

Inside

- . Declaration of the NUFRON-LIV on the Vietcong occupation of Cambodia6.
- . News in Brief2.
- . Resistance News3.
- . Commentary : Prospect for a solution to restore peace in Southeast Asia7.
- . Insight:
- . Famine contradictions.....4.
- . 'Colonialists' convenient rationale5.



The result of the Vietcong economic management.
The total misery.

Editorial

Vietcong Inflation Combat 'Technique'

In his interview accorded to a AFP reporter last May, Doan Duy Thanh, Vietcong Minister of Foreign Trade has revealed the Vietcong government plan to 'Combat Inflation in Vietnam'. In brief, the plan call for printing more money at a higher speed. The Vietcong government hopes that with the money so issued, their employees, cadres wages can be increased to cope with increases in cost of living. The revelation could shock any freshman in economics major, but it is not less true that was what the Vietcong government has been doing. Last March, they have issued new bank notes in 1000, 2000 and 5000 dong (piaster) denomination. The largest denomination up to then was 500 dong. The cost of living tripled almost over night.

Inflation is galloping in Vietnam today at the vertiginous rate of 150 % a month. Already, last December, the Vietcong decided to devalued the Dong 400 % as a move to 'Boost the confidence of foreign investors' (From 1 US\$ = 80 Dong to 1 US\$ = 386 Dong), the cost of living doubled in a week. In spite of the devaluation, the Dong official value remained at 1/9 of the market value (386 Dong vs 3000 Dong = 1 US\$ on the black market).

The problem the Vietcong is facing does not consist in the inflation itself, but in the causes of the situation.

1. They have been known as the first Communist regime that has worsened the economic crisis at a speed never reached by any Communist regime. This is not because they did not apply the principles of Marxist economics but because of the economic war the people of Vietnam have engaged them in. There is absolutely no confidence in their monetary system, the Vietnamese people has established a parallel market economy that functions out of the Vietcong government control, in spite of severe oppression. Moreover, the people did not pass up any opportunity to sabotage the Vietcong government economic programs. This also explained why even the best conceived, foreign assisted projects of the Vietcong also have failed.

2. The Vietcong utopian economic concept of 'Moving forward toward Socialism' has virtually destroyed all economic infrastructures built in South Vietnam before 1975.

3. All economic elements under the Vietcong management, in all fields, at all levels, are functioning in an anti-economic mode which is emphasized by an artificial price system, plagued with wide spread corruption practices and an enormous bureaucratic machinery.

4. The absence of economic infrastructure is aggravated by the incompetence of Vietcong cadres in economic matter. Doan Duy Thanh has demonstrated eloquently his ignorance in spite of his position as one of the eminent 'economist figures' of the regime !

(to continue on page 7)

News in Brief

The International Monetary Fund rejected Vietcong loan application

After the visit to Vietnam of an IMF delegation last March, the decision that the IMF flatly rejected the Vietcong's loan application. The reason was obvious: The Vietcong would not be able to repay the loan. Up to now, Vietcong's total foreign debt is in the order of 12 billions dollars, with half of it owed to the Soviet Union. That amount increases by a billion a year from the trade deficit with the Soviet Union alone. Worst of all, the Soviet Union, being the preferred lender, has the preemptive right to be paid back by the Vietcong government with the meager revenue coming from the often illegal financial activities in Western countries. There is no prospect that the Vietcong government could break this vicious circle with a shamble economic, burdened by, among other, a military machinery that ranks third in the world.

"Glanost" the Vietcong's way: Nguyen Xuan Oanh visits the US

The States Department has finally let Nguyen Xuan Oanh to come to the United States for a "private visit". Only 5 weeks ago, the States Department has refused Nguyen Xuan Oanh's visa application

on the fact that he is a representative of the Vietcong government. The State Department has given in because of the pressure from some US Congressmen (Mr. Pell, Kennedy, Pressler, Simpson and Atkins). During his visit here, Oanh plan to give speech at Harvard University and some other Private foundations. Oanh also planned to meet with some Vietnamese economists whose political conviction is that of the Vietcong regime. Some of these economists are currently employed with the World Bank and with the International Monetary Fund, the same organization that rejected the Vietcong's loan application recently.

