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## Editorial

### **1988 Convention of Delegates of the General Directorate of Overseas Affairs.**

The Second Convention of Chief Delegates, marking an important activity of NUFRONLIV General Directorate of Overseas Affairs, achieved great success after three days of meeting from January 15 to 17, 1988.

The World Convention, held every two years by the General Directorate of Overseas Affairs, is an opportunity for the heads of the NUFRONLIV Chapters outside Vietnam from all over the world to meet and review the progress of the struggle, as well as to exchange experiences, and to discuss the tasks ahead in coordination with and in support of the activities of the Resistance inside the country.

About 300 delegates from all over the world converged on San Francisco to attend the Second Convention held in that same spirit. The delegates, many had come from the most far away places in Europe, Australia, Japan, North America, worked together for three days during which they had many opportunities to exchange experiences with their fellow members from distant places. The focus of the three days'works, however, remained the sessions with the Executive Committee of the General Directorate of Overseas Affairs. After reviewing the general situation of the struggle and evaluating the achievements during the past two years, the general assessment of the Convention was that the Vietcong economic and financial ploy had run into serious difficulties and the Vietcong had been reduced to a largely defensive position due to the opposition of the people and the activities of the Resistance inside the country, as well as the ever-rising spirit of struggle of Vietnamese overseas, in particular their determination to foil the economic and financial tricks of the Vietcong aimed at overseas Vietnamese. The arrest and detention of Roman Catholic priests, their false claims to imaginary victories over the Resistance in Southern Laos, the recent show trial of the resistance fighters... were some of the indications that the Vietcong had been maneuvered into a passive position. The Convention noted that the defensive posture of the Vietcong was also evidenced in their attempt to sell to the world the myth of "an open, realistic" regime as well as their attempt to sabotage the overseas Vietnamese communities. The Convention went on to discuss and to outline the directions of the struggle and the specific tasks to be carried out during the next phase in order to achieve the objectives indicated by the National Resistance Council, in a spirit of self-reliance and with the determination to maintain the initiative in the struggle to give maximum support to the Resistance inside the country.

The Convention concluded that, with the ever-increasing pressures exerted by the Resistance inside the country, the Vietcong brutal regime would be pushed even further into a passive position and would have to resort to even more defensive reactions. The delegates were well aware of these possible developments in the days ahead, as well as of the need to press on with the struggle among overseas Vietnamese in support of the resistance inside the country. After three days of Convention works, the Front delegates, armed with a clear realization of the tasks ahead and with renewed determination, returned to their respective posts to continue the struggle.

# News from Viet Nam

## RESISTANCE IN TIEN GIANG

- Tet gift from the people.
- A Vietcong cadre killed.

The Resistance and Administrative Committee of Tien Giang province announced that during the months of September and October of 1987, the Committee has received a quantity of logistics supplies from the people in the province for resistance fighters on the occasion of New Year's Day 1988. The announcement was broadcast over Vietnamese Resistance Radio on December 10, 1987. The supplies included medicine, warm clothing, food stuff, tobacco, as well as 18 grenades secured by the people in Tan Chau district. More than 300 kilos of supplies were quickly distributed to the resistance fighters in the province before the end of the year according to the wish of the people.

Meanwhile, a Vietcong cadre was reported killed by the people on Nov. 3, 1987. The Vietcong, named le Van Nhieu, whose body was cast out on the highway, was hated by the people because he used to force the people to buy government bonds. It is known that Vietcong cadres are frequently killed by the people in the province. In Tien Giang province, beside Nhieu, another Vietcong security cadre named nguyen Van Dau was also killed by the people and his body was found in the ricefields in Cai Lay province last June 15. Dau used to force the people to give him bribes in exchange for exemptions from military service.

## RESISTANCE IN GIA RAI - KONTUM

- Vietcong unit ambushed in Mang Giang district.

- Distribution of leaflets among Vietcong troops.

A Vietcong unit was ambushed by the Armed Resistance Group of Gia Rai-Kontum province in early November, according to a Vietnamese Resistance Radio broadcast on December 10, 1987.

The engagement lasted about 10 minutes and resulted in four Vietcong killed, several wounded, and the capture of two

In addition to military activities, Vietnamese Resistance Radio also announced that several training courses in basic military and information techniques had been organized by the Resistance and Administrative Committee of Gia Rai-Kontum province. A total of 43 young men and women received training in the months of April, May, and June, 1987. After completion of the courses, many had volunteered to join the provincial Armed Resistance Forces. Others went back to work for the Resistance in their native villages.

