

Editorial



The Vietnamese National Day

Any country has a National Day of its own, which is usually well chosen from the days of the most remarkable achievements in the history of that country. A National Day also symbolizes the most valuable philosophy, or fundamental principles of the people. It has been more than a decade that the people in Vietnam were forced to celebrate a National Day imposed by the Ha Noi regime. The VC National Day, a product of the biggest deceit in the Vietnamese history, is to commemorate

the Communist takeover of a legitimate and independent government in 1945. This is a disgrace to the Vietnamese people.

For the purpose of reasserting the Vietnamese heritage, and denouncing the treachery of the VC regime, the Vietnamese people have, since 1986, chosen a National Day of their own, completely opposite to the treasonous VC National Day imposed by Ha Noi. The Vietnamese National Day is the day Viet Nam was founded by Emperor Hung Vuong, the tenth day of the third month on lunar calendar. The choice of this day is meaningful in the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the Viet Cong on many fronts, political, cultural, and psychological. The selection of the Founding Father Day as the National Day also serves to reaffirm the traditions of Viet Nam being decayed by Communist ideology.

The Vietnamese people applauded the choice of the Founding Father Day as the National Day. At home, while the VC want to erase the national heritage, and distort the history to justify Marxist doctrine, our people are more determined than ever to honor the National Day. The VC cannot stop the populace from celebrating this event if they do not want to be condemned of betraying the Founding Father. The people in Viet Nam have faithfully and joyously celebrated the Day by many ways while expressing an indifferent and distanced attitude toward the VC National Day. This is a challenge to the power of the regime.

Abroad, the National Day has been welcome with pride. This is the day the national flags of Viet Nam are raised in many cities around the world. This is the day overseas chapters of NUFRELIV in many countries organize community activities to commemorate brave sacrifices and glorious victories of our ancestors, and reaffirm the resolution of the people in the struggle to liberate Viet Nam. Vietnamese people abroad did and will take active part in the celebrations. By celebrating the National Day, the Vietnamese people want the world to know that they are not warmongers, followers of the Soviet Union, or backward elements as reflected by military aggressions of the Ha Noi regime.

The National Day this year will be on April 7. In many cities, events will be organized in atmosphere filled with joy and pride, especially in Paris, where the Day will be solemnly celebrated with the participation of various community organizations, intellectuals, and artists. The Annual Arts and Literature Award given by NUFRELIV on National Day will be held for the first time abroad.

The Vietnamese people prefer the world not to continue speaking of April 30, 1975 and feel pity for the 'boat people' tragedy, whenever the Vietnamese issue comes up. Ever since the Political Program of NUFRELIV was promulgated on March 8, 1982, speaking about Viet Nam is speaking about the endeavours of the Vietnamese people to liberate their country, and about the Vietnamese Resistance.

The establishing of the Vietnamese National Day, which reflects our determination to liberate Viet Nam, will not only serve to thwart any attempt of the VC to destroy our heritage, but also to overthrow the regime and rebuild a new, free, independent and democratic Viet Nam. ■

An Assessment Of The Past Twelve Year Experiences

South Viet Nam went down in the year of the Cat. That was 1975.

A cycle of twelve lunar years already went by, and now comes another year of the Cat. How did Viet Nam and her people go through those twelve years, and cope with the dilemma of 'to live or not to live' under a totalitarian Communist regime?

Re-education camps, boat people, economic crises, the invasion of Kampuchea, 'land people,' the Sino-Vietnam border war, the export of 250,000 Vietnamese laborers to Siberia, the presence of Soviet forces on Vietnam soil, and the very hard fact of Viet Nam being among the five poorest countries in the world. Along that course of time, and out of this chain of events grew the Resistance movement of the Vietnamese people. An assessment of the past experiences will certainly provide a good insight into the nature of the Vietnamese Resistance.

Twelve years of Eye-Opening Experiences.

Upon the defeat of the South, a large number of Vietnamese fled the country. Those who stayed behind hoped that the refugees would do something to help them, while those who left wished that the free world would come to their rescue. Generally speaking, the mental attitude of the majority of the Vietnamese at that time was very passive and dependent, always looking forward to some other nations either for help, or for intervention to alter the situation of their country. This attitude was the outcome of many decades of depending on foreign aids to solve the internal problems.