Cambodia: Vietcong' troops pullout or troops rotation?

The Vietcong government recently announced that they will pull 50,000 troops out of Cambodia, along with their military command here. The remaining troops, they said, will be placed under Pnom Penh' military command. To emphasize the move, the Vietcong government also announced that their troops will withdraw 30 km from the Cambodia-Thailand border. The announcement has been received with suspicion in several countries: this is the 7th Vietcong promise of a troops pull out since their invasion of Cambodia in 1978. The previous ones were the

mere seasonal troops rotations presented as troops withdrawal to deceived the world. "This is their known practice to rotate their troops once the dry season is over, and this time it is not different", so commented Air Chief Marshall Phaniang Kantarat, Defence Minister of Thailand.

The world seems to miss the point when focusing on the Vietcong "withdrawal announcement" and failing to address the occupation itself. Since 1983, the Vietcong government has started a policy of forced emigration of more than 1.5 million Vietnamese people to Cambodia where they were assigned to cultivate the most fertile of Cambodian soil. Along with the 7,000 Vietcong "advisers" who tend to daily administrative affairs at all echelon in Cambodia today, these Vietnamese people become the colonizing force at Vietcong's disposal in their ploy to annex Cambodia. Moreover, Vietcong is establishing a whole army from these Vietnamese emigrates to replace their Army that they said will be completely pulled out in 1990. The only difference then might be just a Vietcong army under Pnom Penh Army uniform. It is not a coincidence that right after Vietcong announced their troops pull-out that the Pnom Penh regime reported that there is 100,000 new "army volunteers" recruited from the Kompong Sam area alone.

Resistance in Vietnam

Vietcong security agents ambushed in Dac Lac (VRR 04/11/88)

The Resistance Administrative Committee in Dac Lac reported that on the first week on March, the province Resistance Armed Forces (RAF) has ambushed a Vietcong security unit at the Dac Nong District. After a short engagement, the Vietcong unit disbanded, leaving behind 4 deads, 3 AK47's, 1 K54 and numerous grenades and ammunition. Before withdrawing safely to their base, the Khang Chien Quan (Liberation fighters) had distributed many leaflets calling on the Vietcong agents and soldiers to desert their ranks to join the Resistance.

Vietcong agricultural policy sabotaged in Tay Ninh (VRR 04/11/88)

The Resistance Administrative Committee in Tay Ninh reported that the Vietcong policy of forcing peasants in Tay Ninh to cultivate industrial crops and to participate in their irrigation programs has failed because of the people's opposition. In all the province districts, such as Go Dau, Trang Bang, Ben Cau, Ben Cui... the popular opposition took the form of collective sabotage and explained the failure of the Vietcong government's grain procurement plan in Tay Ninh. Throughout the district, the Vietcong cadres managed to procure only 50% of the planned norm. Grain procurement in Tay Ninh is a main source of supply to the Vietcong troops in Cambodia.

Vietcong soldiers joining the Resistance in Nghia Binh (VRR 04/11/88)

The Nghia Binh Resistance Administrative Committee reported that after the information campaign that took place since February in the districts of Tuy Phuoc, An Nhon, Phu Cat and Nghia Hanh, the province Resistance Armed Forces have welcomed 5 Vietcong soldiers who deserted their units to join the Resistance with all their weapons. These new returnees also reported that they destroyed a set of communication equipment and a military truck before deserting.

Resistance Abroad.

Demonstration against Vietcong' appeal for Assistance at the World Bank.

