A STRATEGY FOR ENDING THE WAR
THE MEANING OF THE LASTIAN INVASION

The recent invasion of Laos by Saigon, Thai and American forces comes as a shocking surprise to the American people who have been led to believe by the Nixon administration that we are committed to disengaging from Laos and In- co-china. In light of this new aggression, Washington is claiming that it is only a brief tactical intervention to cut off the supply lines of the liberation forces in South Vietnam and Cambodia. However, the truth of this statement is flatly dubious. We have seen how a brief incursion into Cambodia has led to the continued presence of Saigon troops and American armed forces in South Vietnam and Cambodia. Similarly, today's (Feb. 8) LA Times quotes Prince as stating: "The U.S. does not at all sure that his troops would be able to leave Laos in the foreseeable future..." In reality, the war is spreading and escalating and, as the Provisions Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (PRG) members fear, the next step is quite likely an invasion of North Vietnam itself.

Why is this happening? Why is withdrawal actually so difficult? Why is Vietnamization really escalation and intensification? These questions are difficult for the American people to answer because of the systematic manner in which the Government has hid the reality of what is going on in Indochina. This news blackout has particularly centered upon two facets of the war: the PRG's eight-point peace program of September 17, 1973, and the increasingly precarious political/strategy regime in South Vietnam.

The fact that the PRG's proposal was ignored by the American delegation at Paris and consequently by the American command in Vietnam every week. This has simply destroyed the rural life of the people in this country which once supported large quantities of rice is now dependent upon American imports for survival. The massive doses of toxic defoliants which have been dropped have resulted in "women giving birth to monsters" and "an ever-growing population of bangs with hercetic disorders." The destruction of the coastlines has forced the people into the cities where they are detained in camps with no change to foresee. The economic devastation has caused a spiral of inflation which has been exacerbated by the policies in effect over the last year, while at the same time any type of strike is presently illegal. Consequently, the widest strikes which have occurred have left hundreds of thousands of dock workers, bus drivers, hotel employees and utility workers in inevitable become victims of political opposition to them whose...
only response to the people’s misery is increased repression.

This political ferment has spread to other sectors of society. The increasing militancy of the Buddhist Church, the growing support for anti-war measures in raising taxes has caused it to adopt the tactics of land reform and non-violent resistance which results in a high percentage of dissidents-violent dissidents. The government’s attempts to destroy the draft deferred status of students has led to numerous bloody clashes between students, troops of mass arrests, detention in tiger cages, torture and execution of students. Tragedy of mass arrests, detention in tiger cages, torture and execution of students.

In the same time, opposition of the Buddhist Church has again become militant, and in response to a non-violent sit-in protest and continuation of the war, government troops massed 40,000 young men. Similarly, disabled army veterans have felt repression by the Thieu regime as a peaceful protest to the presidential palace, calling for an immediate cease-fire. This and this time the unprecedented picture of the Vietnam War has witnessed fighting, but its private mercenaries broke through the U.S. press embargo.

Both the moderate nature of the PAG’s 3-point peace proposal and the increasing domestic, non-communist opposition to the Thieu/Ky dictatorship are intimately tied up with the decision to invade Laos. The long way in which Thieu and Ky can stay in power while they attack the coup which will probably be attempted by the Sisom government this spring is to win a rapid military victory and thus free its energies to concentrate on smashing all domestic opposition, regardless of its nature. Since Nixons real intention is not withdrawal but victory, he and his military advisers are quite willing to support an acclamation of the war into first Laos and then into North Vietnam if necessary. This is what both the PAG and the American government fear. Therefore, it becomes clear that if we are to avoid an extension of the war throughout Indochina, which would inevitably involve China, we must act now to force the American government to recognize that the invasion of Laos is a threat to the world. The American government has not been able to recognize the danger of the invasion of Laos, and the invasion of Laos against the wishes of the Vietnamese people.

THE IMPORT OF THE PEOPLE’S PEACE TREATY

On September 17, 1973, Madame Nguyen Van Cu, a leader of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam put forward in Paris a People’s Peace Treaty which set a precedent proposal for peace in Vietnam. As this peace treatement by a national action and a battle for the US, the Vietnamese have long believed in the ultimate victory of their people. The PAG’s proposal for peace in Vietnam is the most important development of the historic struggle against the Thieu/Ky government.

The peace proposal has been followed by the People’s Peace, or PAG, representing the largest number of national and religious organizations not affiliated with the NLF who are now in open political struggle against the Thieu/Ky government.