Separately, the Committee also distributed more than 8,000 leaflets and 140 assorted publications printed by the General Directorate of In-land Affairs, as



*A unit of khang chien quan in a training base*

AK-47's, one K-54, one B-40, several grenades, a quantity of ammunition, as well as some medicine and other documents. The friendly forces suffered one killed and one slightly wounded. Before returning to the base area, the unit left behind a number of leaflets calling on Vietcong troops to avoid engagements with the Resistance forces and to defect to the Resistance.

well as a number of picture booklets issued by the General Directorate of Overseas Affairs for use in the same period.

## RESISTANCE IN CUU LONG

- Propaganda campaign stepped up. More people join the Resistance

- The Resistance receives supplies from the people.

An intensive information campaign was launched by the NUFRONLIV ARU in the districts of Tam Binh, Tra Vinh, Tra Cu, and Duyen Hai, according to a report from the Resistance and Administrative Committee of Cuu Long province. During the campaign, more than 4,000 assorted leaflets, hundreds of information pocket books, as well as about 100 story books about national heroes and resistance songs were distributed to the people. In particular, the NUFRONLIV cadres donated to the people in the above districts more than 30 national flags. In their meetings with the cadres, the people expressed great enthusiasm after learning of the resistance activities all over the country. Also as a result of this mass proselytizing campaign, more than 40 young men and women volunteered to join the Provincial Armed Resistance Forces and the Local Resistance and Administrative Committee. In the course of the campaign, the Resistance Group also collected more than 400 kilos of supplies donated by the people in the province. The supplies included mostly rice, salt, dried fish and tobacco.

While the information campaign was stepped up in Cuu Long province last year, the Provincial Resistance and Administrative Committee also organized four training courses on basic information techniques and on the use of light weapons for young men and women in the districts of Tam Binh, Tra On, and Vinh Liem. Thousands of leaflets were distributed in the same districts and more than 20 national flags were planted. During the same period, an independent opposition group named Vietnamese Youth for National Salvation in the city of Tra Vinh pledged allegiance to the Front after being explained on the policy of liberation struggle of NUFRONLIV.

## "CENTRALIZED DEFENSE DISTRICTS" SET UP TO STOP RESISTANCE INROADS

One of the claims that the Vietcong regime put forward in their effort to entice foreign investment was that "Vietnam is enjoying political stability." This is clearly misleading, because right at this moment the Hanoi regime is being plagued with power struggles, and the situation is far from being as "stable" as they claimed. Moreover, the survival of the regime itself is being seriously threatened by the resistance of the people so much so that recently they have had to order the setting up of "centralized defense districts" in a desperate attempt to check the advance of the resistance.

First, about political instability:

Many people thought the Vietcong regime was built on firm foundation. But the fact is that regime has been shaken to the root. There are two reasons. The first reason is the power struggle, originated from above, has reached down to the lowest levels. The second reason is because the Vietcong party members have lost all faith in Communist ideology and all confidence in the minority at the top leadership and this situation has resulted in a deep power crisis.

With the support of the Soviet Union, Nguyen Van Linh has seized power for more than a year. But Linh has not succeeded in getting rid of rivals for power and in securing a firm grip on power, even within the top echelons of the party. The followers of Truong Chinh and Le Duan, with their power bases built up and consolidated over several years, are still in place, and it is not easy for them to let go of powers

of their own volition since, in a Communist regime, political power is very closely connected

With material interests. And the worse the economy, the tighter these senior cadres will try to hang on to their political power in order to safeguard their material privileges.

But, more seriously, political stability and deterioration has become widespread and unmanageable to the leadership. Corruption and greed has become the norm and the ranks and files Vietcong party members now owe their loyalty to themselves rather than to the leadership. In a situation of economic collapse, their natural reflex is to have no other concern than their own interests which should be furthered even by their illegal means, if necessary. As the regime wants to salvage the economy, and looks to foreign investment as a way out of the economic impasse, the priority will still remain the safeguard of the interests of the party members and the consolidation of power of the leadership.

