

June, 1987.

◆ A monthly publication of the National United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam.

PERIODICAL FILE
UNIV. CALIFORNIA
INDOCHINA ARCHIVE
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Editorial

Vietcong In Indochina And Vietcong In Viet Nam

Running on the coat tail of Moscow's latest "peace offensive", the Vietcong regime in the last few months embarked on a new propaganda campaign to alleviate their diplomatic isolation problem. The Vietcong want to use Kampuchea as a showcase to prove to the world their "desire for peace" by calling other nations to search for a political and diplomatic solution for Kampuchea.

While Ha Noi's willingness only arouses suspicion by the world, the whole issue is more serious and complicated to the Vietnamese people. The two issues, Viet Nam and Kampuchea, are inseparable. Peace can be restored in Kampuchea, or even Indochina, only after freedom and independence are restored in Viet Nam. In other words, the Vietnamese people believe that only an overthrow of the Vietcong regime can bring a solution for the Kampuchea problem.

After the Vietcong victory in Viet Nam in 1975, the world felt relieved over the first signs of peace, at least in its theoretical terms, finally brought back in that small war-torn country. Yet, soon after their conquest, the Vietcong started a new war which many nations failed to see, the war against the people of Viet Nam. On the other hand, those who realized the happening of this new war - the boat people tragedy is a irrefutable proof - claimed their non-intervention principle to justify their stand-by position.

The world only began to take a stand in 1979 when Vietcong army swept through Kampuchea and installed a puppet regime in Phnom Penh.

The stand taken by the world, however, is limited and selective. While the world condemns Ha Noi for its occupation of Kampuchea and demands troop withdrawal as a *question préalable*, the Vietcong's colonialization of Kampuchea is totally ignored. Vietcong influence would still remain in Kampuchea for a long time after the last occupying soldier leaves this country. The world also ignores Ha Noi's domination in Laos. The presence of VC soldiers in Laos is never mentioned anywhere. Far more ignored is the oppressive and brutal rule imposed on the Vietnamese people.

With such a limited and selective stand, the world could only pressure Ha Noi into accepting a political solution for Kampuchea, but it would never succeed in solving the peace problem in Indochina as long as the Communists continue their colonialization of Kampuchea, presence in Laos, and oppression against the Vietnamese people. The bottom line of the issue lies beneath the aggressive and war-like nature of the Vietcong. Like any other Communist regime, Ha Noi can only survive on wars. Being a follower of Kremlin, Ha Noi will always pursue their Communist expansionist policy in Southeast Asia. Peace cannot be restored in Indochina without the overthrow of the Vietcong regime.

An assessment of the region, if strictly confined to the Vietcong military occupation of Kampuchea, would easily tempt one to arrive at valueless solutions which would disregard the wishes of Indochinese people - true peace and freedom.

On the other hand, an assessment based on the fact that Communism is denounced by the Kampuchean, Laotian and Vietnamese people would be helpful for a practical solution by which Indochinese people can be rallied to bring an end to Communist rule in the peninsula. To attain such goal, the world needs to rid its "historistic" thought, which actually is no more than a racist concept, that the Vietcong invaded Kampuchea only to carry on the Vietnamese imperialist tradition existing long time ago in the history of Viet Nam. ■

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Denouncing Vietcong Extortion Scheme.

**Open-Letter From
The General Directorate Of Overseas Affairs /
NUFRONLIV.**

As repeatedly stated in their Sixth Party Congress, the Vietcong are now facing serious economical problems and will try any means to extricate themselves out of the present perilous situation.

One of the methods that they often employ is blackmailing overseas Vietnamese into sending home foreign currencies and goods which will be used by the regime to feed its oppressive machine.

The General Directorate of Overseas Affairs NUFRONLIV has just released an open-letter informing our people of the new scheme and providing overseas Vietnamese with guide lines to counter this new extortion threat. Following are the excepts of this letter :

Since the day Viet Nam was placed under Communist rule, the Vietcong regime has carried out the most brutal backward governing policy against the Vietnamese people.

The result of such policy is today Viet Nam became one of the five poorest nations on earth. Ironically, the regime in the mean time maintains the fourth largest army in the world. Each year Ha Noi receives from Moscow more than two billions dollars to upkeep its arrogant military machine while the people continue lingering their miserable lives day after day in the most backward society.

Persistent backward economic policies and counter-productive management methods of Ha Noi, derived from outmoded Communist ideology, coupled with our people's determined efforts to fight against the regime's exploitation, have pushed the Vietcong to the worst economic crisis.

