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## Editorial

### ANOTHER SIDE OF GLASNOST IN VIETNAM: THE PURGE UNDERTAKEN BY NGUYEN VAN LINH

As the new leadership took over in Vietnam after the recent 6th Viet cong Party Congress, the new Party Secretary Nguyen Van Linh in particular was generally considered by world public opinion as one of the "reformers." This "reformist" character, as assigned to the new Communist leadership to differentiate them from the old Viet Cong leaders who had been in power for the last several decades, was actually an over-simplification by people who really do not have a clear understanding of the basic nature of Communism, particularly the Viet Cong.

In reality, there is no such thing as a "reformist" or a "conservative" bent of mind among the ranks of those aging Communists - Linh is 74, Pham Hung 75, Vo Chi Cong 71. In fact, they have been members of the Communist Party for more than half a century. The current turmoil in Viet Nam is only the result of a turnover of power, a common phenomenon in Communist regimes. Each generation of Viet Cong leaders would last for several decades and during that long time span the top leadership always built up for themselves an elaborate network of followers in all areas of the government machinery and down to the grass-root units in the infrastructure. This nomenklatura in the meantime has secured for themselves the special privileges and interests, and will strive to hold on to them even after their sponsors, that is the top leadership, have been relieved of power. The so-called "reforms" or "modernization programs" as proclaimed by Nguyen Van Linh represent only desperate efforts of the new Viet Cong leaders to safeguard their newly acquired powers. This is the real motive underlying the "reformist resolve" of the new faces in the present regime in Viet Nam. If they should fail to purge the suspected members of the bureaucracy and to replace them with their trusted followers, the new leadership under Nguyen Van Linh would not survive.

Since he seized power in the beginning of this year, Nguyen Van Linh has proved to be most diligent and inventive in carrying out his purge. Since last May, the "Nhan Dan" (People's Daily), the official organ of the Communist Party in Viet Nam, has carried a new column titled "Things That Need To Be Done Immediately". The columns, signed by N. V. L. to give the impression that they are written by Nguyen Van Linh himself, have been castigating the Communist ranks and files and have provided reasons for the new leadership to replace, en masse, cadres at all levels and in all fields of the Communist bureaucracy. But the economic and social situation has not improved - if anything, the situation has become worse, as Pham Hung himself has had to admit recently. This deteriorating situation is not hard to understand: the cadres who are followers of the old leadership are trying to defend themselves by resisting the changes instituted by the new leadership, and the new cadres are even more corrupt to make up for the years when they were kept outside the lucrative posts. Because of their own regressive nature, the Viet Cong will not be able to get out of that vicious circle.

Meantime, in the West, Linh and Co. continued to be called "reformists." In spite of all rhetoric exercise, these so-called "reformists" should be viewed for what they really are: they are just a bunch of new-leaders-in-the-process-of-power-consolidation. We may well remember what happened in the Soviet Union under the so-called "revisionist" policy of Khrushev after the Stalin era, and the subsequent "reforms" under Brezhnev.

## News from Viet Nam

### RESISTANCE FORCES IN DONG NAI MEET WITH THE PEOPLE

In early May, the ARU in the province of Dong Nai (formerly Bien Hoa province, North of Saigon) has organized a meeting with the people on a bus plying the route between Saigon and Dalat. When they learned that their bus had been stopped by the ARU, the people readily and voluntarily collected on the spot a quantity of food and provisions to present as gifts to the resistance fighters. There were three Viet Cong soldiers riding on the same bus. After being told of the present struggle of the ARU, the soldiers promised that they would call on their fellow-soldiers to defect and join in the resistance. During the meeting, the ARU also gave to the people a number of materials and resistance publications of the Front. •

### ACTIVITIES OF THE RESISTANCE IN AN GIANG

The people of An Giang province in the Mekong Delta, West of Saigon, hailed the provincial resistance fighters for dealing strong punishments against the local Viet Cong. According to a Vietnamese Resistance Radio broadcast on July 24, a group of Viet Cong returning from a search operation at Cho Moi district, An Giang province, had been ambushed by the local ARU. Two Viet Cong's were killed, the rest managed to escape, leaving behind two AK's, and a quantity of ammunition and documents. The ARU returned safely to base.