Only after 1975 that many

Vietnamese arose to struggle against the viet cong from inside the country as well as from abroad. The reality of life under Communist rulings opened the eyes of the people. Also, the defeat of the South, coupled with the treatment of boat people on high seas, once again reaffirmed the naked truth that there was no more allies, and that it is now up to the Vietnamese people to solve the viet cong dilemma at its root.

Overseas, many refugees also stood up for anti-communist movements, but on the ground of appealing for foreign assistance to solve the viet cong problem. This approach only brings about a dead end to that route. Crying out the sufferings of Viet Nam under the viet cong regime might win some sympathy, but those who still dream of exploiting foreign aids to lever the viet cong out of power must now come to realize that the free world already did the most of what it is willing to do, i.e. to open arms to the boat people.

Twelve years after the loss of their freedom, the Vietnamese know all too well that no one would bleed his heart for Viet Nam, except the Vietnamese themselves; and that to end their sufferings, Vietnamese must arise to do so first. Long gone are the promises that 'so and so nations would help to liberate Viet Nam,' or that 'so and so countries would give their blessings to the Vietnamese Resistance.' The Vietnamese people believe no more in the politics of opportunists who once dominated the Saigon stage. Those out-of-date politicians are still playing around with the old trick of waging foreign promises in order to win the mass support of the people. Doing so until these days just proves their impotency, and their submissive characteristics in others' eyes.

The one who engages in the present day struggle to liberate Vietnam clearly understands that the determining force comes from the people to truly serve the people's interests, definitely not from international power plays. Those power plays usually turned out to be either deceiving the people, or even exploited to submit the people, particularly in the case of the viet cong's takeover in 1975. The recognition of the principle of self-reliance has brought confidence, initiative, and optimism to the noble Fight For Freedom, now that the Vietnamese Resistance are drawing upon the unlimited resource of the people's power of will. That is the first insight into the nature of this liberation struggle.

How does the Vietnamese Resistance proceed with an active participation of the populace? Looking back upon the last twelve years, we can identify major changes in its approach.

Breaking away from the passive mentality of awaiting for outside influences which might bring about 'wheeling-and-dealing' compromises, the Vietnamese Resistance has fostered a thorough and dedicated



commitment of overthrowing the viet cong regime, throughout the whole populace. The people have shifted from fleeing away to fighting back, from crying for help to organizing themselves in order to confront the viet cong. Vietnamese do not struggle just to improve the human-right conditions, nor to raise the living standards under the oppressive rulings of the viet cong, but instead to completely do away with this inhuman, and impotent mechanism. No more holding on to await for an assumed probable improvement within, and by the VC themselves, the Vietnamese Resistance comes to the root of the problem: discarding this failing regime which has done so much damages to the people in the name of a never-reached Socialist Utopia.

It is worthwhile to point out that the on-going liberation struggle is a different concept from the self-defense war which was already terminated back in 1975. We must now understand that the struggle is not carried out merely by gun powers, and by soldiers against the viet cong war machine. The Vietnamese Resistance is the concerted effort of the whole populace against a minority of the ruling viet cong on all aspects of the social life, i.e. from politics to economics, and from cultural practices to military activities. The Vietnamese are engaging in a total fight for a free society, simply because the viet cong gave them no other choice by imposing a suppressive structure on every course of the daily life. This is the second insight into the extent of the impact on society by the struggle.

The Vietnamese had twelve years of eye-opening experiences, and now they come to fully embracing a self-reliant and all-out struggle for freedom in order to liberate Viet Nam from Communism, not to make any kind of compromises for a political framework in which the viet cong might have a share.

Twelve years of successive failures of the viet cong

While the Vietnamese Resistance has grown out of the mental decay and the material bankruptcy since that April of 1975, the viet cong have been steadily falling off in the past twelve years.

The day they paraded through Saigon and showed off their 'Great Spring Victory' in 1975, they enjoyed an undisputable stance in the eyes of the world. This reputation made them believe that not only it would bring other nations rushing to help them with the post-war reconstruction, but also would put them in the middle-man position to address the conflict between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

This grandiose illusion did not last long, and ever since, the viet cong have gradually stripped off their reputation themselves by failures upon failures, and by bad moves upon bad moves. Viet Nam under the viet cong regime is a living proof of what the Communist promises are, in practice and in reality.

Economywise, the viet cong could not solve the fundamental matters of a war-torn and underdeveloped country in the transition period to peace time. Sadly enough, they had used up all the economic resources of the South but still could not improve, even the North alone a bit.