Goods prices rise every hour. The inflation rate reached 800 to 900 percent each year. Production and distribution of goods are severely disrupted. National budget suffers unrecoverable deficits. Workers' wages are no more than bundles of worthless papers. The regime keeps switching between policies, and changing per-

sonnel from top ranks to local level. No matter what the regime has tried to do, there has not been much success. On the contrary, economic measures taken by the regime often backfire and now put the economy of the whole country on the brink of total bankruptcy.

The Vietcong regime today is in greatest danger. The danger is not coming from starving people for they have been living in starvation since the Vietcong takeover twelve years ago. The danger comes from within the Communist apparatus : Party members already lost faith in their leaders. The system is badly decayed by widespread corruptions, the lives of cadres and their families are in danger of starvation, something they would never encounter in the past. The Vietcong now realize they must come up with something quick to save themselves from a near collapse.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has its own problems. Facing another severe economic crisis, Kremlin has ordered Ha Noi to improve its management systems and find a way to break the diplomatic isolation in order to seek assistance from Western countries instead of continuing to be a burden to its masters.

A long-term goal outlined in the Six Congress of the Vietcong held in December last year is to "continue

pushing forward the revolution in production relations", meaning to continue carrying out established policies aimed at impoverishing the population in the quest of building an absolute totalitarian society faithfully following the Soviet course. Of course, the regime skillfully camouflages its scheme with some measures loosening the control of local economy to encourage a production increase. The purpose of this new scheme, which is to use people's labor to save the regime, is not different from that in the Soviet Union.

Evidenced by the persistent problems such as continuing scarcity of resources needed for production, shortage of foreign currency required for investment, and many more, all the scheme have not been of much help to Ha Noi. The regime now looks to Western nations and overseas refugee communities as its last hope. This old trick is quite familiar to the Soviets. Moscow always counts on profits made from the Western world to expand its military might, not for social or economic improvements.

The goal is the same, but the method is more deceptive. The Communist regime in Viet Nam has drafted and is now ready to launch a systematic money-raising campaign abroad. New problems will be created for people at home when receiving consumption goods sent by relatives in overseas. This practice will remain for a long time to come so that hard currency instead of supplies will be sent home, through channels set up and controlled by the regime. More devious will be a plan to urge refugees to send home equipment and raw material for production purpose. Overseas Vietcong agents will convince refugees to help relatives at home "successfully carry out economic projects to improve their living step by step". These agents will also advertise investment opportunities, trips to Viet Nam, or joint ventures with their state-run companies.

All this is for extortion purpose. People at home are held hostage for ransom paid by relatives abroad who will eventually be made permanent milk cows for the regime.

Furthermore, not to deviate from Moscow's master plan, Ha Noi will try to escape its being isolated in international relations and target Western countries for much needed currency. Promising troop withdrawal from Kampuchea thus paving ways for a political solution for this country, proposing economic projects to build "a prosperous Indochina", showing good faith by cooperations with the U.S. government on the MIA issue, organizing propaganda cultural shows... are only a few tricks of Ha Noi aimed at deceiving the world to end economic embargo imposed by Western nations.

Ha Noi's move to target all of us for money deserves our attention and concerns. The Communist regime in Viet Nam oppresses the Vietnamese people causing a mass exodus still lasting today, invades neighboring countries, threatens the security in the region, and now it wants our money to consolidate its power and support its military aggression. Should the Vietnamese refugees help out the Viet cong with their money? Definitely not.

We propose the following measures to counter the money-raising scheme of Ha Noi now taking place in our communities :

- Urge relatives and friends not to support the Ha Noi regime by any means.
- Boycott and urge others to boycott any business transactions, travel trips, or investment ventures beneficial to the regime.
- Boycott and condemn firms doing business with or promoting business for the regime.
- Individually or in groups speak out against any attempt to normalize relations between democratic government and the Viet cong regime in any area : diplomatic, cultural, educational, sports, economic, ect...
- Support the Vietnamese people in their struggle to overthrow the Viet cong regime and to liberate Viet Nam.
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A Case Of Mistaken Identity !

The Vietnamese people have several times reminded their foreign friends not to mistake Vietnamese people for VC. Solzhenitsyn, too, often complained about a common confusion between the Soviet Union and Russia. Apparently there are still many who like to refer to crimes committed by the VC as "Vietnamese acts", or use the term "Slavic soul" to explain the brutalities of the Soviets. In other words, many people mistake the majority ruled in Communist countries for the Communist minority rulers. Such misperception is dangerous.