Significant increase in resistance activities was also reported in An Giang province in recent months. Since January 1987, the provincial RAC has organized two courses in basic military training and in ways to counter the Viet Cong forced labor program aimed at the local youth. A resistance teachers association was also formed in An Giang to resist the drafting of teachers into work details. •



*Khang Chien Quan is welcomed everywhere by the Vietnamese populace inside the country.*

### News in Brief

#### NGUYEN HUU THO CHASED IN CANADA

More than 400 Vietnamese refugees in Canada converged in Quebec to protest against the Viet Cong delegation participating in a conference of French-speaking countries held here on Sept. 2. The Viet Cong delegation was headed by Nguyen Huu Tho, the former chairman of the National Liberation Front, and included Vo Van Sung.

Before the denunciations of their crimes against the Vietnamese people, as well as the peoples of Kampuchea and Laos,

Tho and Sung had to run for cover in a most humiliating manner. Their participation in a conference of "French-speaking countries" while in fact, betraying the humanist of french culture (by invading Laos and Kampuchea -two others french speaking countries) is an insult to the Conference. Their trying to appear as a civilized goverment before international tribune had been denounced by the Vietnamese people in a press conference held at 2:30 P.M. on the same day. •

*Demonstration against Tho-Sung in Quebec, Canada.*



## VIETNAMESE PHYSICIANS SUPPORT RESISTANCE

About 250 Vietnamese physicians from all over the world (Europe, U.S.A., Australia) attended the World Conference of Vietnamese physicians organized by the Association of Vietnamese Physicians in Canada on the 25th and 26th of July in Montreal, Canada. Among the participants were former members on the faculty of the School of Medicine in Saigon. In addition to special medical subjects, the Conference also discussed the role of the Vietnamese physician in the present situation of the Vietnamese people under the domination of the Viet Cong. The Conference concluded with the decision to form an International Association of Vietnamese Physicians for the purpose of mutual assistance and for the support of the struggle for the liberation of Viet Nam. •

## THE VIET CONG ARE ISOLATED IN BELGIUM

In order to evade the protest of the Vietnamese refugees in Belgium, the Viet Cong had to secretly celebrate their "national day" in a small room in Brussels last September 3. But their attempt had been uncovered in time by the Vietnamese refugees. A massive demonstration was held on the spot and the guests were explained about the violations of human rights committed by the Viet Cong as well as about their repressive policies against the Vietnamese people and the people of the neighboring countries. Many guests then decided not to attend the Viet Cong reception which, as a result, ended even before it began. •

## COMMITTEE TO FIGHT AGAINST THE VIET CONG ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL PLOT MEET WITH OFFICIALS IN JAPAN

On September 14, 1987, Mr. Nguyen Huu Tuan, chairman of the Committee Against the Viet Cong's Economic and Financial



Japanese Justice Department representative receiving Viet Refugee delegation.

Plot in Japan went to the Ministry of Justice to submit a petition of the Vietnamese community calling on the Japanese government to adopt appropriate measures against the illegitimate economic and financial dealings of the Viet Cong in Japan, in particular the organization of a cruise called "Peace Boat 87". A representative of the Ministry of Justice received the petition and promised that it would be given an early consideration. Copies of the petition were also sent to the other ministries, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as to the various Japanese newspapers. •

## PEACE BOAT 87, A DECEPTION

More than two years ago, a group of Japanese pro-Communists and false-peace proponents jointly organized with the Viet Cong in Japan a boat trip with the name of Peace Boat 85. The boat sailed from Japan to Viet Nam for a 4-day visit to Viet Nam and Kampuchea. The trip was blown up by the Viet Cong propaganda machine as an effort for peace. On the return trip to Japan, the boat rescued a number of Vietnamese refugees on a boat drifting on the sea off the coast of the Philippines. In an interview with the boat people, Kazuhisa

Ikawa, a pro-leftist reporter of the Asahi newspaper, has distorted the statements of the refugees when he reported a refugee as saying that "there is now no repression in Viet Nam." The reporter also called these political refugees "economic emigrants." The article caused great rage and anger among the Vietnamese community in Japan. A protest letter bearing more than 3,000 signatures was sent to the Asahi newspaper and afterward the "Peace Boat" received the nickname "A Hiss Boat."

Recently, the same group of people again organized a new "Peace Boat 87" on a larger scale and publicized as a tourist trip to Viet Nam. And again to be in tune with the new Viet Cong's so-called policy of "openness," the same reporter, Ikawa, now called the Vietnamese refugees "patriots" (!).

