

## Editorial

### **DEAD PLANTS IN A NEW POT !**

**T**he Viet cong Sixth Party Congress aroused an expectation of changes in their policies, as well as the hope for a kind of 'reformist' viet cong. The so-called 'reveals' on the new party boss have fanned up the perception of a coming pragmatic reform among outside observers.

What promoted such a misjudgement is the fact that for the first time, the viet cong admitted their mistakes at the highest level. Nguyen Van Linh, the new Party General Secretary, brushed on them briefly. But Truong Chinh was the one who carried out the more difficult task of openly pleading guilty on behalf of the party : "The past five years have been a period of full challenges. Besides the successes achieved, we have been guilty of a number of shortcomings and mistakes."

From errors to corrections, that is a long way to go for the viet cong as the last twelve years have proven. The viet cong might only become more effective in consolidating the communist system in Viet Nam. That is not an unfounded deduction, but is precisely what Linh confirmed in his opening speech : "To change the (catastrophic) situation, this Sixth Congress must mark our party's renovation of thinking, workstyle, organization, and cadres. This is a pressing demand of the country. It is also a characteristic of revolution, especially socialist revolution, a profound nature of Marxism-Leninism, and a necessary trend of the time which was eminently embodied by the great thoughts of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the party of the great 'Lenin'".

Being familiar with communist semantics, we see that the fundamental objectives of the viet cong are not changed. They reaffirm solidly their commitment to the consolidation and the defense of the communist system. "Communism consolidation" means the destruction of the civil society, and the abolition of civil rights in order to set up a communist structure. "Communism defense" means the extermination of all thoughts, activities and forces against the communist bloc headed by the Soviet Union. These two objectives are the ultimate goals of the new party rulers, affirmed and emphasized in every speech during the Sixth Congress.

In terms of economic policy, the viet cong maintain the inevitable revolution of "the socialist production relations", which means the expropriation of private means of production and the exterminations of all economic sectors which do not conform to the communist ideology. And yet, facing such an economic calamity as in 1979, the viet cong were readily to grant the non-socialist economic components —sole proprietorship, partnership with the state, and "petty capitalist"— some leniency so that these components can help them stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and to reconsolidate their political power. Once again, Truong Chinh spelled out this malicious practice in his Political Report : "For these economic components, we will apply the motto : Use for reeducation, and reeducation for better use". So clearly was the truest intention of the viet cong summed up in their own words by this motto. Exploiting the Vietnamese people's labor and capitals to serve the communism transformation, and then 'reforming' to gain means for exploiting the people until their properties are all taken away, leaving only the state-run and the 'collective-owned' components on the economic scene. Would any people let themselves be extorted as such ? Of course not, nor did the Vietnamese. They are fighting back.

That is the reason why twelve years after their 'victory', the viet cong are still struggling at the "initial state of the transitional period". The main obstacle to their communism transformation is simply the people's resistance.

The communist plants are not growing and cannot survive on the Vietnamese soil, the new pot presented at the Sixth Congress will not change this hard fact.

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# The Certain Victory Of The Vietnamese Resistance

Liberating Viet Nam from the communist ruling is not just another dream, but a logical inference from the favorable conditions of the struggle, although the idea of 'overthrowing a communist regime' is still unachievable or even an impossible goal to many.

## Dangers of Defeatism

There are skeptics who disbelieve that the downfall of a communist regime, especially the viet cong, is possible. This is a pessimistic attitude held by people who have not acquired a profound insight on the Vietnamese people and about the viet cong. Such pessimism is captured in the 'historicism' and 'determinist' conviction: "As no communist regime has ever been overthrown and replaced by a democratic one, to topple the viet cong is impossible". Drawing a defeatist conclusion from such a superficial premise, some are ready to accept this disgrace to the conscience: Brute force shall prevail over justice.

Another defeatist reasoning, employed mostly in the circle of former politicians of the Republic of Viet Nam, maintained that assistance from foreign nations will be essential, if not determining for any attempt to overturn the present situation in Viet Nam. This conviction has accentuated wrongfully the foreigner's role as the primary one in the Vietnamese issue and therefore, omitted the strength of the entire nation of Viet Nam. The motivation and the participation of the people in the struggle against the viet cong have not been properly emphasized during the so-called "Viet Nam War" and have resulted in many failed policies in the past. Once the

*cause is not popular, even the best army will fail.*

## Strength and Weaknesses of the viet cong

The viet cong have thus far enjoyed three advantages: profusion of modern armaments, a party experienced in controlling and oppressing people, and backing from the Soviet Union.

