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# U.S. ANTIWAR DELEGATION VISITS NORTHERN REGION OF DRV

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0430 GMT 14 Nov 72 S

[Khac Lang article: "A Day in Vietnam for Seven U.S. Voters"]

[Text] On the evening of 6 November a seven-member delegation of U.S. antiwar organizations left Hanoi for the Viet Back Autonomous Region. In our conversation with these American friends during the trip we of course touched on the U.S. presidential election:

Well, friends, you won't take part in the election tomorrow, will you?

No, we won't, an American friend replied. We have found that our visit to Vietnam is necessary and is more important than going to the polls, he added.

If you were home, what would you be doing tomorrow?

We would go to work as usual and we would try to vote before or after work, an American friend replied, and then in the evening we would gather in front of a television set to watch the election results and discuss the work of the movement in the near future.

Night had already advanced when we reached a place to rest. This was the first, and probably the only night, our American friends could stay in little cottages in the Viet Bac forest before embarking the following day on a program completely different from their election day routine of previous years. In the morning they would visit the Thanh Cong cooperative in Dai Tu district, Bac Thai Province. In the afternoon they would visit the "ten plus three" teachers school in Viet Bac. In the evening they would attend a psywar entertainment program offered by our nationality compatriots.

At the Thanh Cong cooperative, after listening to a report by the management committee, the delegation inquired about the difficulties first encountered by the cooperative with regard to evaluation of the work, the value of a workday and so forth. Then the delegation visited the rice paddies, the collective pigsty, the medical aid station and the church. The Thanh Cong cooperative numbers 388 families, among them 262 Catholic families. Rev David Hunter, secretary of the National Council of Churches, said: The cooperative is a seed of revolutionary socialism. We come from a capitalist country, but many of us do not want to live under capitalism. We have tried many times to set up cooperatives but, of course, we have failed. We can see here concrete results of the cooperative. We want to say this: We are not only your allies in the struggle for peace, but also your allies in the struggle for a decent life and happiness for everybody.

During the visit to this cooperative by our American friends many of our nephews and nieces gathered around.

Therefore, before getting into the car to leave, Mr Fred Bramfman, director of the "Air War Project," an organization that denounces the U.S. imperialists' crimes of bombing and shelling Vietnam and other Indochina countries, asked to be allowed to say this to our nieces and nephews: We hope that the war will end soon so that you can grow up and study in peace. However, if the war continues we hope you will grow up and become valiant combatants and will be able to down many U.S. planes.

At the evacuation site of the Viet Bac normal school, although many teachers and students were out, those remaining warmly welcomed the delegation and took it to visit classes and other labor productivity bases of the school before holding a plenary meeting to greet the delegation.

Moved by the warm welcome, Mr Howard Zinn, professor at Boston University and an activist for years in the antiwar movement, made the following statement at the meeting: I have taught in many places and visited many schools, but I have never before seen such a warm welcome reserved for a delegation of guests by students and teachers. We hope that some day in the future we will have the occasion to welcome you, friends, in the United States, in the same way as you have welcomed us today.

We are Americans who have struggled against the aggressive war in Vietnam. We and you, friends, know that a number of Americans have bombed and destroyed your country, but we also want you to know that the American people are humiliated by these actions and demand that the U.S. Government end its bombings and end the war and withdraw all U.S. troops from Asia.

We want you to know that we are your friends. We will return to our country and we will struggle and organize the American people in the struggle to demand that the Nixon administration sign the peace agreement. We know that what we have done is insignificant compared with what you have done to end the war. However, we will do our utmost. The United States is wealthy materially and possess a great amount of machinery. But Vietnam is rich spiritually and possesses the most important things any country can have: A good heart and fine sentiments toward other nations.

Back in the United States we will always think of you, friends. You fight here and we fight in the United States. Let us join our efforts to promptly end this war. After the war is ended, we will together build a new world in which we will live together like the brothers in the same family.

That night the American friends were invited to a play performed by the psywar entertainment troupe of the autonomous region. The play was given in a cave, with a stage, settings, spotlights, mikes and seats for hundreds of spectators. For nearly 2 hours the American friends viewed many outstanding performances of ethnic minority culture, such as Tay folksongs, (Lolo) dances, Meo songs and so forth. After the play the American friends presented the Viet Bac artists with bouquets.

Tom Mayden, founder and chairman of Students for a Democratic Society, expressed views on behalf of the delegation and reflected its impressions after a day in Viet Bac, the native land of the Vietnamese revolution. He said: We will never forget what we have seen. Your cooperative, friends, is an example of how new values and a new social order can be established. Your normal school is a large class for us and helps us see the achievements of socialist construction.

Tonight we have witnessed your culture blooming in this cave. In the United States reactionary historians boast that people in caves are savage and backward. But we hold that it is those who bomb children who are the savages and that it is the people singing in caves who are creating the future's culture.

We live in an era of deceit. Today is election day in the United States where democracy is assumed to survive. Nixon has presented himself as a peace candidate busy deescalating the war, while actually he is continuing to conduct terrorist bombing which the Americans people cannot witness. The climax of his deceit is the election swindle in which he stressed that peace has within reach but refused to sign the nine-point agreement which the DRV made public.