The main causes for this failure were their subjectivism, and the arrogant illusion of themselves. Their capabilities to construct were in no match to their capabilities of destruction. It was self-alluding to see their economic potentials as the mirror

image of their military power which was given unto them from 'big brothers' for playing war games. The Communist ideology is notorious for its track record of stagnant economies in its sphere of influences. The viet cong not only followed this norm but also made a case of creating crises in a very short period of time. Their dogmatic approaches have turned the economy into a battlefield, and into a tool to oppress and control the people. Coupled with this mentality, poor knowledge and impotence of their cadres brought the economy backward in time.

The first five-year plan (1976-1980) was a disaster. The effort to collectivize farming in the South helped the once-prosperous half of the nation catching up with the North only in impoverishment. Instead of an economic restructuring, the South ended up with inflation and grand slides in production, while the North sank deeper into stagflation.

Going into the second five-year plan (1981-1985), the viet cong could not achieve much progress, even in the field of agriculture of which they had usually claimed of 'reported breaking records' previously. The viet cong's greatest accomplishments so far are to descend Viet Nam down to the rank of five poorest countries in the world as the latest study shows, and to unite the North to the South in a single determination of overthrowing them.

In the realm of Communist ideology, the viet cong failed to 'revolutionize the production relations,' i.e. to suppress all other forms of businesses and means of private production. As a matter of fact, black marketeering, hoarding, and the corruption system have become so widespread from the South to the North, shaking the bureaucracy and posing as open challenges to the ideology. No praises nor excuses can hide the hard truth that it did not work, and could not deliver a fraction

NUFRONLIV Communiqué On The Tet Cease-Fire

During the three days of Tet in 1987, NUFRONLIV honored the human and peace-loving traditions of the Vietnamese by an effort to prevent bloodshed on these most solemn days of the year. NUFRONLIV has thus repeatedly called for a cease-fire, and urged the viet cong regime to do likewise. Following is the announcement broadcasted on VRR:

All units of NUFRONLIV's Armed Resistance Forces are directed to cease all military actions for three days, from Vietnamese New Year's Eve through the Third Day of New Year or from midnight of January 29, 1987 until midnight of January 31, 1987. All units can take defensive actions if fired upon. The cease-fire decision is reached by the NUFRONLIV in observance of the traditional Tet holidays, during which families shall be able to be together and celebrate the New Year. This tradition of the Vietnamese people shall be respectfully observed.

NUFRONLIV urges the Hanoi regime to respond to the cease-fire likewise, as well as to end all oppressive measures against the people, and to stop all military maneuvers during the three days of Tet.

of its promises. Not only the civilians but also the party members no longer take the propagandist clichés seriously, and that attitude is indeed threatening the legitimacy of the regime.

On foreign affairs, the viet cong made bad moves out of their vain subjectivism. They missed the opportunity to exploit the advantage they had after the fall of Saigon. Since 1975, the viet cong have openly turned themselves into the most obedient satellite of the Soviet in the Far East. Choosing to be the hit-man for the Soviet Union in her plan of expansion, the viet cong made enemies out of the neighboring countries, and isolated themselves on the world forum.

It is senseless for such a poor country to maintain an aggressive force ranking third in the world with an annual budget of two billion US dollars, all paid for by roubles. Inevitably, the viet cong are now relying totally on the backing of the Soviet, and aggravate the tension in the Southeast Asian region to an international level. Their noisily proclaimed pursuit of 'freedom and independence' simply sounds like a black joke, and they can no longer deceive the world of their true nature. Since 1980, they have lost economic assistance from democratic nations one after another, and the worst is not yet to come.

The message from the Kremlin was loud and clear on the opening of the viet cong Sixth Party Congress: it is time to shape up because the purse string is going to be tightened. Even their Soviet master is now running out of patience with their failures and inefficiencies.

The viet cong had a full cycle of twelve years to prove to the world that they are incapable to govern a country peacefully without resorting to either threatening neighboring nations or oppressing their own people. They are even incapable to exist without war. The only workable solution to this dilemma is that the Vietnamese shall change the course of their own destiny by restoring true freedom and democracy on their liberated fatherland, and by living in peace with mutual respect vis-a-vis other nations.