Early before the Viet Nam War, the VC expanded their power base within the Kampuchean Communist organization. After totally conquering South Viet Nam in 1975, the Vietnamese Communists began to run into opposition in Kampuchea, even from Khmer Communist ranks. In 1979, Ha Noi sent troops to Kampuchea and installed in power a puppet regime.

It is convenient for many, especially those who think they are knowledgeable of Indochina, to explain the invasion as result of longstanding feud between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean people. For internal propaganda purpose, Ha Noi understandably exploits the perception by the world of the invasion as a mere repeated conflict between the two nations. Actually, frustrations over economic crises one after another resulted from poor production and management techniques have forced Ha Noi to resort to a solution regarded as most backward nowadays: colonizing neighboring countries through military invasion in a quest for production increase. The Vietnamese people traditionally being practical hard workers are now held

captive in Ha Noi's military adventure. Although opposing war, they are labeled as "warlike" for what their rulers do.

While the VC regard the Kampuchea invasion as a Vietnamese tradition thus denounce the peace-loving tradition of the Vietnamese people, the world, by doing likewise, identifies the majority war victims with the minority war criminals in Ha Noi. Such obsolete and erroneous perception only prevents many from realizing that the Vietnamese people condemn the invasion of Kampuchea and Laos and want nothing more than an end to all wars in Indochina.

It is necessary to differentiate between the minority rulers in Indochina, namely the Viet cong and their foreign puppet regimes in Phnom Penh and Vientiane, and the majority people of Viet Nam, Kampuchea and Laos... The ruling minority is opposed by the entire Indochinese population in many ways. The people also know that the survival of the minority ruling circle depends heavily on Soviet support, hence the three countries being at Moscow's disposal.

Once a distinction between the ruled majority and the minority oppressors is made, one can recognize the independent spirit of the Vietnamese people in their struggle to end the Communist rule in Indochina.

Communism in Indochina, particularly in Viet Nam, can be compared to a contagious disease. The only way to cure this deadly disease is to cooperate with the patients to destroy the infected cells. When will this simple concept be learned by those preoccupied by the Indochina issue ?

Resistance Activities Reported By

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A
supplying
unit
to
the
resistance
base.

The People Of Dac lac Boycotted Vietcong's Coffee Harvest Collection Effort

Following the directions of the local NUFRONLIV members, our people in Dac Lac province have boycotted the coffee harvest collection program initiated by the VC regime to fill its assigned quota to Soviet Union's market.

As a result of our people's resistance effort, the local VC officials could only reach 50 percent of their target as demanded by their superiors.



The Dac Lac RAC have also sent information-mobilization (IM) teams to the areas of Kun Ghe, Dak Nun, Ea Ke districts. These teams provided our people with news about the Resistance and help them to defeat VC's harvest collection efforts. The IM teams also handed out more than 2000 flyers to call on the Vietcong soldiers and party cadres to leave the regime and to fight back along side with the people.

(VRR, April 30, 1987)

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.

Thuan Hai Resisted Vietcong's Tax Campaign

The Resistance and Administration Committee of Thuan Hai Province reported that members of the committee in the first three months of this year have organized many meetings for people in the area which focused on ways to delay and to create more problems for viet cong tax collectors.

At the end of March, a notorious viet cong tax agent named Nguyen Van Khan was killed in the city of Phan Rang upon leaving a late night drinking binge. According to information circulating by people, Nguyen Van Khan was killed by those whose families were devastated by his harsh methods. After Nguyen Van Khan's death, other tax agents in this area have been more reluctant in enforcing the regime's tax collection program.

(VRR, April 30, 1987)

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.

Khang Chien Quan Ambushed Vietcong Soldiers In Song Be

An unit of the Song Be Province ARU in the middle of March ambushed a group of VC security agents in Dong Phu district when they were returning from a search operation. After a brief clash, the resistance unit killed two VC cadres, wounded two others, captured one agent along with two AK-47s, one K-54 pistol, one hand grenade and an assortment of ammunitions. The unit withdrew safely from the ambush site.

Later on, the captured security agent, after being convinced of the inhuman crimes perpetrated by the VC party, had shown deep remorse and pledged he would never again commit those crimes. In an act of human compassion, the resistance unit released this agent after providing him with food and water so he could go back to his village and lead a honest life. Before leaving the base, he also asked for the resistance printing materials to pass on to his family members and friends at home.