Second, about the deterioration of security:

The Vietcong regime can no longer maintain tight control over the people. There are two reasons. The first reason is that the control apparatus is rotting away due to the steady demoralization of Communist troops and public security agents because of the situation as described above. Secondly, the people have learned to organize their opposition in a systematic and efficient way. They are waging a total struggle which has moved from the phase of passive resistance to the phase of active resistance which is wrecking the economy, strangling the distribu-

-tion system, and disrupting the administrative machinery. The regime is no longer capable of mobilizing the people in production, and, worse, the production machinery is being sabotaged by the people through subtle and multiform ways, though no shot is being fired.

The security situation has seriously deteriorated due to the growing strength of the resistance movement. The Vietcong can no longer deny the existence of the resistance movement and for some time had to carry out terror tactics and a propaganda campaign in an attempt to check the spread of the resistance. A concrete instance of this effort was the announcement of the imaginary military victories in Southern Laos, followed by the show trial in Saigon in December of last year.

But these attempts proved to be futile. That is why the Vietcong have recently decreed a reform through which the administrative side is combined with the military side from the district down to the village and hamlet level and put under a unified command. The purpose of the reform is to tighten control over the people and to strengthen defensive measures against the resistance. During the show trial of the resistance fighters last December, the Vietcong mentioned Lam Dong as a stronghold of the Vietnamese Resistance. It is significant that, the first pilot "centralized defense districts" were set up in Lam Dong province, according to the disclosure of Major General Pham Kha, the local military commander. In one such districts, the newly set up district of Lam Ha with some 50,000 inhabitants, the Vietcong have brought down 23,000 civilians from the North to settle in the district whose mission, according to Pham Kha, was to provide protection for the western flank of the city of Dalat against the intrusion of the Resistance fighters.

In such a situation, any investment venture in Vietnam would only be a purely adventurous business gamble.

## THE CULTURAL STRUGGLE OF THE VIETNAMESE WRITERS AND ARTISTS.

Ever since the introduction of the Communist doctrine into Vietnam by the first Vietcong lackeys of international communism after the year 1930, the Vietnamese people had to counter the plot to destroy Vietnamese culture and to replace it with the slavish Marxist system of thoughts.

The plot to destroy Vietnamese culture was conducted in many fields and under many forms. The Vietcong have sought to tear apart the fabric of Vietnamese society by their attempt to destroy the family which is the basic unit of society, through an education policy aimed at inciting the children to turn against their parents. They have tried to undermine the spiritual life of the people by their policy of religious repressions. They have dilapidated churches and pagodas and other places where religious offices are conducted, they have arrested priests and monks, they have infiltrated their cadres within the clergy. But most important, they have systematically conducted a policy of repressions in their attempt to destroy Vietnamese culture, and this has been their first priority anywhere they seize power. In the Northern part of the country, ever since 1954, as a result of that policy, thousands of writers and artists were forcibly removed to re-education camps, all books and magazines and other publications prior to the Vietcong coming to power were withdrawn from circulation, and there appeared "state-owned" writers and artists whose main duty was to put culture at the service of propaganda. But the Vietnamese people, with a traditional culture that promotes human values and social harmony, have not submitted themselves before the policy of cultural repression of the Vietcong. Since they value patriotism, the spirit of unity, since they hold dear human values and cherish freedom, the Vietnamese people have not accepted compromises with an alien culture that seeks to enslave the people and have rejected Communist ideology, simply because these thoughts are radically in opposition to all the traditional values of Vietnamese culture. After more than 30 years in power, and after successive campaigns of repressions of unequalled brutality and viciousness, the Vietcong have not succeeded in their attempt to destroy Vietnamese culture in the Northern part of their country. Without fanfares, the Vietnamese people have continued to wage a most intense struggle to safeguard their culture in every field. In the face of the most intolerant policy of religious repressions, religious rites remained an important part in the life of the people. Temples, pagoda, and churches continued to be frequented by the people during holidays where religious services are held despite all the prohibitions. The traditional cult of the ancestors continued to be upheld. The opposition arts and letters have survived and continued to develop, in spite of all repressive measures. They were even periods where they were able to flourish and to become the rallying point for mass opposition movements, such as the "Nhan-Van, Giai-Pham" movement in the years 1956-57. The subsequent repressions would result in the arrest, detention, and even assassinations of many writer, poets, and journalists. But the spirit of opposition proved to be diehard. In a general sense, although the Vietcong



have managed to secure institutional control of the cultural life of the people, they have failed in their attempt to destroy traditional Vietnamese culture in the Northern part of the country.

