mark the third anniversary of Vietnamese Resistance Radio, chapters of NUFRONLIV around the world will hold meetings for the Vietnamese people to celebrate their success in building this new weapon, so strategic and essential for the resistance endeavors to fight the insidious propaganda and terrorist machine of the viet cong, a machine that the world believes invincible, but the Vietnamese people know its doomsday is just ahead. ■

The Liberation Strategy of The Vietnamese

The liberation strategy of the NUFRONLIV is a combination of reflections from Vietnamese history and the current circumstances.

Background

The situation in Viet Nam has changed drastically since the Viet Cong took over in April 1975. The aggressors have become rulers, and imposed on the Vietnamese people one of the most brutal oppressive systems in the world. The people, in response to the oppression, have stood up and started a resistance movement. The former conventional self-defense war of Viet Nam before 1975 has given way to a new form of liberation struggle.

The Viet Cong regime has vigorously pursued the policy of impoverishing and dividing people to rule effectively. A state-controlled monopolistic economy, police state, terror and indoctrination systems were imposed.

In addition to oppressing their countrymen, the Viet Cong also has become instruments of Soviet expansionism. The Soviets have built new military bases and expanded the capabilities of existing facilities to make Viet Nam a beachhead for their expansionism in Asia. Vietnamese youth have been forced to fulfill mercenary duties for Soviet hegemonism, and thousands of Vietnamese have been enslaved in Siberia. As a result of this tyrannical rule, Viet Nam has declined to among the ten poorest countries in the world, while the Viet Cong have arrogantly maintained the fourth largest standing army in the world.

Limitations of a military approach.

Confronting this totalitarian system solely with a military approach would surely be to the advantage of the Viet Cong, who are well equipped to

General DANG QUOC HIEN, commander of the Armed Resistance Forces, is from a Catholic family in the Central of Viet Nam. Prior to 1975, he was an officer in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Viet Nam, Airborne Division, and he's well-known among his troops for his integrity and heroism. Since 1975, with President Hoang Co Minh, he has devoted himself to the struggle for the liberation of Viet Nam. He is 50, married and father of six.



General Dang Quoc Hien (foreground, right) reviewing a Resistance Unit.

destroy their opponents. Even guerrilla warfare is ineffectual. Subversive operations against economic centers would not disrupt a barter economy comprised of economically independent units; sabotage operation against military targets would not generate a snowballing effect in a compartmentalized society where mass communication does not exist.

Besides these limitations, a military approach and guerrilla warfare would not enable the resistance to take full advantages of four non-military factors: (1) the pervasive and increasing hostility of the Vietnamese people toward the Viet Cong rulers, (2) the demoralization of the Viet Cong's thinly stretched war machine and secret police throughout Indochina, (3) the revolt of the Laotian and Kampuchean peoples against the Viet Cong aggressors, and (4) the world's condemnation and sanction against the Viet Cong ruling clique.

Toward a new liberation strategy.

After assessing the present

situation in conjunction with reflections from Vietnamese history, NUFRONLIV has conceived a more appropriate liberation strategy which is introduced in the Liberation Chapter of the NUFRONLIV Political Program.

Confronting Communist expansion in Indochina is primarily the task of the Vietnamese people. However, during the Viet Nam war the Viet Nam issue was dealt mainly in the framework of international interests in which the Vietnamese have not played an active role as they should. Today some people still expect military assistance from the Free World as the only possible solution to solve the Viet Cong problem. NUFRONLIV emphasizes that the people of Viet Nam will be the primary force in solving the Viet Nam issue before counting on the assistance of the concerned nations. If the Vietnamese people do not assume this responsibility, the Viet Cong regime will never be overthrown, and peace in Indochina will never be restored. This conviction is reflected in NUFRONLIV's first strategic concept: "To rely on our people's

Resistance

strength to liberate our fatherland".

In this struggle, one of the factors determining success is a consensus to unite all popular forces. During the period of self-defense war the people Viet Nam did not reach that consensus. Having endured the Viet Cong rule, the people of Viet Nam, in both the North and the South, finally realized that they have no future under communism. Overthrowing the Viet Cong oligarchy is thus a duty of all Vietnamese, whose united efforts are an effective weapon. This conviction is NUFRONLIV's second strategic concept: "To count on the unity of the entire nation as a liberation weapon".