Learning that Nguyen Xuan Oanh (Vietcong economic adviser), while in Washington D.C., will be at the World Bank to renew the Vietcong government request for financial assistance, the Vietnamese and Vietnamese American in the Washington D.C. metropolitan area have staged a demonstration in front of World Bank on 06/16. The demonstrators have remitted to the President of the World Bank a petition asking the World Bank not to assist the Vietcong government since

any form of assistance will only enhance Vietcong's ability to oppress the Vietnamese people, and to spread war to other countries. Similar petitions were sent to the office of the President, Congressional Foreign Affairs Committees and to the State Department of the United States.

Campaign against Vietcong economic and financial ploy abroad get intensified

On June 11th, in several cities around the world, Vietnamese have staged several demonstrations to denounce the Vietcong government economic and financial activities abroad. These activities, mostly con-

sisted of illegal monetary transfers, illegal exports and imports, and yearly provided the Vietcong government with hundreds of millions of dollars. Beside, through these channels, the Vietcong government could import without disbursement equipments and materials that they can not get otherwise because of the present economic embargo imposed by the international community, for example: motorcycles (to increase troops mobility), computer equipments... The campaign against the Vietcong financial activities abroad begun last year in Paris, to be spread quickly among Vietnamese communities around the world.

'Vietcong Famine' Contradictions

Continuous contradictory messages surrounding an imminent famine announced by Hanoi last April sent out from the Communist Vietnam puzzled many observers. After appealing for famine relief, Hanoi in early June issued an announcement that the spring harvest was reported to be successful and should help reduce the number of famine victims, which was claimed to be three million people. On one hand, Hanoi was practically on its knees begging for relief from other nations; on the other hand, it did not show any concern whether the relief would come.

Statistics put out by the Vietcong between mid April and late May when they alarmed an imminent famine revealed a well conceived yet ill executed propaganda campaign. From contradictory news and announcements, one could see an overzealous attitude among government officials reflected in grossly fabricated numbers aimed at dramatizing the famine.

In the entire history of the Communist Vietnam, 1982 was the most successful harvest season; 14 tons of grain was reported, enough to provide each person 250 kilograms of rice for the year, in the average. The 1982 formidable harvest yield, as precisely called by Hanoi, is modest compared with this year's spring harvest. The government put the number at 17.7 tons and this would give each person 270 kilograms, an eight percent increase of 1982. The famine alarm somehow did not reflect the increase.

On May 5, 1988, Hanoi predicted a low harvest due to cold weather and insect problems. The government estimated the damage would amount to 800,000 tons. A week later, the state-controlled radio station said the Office of Agricultural Statistics (OAS) announced, along with encouraging news about the weather, a successful harvest this year in spite of pest-

caused damage.

There were also contradictory claims concerning area of land for cultivation. The government on May 19, 20 and 25 said the area of cultivable land decreased nearly throughout the country. This claim contradicted an earlier announcement by the OAS whereby cultivable land increased as compared with the previous year, especially in the South where an increase of 3.6 percent was realized.

The magnitude of the claimed famine also fluctuated from time to time. Three days after the VC asked for 400,000 tons of fertilizer and 3,200 tons of pesticide from the United Nations' Development Program, VC delegates to the UN alarmed the Food and Agriculture Organization of an impending famine threatening lives of three million people in North Vietnam. This number was quickly adjusted to be seven million and then up to eight million only within two weeks. Hanoi was creating some momentum for a campaign for foreign aids. Yet over a week later, the number of victims was 'readjusted' to the original figure. Apparently, the VC delegates sensed other delegates' suspicion of the famine.

In early May, Hanoi said the country would need 120,000 tons of grain to rid the famine; this number was reduced to 65,000 tons in mid May. However, the government at the same time told people shipments of 103,000 tons of grain from South Vietnam had arrived in the North. One could easily figure out these shipments wiped out the claimed famine.

Contradictory claims revealed not only a sloppy propaganda campaign embarked by Hanoi to seek foreign aids but also disclosed an economy being sabotaged by its own citizens to neutralize the regime's oppressive secret police and aggressive army.