The viet cong are nonetheless not without fatal weaknesses:

After 1975, the world has witnessed more and more the regressive henchman's nature of the VC leadership. Their slogan of "national independence", which used to deceive the world and won much sympathy has been unveiled. They can no longer mislead the public, and today, any sympathy gained by the deceit has given way to abhorrence and contempt. Inside Viet Nam, their atrocities have revealed their true nature as retrogressive barbarians. To the outside world, their policy of belligerent expansionism has proved their actual role: an instrument of Soviet hegemonism and a threat to peace in Southeast Asia. *The world not only despises their treason, but also feels the need to stop their mercenary adventurism.* This is their first weakness.

Their second weakness is the widespread demoralization within their war machinery. The period since 1979 has shown that in spreading their army thinly on so many fronts, they have gotten deeply mired everywhere and their fighting capability has noticeably declined. Internally, their secret police apparatus is disintegrating. Their penetration among the

populace, initially intended to better control the people, turned out to be an opportunity for their members to get corrupted. They are now so preoccupied to loot the populace instead of protecting the regime.

Yet, their most serious weakness is within their ruling system. Most of their party members and cadres have discovered that they were deceived, after comparing South Vietnamese farmers' past standard of living to their present situation. Their sacrifices in the past were blatantly exploited by the regime. Policy failures, and frequent conflicts of power among the rulers have caused the members and cadres to realize that they have been taken advantage of by an archaic and power-hungry ruling clique. They have lost faith in their rulers and have questioned the communist ideology. The segments that are supposed to consolidate the power of the regime are now the most discontented and most confused one in the ruling structure. Such discontent exposes itself in varying forms. As one result, all policies and programs are executed perfunctorily and reluctantly. The viet cong's ruling record is challenged primarily by their own enforcing organs, even prior to the populace's opposition. The VC rulers have continuously changed their policies and replaced their men, yet still unable to avoid more and more serious stalemates. This is a situation they never faced before 1975.

A close look at the recent 6th congress of the Communist Party of Viet Nam would permit anyone to see practically no change in the distribution of power among fighting factions in the Party. The lack of 'historical figures' among the new leadership let one to predict that the conflict of power will only be more open in the future.

In such a perspective, the viet cong *downfall* is not unthinkable. The Vietnamese people are standing up to fight to bring about that downfall. ■

# **Vietnamese Hero Pham Hong Thai Commemorated**

Early this year, a delegation of NUFRONLIV led by Mr. Le Quang, President of the Australia Regional Chapter, went to China to lay a wreath on the tomb of Pham Hong Thai, a Vietnamese hero, in Hoang Hoa Cuong Cemetery of Guangzhou -the capital of Guangdong province.

Since the French colonial ruling was imposed on Viet Nam in late 19th century, the Vietnamese people had continuously fought for freedom and independence. The resistance movement against the French colonialism was organized both inside Viet Nam and abroad. The leader of the movement in early 20th century was Phan Boi Chau, who founded Viet Nam Quang Phuc Hoi (VNQPH). The well-structured and very popular resistance organization, with activities well inside and outside Viet Nam, presented serious threats to the French colonialists.

In a move to counter the resistance movement, the brutal French Governor Martial Merlin toured China and Japan in 1924, trying to persuade these two countries not to help the Vietnamese Resistance. One of his stop was in Guangdong, China. To stop Merlin from carrying out his plan, VNQPH decided to assassinate him. The task was assigned to Pham Hong Thai, who just joined the VNQPH Guangzhou Chapter in 1923. Pham was 20 at that time.

The mission was carried out on June 19, 1924. Disguised as a journalist, Pham went to the reception in honor of Merlin at the closely guarded



The tomb of martyr Pham Hong Thai was wrapped in the national flag for the first time in 62 years by NUFRONLIV representative.

Victoria Hotel in Shamian. He attempted on Merlin's life with a grenade but Merlin escaped the assassination. Pursued by the guards, Pham jumped into Zhujiang River to kill himself. His brave sacrifice touched million hearts in Viet Nam. The assassination, although failed, added influence to the power base of VNQPH and Phan Boi Chau.