These concepts are indigenous to the Vietnamese History, which for almost five thousand years has many times witnessed the mobilizing of all Vietnamese for the defense of National Independence.

Since every Vietnamese has his own duty in the liberation struggle, the resistance efforts can not be consigned to a certain social category. The liberation struggle is a fight *on all fronts, by all means, at all places and by all Vietnamese people*. This total resistance, an unconventional struggle carried out in all possible ways and all possible means, is the third strategic concept of NUFRONLIV.

Due to the limitations of a military approach, NUFRONLIV focuses on the combination of military operations and its mass motive mobilization strategy to protect and to support the resistance network. Through mass motive mobilization, NUFRONLIV seeks to transform and direct popular hostility into a carefully planned resistance and to impair the enemy on all fronts. The key motto of the mass motive mobilization strategy is: "Winning popular support rather than attacking fortresses", which reflects the peace-loving and humanistic nature of the Vietnamese Resistance. ■

Question: So you are the ones who are continuing to fight? I really admire your courage, but haven't you considered that your fighting could start the war up again?

Answer: To you, the war ended in 1975. Actually, however, the war is still going on, in Vietnam and throughout Indochina, because of the Vietnamese communists. We are fighting simply to end the war in Indochina. We fight to liberate our country, not to start another war.

Question: But you don't have arms. How can you fight off the Hanoi regime?

Answer: You are correct in saying that we don't have the munitions to carry on a war. But in a liberation struggle we can use many non-military weapons. Anything that weakens the control system of the brutal regime is a way of fighting for which arms are not always necessary. Haven't you noticed that the communist regime has run into one failure after another ever since 1975? Once the Vietnamese people decide to overthrow the regime and are ready to sacrifice to that end, they can fight in many different ways.

Question: Who are your leaders? Why haven't I heard of them?

Answer: Our leaders are Vietnamese who share the same ideals and who come from many walks of life. Probably you haven't heard of them because they were not leaders of the former government of South Viet Nam. But to us, the Vietnamese people, they are well known for their integrity and patriotism.

Question: Why don't you ask the United States government for help?

Answer: We haven't thought of asking any other country to "help" us. We believe the situation in Viet Nam today is a threat to the peace and security of many other nations. If other nations recognize the need to solve this problem for their own benefit, they will cooperate with us. I want to emphasize: Cooperate; not Help.

Question: But I still don't think you can win without American arms.

Answer: If this were a war, the matter of arms could be brought up. But this is a liberation struggle; and while arms play a part, they aren't the only factor. As you yourself know, it's the people's determination to fight that counts, not the firepower or number of soldiers.

Without the will to fight, soldiers will throw down their weapons and flee. The communist regime is running into that situation now. It's a common occurrence in the Vietnamese communist army, but not many people know about it.

Question: Please go ahead. I would like to learn more about it. Who has ever heard of the fightings in your country? How could the public know of them?

Answer: That is exactly the point. As I have stated, we do not follow the same concept of self-defense as before, while protecting the South during the war. Neither do we conduct the struggle in the same guerilla fashion as other resistance forces have been, and are proceeding with it around the world. The Viet Nam settings are obviously different, whereas the Viet Cong do not employ the common tactics undertaken by other dictators; and worst of all, their intention has never been for a better social welfare as a lot of people living in democratic societies have wrongfully so perceived. Viet Cong compartmentalized our society so that they can gain the ultimate control over our population. Not only do they lock away the Vietnamese from the outside world, but also want to create a suspicious atmosphere among our people. Hence, how could we limit ourselves to strictly military activities in coping with such a malicious enemy? And even if there were clashes inside the country, how could the world learn of them from a closed social system the rulers of which had proven to excel in the art of disinformation?

Question: That is why I ask you about them. I have not heard of any news, neither on television nor in printing.