Vietnamese refugees from all over Japan had converged on Nagoya to denounce the Viet Cong's political and economic scheme through this new "Peace Boat". Japanese tourists on the boat expressed sympathy for the demonstrators. They also promised to transmit the printed materials they received from the demonstrators to the Vietnamese people that they would be able to meet during their trip in the country. •

## STILL ANOTHER DECEPTION

Time magazine recently carried an interview of Nguyen Van Linh. To Time magazine, Nguyen Van Linh indeed is a personality worthy of an interview, according to the criteria of journalism. He is the new General Secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, a party that can claim, over its history of more than 60 years, numerous achievements built over the blood and bones of millions of people, a party that is now assuming a vanguard role in subverting the stability of an entire region in the world. As the leader of such a party, Nguyen Van Linh certainly is a news-worthy subject for Time magazine.

For Nguyen Van Linh, an interview on Time magazine would be an opportunity for him to appear before the world in the role of a "moderate" and "open" leader, a role that he has cast himself in since he took over party leadership earlier this year. At a time when the Viet Cong found themselves in an increasingly precarious position, the interview by Time magazine came as a good opportunity for Linh to prove to the world his talent at play-acting, in the role of a "new, young, and open-minded" personality while covering up the true face of the Viet Cong as the most oppressive totalitarian regime in the world.

The interview of Nguyen Van Linh by Time magazine is then something that is quite conceivable.

However, the interview on Time magazine showed that the No 1 Communist cadre of Hanoi is no different from his predecessors.

Speaking on the subject of relations between the United States and the Viet Cong, Linh expressed the hope that the United States would put an end to all embargoes against the Viet Cong, and that the past be forgotten. Linh pretended not to know that the United States adopted such a policy because the Hanoi regime, after taking over South Vietnam by force and through a sleight of hand that defied the whole world, has continued to commit serious human rights violations and to maintain 140,000 occupation troops in Kampuchea. Linh himself, when speaking of these "Viet Cong volunteers," confirmed the need for the Viet Cong to maintain such an expeditionary force in Kampuchea. At the same time, Linh showed the true and unchangeable nature of the typical Viet Cong cadre when, after denouncing China's support of the Pol Pot (Khmer Rouge) forces, he told American readers: "I should add, they (the Khmer Rouge) received assistance from the CIA." There is nothing new with the new leader of the Vietnamese Communists. He is only continuing the works of his predecessors, and carrying

out faithfully the expansionist policy of Communist imperialism, creating a situation of permanent insecurity in all of Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific.

On the subject of the MIA's, Linh reasserted that there is no more American being held by the Viet Cong, and that if there are Americans still alive in Viet Nam, they are either in hiding or are being given cover protection by the local people. In a show of goodwill, Linh emphasized that both sides should cooperate in the continued search for the MIA's. But when retired General Vessey proposed the setting up of a permanent liaison mission in Hanoi to be staffed with experts and provided with the necessary laboratory equipment for the search and examination of remains, the Viet Cong Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach had shamelessly presented the Americans with the counter-proposal that Hanoi should also be allowed to set up a liaison mission in Washington. The American proposal for a permanent mission in Hanoi was to speed up the search for the MIA's. What practical joke the Viet Cong wanted to make when they insisted that they should also have a permanent mission in Washington? Do they also want to search for the MIA's in the United States?

Recently, the Pentagon expressed concern about a report according to which the Heng Samrin government, set up by the Viet Cong after their invasion of Kampuchea in 1979, would be holding several Americans who had been reported as missing in actions during the Viet Nam war. The United States pulled out of the war in Viet Nam in 1975. Four years later, a puppet regime was set up by the Viet Cong in Kampuchea. According to several reports and testimonies gathered by the United States, it is possible that there are still several American P.O.W.'s being hidden away somewhere to be

used, in the traditional Communist tactic, as hostages for future political concessions. Certainly there is something odd to the report that the Heng Samrin Government might be holding several American P.O.W.'s. While the report may or may not be true, the possibility that there are still Americans being held hostages by the Heng Samrin government has provided the Communists with a leverage in their efforts to gain diplomatic recognition for their puppets in Kampuchea.

The interview on Time magazine after all showed Nguyen Van Linh as an apprentice clown. Let's hear Linh's confession to the reporter from Time magazine when he spoke of the so-called policy of "economic modernization": "...We made costly mistakes in our effort to rebuild the country. Now we know the mistakes and



A projection of VC ruling in Kampuchea.

their price. We were too hasty, too simplistic, too subjective. We tried to build socialism without going through the necessary period of capitalist development." Would the U.S. be naive and credulous enough not to see that even now, and ever after, what the Viet Cong really aim for is a speedy build-up of socialism?