After 1975, the same repressive tactics were applied in the Southern part of the country, albeit in a more sophisticated and vicious way, thanks to the experiences they have learned in the North of the country. But the opposition of the people was also more intense. Immediately after they took over South Vietnam, the Vietcong wasted no time to round up most of the writers and artists who were stranded after the fall of the country. Some of them were murdered in jail. Hundreds others remained behind bars with no more hope than that death would come and deliver them, as the cases of the poet Vu Hoang Chuong, the writers Ho Huu Tuong and Nguyen Manh Con, and most recently the journalist Duong Hung Cuong. But the struggle against the brutal regime continued unabated within the prisons. The writers Doan Quoc Si, Phan Nhat Nam, Tran Kha, and Nguyen Chi Thien continued to resist, as if in rhythm with the general spirit of resistance of the whole people. A number of underground works somehow found their way out of jail and reached readers overseas as messages of faith and evidences of the indomitable spirit of Vietnamese culture against the brutal rule of the Vietcong.

In the spirit of maintaining the traditional culture of the people against the dehumanizing culture as exemplified by the Communist ideology, and in order to promote the precious values of Vietnamese culture, the National Resistance Council decided two years ago to set up a National Day Literary Award. The cultural struggle is not confined to within the country. It is also a struggle that is being waged by the overseas Vietnamese, in close coordination with the struggle by their compatriots living inside the country against the brutal Vietcong regime. Therefore, in April 1987, the National Resistance Council again entrusted the General Directorate of Overseas Affairs with the task of awarding the 1988 National Day Art and Literary Prize to a work to be selected from among those created by Vietnamese writers and artists living overseas.

## News in Brief

During February, festivities in celebration of the important Tet Holidays were held by Vietnamese communities all over the world to mark the beginning of a new year. Under the present circumstances, where the whole Vietnamese people are still being engaged in a national struggle, the Tet Holidays were also observed



Resistance support activities in New Zealand

by overseas Vietnamese in a spirit of resistance: in conjunction with the festivities celebrated everywhere, efforts were also pushed forward in support of the Resistance. Following is an overview of the various activities organized by Vietnamese everywhere in support of the Resistance on that important occasion.

### IN JAPAN:

#### Tokyo:

A festival on the occasion of New Year's Day of the Year of the Dragon was held, in a spirit of joy and enthusiasm, by the Vietnamese community in Tokyo on February 14 at Fujisawa, Kanawaga. The fairground was graced with the presence of an infor-

-mation booth of the Resistance. The local Resistance Chapter and support groups also managed another sales booth to raise fund for the Resistance and the booth was visited by great numbers of fairgoers.

#### Kansai:

One week after Tokyo, another Tet festival was also held by the Vietnamese community in Kansai in the same spirit of joy and enthusiasm. On this occasion, the fairgoers have wholeheartedly supported the fund-raising campaign for the Resistance started recently by the Front Chapter and support groups in Japan.

### IN AUSTRALIA:

Festivities on the occasion of the Tet Holidays of the Year of the Dragon were simultaneously held by Vietnamese communities in every important city of Australia such as Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide etc. Thousands of Vietnamese and Australians participated to the festivals which had been elaborately prepared for several months. As always, the festivities were marked by the ever rising spirit of support for the Resistance as shown by Vietnamese in Australia. Activities in support of the Resistance could be seen in the presence of the many booths which dotted the fairgrounds as in particular in



Resistance support activities in Hawaii - USA

Melbourne where about one seventh of the fairground was taken up by information booth and exhibition space where pictures were displayed showing the results of the ongoing worldwide campaign to denounce the Vietcong economic and financial plot.

support of the Resistance", was fixed for last February 13, and had the participation of more than 50 drivers in the city.

#### **Chicago:**



*Resistance support activities in Chicago*

#### **IN NEW ZEALAND:**

On the occasion of the recent Tet Holidays, which coincided with the centennial of the city of Dunedin, the local NUFRONLIV Chapter and support groups have organized a Day for the Support of the Resistance with the setting up of a booth selling Vietnamese food. Other Vietnamese from as far as the town of Invercargill also came down to join the the various activities in support of the Resistance on that occasion of the Tet Holidays.

tance.

#### **Houston:**

Festivities on the occasion of the Tet Holidays of the Year of the Dragon were held jointly by the Front Chapter and support groups with other local Vietnamese community associations. It was also an occasion for Vietnamese to meet and discuss about the task of Resistance for national liberation, as well as to participate in the various activities in support of the Resistance.