(VRR, April 30, 1987)

Our Fight For Freedom Our Aim For Democracy

For almost a century the Vietnamese people have encountered two major challenges: the quest for national independence and the need for national modernization. Since the sovereignty of Viet Nam has been infringed for a long time, modernization of Viet Nam has never been carried out in the way that the Vietnamese have wished. When Viet Nam regains her independence, the Vietnamese society will have to be reformed to modernize the country. Under the viet cong totalitarian rule, Viet Nam is currently descended to a situation worse than she was a century ago. Today she is a destitute and retrogressive country, totally colonized by the Soviet Union.

Therefore, the task of the Vietnamese Resistance-fighters (*Khang Chien Quan*) is aimed not only at overthrowing a brutal regime but also at reconstructing a free, democratic and modern country. Principles, that guide the *Khang Chien Quan* in building a modern Viet Nam, are stated in the National Reconstruction Chapter of the NUFRONLIV Political Program.

The primary task is to construct a democracy based on justice, freedom and humanity. This concept is entirely opposite to that of the totalitarian viet cong regime. Progressive political principles of a just democracy will be restored and enhanced, so that the people of Viet Nam will be free and will live in equality.

Secondly, there is a need to rebuild an economy of free enterprise, to adequately provide basic commodities for the people and to bring prosperity to the country. NUFRONLIV advocates free-will and guarantees freedom in economic activities, which have been denounced in the policies of the viet cong.

Thirdly, the future government must implement a humane and progressive manpower policy. The people must have the right to form labor unions; their trade must be

protected so that potential and creativity of each individual can be fully developed. Labor unions are to protect workers, not to function as official instruments of oppression, like the viet cong's so-called union organizations.

The fourth goal is to modernize and to develop agriculture, husbandry, fishery and manufacturing industries. NUFRONLIV maintains that an adequate supply of food to every citizen is the first priority and that progressive economic policies are to raise the standard of living for the people. This is a civilized approach which is totally contrary to the already bankrupt state-planned economic policy of the viet cong.

The fifth goal is to promote culture and education according to our traditional and human principles. In contrast to the viet cong's way of cogenting the people with propaganda and misinformation, NUFRONLIV aims to enhance national culture with modern knowledge to build up a society that values human dignity and happiness.

The sixth goal is to materialize "the spirit of social concord". NUFRONLIV advocates forgiveness and denounces revenge as a proper policy toward viet cong soldiers and cadres who are just victims of the totalitarian oligarchy's deceit. After the liberation every Vietnamese shall live in equality, in a democracy and have the right to participate in the rebuilding of the nation. NUFRONLIV's policy of humanity as presented offers opportunities for the viet cong soldiers to join the Vietnamese Resistance, and will be a warranty for the policy of pardon in the future.

The seventh goal is to pursue a foreign policy of peace and independence. The Viet Nam of the future will be a nation with friendly diplomacy toward neighboring countries, and will not be a source of aggression threatening other nations' sovereignty. Also, in contrast with the "satellite" policy of the viet cong, NUFRONLIV aims for an independent country free of reliance on any foreign power.

Vietnamese Highschool Students In Norway And The Struggle For The Liberation Of Viet Nam

“ . . . Realizing how fortunate we are to live in a free country like Norway, we want to be able to share it with our friends who are silently suffering in Viet Nam. We would like to take part in the struggle for the liberation of Viet Nam...”.

Anh Nguyet, 14, a highschool girl had spoken for herself as well as her Vietnamese friends all over the world when answering a question by a visitor at the Vietnamese Resistance Exhibition.

Last April, during the festival at the Sunniva highschool in Oslo, Norway, the Vietnamese students at this school had requested (and granted) the permission to set up an exhibition of the Vietnamese Resistance. This was a chance to introduce to their Norwegian friends the struggle for liberation of the Vietnamese people. They took turns to guide their visitors through the exhibition, answered questions and handed out the NUFRONLIV's Political Program written in Norwegian.

What makes this exhibition unique is that it's conceived and staffed by young Vietnamese highschool students who are supposed to possess very little knowledge about the fate of their fatherland due to their age.

This exhibition has shown their Norwegian friends that liberate Viet Nam is the duty of all Vietnamese and at any age one can contribute his or her part to the struggle. ■



A Vietnamese student in Oslo explaining about the Vietnamese Resistance.