Linh's confession may be mistaken for a show of "openness." Would a supermarket thief be cleared and freed to steal again after he made a show of repentance? According to ordinary law, he would still receive a sentence after he has pleaded guilty. In Linh's case, who had on his hands the death of millions of innocent people and the muted sufferings of tens of millions others, the interview on Time magazine has uncovered him as a criminal for all the world to see.

Since he took over leadership in the beginning of this year, Linh has prided himself as a "reformer" and possibly many people have mistakenly taken him for a real one.

The interview of Nguyen Van Linh was published in Time magazine on September 21, 1987. The previous day, Sept. 20, Asia Week carried this statement by Prime Minister Pham Hung, another "new" face in the Communist leadership in Hanoi: "Urgent policies and measures have thus far not created any good changes. Distribution (of goods) continues to be complicated, prices continue to soar and the livelihood of the working people has become more difficult." Linh's so-called reforms, his calls for a change in the working styles, his denunciations of corruption among the cadres, were all aimed at getting rid of the followers of the former leaders, those who have enjoyed for too long the benefits of their privileged positions, and replacing them with Linh's own men. This is made starkly clear in a recent editorial on the Lao Dong paper in which the struggle for interests between the party leadership on the one hand and the state leadership on the other was brought to the fore. •

## Reconciliation with Filipino Communists, the lesson of Viet Nam is still there.

After twenty years of absolute power in the Philippines, in February 1986, former President Ferdinand Marcos was chased out of the government by the people. He was able to bring out his whole family and was given political asylum in Hawaii.

President Corazon Aquino was sworn in, marking the first change in top government leadership in the Philippines in nearly twenty years.

The Filipino Communist Party created an armed force with a core of 40 men to form their New People's Army in 1969. Under the regime of former President Marcos, that army has never exceeded a strength of 12,000 men. But now it has grown to more than 24,000 men and it has enabled the Filipino Communists to secure control of as much as 20 percent of the territory and to extend their influence to two thirds of the nation. It has been estimated that, of the 58 million Filipinos, there are at least 2 million Communist sympathizers. They are providing the Communists with money, with provisions, and with cover. According to many political analysts, several areas in the Philippines have fallen under the control of the New People's Army and have become insecure at night.

Ever since she took power in February of 1986, the government of President Aquino has been several times under threats of collapse. But a real coup attempt took place last August, following on two days of demonstrations by workers protesting the sharp increase in oil price (20 percent) ordered by the government and street marches by students and teachers instigated by pro-Communist and left-leaning elements. It took almost a day for troops loyal to the government to regain control of the capital, but the anti-government forces have not

been broken and still pose a potential threat to the government of President Aquino.

Ever since she assumed leadership in the Philippines, President Aquino has expended considerable efforts in negotiations with the Communists, under the illusion that she could eventually come to a cease-fire agreement with them. Her closest associates are believed to be left-leaning politicians. While the government was negotiating, the Communist armed forces took advantage of the situation to expand their zones of influence, increase their terrorist activities, and even create pressures within the capital. Faced with this unpromising prospect, the Filipino military, with their experiences of the Communist threats to the stability and future of the nation, saw themselves as justified in mounting the coup attempt in order to push the government to put more efforts in trying to achieve national unity and to warn the government against any illusions and wavering in the face of the Communist threat.

The United States is worried about the stability of the Filipino government, because American interests and the security of the two military bases at Clark and at Subic Bay are at stake. It is hoped that a stable situation could be maintained at least until 1991 because after that the leases of the bases could be suspended by either side on a one-year advance notice. The maintenance of these two bases has provided the Filipino government with 300 million annually, a significant source of income to help pay the salaries of government employees. The two bases will provide the government with \$880 million more for the next five years. However, the presence of these two military bases also constitute a tar-

get for the pro-Communists and even dissident elements within the government to attack and discredit the government. Clark Airbase and the naval installations at Subic Bay are two strategic bases of the United States guarding the sea route from Japan to the Middle East and are part of the U.S. defense system in the Pacific, facing the bombers, the submarines, and battleships of the Soviet Union operating from Cam Ranh Bay across 750 miles of the South China Sea.