#### **IN THE UNITED STATES:**

##### **Hawaii:**

Vietnamese community in Honolulu had set up a working committee for a fund-raising drive in support of the Resistance on the occasion of the recent Tet Holidays of the year of the Dragon. The appeal received the enthusiastic welcome of the Vietnamese living in this city. In particular, Vietnamese taxi drivers in Honolulu had the idea of contributing a day's earnings to the Resistance fund. The day, called "Day of Vietnamese taxi drivers in

##### **Washington, D.C.:**

Vietnamese residents in Washington, D.C. have held a "New Spring for Resistance" Day in Richmond, Va., on the occasion of the recent Tet Holiday. Highlight of the Day was a luncheon-meeting which was an occasion for the

participants to show their joy at the arrival of Spring, as well as their support of the Resistance. During the meeting, representatives of the local Front Chapter gave an elaborate presentation of the recent accomplishments of the Resistance.

#### **IN CANADA:**

##### **Montreal:**

As everywhere else where there are large Vietnamese communities, Vietnamese in Montreal also had a Tet Festival highlighted with many activities in support of the Resistance organized by the local NUFRONLIV Chapter and Financial Plot had, on this occasion, presented to the people evidences of the Vietcong economic and financial plot in Canada. Pictures were also displayed showing the goon squad tactics of the Viet Cong against Vietnamese who denounced their shameful and illegal activities in Canada. Enjoying the arrival of spring but nor forgetting the task of national liberation - that was the noteworthy spirit at the Tet Festival in Montreal this year.



*Resistance support activities in Sydney, Australia*

## THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA AND THE PROSPECT FOR A POLITICAL SOLUTION

Recent developments in the situation in Kampuchea seemed to indicate that the prospect for a political solution putting an end to the Vietcong occupation of Kampuchea and thus removing a threat to peace in Southeast Asia has remained remote at best.

The premature enthusiasm, elicited in many quarters, even among the close entourage of Prince Sihanouk, after the first meeting last December between the Prince and Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietcong-backed government in Phnom Penh, proved to be shortlived. The ambiguity of the Prince after that first meeting, and even after the second one, was clear indication that he had not had favorable conditions before he engaged himself in the task of looking for a political solution to put an end to the Vietcong occupation of Kampuchea. Although he had taken the precautionary step of resigning - temporarily - from his post as President of the Democratic Coalition Government of Kampuchea so that he could claim to meet Hun Sen in his capacity as a pro forma and pointless positioning, could not help him disclaim the fact that, instead of dealing directly with the main culprits - the Viet Cong government - as his partners in the coalition government had always insisted. A representative of the Kampuchean Resistance had finally accepted to talk to a representative of the puppet government on the issue of the occupation of their own country by a foreign power. What made the Kampuchean Resistance nervous was that, because of his caprices and his lack of patience, the Prince had unwittingly brought the Kampuchean Resistance into a difficult situation, to the advantage of the Viet Cong.

To put things in perspective, the recent developments around the search for "a political solution" to the Kampuchean problem were only the results of a diplomatic offensive mounted by the Viet Cong through their proxy, the puppet government in Phnom Penh. Hun Sen himself, commenting on this shift in strategy before a meeting of his Cabinet ministers last June declared that the real purpose of the campaign was "*to disrupt the resistance coalition without actually aiming to achieve a political solution*" because, he said, "*our cadres are not yet capable of waging a successful struggle in a political competition with the Resistance.*"

In a broader perspective, what is now happening is only part of a Vietcong strategy of procrastination

so that, on the one hand, they can gain time to complete the colonization of Kampuchea, and on the other, they can hope along the way to gradually free themselves from their present situation of economic and diplomatic outcast. In addition to their attempt to disrupt the resistance coalition of Kampuchea, through their puppet government in Phnom Penh, the Viet Cong have continued to push forward their diplomatic offensive vis-a-vis the ASEAN countries with the aim of creating dissensions among them. The claim that the Kampuchean problem is a totally internal problem between the Kampuchean parties, i.e. between the resistance forces and the puppet government in Phnom Penh, and the pitch for a so-called "Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality" (ZOPFAN) which, as they insisted, should be achieved even before a Kampuchean solution is reached, are some of the typical moves of this diplomatic offensive.