Colonialists' convenient rationale

Indications of events that are about to take place in Indochina are only an encore of the year 1930, when the Indochinese Communist Party was founded by Ho Chi Minh, the first Communist agent in the region. The dependence of regional leftist movements and organizations on the Vietcong should not come as a surprise since the first Communist leaders in Southeast Asia, including Thailand, Malaysia, Burma, Cambodia and Laos, were all trained by Ho from 1930 to 1950. Their membership was recorded in the Indochina Office of Communist International of which Ho was in charge.

Today, Hanoi is looking West, far beyond Cambodia and Laos where it has been working hard to solidify its position in Indochina. The Vietcong have sent agents to Thailand and several other countries in the region to help local leftist insurgents during the last decade, just like they did in Cambodia and Laos three decades ago.

To cover up their aggressive nature, the Vietnamese Communists resorted to the rationale by which the regime has waged war in the last ten years as 'a matter of national pride', justifiable need to expand the territory and adhering to the Vietnamese traditions.

According to this rationale, the occupation of neighboring countries arose from

the need to expand the territory to solve the over population and economic problems. In addition, such occupation is only a recurrence of events taking place in the history of Vietnam. This perception reflects a naive and backwards thinking

among the Vietnamese Communist leaders since nations nowadays do not resort to territorial expansion to expand their markets. While economic progress evolves around technology that allows higher productivity, especially with modernization and industrialization, the rulers in Hanoi today still live in the past once dominated by obsolete colonialist thoughts.

Being victims of colonialism for a hundred years, the people of Vietnam condemn Hanoi's backwards colonialist thinking and aggression to invade other countries.

The people demand that Hanoi immediately terminate the occupation of neighboring countries, and allow a return of million Vietnamese, who were forced to settle in Cambodia and Laos under a plan by the VC to annex the two countries.

The Political Program of NUFROLIV dictates that, once liberated from Communist rules, Vietnam will establish a new foreign policy whereby she shall be a non-aligned nation, and respectful of the sovereignty and territory of other countries.

"The vocation of the Vietnamese Communist is to actively support the " liberation" process of the entire Southeast Asia. This is because the quality of " Vanguard" of the Vietnamese Communist"

*Excerpt from
Hochiminh's speech at the
Vietnamese Communist
4th Congress in 1949.*

Declaration of the National United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam on the Vietcong occupation of Cambodia

Since February 1988, the Cambodian diaspora in France has actively organized meeting and conferences to present their opinions on the future of their nations. The International colloquy organized in the French senate, June 09-11, 1988, is the culminates event of these activities. On this occasion, NUFRONLIV has issued the following declaration.

On the occasion of the International Colloquy "Cambodia 1988 - The News Data", the National United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam warmly send its wish of success to the organizers, and through the organizers, its wish for Peace and Independence to the People of Cambodia.

Like the people of Laos and Vietnam, the people of Cambodia is presently enduring the tragedy that has its origin in the Vietcong regime of Hanoi. Since this regime is the common enemy of our respective people, the National United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam would like to address to the Cambodian people, and to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with the Vietnamese people viewpoints on the common problems that affect both nations. The spirit is to protect both people's interests now and later.

1. The people of Vietnam does not and will never accept the act of invasion and occupation by that the Vietcong regime against the countries of Laos and Cambodia. We would like our friend to distinguish clearly between the Vietcong regime and the Vietnamese people who do not accept the regime. Without a clear distinction, one can easily alienate friends while reinforcing enemies' propaganda.

2. The Vietnamese people strongly reject Vietcong's arguments that their invasion and occupation of Cambodia is in conformity with the 'historic trend' of the nation of Vietnam. The inability of this Vietcong regime to solve their economic problem only reflects its anachronic nature. The Vietnamese people oppose the Vietcong's occupation of Cambodia and Laos, as they oppose the Soviet Union's domination on Vietnam. The Soviet Union is presently directing and supporting the Vietcong regime in its International Communist scheme to destabilize the Southeast Asia region.