During the recent coup attempt in Manila, the security of the U.S. military bases has been threatened, because of the usual attendant anti-Americanism. However, President Reagan has decided to resume aid to the government of President Aquino in the middle of last September, and he has threatened a suspension of U.S. aid if the Aquino government is overthrown by the coup makers. At the same time, Manila was rife with rumors that, despite the official U.S. support for the Aquino government, the Americans also discreetly encouraged the dissidents to press the government for the formation of an Armed Forces Council. This has been denied by the U.S. government.

The Philippines has an army of 250,000. However, under former President Marcos as well as under the present Aquino government, only 30,000 of them received training in anti-guerrilla warfare. Soon after she took over the government, President Aquino has tried to negotiate a cease-fire with the Communists and has proclaimed an amnesty program. 3,000 Communist rebels have taken advantage of the program, but they have only handed over to the government 800 weapons. It is suspected that a great number of weapons have been left behind for the rebels who are still fighting against the government. Most of the weapons are weapons that had been captured from the government. The Philippines government has not given up peace talks with the Communists, but in the mean time, the hope for eventual success in the peace talks



(Above) President Corazon Aquino. (Right) A government soldier firing at rebels during the recent coup attempt.



has undermined the resolve of government troops to fight against the Communists. So far, there has been no evidence of any outside military aid to the Filipino Communists. But subversion aids already existed. These aids came actually from the Viet Cong under the form of guerrilla cadres training in

subversion techniques and weapon's supplies. And it is not from very far away: the world's biggest depot for M-16 rifles is in Viet Nam, only 700 miles away.

In stepping down the path of negotiations with the Communists, the Philippines government should not forget the lesson of Viet Nam.

## STARVATION OF THE PEOPLE: A VICIOUS ARM OF THE COMMUNISTS

When the earth began to crack under the blistering sun, and when there was no sign of any possible change in the weather that would bring about some relief from the terrifying heat that this year Ethiopia would not be able to stave off famine.

As was the case two years ago, F.A.O. experts expected this year's famine would again ravage Eritrea and Tigre, which are also the bases for the strongest movements against the Communist government headed by Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam. As was the case two years ago, the famine this time would again pose a direct threat to the survival of 5 to 10 million Ethiopians who had suffered enough under a Communist dictatorship but it would again provide the Mengistu regime with an opportunity to pilfer the relief aid on the one hand and, on the other, to continue its massive and inhuman resettlement program to put an end to the resistance movements in Ethiopia and to push ahead its collectivization program which had proved to be so unpopular in the past. This is what Ambassador Milicent Fenwick, the U.S. representative to Ethiopia, had called "Some truly shocking examples of a cruelty that a government can exert against its own people."

In reality, famine had become a recurrent phenomenon in Ethiopia since 1982-83, but it only became widely known in the West after 1985 when the regime of Col. Mengistu launched a campaign for international relief and subsequently used much of the relief to feed his own colossal army of more than 300,000 men - the biggest army in Africa - , diverting the relief aid from the stricken areas in northern Ethiopia where bases for the resistance movements are located. Some of the relief aid, which totalled nearly 1 billion, was kept at temporary resettlement centers as a lure to the starving people who were then moved on to resettle permanently as slave labor at state-owned collective farms. More than one million people from the famine-stricken areas had been uprooted and moved to temporary resettlement centers hundreds of kilometers away. It was a bloody and tear-filled trek, resulting in the death of more than a hundred thousand Eritreans. Eight million others were "redistributed" into

the collective farms. In the meantime, the relief movement took off on a grand scale in the West, culminating in the slogan "We Are The World"! Public opinion and the people in the Western democratic countries were not aware that the root cause for the Ethiopian tragedy lay in the Communist regime of Mengistu.

As Mr. Malhuret, minister at the Prime Minister's office in charge of Human Rights of the French government, has observed: "Governments and voluntary agencies in the West have been unwittingly lending a hand in a murderous campaign which is most barbarous in the history of mankind."

"It is not surprising then, that, while sounding the alarm that Ethiopia would need up to 950,000 tons of relief food in order to stave off the coming famine, Mengistu had spent millions of dollars to celebrate the 13th anniversary of his seizure of power. It is equally not surprising when we discovered that, during all those years of famine in Ethiopia, the Soviet Union had kept up its aid to Mengistu, but their aid consisted only of arms and ammunition to help consolidate the power of the Ethiopian Communist Party.