The Vietnamese Resistance is doing exactly just that, carrying out the solution the way the Vietnamese people desire. ■

Khang Chien Quan Ambushed Viet cong Soldiers In Hau Giang

VRR (December 27, 1986)

The ARU of Hau Giang, a province in the Mekong Delta of South Viet Nam reported that a resistance unit had ambushed a group of VC soldiers in Phung Hiep district when they were on patrol to search for resistance sympathizers.

The VC fled after a short gun fire exchange, leaving behind two dead bodies, two automatic rifles and some ammunitions. The ARU did not suffer any loss. In November of 1986, the unit coordinated with the local RAC to organize two training classes in basic military and people mobilization techniques for a number of Hau Giang residents. ■

NUFRONLIV Educational Materials Circulated In Dong Thap

VRR (December 27, 1986)

Local RAC of Dong Thap, a province in South Viet Nam, received assistance from local residents to reproduce the "Heroes of our country" book published by the Training and Research Commission of GD ILA. The reproduction was done by various means, including stone plates, stencil printing and copying by hands. These efforts allowed more copies of the book to be distributed to the two resistance youth groups. It was also reported that a VC official was killed last November in Ta Nong district for threatening people into 'volunteer' work on the local irrigation projects. This is a kind of forced labor in disguise: the people must

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.

Resistance Activities Reported By VRR :

bring their own food and provisions, stay at the project for at least one month, and work under primitive conditions. ■

Popular Support For The Vietnamese Resistance In Ben Tre

VRR (January 2, 1987)

The ARU of Ben Tre, a Mekong Delta province, has organized meetings with local residents to urge people to boycott VC agricultural programs. The unit also distributed to the residents over three thousand flyers, copies of the NUFROLIV Political Program, and pictures of the resistance activities. The unit also reported, during the same period, people of Giong Trom and Cho Lach districts supplied the units with foods, warm clothes, medicines and four big hand-sewn national flags. ■

The People of Long An Countered The Communist Economic Exploitation

VRR (January 2, 1987)

According to a report of the RAC of Long An province on the outskirts of Saigon, local residents of three districts, Duc Hue, Ben Luc and Can Giuoc, refused to sell produce to the VC in spite of the regime's "heavy-

handed" persuasions. Moreover, another program of the VC urging farmers to plant peanuts, soybeans, and some other produces ran into opposition from Long An people.

Vietnamese farmers now openly defy orders from the VC regime because they are not allowed to enjoy the fruits of their hard work. Instead, they are forced to sell their harvest at low prices to the VC who will export for foreign currency needed to finance the regime's repressive machine.

The resistance committee also reported that a notorious VC agent in Duc Hue district, Long An was killed by a hand grenade. The news of the assassination was welcome by local residents. ■

Khang Chien Quan Ambushed VC Soldiers In Thuan Hai

VRR (January 2, 1987).

An armed unit of the resistance in Thuan Hai, a province in Central Viet Nam, ambushed a group of VC returning from a search operation in Khanh Linh district last November. Two VC soldiers and an officer were killed. The VC also lost two automatic rifles AK-47, a K-54 and some ammunitions. The resistance unit had no casualty. This served a warning to the local VC army units not to intrude into the areas controlled by the resistance.

In the last months of 1986, residents of Thuan Hai acted on a call

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 (10.3MHz and 7.4MHz), 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.

from the local resistance committee and did not let the VC confiscate their harvests and merchandises. The people also provided local *Khang Chien Quan* with more than 100 kilos of dried fishes and medicinal herbs. ■

Tourists Boycotted Communist Kampuchea

VRR (December 27, 1986).

No more than thirteen tourists from Western European nations have visited Kampuchea in the last eight years since the VC invasion of this country in 1979. In a recent announcement, the Kampuchea Resistance repeated a warning that the safety of foreign tourists were not guaranteed, especially around the famous Angkor Vat. Frequent clashes between the Kampuchean Resistance forces and the occupying VC army have taken place in this once favored tourist site.

This issue reminds of a tourism advertising plan of Ha Noi, aimed at foreigners as well as overseas Vietnamese. Confronted by the need for money to finance many sabotage activities abroad, Ha Noi now tries to lure tourists back to Viet Nam with attractive travel packages. The outside world, however, responded negatively. ■

The base the Soviet say isn't there

Until February 1987, in replying to Australians' reports, the Soviet Union has arrogantly denied that she has a naval base in Cam Ranh, Viet Nam. Moreover, the Soviet described the reports of such a base as 'fantasies.' Their ability to deceive is much more fantastic when everybody is well aware of the existence of this base.