During that same period, COMINTERN trained Ho Chi Minh,

and sent him back to Southeast Asia to lay the foundation for the communism expansion. Realizing the influence of VNQPH, Ho infiltrated the organization to do his sabotage work from within, and to build his own connections, using the influent and widespread network of the organization. Ho's worst act of treason was to tip the French secret police off on Phan Boi Chau whereabouts, so the nationalist was arrested on June of 1925. From there on, Ho Chi Minh, still posing as a nationalist, continued his work to spread the communist doctrine in Viet Nam.

The sacrifice of Pham Hong Thai also gained wide respect and sympathy from the Chinese people. The government of China decided to bury him in the honor cemetery Hoang Hoa Cuong, which was reserved for the Chinese patriots and martyrs.

The visit by a NUFRONLIV delegation to the grave of our martyr expressed the respect of the Vietnamese people for Pham Hong Thai's heroic act. This ceremony had a significant meaning to the Vietnamese because it upheld our determination to follow the ancestors' footstep in preserving our country's freedom and independence. The Vietnamese people is also thankful to the people of China for their caring of Pham's tomb in the last sixty years. It is always the wish of the Vietnamese to liberate their country and to relocate the tombs of their heroes back to the fatherland. ■

## **The Second Convention Of Chapter Presidents In Australia**

The Presidents of all chapters of NUFRONLIV throughout Australia met for two days, on January 10 and 11, in Sydney to discuss past accomplishments, and to plan for activities of the next two years. Mr. Le Quang, President of Australia Regional Chapter, together with other Chapter Presidents reviewed last year performance to set the objectives for 1987-1988. Accomplishments such as our infrastructural

consolidation, or the formation of many Active Support Cells, which provide the Vietnamese Resistance with direct contributions from the people, were cited. A 1987-1988 five-point plan was also outlined.

The following day, organization structure, mass mobilization, and other matters were discussed at length. The convention was closed in the afternoon of the same day on a successful note. ■

## Resistance Activities Reported By VRR :

### **Viet cong Soldiers Urged To Give Up.**

In recent broadcast, the clandestine radio station of the Kampuchean resistance repeated an appeal to VC soldiers to surrender. The radio said that any VC soldier surrendering to the Kampuchean resistance would be assisted in re-uniting with their families. A reward of \$100 would be provided to help them start up a new life, independently from the economical control of the VC. They could also be helped to go to a refugee camp to resettle in a third country. Surrendering soldiers could request to join the Vietnamese Resistance leaded by NUFRONLIV if they wish. The radio also encouraged VC soldiers to urge their comrades to do the same. Many soldiers after leaving the VC occupying army reportedly joined the NUFRONLIV. These soldiers revealed that they were treated well by the Kampuchean Resistance.

### **Resistance In Minh Hai Attacked VC Secret Police Post.**

The Resistance and Administration Committee of Minh Hai Province (Ca Mau)

reported members of the committee, in joined operation with the local ARU, organized series of courses in basic military training and mass mobilization methods for over 80 persons in Minh Hai. After the training, the students returned to their villages and urged the villagers to boycott the VC's animal husbandry program in the regions. The program was reported a failure as a result of the boycott.

Based on intelligence information furnished by local residents, the ARU last September attacked three VC secret police posts in Cai Nuoc, Vinh Loi, and Gia Rai districts. Three VC security agents were killed, and several were wounded in these attacks. The ARU collected a number of weapons. The unit suffered one loss.

### **Mobilization Training For An Giang People.**

A series of training in methods against exploitation by the VC was organized in An Giang for the Resistance Women and Youth groups, the RAC of An Giang reported. Utilizing the techniques learned in the training, women in An Giang boycotted the campaign "winter jackets for soldiers away from homes" waged by the regime. Just like any other campaign, this

Following are abbreviations being used in this news brief :

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

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.

one failed miserably. The committee also transferred 28 new khang chien quan, and 573 kilograms of foods and medicines to the local ARU of An Giang.

### **Video Tapes About Resistance Surfaced In Viet Nam.**

The VC in Sai Gon had great concerns over the fact that the use of video equipment by people, not just in Sai Gon but also in major cities, really got out of hand. It was reported that many video tapes containing materials accused by the VC as "corruptive", or "not conforming to the party's cultural standards" escaped censorship inspite of tight control. It is no longer something unusual people get together to watch video tapes not produced by the regime.

The problem of uncensored video materials was notably widespread in Sai Gon where the VC authority recently issued new laws to tighten up the use of video equipment. This enhancement of control measures was not incidental since a number of video documents about NUFRONLIV has surfaced in Sai Gon and big cities. New about NUFRONLIV tapes have been circulated among the people, whose spirit was consequently uplifted, as their only hope now is to fight back.

