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Vietnam and the Global Conspiracy

Saigon fell to the Communists on April 30, 1975. *Within hours*, the Australian Broadcasting Commission broadcast a documentary of the thirty years of war in Indo-China. It seems very improbable that this documentary could have been prepared in those few hours—the production, the continuity, the inclusion of 'live' battle and other interludes and excerpts of live speeches and interviews strongly suggest the preparation of a scenario well in advance in anticipation of the course and outcome of the no-win war. Somebody knew.

However it was prepared, the effect is to bring out with great clarity the untenability of the episodic view of history, and the correctness of Major Douglas's assertion that "history is crystallised policy". (Douglas also wrote, in 1948, together with repeated warnings of continuous warfare as an instrument of a continuing policy: "Politics embody strategies; you do not fight strategies, you fight the human beings who are carrying out that strategy. . . . The best defence is attack. Do you propose to allow your enemy a monopoly of it? If we grasp the fact that the essence of Communism, which is the politics of the World State, the centralised vesting of the planet in an organisation cutting across all local and personal sovereignty, we cannot be much in error if we identify internationalists, open and concealed, with treason to the individual, his race and his country".) The war itself, and the events related to and surrounding the war, and the fall of the dominos (recently so ridiculed by so many of the orchestrated political commentators) all appear as themselves the realisation of a film scenario under skilful direction.

The transcript of the broadcast, made with some difficulty from a tape recording, and published below, contains some uncertain spellings of place-names, and some identifications of speakers may be incorrect, and there are some unavoidable omissions. But the overall picture portrayed is very important, and is published for the benefit of those who did not hear the broadcast, and for those who did and would wish to have the text for the record, and for study.

The transcript is preceded by republication of a recently republished Note which first appeared in *The Social Crediter* on 14 August, 1965.

The weekly newspaper, *Human Events* (Washington) in its issue for July 17, 1965, quotes what we believe to be the very reliable *Allen-Scott Report* on what took place at the Hanoi "labour conference" held from June 2-6 inclusive, and attended by delegates from all over the world. According to the Report, the conference cost the Hanoi-Peking axis over half a billion dollars.

"Nothing was left to the imagination of the 600 delegates. *Country by country* they were briefed on how to implement the 'vigorous mass aid Viet Nam and resist America movement' which the hosts said 'is unfolding throughout the world'. This labour conference obviously was vital to Mao's strategy." [Our emphasis.]

The conference was, in fact, a briefing in integrated sabotage as appropriate to the various countries represented, in the main aimed at disrupting transport and promoting anti-war demonstrations. And so we have seen the Teach-ins and other propaganda activities, combined with waterfront strikes and other attacks on communications.

In the meantime, the U.S. refrains from bombing vital targets, but terrifies the public with postponed announcements of vastly increased military efforts—probably made in the secure knowledge that the Communists will have won before the efforts can be effective. The 'management' of the news concerning Vietnam ought to be enough to convince anyone of the complicity of the invisible government of the U.S.A. in the strategy of International Communism. And when our turn comes, it will be "too late" for the U.S. to do anything.

It is vital to do everything possible to inform public opinion to a point where it will *force* the U.S. government to *win* the war against Communism. Conferences with a winning enemy are merely steps in a pattern of surrender.

INTRODUCTION

. . . First the Vietminh and then the Vietcong used guerrilla tactics to wear down the might of two enormously strong conventional war machines before toppling them to final defeat in said peace battles involving artillery and tanks. It was, as Ho Chi Minh forecast in 1946, "a war between a tiger and an elephant." On Wednesday last week, within hours of the fall of Saigon, the A.B.C.'s public affairs radio team presented a documentary of the 30 years of the war in Indo-China. A documentary which we now re-broadcast in answer to public demand.

THE DOCUMENTARY

[President Ford] "I have asked for this radio and television time tonight for the purpose of announcing that we today have concluded an agreement to end the war and bring peace with honour in Vietnam. [Sounds of gunfire.] Weapons do not make peace. Men make peace and peace comes not from strength alone but through wisdom. . . ."

[Senator Goldwater] "A defensive war is never won. Defoliation of the forest by low-yield atomic weapons could well be done, for when you remove the foliage you remove the cover. . . ."

[President Nixon] "I shall concentrate my office, my energies and all the wisdom I can summon to the cause of peace among Nations." [Ford] "Militarily we have never been in a better relative position in South Vietnam." [Ford] "We are in more trouble today than we were some 4 plus years ago." [Nixon] "The chances for peace in South-East Asia have significantly improved." [Ford] "We will be unceasing in our search for peace." [Nixon] "The United States and the Democratic Republic for Vietnam express the hope that this agreement will ensure stable peace in Vietnam and contribute to the preservation of lasting peace in Indo-China and South-East Asia." [Ford] "But we can say that aggression has been blooded and that peace with honour will surely follow. Peace with honour, peace, peace, peace. . . ."

In Vietnam in the 30 years since the end of Japanese occupation in 1945, at the close of World War II, somewhere between 3 and 4 million people have found peace—the permanent peace of death. They lie there mingled together as they never were in life, their flesh and blood and bones nourishing the soil over which so many of them fought so savagely for so long. They lie there, the strangers who came to fight in Vietnam, the French, the men of all nations who sought escape and possibly oblivion in the French Foreign Legion. There were the Algerians, the Moroccans, the Spaniards, Germans, Russians, Poles, West Africans, Central Africans, there were the Koreans, the Filipinos, the Thais, Americans—black and white—New Zealanders and the Australians. The diverse people of Vietnam itself, the Mao, the Monk-Mao, the Thai, the Wong, the Chinese, the Vietnamese—adults, children—now all united in death. Death that became daily more commonplace and frankly boring to the millions of people around the world who saw the war each night on their television sets. But even for this blasé audience some of the deaths stood out. My Lai—[Soldier] "and we moved on toward the hill and there were people walking in the background, the GI's were firing at these people with grenade-launchers, machine guns, M16's and also killing the animals that were with these people. On the way back these two small children—one was a little boy he would have been about 6 or 7, and a younger one about 4 or 5—the GI's fired at these two small children hitting the small child first—it looked like to me that he was hit by a tracer and you could see the tracer actually burning in his flesh and the older boy fell over the top to protect him and just the look on their face was astounding. . . ."