Vietnamese National Day In Denmark



A view of the National Day celebration in Arhus.

More than 400 Vietnamese people living in Denmark convened on the city of Arhus in the afternoon of April 12, 1987 to celebrate the Vietnamese National Day. The solemn ceremony began with national anthem, singing in unison by all of the participants.

In his opening remarks, the NUFRONLIV's chapter representative in Denmark talked about the meaning of the National Day and its strategically importance during the time of the Resistance. He then called on the Vietnamese people living in Denmark to step up their resistance supporting efforts and actively present the righteous cause of the Vietnamese Resistance to the people of Denmark.

The celebration ended with a music program, performed by the local Vietnamese bands. The NUFRONLIV's chapters in Alborg, Svendborg and Kobenhavn contributed to the success of this event by providing manpower as well as other material help. ■

"The Free Viet Nam Day" In La Grande Motte, France.

On April 26, 1987 the Vietnamese Friendship Association in Languedoc - Roussillon area, in conjunction

with the city of La Grande Motte, organized a Conference with the theme "Free Viet Nam Day".



NUFRONLIV's European chapters step-up international awareness.

The spirit of Quoc Khanh Day (National Day) 1987, reached its climax with the celebration of thousands Vietnamese in Paris, has produced an emotional vibration throughout Europe Continental.

Many of the Vietnamese people who attended the Paris ceremony were so overwhelmed by its significance that they organized "late" Quoc Khanh Day for those who did not have a chance to celebrate in Paris.

One of those "late" celebrations was held by the Vietnamese community in the city of Nantes, France. A Catholic Mass was devoted to pray for the Khang Chien Quan at home as well as the overseas Vietnamese who are contributing to the efforts of liberating Viet Nam. The Resistance Performance Group Paris chapter performed patriotic songs which were enjoyed and sang along by the audience.

La Grande Motte is a resort city on Mediterranean coast, south of France. Her mayor, also a member of French parliament, is a friend of the local Vietnamese community and regularly follows the progress of the Vietnamese Resistance.

Having the full cooperation of La Grande Motte city officials, the conference was designed to provide our French friends a chance to learn about the Vietnamese struggle for liberation. This was also a time for Vietnamese community to reaffirm their support for the Khang Chien Quan inside Viet Nam.

The NUFRONLIV chapter in France sent a delegation to speak at the conference and also set up exhibition of NUFRONLIV's activities. The presentation of the Front's representatives entitled "The Formation and Progress of Vietnamese Resistance - The Leadership Role of NUFRONLIV" and "The Certain Victory of Vietnamese Resistance" captured the audience's attention and admiration. At the end of the day, during an outdoor reception NUFRONLIV's French chapter presented the city of La Grande Motte with a commemorative plaque bearing the free Viet Nam flag and the insignia of the Vietnamese National Day 1987.

The NUFRONLIV's delegation consisted of members from Paris and Toulouse chapters coordinated with the Development Cell in Montpellier. The Languedoc - Roussillon Vietnamese Friendship Association has been regularly supporting the resistance efforts and in the process of forming Direct Support Cells in the area. ■

The National Day In Nantes, France



Catholic Mass prayed for the Khang Chien Quan, Quoc Khanh Day in Nantes, France



Our Friends & Our Cause

One of the great human tragedies of the Twentieth Century is the fall of Viet Nam to communist tyranny. The untold loss of human life, the promulgation of misery and denial of basic freedoms must not be forgotten nor tolerated. How sad it is that many American citizens, who protested America's "Fight for Freedom in Viet Nam" now turn their back on the misery being perpetrated by the despot communist regime. America must never again deal from a position of insecurity and weakness.

America and free citizens of this country must remember and support the people of Viet Nam in their ongoing efforts for the liberation. I wish to personally commend each and every one of you for your continued resistance and courage.

Mr. Fred Hemmings
Hawaii Legislator, USA



We support your fight because it is a legitimate struggle of the huge majority of the oppressed against the tiny minority of the oppressors. We have studied the NUFRONLIV Political Program. This Program is based on concrete premises and proposes realistic solutions.

We advocate non-violence. NUFRONLIV does not rely solely on military force to realize their goals. On the contrary, NUFRONLIV embarks on informative, psychological and mindwinning approaches. This formula of struggle we admire most particularly.

Mr. Yans
Ecology Party
First Deputy Major of Liege, Belgium

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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