# **"Let's Commemorate The Bravery Of Our Heroes On Our National Day..."**

***Letter from the General Commissioner of the General Directorate of Overseas Affairs.***

**O**n the occasion of the Vietnamese New Year, Mr. Nguyen Kim, the General Commissioner, reported on the activities of the General Directorate of Overseas Affairs in his open letter to the Vietnamese throughout the world:

The last year has been a success for the National United Front for the Liberation of Viet Nam in gaining a broader support among the Vietnamese overseas. In spite of devious sabotage efforts and misinformation campaigns abroad by the viet cong agents, the Vietnamese participated in and contributed to our struggle more than ever. Not only the total amount donated was increased, but the number of people joining in was also rising. Both broke the previous records. This success is attributed to the realistic and initiative approach we took in carrying out the struggle.

We were present in all areas, worked with all people, and stayed in control of every project put forth.

Staying on top of our multi-dimensional struggle, last year the National Resistance Council declared the Commemoration Day of our Founding Father Hung Vuong to be the Vietnamese National Day. Together with the people at home, we celebrated the National Day to express our gratitude to the ancestors, and to neutralize the viet cong efforts of distorting the history of Viet Nam. Mr. General Commissioner reassured our compatriots: "We will do the same this year. We will commemorate the bravery of our heroes — not by mourning over the tragedy of our country since mourning is simply a disgrace to our Fathers and to our tradition, but by continuing to fight for the Just Cause. Celebrating the

National Day, we will eradicate the defeatist attitude and strike down the viet cong's effort in playing up their April 30th victory".

The New Year was also marked by a good news. The National Resistance Council decided to establish the Annual Vietnamese Arts and Literature Award, commencing in 1987. This decision symbolized our resolute fighting spirit on the cultural front. We are determined to preserved our treasures from the deceitful "cultural revolution" of the viet cong. We want to uphold the tradition of freedom loving and the will to stand up for independence embedded in our literature. This Award is an important device to foster the Vietnamese Arts and Literature during this liberation struggle, unto the day of our final victory. ■

## **Commentary**

### ***Terrorism Is War, Selfishness Is Defeat.***

**W**hile the controversy of the Iran arms deal is subsiding on the Potomac River in the U.S., the recent instability in the Mediterranean and the Middle East early in February is becoming the focal point. Looking at the ways in which the involved nations deal with terrorism, it is feared that they will pay dear prices for the mistakes being made.

Terrorism is a result of the use of violence and especially the need for publicity. Without publicity, terrorist acts would carry no effect. The effects of terrorism depend on the degree of violence and the impacts of publicity. The terrorists control the degree of violence, but it is the news media that decides on the impact of publicity. The "information overdose" practiced by the media has undoubtedly given the terrorists a valuable opportunity for becoming highly visible. Moreover, the media has amplified the effects of terrorism. And that is exactly what terrorist countries are seeking.

The side consequence of the over coverage problem is the "politicization" of the fate of the hostages. The natural emotions and volatility of the public opinion render the politicians some sort of indirect hostages of the terrorists. To answer the public concern over the fate of the hostages, politicians tend to resort to concessions, giving in to the demands of the terrorists. Such attitude is regarded as infringing the basic principle of "NO DEAL" in confronting the terrorists.

The media impacts in covering terrorism, and the politicization of the hostage problem have forced a nation of over two hundred and forty million people to act according to whatever dictated by terrorists. When this nation is seen as the leader of free and democratic world, threats against democracy and freedom are feared.

Many countries have agreed that terrorism is an international issue, and terrorist countries or countries harboring terrorists must be dealt with. Yet countries trying to tackle the terrorist problem still do not agree on the methods to be employed.

Through the smoke of events, it must be recognized that the Soviet Union is the leader of terrorism. It sponsored all terrorist countries. It readily exploits any political instability and local conflicts to gain a strategic pressure on democratic nations. And it stands to gain a lot more. It is unfortunate to see that western nations, confronted by the Soviet Union have shown a lack of determination and don't have a uniform way to deal with this empire's threats. Some nations even seem to give up the fight, and contentedly

enjoy peace under a nuclear umbrella paid for by taxpayers of other nations.