The Communist regime in Ethiopia is not the only regime which took advantage of the miseries and sufferings of its own people - a situation that the Communists had created - to appeal for world compassion and to obtain humanitarian aid which they then used to consolidate their own powers. As the Communist regime is further consolidated, the people living under the regime will become even more miserable. The Viet Cong regime is



*The most helpless victim of Lt. Col. Mengistu: Ethiopian children.*

one of those regimes. A concrete instance was the relief aid to victims of the flood in Viet Nam in 1978-1979: most of the aid was used to feed the Viet Cong expeditionary corps in their invasion of Kampuchea in the same year, as evidenced in the appearance of relief food put on sale by Viet Cong troops on the black market in Kampuchea. The Western governments should think twice when they are approached by the Viet Cong for aid so that their humanity would not be exploited and the aid that they may wish to give would not result in even more sufferings for the people that they want to help.



## Dialogue

**QUESTION:** During the recent interview with Time magazine, Secretary General Nguyen Van Linh has indicated that Vietnamese troops would pull out of Cambodia after the situation has stabilized. How much longer do you think Viet Nam will remain in Cambodia?

**ANSWER:** Because you are fortunate to be born and to grow up in a free and democratic country, you have the habit of identifying the "government" with the country and the people. We are different, we always make a distinction: the occupation of Cambodia is something done by the Vietnamese Communist regime, or the Viet Cong. Therefore I wish that you will avoid using the phrase Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea, because Viet Nam is the name of our country and our people, and the Vietnamese people never want to occupy any other country.

**QUESTION:** I understand your point of view, and I also wish that you understand ours. We are not Vietnamese, and we believe that such a distinction would appear to be a provocation against the "Vietnamese government."

**ANSWER:** I take it that your wish not to displease the Viet Cong rulers must be a natural reaction of a civilized man. But let me ask you something: when Nguyen Van Linh stated that the Kampuchean people have requested the continued occupation of Kampuchea by Viet Cong troops, did he care for a minute that such a statement could be offensive to the Kampuchean? The problem with us is that we have applied the principles of conduct and the rules of civility in a free and democratic society in our dealings with a class of people who behave in ways that are quite different from ours. We are not saying that you should take our point of view or the point of view of the Viet Cong. We only expect from you a fair and just attitude. 60 million Vietnamese are now living under the rule of the Viet Cong minority, it is understandable that they do not want to be identified with their oppressors.

**QUESTION:** you must be in full agreement with the writer Solzhenitsyn when he called on the world to make a distinction between Russia and the U. S. S. R. and reminded the world that the Russians, as a people, are living under the domination of the Soviet government.

**ANSWER:** These are indeed things that we all can feel acutely. As a talented writer, Solzhenitsyn might have described them better. He is indeed a great writer. And I wish you will understand when I insist that the Vietnamese people are actually living under the domination of the Viet Cong.

**QUESTION:** Now what is the basis for the Nguyen Van Linh's statement that the Viet Cong troops are occupying Kampuchea according to the request of the Kampuchean people?

**ANSWER:** I appreciate your use of the term "Viet cong Troops" to designate the occupation army in Kampuchea. As to the basis for the Nguyen Van Linh's statement about such or such request by the Kampuchean people, one must not forget that communists are inveterate liars on the matter. And Viet cong's are no exception. It is a familiar Communist argument that when they invade a country it is because of the request of the people of that same country, and this is true with the Viet Cong as with their master the Soviet Union. Just think of how the Afghan people 'requested' the Soviets to invade their country in 1979. Since we are fortunate to live in a free society and since we are therefore favored with the privileged position of an outsider looking in, we can see more clearly the absurdity of the statements by the Viet Cong and the Soviet leaders. Let us show more sympathy for their victims. The least we can do is to refrain from identifying the victims with the tormentors. I wish that our foreign friends will use the name Viet Nam to indicate the Vietnamese people and the term Viet cong for anything that has to do with the Communist ruling machinery that is oppressing the Vietnamese people. Such is their name, and they, and only they, should be held responsible for whatever they are doing.

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.

The following are addresses of NUFRONLIV overseas offices :

America : 5119 - A Leeburg Pike, suite 111, Falls Church, VA 22041 . Tel (301) 474-2115  
P.O. Box 7826, San Jose, CA 95150-7826, USA.

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

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

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

To present 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.

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NUFRONLIV 5119 - A Leeburg Pike, Suite 111, Falls Church, VA 22041 (Attn : Mr. DO NIEU, Tel (301) 474-2115).