A delegation of 14 students acting on a mandate from the 5th National Congress of the U.S. National Students Association recently visited the South Vietnamese. It is apparent that the possibility of framing a treaty of peace and freedom is close to the Vietnamese students. Because of the peace initiative of the PAG and the new mass anti-war movement inside South Vietnam, the Vietnamese said that a separate peace treaty was necessary not only with American students but with all the people in this country. They strongly welcomed this initiative, coming at this dynamic moment in world history, when American and Vietnamese cooperation has the potential for ending the war.

Despite the efforts of the Thieu/Ky government to use the system of making contact in South Vietnam, one delegate was able to say that the Vietnamese, in their secret deals and engage representatives of non-NLF students in the drafting of the treaty. At the same time, student leaders in the South Vietnamese and the PAG developed a draft treaty with the U.S. student delegation in Hanoi. The two documents were formally joined into one statement in Paris. The final document represents the hopes and demands of every respected Vietnamese leader in North and South Vietnam.

The People’s Peace Treaty is an important document for a number of reasons. First, it breaks through the lies and distortions of the Nixon Administration and says what is really going on in Vietnam. Nixon and his negotiators were at first unwilling to state that they are quite willing to negotiate a reasonable settlement to the war, and it is the intransigence of the PAG which stands in the way. In fact, just the opposite is true. As the Treaty shows, the liberation forces are more than willing to enter negotiations on the simple principle of the U.S. being willing to withdraw its forces and leave the future of Vietnam to the Vietnamese, to be determined through open and democratic processes.

Besides exposing the hypocrisy of Nixon and his military policies, the treaty is an indication that the American government has no intention of settling for anything short of a full-scale victory which guarantees their continued political and economic control of South Vietnam and all of Indochina.

In brief, the treaty is not a defeat for the American government, but a victory for the peoples of Vietnam. It is a victory for the Vietnamese people, a victory for the Vietnamese, and a victory for the people of the world.

John Q. Washington, the treaty proposal for peace in Vietnam, is a most important development of the historic struggle against the Thieu/Ky government.

June 27, 1972, a new day dawned in the history of the struggle for peace and freedom in Vietnam. The people of Vietnam, through their representatives in Paris, have given the world a new example of the power of the people to gain independence and freedom.

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CHINA'S STRATEGY OF THE INDO-CHINA WAR

It has become clear that the Nixon Administration's strategy is of little value to Indochina. No longer relying on "Vietnamization," the Nixon Administration is attempting to convert the Thieu-Ky-Xan regime into a "regime of resistance" to the Thieu-Ky-Xan regime. This regime is being constructed through a series of measures, including military training, economic development, political reform, and ideological indoctrination. The Thieu-Ky-Xan regime is not a genuine antiregime; it is a puppet regime supported by the Nixon Administration. The Thieu-Ky-Xan regime is not able to resist the forces of the Vietnamese People's Revolution.

The Vietnamese People's Revolution has two goals. The first goal is to overthrow the puppet regime and to establish a true antiregime. The second goal is to transform the Thieu-Ky-Xan regime into a true antiregime. The Thieu-Ky-Xan regime is not capable of overthrowing the puppet regime, but it is capable of opposing the Thieu-Ky-Xan regime. The Thieu-Ky-Xan regime does not have the ability to resist the forces of the Vietnamese People's Revolution.

In conclusion, the Thieu-Ky-Xan regime is not a genuine antiregime and is incapable of overthrowing the puppet regime. It is a puppet regime supported by the Nixon Administration. The Thieu-Ky-Xan regime is not able to resist the forces of the Vietnamese People's Revolution.

III. THE ECONOMY AND EDUCATION

In the past three years there has been a great deal of discussion, both in the United States and in the Soviet Union, about the relationship between the war in Vietnam and the economy. The Vietnamization program was designed to reduce the United States' military commitment in Vietnam. However, the program was not successful in reducing the United States' military commitment in Vietnam. The United States continued to send troops to Vietnam, and the war in Vietnam continued.

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to lose these important sources of profit. This process is almost entirely out of the hands of the workers. The World War, which led to the breakup of the German and Austrian empires, and the foundation of new states, led to a large-scale uprising of the people, which was suppressed by the victorious capitalistic powers. The revolution of 1917 in Russia, which was crushed by the intervention of the capitalist states, led to a great increase in the profit of the capitalist classes, who were able to exploit the workers more intensively.