3. The people of Vietnam support the people of Cambodia in their legitimate stand on the Cambodian issue which is to demand that the Vietcong regime pull their troops entirely out of Cambodia, and to respect the rights of self determination of the Cambodian people. The troops withdrawal they announced in May 1988 is but another ploy to deceive the world.

4. The Vietnamese people oppose all form of colonization, specially the Vietcong scheme to annex Cambodia through their forcing 1 million and a half Vietnamese people to emigrate to Cambodia to occupy its territory. Any solution for the Cambodian problem must include the total repatriation of these Vietnamese immigrants off the Cambodian territory.

5. The Vietnamese people do not tolerate that the Vietcong regime let the Soviet Union use the Vietnamese territory to establish their military bases in their scheme of destabilizing Southeast Asia.

6. As stated in the Political Program promulgated on March 08th, 1982, the Vietnamese people is determined to overthrow the Vietcong regime to rebuild Vietnam as a democratic, and free country. Vietnam's foreign policy will be based on the mutual respect with the neighboring countries. The country of Vietnam will not accept any foreign military bases on Vietnam soil, and will not be member of any military alliances.

Paris, June 10th, 1988

The National United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam.

Commentary

Prospect for a solution to restore peace in Southeast Asia ?

In recent days, the prospect of a meeting between the opposing parties in the Cambodian conflict seemed to raise some hope among the political circle in Southeast Asia. The possible return of peace and stability in the region that is much needed for a continued economic development of the countries in this part of the world. However, in contrast with that legitimate optimism is the ambiguity around the meeting referred to diplomatically as the 'cocktail party'. The confusion came from the fact that the meeting, qualified as 'informal' represents any how the first diplomatic achievement for a decade long conflict. The 'consensus' was reached a year ago between the then Foreign Affairs Minister of Indonesia, acting on his quality as ASEAN representative, and the Vietcong government on the 'two phase format of cocktail Party' was the product of compromise. At the initial phase, the consensus said, the Vietcong installed Phnom Penh regime will meet with the three resistance forces of the CGDK, only then, that the Vietcong will join in along with ASEAN countries. Things have somewhat changed ever since with the recent announcement of the Vietcong government that they will attend to the meeting no matter how the first phase meeting turn out. Along with the go between of some other countries such as Cuba, Zimbabwe, India, France, the PLO... whose roles to play are even not clearly defined, the Vietcong attitude gives the false impression of progress in the settlement of the Cambodian problem. This is what the Vietcong government wanted to defuse pressures on the main issue (their colonization of Cambodia and Laos) by creating and enticing the world to the irrelevant issues such as the withdrawal of their troops out of Cambodia, or worse, their participation to the 'cocktail party'. All along, they gave their adversary, i.e. ASEAN the impression that they have conceded. All along, the Vietcong government has shown their

capacity to stick with their long term plan of colonization of Cambodia, and to look beyond to other countries in Southeast Asia to perform the 'internationalist duty' to expand Communism in the region.

The Vietcong intention to colonize Cambodia is not a myth. In fact, since their invasion, then occupation of this country in 1978, they have put forward a vast and long haul annexation plan of this land. This was the reason why they have sent along with their army 7000 'advisers' to assist the regime they installed in Phnom Penh to govern the country. Behind the Heng Samrin regime, these Vietcong advisers are true rulers, active in all aspects of national affairs, and at all level (from the central government to the village echelon). Through these colonizers, the process of annexing Cambodia to Vietnam has been implemented.

Since 1983, the Vietcong government has forced more than 800 000 Vietnamese from North Vietnam to migrate to Cambodia. These people were assigned to cultivate the most fertile land, to form villages and became Vietcong's de facto colons. By 1990, the year the Vietcong has anticipated that they will withdraw their troops entirely out of Cambodia, the number of Vietnamese colons would be more than 1 million souls. With these colons, the Vietcong can easily form and train an entire army to replace their troops. The only difference will be that these 'colony forces' will bear the Khmer nationality, and dressed in Phnom Penh army uniform. It is not a coincidence that the Phnom Penh regime recently announced that during the month of May/88, they have enlisted 100 000 army volunteers in the Kompong Sam region alone.