Answer: Let me remind you of a hard fact of life. Looking at the world, you notice that various wars are going on right now, and the public hardly know of them. All three major American networks gave coverage on all those wars in a total of on-air time less than one single episode of the "Dallas" series last year. Let's take the Viet Cong's dry-season offensive along the Thai-Kampuchean border in 1984 for example. Was the public informed of that, even though heavy losses of civilians were incurred? Needless to say of events happening inside Viet Nam, for instance, the very existence of the Vietnamese Resistance Radio, which has been continuously operating for three years now... ■



CONVOY AMBUSHED IN TAY NINH

A district unit of the Tay Ninh ARU ambushed a viet cong convoy on May 22, 1986 in Tay Ninh when it was on Vietnam-Kampuchea route. The ambush took place briefly at 6pm. Viet cong soldiers fought back but quickly abandoned the battle and fled. The viet cong left behind four bodies, four AK automatic rifles, eleven anti-tank bazookas (two B-41s and nine M-72s), some hand grenades and ammunition. In addition, one transport truck was destroyed. The khang chien quan (freedom fighters) also took some food supply from the convoy.

Tay Ninh is a border town near Kampuchea, and viet cong's beachhead for their invasion. People in this town often witness convoys full of young draftees and weapons transported to battle fields in the neighboring country. The activities of Tay Ninh ARU have been widespread and effective in disrupting the war efforts of the viet cong regime. Early this May, members of the unit ambushed a convoy on the way to Kampuchea. One truck was destroyed in this attack. In another news release in August, VRR reported that sixteen soldiers of Company 2/ Batalion 26 of Division 5 stationed in Battambang, Kampuchea deserted their unit and joined the ARU of Tay Ninh.

Resistance efforts of people in Tay Ninh are reportedly considerable.

Resistance Activities Reported The Vietnamese

Residents of districts of Tan Bien, Ben Cui, Hiep Ninh and Duong Minh Chau have successfully completed building local resistance infrastructures. ■

REGIME'S SCHEME TO EXPLOIT OPPOSED BY VIETNAMESE MONTAGNARDS

Local viet cong in Dac Lac, a highland Province, has been trying to force Vietnamese montagnards here to plant coffee beans instead of food produce. This scheme was to collect coffee harvest to export for hard currency so that the regime could repay some of its debts. All efforts thus far have brought no result because of an effective boycott by the people.

VRR said that the viet cong put out an order early in July, 1986 for the montagnards to plant nothing but coffee beans although they were not given adequate food and supplies. Residents of two districts Prong Vik and Prong Ana expressed their opposition to the order. Moreover, they were aided by the Khang Chien Quan of the local ARU to defy the viet cong's order. Some farmers began to cultivate deep in the jungle to evade harvest collection by the regime.

Dac Lac was famous for its coffee harvest before the viet cong takeover in 1975. Eversince, they have bought back coffee harvest from farmers every year and paid them with imposed rate, which is so low that many coffee planters have gone broke. The fact

that Vietnamese montagnards boycotted by the regime's order is only a usual scene in the entire economic picture of the country. People refuse to give in to the regime's demands and instead, commit all efforts to destroy the regime's exploitative economy.

According to another news report, people in Dac Lac took part in the campaign "No labor for the enemy" organized by the local ARU in December 1985. As a result, harvest collections by the Communists were extremely low. Two collective production sites Thang Loi and Viet Tiep (Viet cong-Czechoslovakia).

Since early this year and after the infiltration of the Dac Lac ARU into the so-called New Economic Zone Y Suot, the spirit of the people nearby the Zone has been high. Supports have been given to the Khang Chien Quan. Moreover, after some local viet cong cadres were executed by the ARU for their horrendous crimes against people, viet cong soldiers and security agents have been reluctant to go into remote cultivation areas to harass the farmers. ■

RESISTANCE IN THUAN HAI RESCUE WOULD-BE BOAT PEOPLE

The ARC of Thuan Hai Province reported a resistance unit rescued forty two people about to be arrested by the local viet cong after their escape attempt was foiled.

At 2am June 14, 1986, the boat

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.

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that was supposed to carry the refugees was detected by the viet cong coast guards when it was ready to leave Huong Chanh beach of Phan Thiet town. The *Khang Chien Quan* suddenly showed up and attacked the guards while they were making arrests. The guards were terrified and fled in panic. After explaining to the people the need to stay and fight instead of leaving the country, the *Khang Chien Quan* left the scene.