The US intelligence just released a series of high-resolution satellite photos which show Soviet warships and planes deployed in the port and adjacent airfields.

The photos clearly show the presence of three Soviet Echo and Foxtrot submarines, one Grisha III-class fast guided-missile corvette and three Nanuchka-class guided-missile patrol combatants.

The 6200-ton Echo II-class cruise

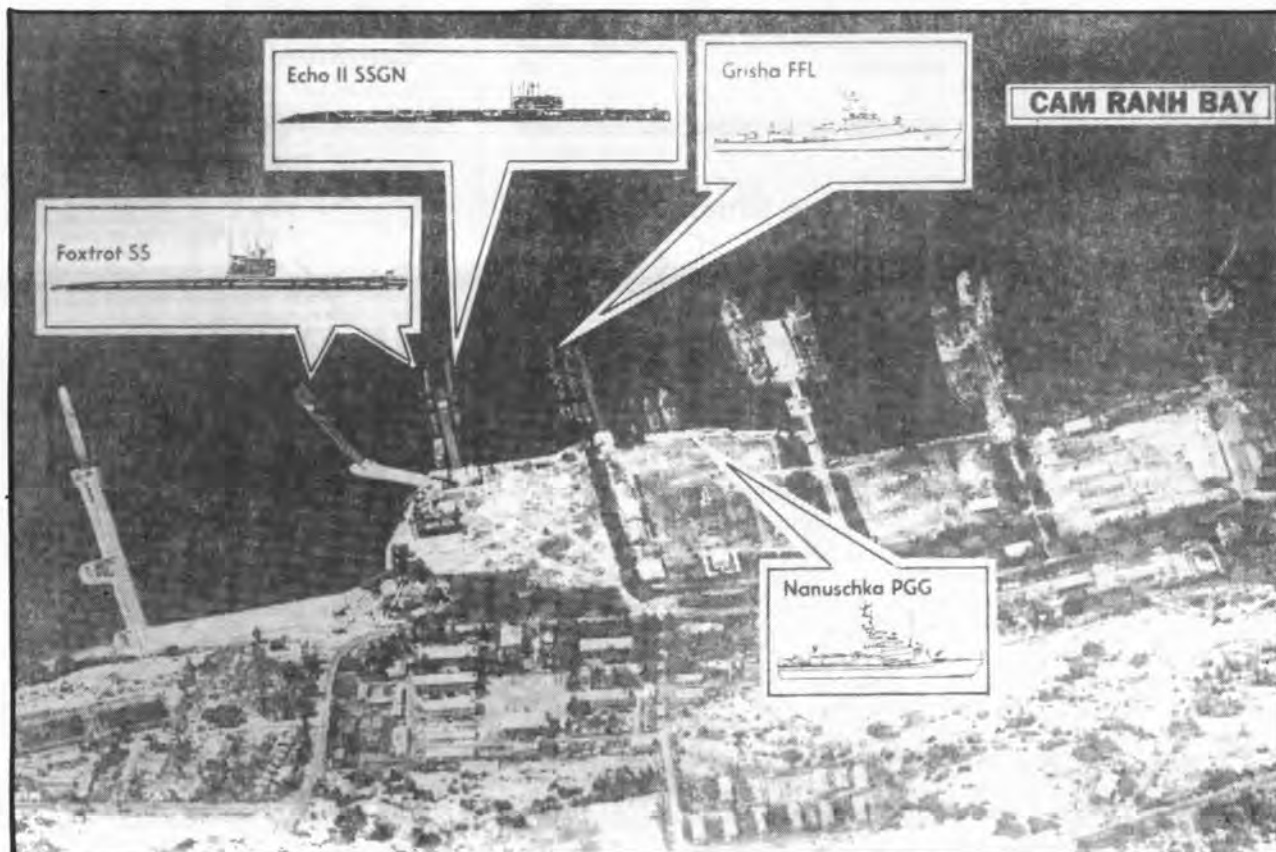
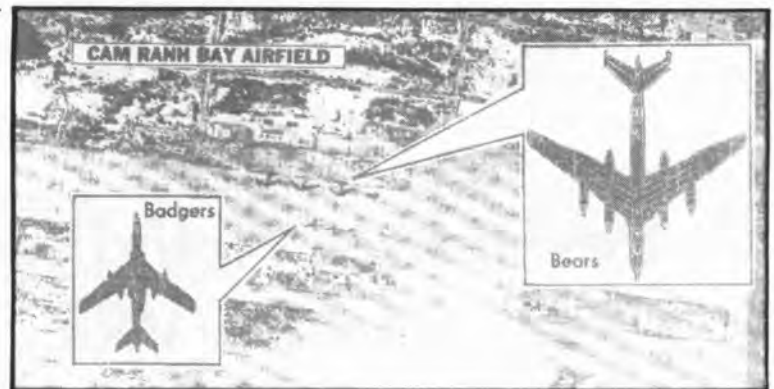
missile submarine is powered by two nuclear reactors. It is armed with 20 torpedoes, and has been modified to carry the SS-N-12 nuclear missile which has a range of 480 kilometers. The Foxtrot-class patrol submarine is an older type which is diesel-electric powered, and has a range of 32,000 kilometers. The Grisha-class boat is often used by the KGB, while the Nanuchka missile corvette which carries twenty missiles is commonly deployed in coastal waters, or in groups of two or three in the Mediterranean and Pacific.