By making public the text of this agreement so that the American people can be aware of it, the Vietnamese people have shed more truth and democracy of the U.S. elections, something Nixon has never done. The Vietnamese cause relies on the truth, but the cause of imperialism relies on deceit. We pledge to do all that we can to force Nixon to sign the nine-point agreement and fully implement it and to build fine relations between the peoples of our two countries.

The American friends sang "We shall Overcome," a well-known song of the American people who struggled for citizenship in the fifties. The American friends sang new lyrics to this song:

We shall overcome. We shall overcome.  
Deep in my heart, I believe we shall all have peace.  
Vietnam will win. Vietnam will win.  
Deep in my heart, I believe Vietnam will win.

"Vietnam will win"--this verse by the American friends resounded vigorously in the cave, echoed off the stone walls, stirred the entire forest and ended the entertainment and the election day of seven U.S. voters in Vietnam.

On our way back to Hanoi the next night we learned that antiwar demonstrations broke out in California on 8 November and that on 18 November other struggles would be conducted in 20 U.S. cities to protest the Nixon administration's stubborn continuation of its aggressive war in Vietnam and to demand that the U.S. Government promptly sign the agreed-on peace agreement.

Right after election day the antiwar Americans began to take action.

AID FOR LON NOL IS ANOTHER SCHEME TO DELAY INDOCHINA PEACE

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Nov 72 B

[Commentary: "One More Act Proving U.S. Schemes To Prolong Its War of Aggression in Cambodia and Indochina"]

[Text] Together with its massive pouring of arms into South Vietnam, the Nixon administration is feverishly shipping various kinds of weapons and war means to the Phnom Penh puppet administration of the familiar pretext that the shipment is made in order to deal with an eventual cease-fire. According to U.S. and Western sources, in the past 2 weeks, U.S. weapons and war materiel have been brought into Cambodia at record speed--four times the amount regularly shipped, and worth several million dollars. These weapons are presently being stocked at Kompong Som port, namely, Sihanoukville, waiting for transportation to Phnom Penh.



The same sources also say that, besides sea transportation, the United States from 11 November 1972 began an airlift between Guam and Pochentong Airport, so that supplies will move in faster and in greater quantities. On the morning of 11 November alone, there were at least eight C-141 giant transports landing at the airport, each carrying two L-19 aircraft, to strengthen the Phnom Penh puppet troops. The above-mentioned sources predict that, at the present rate of supply, in the next 10 days, the strength of the Phnom Penh puppet air force will be doubled, and that in the next several months it will have 200 T-28's and 50 combat and transport helicopters.

The unloading of the supplies was done so hurriedly under the supervision of U.S. advisers and military personnel that U.S. pilots did not have enough time for a cup of coffee before taking off again.

U.S. and Western sources also report that the United States is scheming to supply all kinds of weapons and war means to the Phnom Penh puppet administration--originally earmarked for 1973--before the cease-fire agreement is reached.

What do the above-mentioned U.S. feverish activities show? The answer is really extremely simple. They constitute a serious act manifesting the Nixon administration's dark design to obdurately continue its war of aggression against Cambodia through its Khmerization plan, a criminal plan which has been shattered by the Cambodian army and people in the U.S.-puppet Lon Nol's "Chenla I and "Chenla II" campaigns. And will certainly be bankrupted regardless of the U.S. intensification of its massive military aid to the Phnom Penh puppet administration.

These actions are taking place not only in Cambodia but also are feverishly being carried out in Saigon and are completely in line with other criminal U.S. actions taking place throughout Indochina. There is the U.S. imperialists' frantic policy of considerably multiplying its acts of war by sending various kinds of aircraft, particularly B-52's, to intensely and barbarously strike at both South and North Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. There is also the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet administration's act, with the encouragement of its U.S. master, of intensifying its repression, terror and extremely cruel acts against patriots in South Vietnam. And there is the act of United States and its lackeys in Laos continuing illegal nibbling attacks against the liberated areas of the Lao patriotic forces in the Plaine des Jarres, Xieng Khouang and southern Laos, while looking for ways to hinder the negotiations between the Lao patriotic forces and the Vientiane side which have resulted in the conference entering into its fourth session, without the main contents being discussed.

All the above-mentioned U.S.-puppet activities only prove the obvious fact that the Nixon administration is still scheming to prolong its war of aggression against the Indochinese countries, attempting to create a position of strength in order to achieve victory, while remaining unwilling to bring an early end to the war and restore the peace, for which it usually clamors.

These acts completely run counter to the peace aspirations of the Indochinese peoples and people in the world including those in America. Together with the fraternal Cambodian and Lao peoples, our people strongly denounce before world public opinion those U.S. acts and schemes aimed at sabotaging the prospect of a restoration of peace and a prolongation of the war in Vietnam and Indochina. We resolutely demand that the Nixon administration immediately end its massive supply of weapons and war means to the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique and to the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet administration as well. The Nixon administration needs to understand that the more the United States continues to intensify the war, the more it exposes its obdurate and helliose nature to public opinion, and it certainly will suffer more serious defeats in all three Indochinese countries.