In another report by the Thuan Hai ARC a squad of the Thuan Hai Armed Resistance Unit carried out an execution sentence on the commander of the security post in Lac Dao district. The sentence was carried out three days before the rescue at Huong Chanh beach, and after the *Khang Chien Quan* received complaints from the people about the atrocities committed by this viet cong agent. On the same day, the *Khang Chien Quan* and local residents dropped flyers at several locations in the town of Phan Thiet, and hung a national flag on Phan Boi Chau high school on Nguyen Hoang street.

Resistance activities in Thuan Hai Province are at high level and widely spread. The ARC disclosed that the spirit of people in the districts of Thanh Hai, Vinh Thuy, Phu Trinh and Duc Thang of Phan Thiet is high. Local viet cong forces frequently conduct house to house searches hoping to catch underground *Khang Chien Quan* but the people here always hide and protect the freedom fighters. In addition, people provide intelligence data to the local Resistance and Administration Committee. ■

MORE PEOPLE JOINED THE RESISTANCE

The ARC of Nghia Binh Province reported a number of young men recently deserted the viet cong army to join the resistance. These new *khang chien quan* were sent to a resistance base for orientation and training afterward.

The men were among people drafted by the viet cong regime and

sent to An Son military boot camp in Nghia Binh to train for combat duties in Kampuchea. The draftees at the camp staged a bloody riot at dawn on June 19, 1986. 30 men escaped after some barracks were burnt down. Local viet cong agents immediately went on a manhunt. After two groups clashed, four escapees and two viet cong soldiers were dead, three other viet cong wounded.

Thanh, 22 years old, one of the escapees joining the resistance, disclosed that almost everybody at An Son boot camp were angry at the regime and always tried to find some way to escape. The draftees knew that if not escaping, they would be sent to the battle fields in Kampuchea, where they would be forced to fight as mercenaries under the pretext of "international duty". ■

FRENCH CONGRESSMAN ALARMED ABOUT NUCLEAR CONTAMINATION IN VIET NAM

After the Chernobyl disaster in the Soviet Union, NUFRONLIV quickly alarmed the world about a potential threat of radioactive contaminated food being sent to Viet Nam for human consumption. Since May 1986, our members and compatriots around the world called on responsible international agencies to prevent the Soviet Union and its client states from exporting contaminated foods to Viet Nam.

In France, the efforts of local chapters of NUFRONLIV in this campaign has brought some results.

On August 6, congressman Marcel Dehoux of Nord-Pas de Calais district in Northern France sent a letter to the Director General of IRC to demand that the organization alarm the world about this inhuman measure that might be taken by the Soviet Union and its satellite countries.

The action of congressman Dehoux reflects the success of our efforts in France. First an elected Parliament official has expressed his concern for our people back home for he knew very well the nature of the Soviet Union. He has learned of the

Once massively covered by international press media, Viet Nam of post 1975 has vanished from the world; the public hardly knows what happened inside the country except for what can be guessed or deduced from the viet cong's deceptive propaganda.

To overcome the viet cong's blackout of information and their suppression of communication, the establishment of the Vietnamese Resistance Radio was then regarded as a 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 concerted resistance activities against the viet cong regime.

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

Communist scheme from L'Esperance, of which he is a regular subscriber (L'Esperance is a monthly news bulletin published in the French language in Europe). Moreover, congressman Dehoux recognized our noble cause in the struggle to free Viet Nam from Communism, and gave us more than just moral support.

We are happy to reproduce the letter of congressman Marcel Dehoux.

*The Director General
International Red Cross Committee*

Dear Mr Director General:

The nuclear disaster at Chernobyl has contaminated a large portion of the agricultural crops grown in Ukraine, USSR. Knowing the nature of the Soviet Union regime, and particularly its relationship with the client states, we are deeply concerned that contaminated produce may be exported to these countries for human consumption.

For the reasons mentioned above, we demand that your organization quickly use its power to alarm the world about this potential threat, and take appropriate actions to prevent any possible consumption of such contaminated produce by the Vietnamese people and citizens of countries under the Soviet Union domination.

We would like to thank you in advance for your attention to our request.