What we have witnessed here once again are uncoordinated and therefore ineffective efforts by individual country in dealing with the terrorist phenomenon. The root of the problem can be traced to the selfish attitude of western nations and the isolatedness of the policies these nations have implemented. Ironically, in an effort to preserve freedom, many nations fail to obey the universally held rule, "Freedom is universal". The thought of "It only happens to the other guys" has drawn a sad picture of strong countries with their hands tied behind their backs and looking the other way. The "big guys" have now made themselves hostages of small terrorist groups, leave alone groups of international level.

The problem with western nations does not reside in weaponry. It is their lack of determination, and their selfish attitude. Fighting terrorism this way, free countries equipped with gigantic arsenals can only wind up losing their freedom to a single fanatic man with one grenade!

## Third Anniversary Of The Vietnamese Resistance Radio Celebrated Throughout The World.

The end of 1986 was marked with a wave of celebrations by Vietnamese Communities throughout the world to mark the third anniversary of the Vietnamese Resistance Radio (VRR). Following are the late arrivals of news about these celebrations.

### San Diego - USA.

The artistical event organized by the San Diego NUFRONLIV Chapter to celebrate the 3rd anniversary of VRR operation was warmly welcomed by the Vietnamese community here. A week before the day of the performance, all tickets were sold out. Before a hallfull audience, an excellent program was performed by the Resistance Performance Group of South California Chapter. The ambiance was particularly cheered up when several performers and artists joined in with many patriotic songs, sung along by everybody.



### Washington D.C. - USA

The third anniversary of the Vietnamese Resistance Radio was remembered by Vietnamese people living in the Washington D.C area. A fund raising luncheon was organized by the local NUFRONLIV chapter at the dinning hall of the Church of Vietnamese Martyrs in

Arlington, Virginia to support the VRR activities. Hundreds of people gathered here for luncheon and to show their support to the just cause of liberating Viet Nam. They were all touched when listening to the local Chapter representative, who, in speech, related to how the radio station, this strategic instrument of the struggle for Liberation, was established solely with the Vietnamese people supports and contributions.

Participants at the fund raising dinner in Hawaii listening to the NUFRONLIV Chapter representative speech.

### Wiesbaden West Germany

To celebrate the third anniversary of the Vietnamese Resistance

Radio, NUFRONLIV local Chapter and the Vietnamese community here, a few hundreds strong, have organized a fund raising dinner to support VRR activities. The dinner was a great success and a general sense of pride was shared among all participants when being briefed by the Chapter representative on VRR activities since its establishment three years ago.

The artistical event organized by NUFRONLIV San Diego Chapter to support VRR activities was warmly welcomed by the Vietnamese community.



### Adelaide - Australia

Hundreds of Vietnamese people in Adelaide, Australia, have attended an artistical event organized by South Australia Chapter to celebrate the third anniversary of VRR. The program, entitled "TRONG LONG DAN TOC" (With the people) was gracefully performed by the Adelaide Resistance Performance Group and was frequently interrupted by applauses from a cheerful crowd who got deeper in their belief that with the people determination, one day not too far, the viet cong regime will be overthrown and the country will regain Liberty.

Gathering of Vietnamese people in Chicago to celebrate the 3rd anniversary of VRR.

### **Chicago - USA**

During the last week of 1986, the Vietnamese business centers in Chicago were colored with images of pennants, and by Vietnamese national flags. This business community in the windy city was getting ready for the celebration of the third anniversary of the Vietnamese Resistance Radio. On the morning of December 27th, the mobile information center of the NUFRONLIV Chicago Chapter made available to the public various documents, pamphlets of the Front, and mobilized the people to attend the fund raising dinner to be held in the evening of the same day. The event was of great success with a crowd of almost 300 attendants, made special by the presence of the GD/OA Commissioner of Information. In his speech, the Commissioner related to the difficulties and dangers involved in VRR establishment, operation and protection. He also praised and accredited the success of VRR to the people's support and determination to regain freedom for the country.



### **Hawaii - USA**

Over 300 people, some of them coming from islands more than 300 miles away, attended a ceremony in Honolulu to celebrate the third year in the air of VRR. The President of Hawaii Chapter talked about the many sacrifices of the *khang chien quan* to protect this radio station. He also emphasized the strategic importance of VRR in our fight for freedom.

### **Houston - USA**

Two vans, equipped with loudspeakers, of the Houston Chapter made a tour through crowded Vietnamese shopping centers to announce the third anniversary of VRR on December 27th. Many

programs broadcasted by VRR inside Viet Nam were played back to the public, and brochures about VRR operation were distributed to shoppers.