In the final analysis, the Vietcong strategy of procrastination was aimed to insure the successful completion of their plan to colonize Kampuchea, not primarily through force of arms alone, but through the actual colonization by Vietnamese civilians forced to emigrate to Kampuchea. So far, up to 700,000 Vietnamese civilians have been transplanted to Kampuchea, in addition to about 50,000 Vietcong cadres in every echelon of the administrative machinery. At the present rate, the Viet Cong would be able to create, within the next two years, a 1-millions-strong community of Kampuchean of Vietnamese origin, thus completing their Vietnamization of Kampuchea where the population, of khmer origin, had been decimated to a mere 3 million. It may not be mere coincidence that was also the time-frame for the withdrawal of Vietcong troops from Kampuchea in 1990 as proposed by Hun Sen to Sihanouk. While the world focussed attention on the search for a political solution that would bring about a complete withdrawal of Vietcong troops from Kampuchea as an essential condition for peace in the region, the threat to the survival of the Khmer as a people hung in the balance. If this should happen, then the whole of the Southeast Asian region would become more insecure than ever. This is because the Viet Cong would never deviate from their task of helping to spread socialist revolution, regardless of any political concessions that may be offered them. The presence of Vietcong "advisers" among rebel groups everywhere in the world, from the Philippines to the Middle East - and most recently Burma - was clear evidence of this basic drive. •



## Dialogues

**Question:** A delegation of the Asian and Pacific sub-Committee of the House Foreign Relations Committee was recently dispatched to Laos and Vietnam on a fact-finding mission concerning "humanistic issues." Why do you think of this trip of the American legislators?

**Answer:** You probably have in mind the House delegation headed by Representative Chester Atkins. I want to make sure because there were up to three House delegations visiting Vietnam during the past month. And I would say that "humanitarian issues" were probably not their only concerns during those "fact-finding" tours. Actually, the main issue had to do with the so-called "humanitarian" aid from the U.S. to the Vietcong regime in exchange for the continued search for the MIA's in Indochina. That has always been the sole pitch of the Viet Cong for the last 10 years. What is happening now is that finally they seem to have some prospective customers coming to look around. Basically, these trips were no different. We had a chance to talk about the Vietcong tactic of holding back cadavers as bargaining chips. . . What is important is the real ideas that the legislators set out with on these trips, the real intentions they have in mind when making these trips.

**Question:** There was a consensus among many observers that these trips by American legislators clearly pointed to some improvement of relations between the U.S. and the Hanoi regime. Some even went as far as predicting that diplomatic relations between the two countries could be established in a near future. What do you think?

**Answer:** I think they are just speculations, and, as speculations, whether pessimistic or optimistic, they are frequently colored with subjective thinking. In a realistic analysis of the interests involved in the relationship between the US and the Vietcong regime in the near future, I think there are still several obstacles that the Viet Cong still have to overcome. Can they or can they not is an entirely different problem.

**Question:** What is the thinking of the Vietnamese on this problem?

**Answer:** Naturally, we don't wish to see the U.S. Government trapped in this blackmail by hostages. The MIA's are now the only chips in the hands of the Viet Cong. If many people are interested, then the price would increase. There is also the real humanitarian reason for the U.S. to try to win the return of the remains of soldiers who fought in the war in Indochina. But it is another thing if, because of this humanitarian concern, the U.S. would tread underfoot the very values which these soldiers have fought and died for.

**Question:** In that case, the exchange between the U.S. and the Viet Cong would have a negative effect in the struggle of the Vietnamese people. What would you do?

**Answer:** You reminded me of a statement by Representative Chester Atkins during his stopover in Bangkok. He said that if the Viet Cong should prove to be insincere to help solve the problem, then the U.S. would have to look for another solution, and that solution is to provide help to the Americans of Vietnamese descent in their activities against the Viet Cong. Representative Atkins probably did not have a clear understanding of the struggle of the Vietnamese people in general, and of the Vietnamese in America in particular. That is why he used the Resistance forces as a threat against the Viet Cong. The Vietnamese do not have to wait for the permission of anybody before they start their struggle. The Vietnamese living overseas are fighting in support of their compatriots inside the country. The Vietnamese are not carrying out their struggle in order to become just a bargaining chip in a bargain with the Viet Cong. We hope that Representative Atkins would realize that and would not have any misunderstanding about us Vietnamese. Such misunderstanding would not be to the advantage of an elected official. Neither would it well serve the honor of the U.S.

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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