As far as the 'internationalist duty' goes, one can only be impressed by the perseverance of the Vietcong regime. On this point they are the most back-

Vietcong Inflation ...

5. Last but not least, is the burden of the Vietcong war and oppression machine, which rank 3rd in the world today. Since the Soviet assistance consists mostly in military equipment, the Vietcong Army and Police forces still must be fed, and there is more than 3 millions men active but not productive in a country of 63 millions peoples.

To face the situation, the Vietcong government has to look to other countries. Their new Foreign Investment Law was designed to entice foreign investors to Vietnam. But it is the risk that such the regime represents directly because of their ignorance and unpredictability or indirectly because of the economic warfare of the population that make the potential investor to think twice. Would an 'expert' like Doan Duy Thanh, Vietcong minister and economist, be a good and understanding partner ? •



Prospect for a solution.....

warded, and radical. Since 1925, when Ho Chi Minh first introduce Communism to Southeast Asia, the Vietcong never changed in their design to socialize the whole region. At the most recent Vietcong Party Congress, this line of duty was one more time confirmed by the present ruling class led by Nguyen Van Linh. In 1975, the Vietcong armed forces, including the armed security agents (Cong An) are in the order of 2 millions; and that was at the culminating point of their aggression war against South Vietnam. In 1988, 13 years after, in the supposedly peaceful after war era, their army and security ranks counted almost 4 millions, the third in the world. This increase in military strength alone reveals the Vietcong hegemonist scheme in Southeast Asia to reach its strategic goal of dominating this part of the world.

Behind the Vietcong is the Soviet Union who has transformed Cam Ranh and Da Nang into the largest Soviet military bases outside Soviet territory. The soviet military presence is a destabilizing factor and a permanent threat to democratic countries in the region. In spite of Moscow effort to project this military in a non offensive way, the threat is still a reality. Japan is probably the most qualified to evaluate Soviet intention through the lesson of the 'Northern Territory' (Hokubo Ryoto). With the Vietcong government as their proxy, the Soviet Union position in Southeast Asia is stronger than ever. One would be naive to believe that they have worked for so long to have at their disposition such a gigantic military machinery, just to promote peace and freedom in Southeast Asia.

As stated above, the pressure of the world under

the form of politic and economic embargoes following the invasion and occupation of Cambodia was such that the Vietcong government had to design alternate plan to defuse the pressure. On one hand, they want the world to misperceive their true expansionist nature and to focus on the troops withdrawal issue instead of their colonization process on Cambodia. On the other hand, they are trying what they have failed to do so far i.e to weaken the adverse camp by dividing ASEAN and the Cambodian resistance through diplomatic offensive.

The prospect for a solution in Cambodia can not be conceived out of the context of the whole annexation process of this country by the Vietcong government. Consequently, a realistic solution to the Cambodian problem, the first step to restore peace in Southeast Asia must require the Vietcong not only withdraw part of their troops, but to effectively end their colonization process by pulling out their entire military force along with their advisers, and most important of all, they must repatriate the 800 000 Vietnamese and the 700 000 Khmer Krom they have sent to Cambodia to colonize this land.

Moreover, a solution for the Cambodia problem should not be conceived out of the scope of a peaceful, free and neutral Southeast Asia. Consequently, all foreign troops must be withdrawn out of the Indochinese countries. Vietcong troops must be out of Laos and Cambodia, and Soviet troops must be out of Vietnam. This is also a goal of the people of Vietnam in their effort to overthrow the Vietcong regime, and to put an end to the Soviet military presence in Vietnam. •

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 : NUFRONLIV : 5119-A Leesburg Pike, Suite 111, Falls Church, VA 22041
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.

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

NUFRONLIV : 5119-A Leesburg Pike Suite 111, Falls Church, VA 22041 (703) 425-9343