According to military experts, the photographs also show the development of port facilities during the past ten years, since the Soviet were believed to take over. They built five more piers, new warehouses, fuel and

other support facilities and ammunition dumps.

The photographs confirm the permanent deployment of one squadron of Mig-23 Flogger and a squadron each of Bear and Badger long-range strike bombers. They are capable of reaching Australia as well as Japan. From Cam Ranh, the Soviet regularly send these bombers to probe the air defense systems of countries in the Pacific and threaten strategic sea lanes.

In their liberation struggle, the Vietnamese people's goal is to bring down the viet cong regime and to deny the Soviet of the use of Viet Nam as a forward base. Other nations will eventually realize this necessity, and cooperate with the Vietnamese Resistance to ensure a stable and prosperous Pacific Asia. ■



'All For The Vietnamese Resistance'

The Spirit of 1987 Tet Celebrations

Munich - W. Germany

Over 450 Vietnamese people in the state of Bayern, West Germany and nearby Austria have attended an artistic event organized by the local chapter to celebrate Tet, and to contribute to the Resistance fund.

In his opening speech, the Munich chapter president conveyed the warm greetings and best wishes from NUFRONLIV to the Vietnamese community in the area. He then recited the solemn promise that all compatriots have made: to overcome all obstacles for the liberation of Viet Nam.

The Filipino community in Munich, in a gesture of solidarity, sent a group of traditional folk dancers to perform in this event. They were greatly appreciated by a cheerful audience.



the program. They sung along with the Perth Resistance Performance Group and applauded when NUFRONLIV was mentioned. Many expressed their firm belief that since the people are resolved to fight the VC regime, the Vietnamese Resistance will surmount any difficulty and achieve total victory one day not too far.

Perth - Australia

The artistic event organized by the Perth Direct Support Cells members entitled 'SPRING GIFTS FOR THE RESISTANCE' was warmly welcome by the local community here.

The spirit of the people was visible through their participation in

nearby towns have gathered in Mississauga to celebrate the Tet festival organized by NUFRONLIV's Toronto chapter and local communities.

Most noticeable was the Information booth which displayed the photos of the *Khang Chien Quan* in Viet Nam as well as of the overseas Vietnamese's activities to support the Resistance. Nearby food stands, manned by members of the local Direct Support Cells also received enthusiastic attention from visitors.

A musical program performed jointly by Resistance Performance Groups from Chicago (USA) and Eastern Canada had the crowd deeply moved with a musical play and patriotic songs.

Mississauga - Canada

For the first time in 12 years, about 2000 Vietnamese refugees in Mississauga and

■Top: Vietnamese compatriots attending the Tet celebration in Munich.

■Bottom: The Resistance Performance Groups from Perth, Australia [left], and Mississauga, Canada [right] were warmly received by audiences.





Our Friends & Our Cause

"The Soviet military bases in Vietnam are the leading threats to the peace of Pacific Asia, thus affecting the security of Japan. The fight of the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of NUFRONLIV, takes a major part in the efforts to restore peace to the region and even to the world".

*The Hon. Ikko Kasuga
Social Democratic Party, Supreme Advisor
Japan Representative*



"Congratulations to the National United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam for its undaunted work for a just cause and concerted efforts in the pursuit of freedom, peace and happiness for its people and homeland".

*Mr. Gordon Shrake
Representative of Legislative
Assembly Alberta, Canada*

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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