Finally, the rise of domestic inflation has also had severe repercussions upon corporations' capacity to compete internationally. Rapid inflation is the product of the federal government's attempt to finance an unpopular war without resorting to major increases in expenditures for explicit spending, which both Johnson and Nixon have followed, but it has resulted in 'cheaper' money and thus spurring inflation. Consequently, as prices rise, it becomes even more difficult for corporations to hold markets, both domestic and foreign, against cheaper Japanese and European goods. Furthermore, since the US dollar is the basis of the international monetary system, severe fluctuations in the exchange value of the dollar make it difficult to evaluate the profit or loss of corporations throughout the economies of the non-socialist countries. This, in turn, increases the uncertainty of corporate operations.

The net effect is that inflation only reinforces the competitive position of US corporations and thus deepens the crisis facing the US economy.

Given these increasingly severe foreign challenges to the US economy, it has been the policy of the US government and its corporate supporters to centralize economic power in the hands of East Asia must be maintained. Consequently, we have seen that partially as a result of the economic crisis at home since 1982 has come an increase in the role of the military and attempts to win a military victory in Vietnam. US military power is an economic asset because of its control of markets and resources (particularly the enormous offshore oil deposits) of South East Asia. The growing economic power of the East Asian economies is one of the key factors contributing to the current economic crisis in the US.

While capitalism has the capacity to solve problems, historically, we have seen that such solutions have only come at the expense of creating still greater problems. For example, the US's attempt to win a military victory in Vietnam, which it has been relatively successful in doing, has transformed the country into a military state. The rise of military power has led to a decline in the power of other social forces, such as labor, and an increase in the power of the military and the federal government. This has led to a decline in the power of the US economy, which has been reflected in the decline in the power of US corporations. The rise of the military has also led to a decline in the power of the US dollar, which has weakened the US economy.

In conclusion, without the pressure of domestic competition, US corporations can continue to demand decreasing demand by cutting output and raising prices—depression and disinflation. However, they also have a stronger position in the world economy, which allows them to continue to demand higher prices for their products. This is reflected in the fact that US corporations are able to raise prices even when they are not able to do so in the domestic market.

The economic crisis of US capitalism has not only been felt by corporations and managers, but also by the government—taxes have risen. The US government has a transportation system necessary to train manpower for the economy, and the US government has a transportation system necessary to train manpower for the economy. While capitalism has come to understand that these services are essential to maintaining prosperity, they have been limited in their ability to create new industries and thus stimulate the economy. The US government has been asked to meet the challenge of depressions by increasing the amount of money in circulation, by increasing the amount of government spending, and by increasing the amount of government borrowing. However, these measures have not been able to reverse the decline of the economy, and the US government has been forced to cut back on its spending in order to maintain its fiscal balance.

The solution to the economic crisis of US capitalism lies in the recognition that the US economy is not a closed system, but is part of an international economy. The US economy is not an island, but is connected to the economies of other countries. The US economy is part of a world economy, and the US government must take into account the needs of the rest of the world economy when making decisions about its own economic policies.

The key to solving the economic crisis of US capitalism is to recognize that the US economy is part of a world economy, and that the policies of the US government must be guided by the needs of the rest of the world economy. The US government must take a global view, and its policies must be guided by the needs of the world economy, not just the needs of the US economy. The US government must work with other countries to create a world economy that is stable and prosperous, and that provides opportunities for all people, not just the wealthy few.
tional/agitational campaign to break through Nixon's news blackout about the changing conditions in South East Asia and in Paris. Part of this educational work, however, must be to tie the war to the problems that are most immediately intolerable to the people of this country--unemployment, inflation, welfare cuts, and the educational crisis. In order for people to see the Treaty as not just motivated by altruism but by self-interest, they will have to understand that ending the war is an essential first step to dealing with problems here at home.

But the war must not just be tied to domestic problems in our understanding, it must also be tied in our action. In implementing the Treaty we must develop various types of actions that both strike a blow at the Government's ability to wage war and also build our struggles against our own oppression. For instance, on college campuses students could have a referendum on the Treaty with implementation defined as "after May Ist, the people of this campus are at peace with the people of Vietnam; hence ROTC will be thrown off campus and a Child Care Center will be set up in the building." In the community, the Treaty can be tied to the issue of welfare cuts by organizing for and supporting National Welfare Rights Organizations' actions on April 2 & 4 demanding a guaranteed annual income of $5500. Other community activities can include taking the Treaty to trade union locals and discussing the relationship between the war and the economic problems they suffer. Special attention should be given to how students and workers could act together to implement the Treaty. Finally, there should be other types of implementation actions--such as boycotting Standard Oil or not paying any bills for the month of May--to which less militant community people can relate and which tie the war to the corporate system which necessitates it.

peace is coming...

...because the people are making the peace

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