*Respectfully yours,
Marcel Dehoux.*

Commissioner of Information Met With People In Wiesbaden (W. Germany)

On a recent official trip to Europe, Mr. Nguyen Dong Son, Commissioner of Information/General Directorate of Overseas Affairs/NUFRONLIV met with Vietnamese people living in Wiesbaden, West Germany. The meeting was organized by NUFRONLIV local chapter and the Committee to Rally Support for the Resistance. The meeting started at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and lasted for 5 hours.

Many people came from nearby cities in spite of heavy fog and rain. Some came from Frankfurt, Damstadt, Main, Maunheim, Badtomburg, Ewersbach,... others traveled longer distance from Munchen, or even the neighboring country Austria, over 500 miles from the meeting place.

Three topics were presented by the Commissioner and discussed at the meeting. The first topic — What is our resistance strategy? — covered the philosophy and methods of our resistance movement, and how the



People in Wiesbaden learning about supporting the Vietnamese Resistance.

resistance achievements are to be evaluated. On the second topic — Other nations and the Vietnamese Resistance — the Commissioner presented NUFRONLIV's policy in dealing with other nations; he also emphasized the need of the Vietnamese people to rely on their own strength to mobilize world's support. "How the totalitarian viet cong defend themselves?" was the third topic for discussion. The Commissioner gave an assessment of

the internal situation of the Hanoi regime, and alerted people of the regime's scheme abroad in order to divert our people resistance endeavors.

Questions such as how to contribute effectively to the resistance cause were raised by people attending the meeting, and were satisfactorily answered by the Commissioner. The meeting ended at 8 o'clock in the evening. ■

Houston Music Performance To Support The Resistance Movement

To contribute money for the resistance movement in Viet Nam, over one thousand Vietnamese refugees in Houston attended a musical performance here on November 2, 1986 organized by Houston chapter at Cullen Auditorium of the University of Texas, Houston. This is the fifth annual musical performance

sponsored by the chapter to get contributions from the local Vietnamese community and others nearby. The annual musical performance is a popular event among all Vietnamese here. Similar events for the same purpose are held at other



People coming to the fifth annual musical performance (Cullen Auditorium, University of Houston, Texas).

cities around the world such as Dallas, Washington D.C., San Jose, Chicago, Anaheim in the U.S., and Paris, Tokyo, and Melbourne....

Except for a small portion of the show delivered by a few professional performers, most of the program was performed by members of two Resistance Performance Groups singing songs and playing dramas written by the *Khang Chien Quan* in Viet Nam and overseas members. These particular songs and plays about the courageous struggle of the Vietnamese people were very warmly welcomed with many applauses.

The performance was concluded with the song "Raising the flags on our beloved country" sung in unison by the elated crowd. According to Houston chapter, the financial contributions from the people were very encouraging. ■

NUFRONLIV Member Attended Conference Of Asian Women Leaders

The General Directorate of Overseas Affairs/NUFRONLIV sent a delegate to the Conference of Asian Women Leaders in the Trade Union Movement held in Singapore from November 2 to November 9, 1986. The event was organized by the Institute for International Partnership, an affiliate of Konrad Adenauer Foundation in West Germany, and the Brotherhood of Asian Trade Unionists.

Thirty women leaders from Asian countries including Sri Lanka, Pakistan, India, Thailand, Malaysia, Viet Nam, South Korea, Republic of China,... and one European country attended the conference. The sponsoring organization refused to recognize the viet cong regime as the legitimate representative of Viet Nam and instead decided to invite the NUFRONLIV.

The General Directorate chose to

have Mrs. Pham Bich Thuy, Secretary of Minnesota chapter (USA), represent Viet Nam at this conference.

On the sixth day of the conference, Mrs. Bich Thuy gave a speech on the women's role in the history of Viet Nam. Her speech was reported to be the most informative and touching. She talked about the heroic Vietnamese women who fought and sacrificed themselves for their country, about the present liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people with the participating of courageous and unselfish women *Khang Chien Quan* (freedom fighter). In the discussion part, Mrs. Bich Thuy presented the Vietnamese viewpoint on the human values, the need to stop Soviet expansion in Asia, and the sufferings of Vietnamese women laborers living under the viet cong oppression. She also told the conference about the noble cause of the resistance movement in Viet Nam led by NUFRONLIV.