### **Melbourne - Australia**

A concert to benefit the operation of VRR was held on January 3rd, and drew a large turn-out of audiences in spite of a heavy rain. In his opening speech, Mr. Le Quang, President of Australia Regional Chapter stressed that VRR belongs to the Vietnamese people as a whole, not the property of any one organization; thus, everyone has an obligation to contribute to the operation and preservation of this station in our struggle against the viet cong. ■

### **Brisbane - Australia**

Along with many other communities around the world, Vietnamese refugees in Brisbane, Australia, have always been strong in supporting the Resistance back home. On the 27th of December, the Vietnamese community here cooperated with the Brisbane NUFRONLIV Chapter to organize a special gathering to celebrate the third anniversary of VRR. The establishment of VRR marked an important strategic step in the struggle for liberation of Viet Nam. Hundreds of participants exchanged information on the Resistance activities. Together they sang patriotic songs. The whole crowd was deeply moved when they were briefed of how much sacrifices the *khang chien quan* have made to operate and to protect the voice of freedom from enemy sabotages.

## **The Hospitality Of A Carp**

**or how two US Senators are extorted by the VC**

Recently, a U.S congressional delegation led by Senators Mark O. Hatfield and James McClure had come to Hanoi to discuss with the viet cong regime about the MIA issue. At the end of the trip, in a gesture of good will, the Americans had decided to hold a cocktail party for their viet cong hosts and other members of the diplomatic corps.

The viet cong offered to supply the hors-d'oeuvres for about 60 people at a minimal cost. This suggestion was warmly welcomed by the congressmen. Since no one really expected anything extraordinary, they were not unhappy with the spring rolls, peanuts and fried bananas supplies by the viet cong.

However, the shock came later when the congressmen received the bill for the hors-d'oeuvres: US\$ 1,200. On top of that was a US\$ 1,500 bill for hiring an old car which the delegation use twice in Hanoi!

The diplomatic corps in Hanoi tactfully dismissed this as one of the ways which the viet cong regime used to improve their economic and financial troubles. The Vietnamese people put it more bluntly: the wicked viet cong regime would not hesitate to take advantage of anyone if they think they could get away with it. In this case they must have seen the US congress delegation as one of the most easy prey. ■



## Our Friends & Our Cause

*"It is pleasing to know that our friends from Viet Nam have organized the National United Front for the Liberation of Viet Nam, and that they will be active in our country, the United States of America.*

*The conduct of the communists, when they seized power in Viet Nam, displayed to the world the true nature of the communist system, ruthless suppression of freedom and human rights, along with the destruction of the economy of a country through fanatical devotion to the ideology of Marx and Lenin. The "boat people" of Viet Nam, by fleeing the country by sea under very hazardous conditions, gave tragic evidence of the unbearable conditions created by the newly installed communist dictatorship.*

*It is difficult to understand how the people of the world tolerate communism when they have before them the examples of its practice : the Vietnamese boat people, the killing fields of Cambodia, the agony of Afghanistan, the murder of 269 people in the shooting down of a Korean airliner, the shame of the Berlin wall, and other despicable events in communist history.*

*The action of the brave people of Viet Nam in forming the National United Front for the Liberation of Viet Nam is to be applauded. I wish them great success".*

Chairman of Washington State Council for Peace through Strength.



Admiral **James S. Russell**  
USN (Retired).



*"Let me assure you that you have many friends and supporters in Australia. Despite the silence of the media, the people of Australia know that the people of Viet Nam are suffering oppression by a totalitarian regime.*

*The presence of so many refugees here is visible evidence of the reign of tyranny in Viet Nam today.*

*It is your hope that freedom be once again established in Viet Nam and we support you in that ambition.*

*Never lose hope. Already there are signs that the Vietnamese economy is in collapse despite massive "help" from the Soviet Union. The Vietnamese Communists are learning what every other communist country is learning, that there is no salvation under communism, only misery and poverty".*

Mr. **J.W. McKenna**  
Secretary,  
The Freedom Coalition  
(Affiliated with the World Freedom League, Australian Chapter).

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 three branches of NUFRONLIV, the General Directorate of In-land Affairs, the General Directorate of Overseas Affairs, and the Armed Resistance Forces in mobilizing the Vietnamese people in every way and by every means to overthrow the viet cong. Throughout the country, from North to South, the General Directorate of In-land Affairs has developed 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 wherever Vietnamese are resettled.

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To present background information on 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, etc..., and "KHANG CHIEN", the most widely read monthly tabloid among the Vietnamese overseas.

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

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