Mrs. Pham Bich Thuy (fifth from left) with other delegates at the Conference (Singapore).

Through Mrs. Bich Thuy's presentation, other countries learned that the idea of equal rights was not at all a new idea to the Vietnamese people. Moreover, it is now transformed to "equal duty" concept in view of the struggle to liberate Vietnam.

The 6th Viet Cong's Party Congress and its Survival Scheme

The Communist Party of Viet Nam started to plan its Fourth Congress of Delegates in 1965, only to actually convene eleven years later! Therefore, the fact that the Sixth Congress has not taken place after numerous announcements and postponements is no surprise to the Vietnamese observers. However, according to the news from Viet Nam the "preparation for the Congress" has been put on the high priority list in all districts throughout the country in recent months. It is predicted that "the Sixth Congress comedy" will eventually be "performed" in mid-December of this year.

The conventions at the districts should provide the opportunity for various factions to wage war among

each other behind the scene before reaching some compromises prior to the Party's Congress. Following the progress of the district conventions will allow one to predict correctly that the main topic will inevitably be the need to improve the managing of the economy (this should also be the criterion for eliminating those who lose in the power play). Future rulers in Ha Noi will certainly cite the 92% devaluation of the viet cong money in November this year as excuse for their failure and to put the blame on those presently in charge of the country economy.

Truong Chinh's admission of economic failures in the last decade due to "over-investment in heavy industry" which resulted in considerable dependence on foreign aids... is only

an indication of changes to take place at the high level in the Politburo. The fact that the regime has been paving the way to promote some members described as "young", "reformist", and "realistic" such as Nguyen Van Linh reveals "economic liberalization" to be made by the regime. Nonetheless, it also signals a new wave of oppressive measures the viet cong will enforce. These new leaders will play up the so-called "economic relaxation" for two purposes: to patch up the collapsing economy and to set up a smoke screen so that the world will not see the regime's ultimate intention — tightening the grips on the people. Vietnamese Resistance Radio has predicted and informed the people of the real nature of this new survival scheme of the viet cong.



Our Friends & Our Cause

"Freedom is an idea that will not die as long as brave men live. Nowhere in the world today is the outlook for freedom and human rights darker than in Southeast Asia, where the dark communist night of terror has descended with a vengeance upon the gentle peoples of Viet Nam, Laos, and Kampuchea. In the 8 years since the Communists imposed their version of peace on that beleaguered region, more than 3 million human beings have lost their lives, and nearly 2 million others have been driven into exile."

Despite this savage repression, the light of freedom burns brightly in the heart of Vietnamese, Laos and Khmer patriots who willingly risk their lives so that their ancient nations may regain their freedom and independence. One of such is Admiral Hoang Co Minh, who left his family and safety in the West to return clandestinely to Viet Nam to lead the freedom fighters there in their unequal struggle with Communist despots".

(May, 1983)

Hon. William L. Armstrong
Senator, Colorado, USA.



"We are afraid if nothing is done to stop the expansion of the aggressive Soviet Union and the Vietnamese Communists, the whole of Southeast Asia will be turned into a "Gulag Archipelago", starting from Indochina. Indeed, the phenomenon of the communist gulag has been on the rise. We pay high respect to the Vietnamese people who has stood up to fight under the leadership of NUFRONLIV".

Prof. Misuro Muto
Scholar, Waseda University
Chairman, Freedom and Human Rights Commission, Japan.

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's 3 bodies, the General Directorate of In-Land Affairs, the General Directorate of Overseas Affairs and the Armed Resistance Forces, in mobilizing in every way and by every 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 in which mobilization activities are carried out under the protection of the Armed Resistance Forces. Directed by the General Directorate of Overseas Affairs, NUFRONLIV chapters have been formed and are active around the world where Vietnamese are resettled.

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To present 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 and Japanese... and "KHANG CHIEN", the most widely read monthly tabloid among the Vietnamese overseas.

To promote our just cause, your financial contributions are welcome. For subscriptions or contributions, please contact our Public Relation Office :

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