But the hands of the North Vietnamese were also stained with blood—it's difficult to forget the three thousand bodies with their hands tied behind their backs left in mass graves in Hue when the Communists withdrew from the city or the killings in the streets of Saigon in the 1968 Tet offensive.

"The Viet-Cong have just blown up a gasoline station, with a familiar American sign. It is now going up in flames, so are several adjoining buildings. The Viet-Cong are believed to be holed up about half a block away from this spot. The soldiers are cautiously moving forward [sounds of helicopters and gunfire]. American helicopters are attacking. Rockets are exploding in a house where the Viet-Cong are holed up. This is the first time in the war that helicopters have been used in Saigon. The pilots are firing rockets and machine guns. The streets are empty . . . vic-

tims of the Viet Cong attack have fled from their homes. All that is left is burning houses and a smoke-filled street. The Vietnamese are opening fire. The Viet-Cong despite the heavy bombardment by U.S. helicopters are exchanging fire along this narrow street in Saigon." [Continuous sounds of battle during this report by an N.B.C. newsmen.]

While it was a shock for the Americans to realise that people were being killed by the Viet-Cong and the city defended by their own troops it wasn't until the war in Vietnam reached across the world to touch the lives of Americans in America that the realisation and the consequences of the war were fully felt and the scene was a quiet University Campus in Ohio, Kent State.

[Reporter] "The National Guards began moving across the common, a wide grassy field at the centre of the campus and they began firing tear gas. The students picked it up and threw it back at them. The students continued to move around and disperse and re-group on the common as the National Guardsmen continued to form an established line and pursue some of them. At roughly quarter to one the students of Kent State school on a slight hill at the top of the common began throwing rocks at the guardsmen nearest to them. The guardsmen responded with tear gas and then there were several rounds of automatic weapons fired. When the students pulled back at the sounds of the rifles going off it was seen that at least three students were dead and at least twelve and perhaps as many as fourteen were wounded."

But warfare and death were nothing new to the Vietnamese. The thunder clouds of war had rolled across this unfortunate country for seventeen hundred years before the beginning of the twentieth century. They fought the Chinese for seven hundred years, they broke the Indonesian Kingdom of Chonka in the fifteenth century, they went to war with Cambodia in the seventeenth century and two hundred years later defied the might of Imperial France. But it wasn't until the twentieth century that they found a leader to unite them in their quest for independence. He was born Nguyen Sangh Kung in 1890 in the Ne Ting region. Kung was also to be known as Nguyen Tat Tan alias Tong Van So, Nguyen Oh Fat, Oh Quoc, Nguyen Ai Quoc but known to the world as Ho Chi Minh. [*Spelling of these aliases uncertain.*]

"Bearing Chinese small bones and small oriental features and a wispy beard and a kind of ascetical almost Asian Christ-like face and I reacted strongly against that. I thought the man was possibly a fraud who was putting me on; as he talked philosophy it was almost a cartoon character impression he made upon me at first—you know Confucius say, and talking all kinds of aphorisms. But I soon found a very sharp brain behind this delicate face of Ho's."

Ho Chi Minh as he appeared in 1946 to American correspondent David Schoenbrun, who at the time was covering the talks in Paris between the French Government and the Vietmin on the issue of Vietnamese independence.

"Ho was the father of Asian communism serving the communist cause in Indo-China for even longer than Mao Tse-Tung. He became a fervent nationalist at the age of eighteen. He became a militant socialist after the Russian

Revolution. But it wasn't until 1920 that he became a communist—nine years after leaving Vietnam, for what was to prove a thirty year exile.

Writer on South-East Asian affairs Brian Crosier:

"Well he went over to Europe, he went over to France and then he addressed a petition to the Big Four Treaty calling attention to the oppressed peoples of Indo-China; of course nothing came of it. He then became interested in communism because at that time it was impossible for a colonial person as it were to get any help from anybody except the communists. So he attended the famous meeting of the Socialist Party—French Socialist Party—at Tours in 1920 and the party split and the left wing became the communist party and Ho became the founder member of it. Then he went on to Moscow. He was a member of the Russian communist party and then became a Comintern agent in South-East Asia. But all this with the main intention of using communism as a means of forwarding his own nationalism."

And so it is not surprising that when he moved to Canton as a Comintern agent to the new Chinese Revolutionary Government he wasted no time in setting up the Association of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youths—many of whom were to become leading figures in the Democratic Government of Vietnam. People like Fan Dan Dong now Prime Minister of North Vietnam and of course General Vo Nguyen Giap, the Architect of North Vietnam's military victories. When Chiang Kai Shek turned on the communists in 1927 Ho made a tactical retreat to the safety of the Soviet Union. Then in 1930 he set up the Vietnamese Communist Party in Hong Kong only to be arrested the following year by the British Authorities. At the end of his sentence he was smuggled back to Russia and turned up once more in China in the late 1930's just in time for the Japanese takeover of his country at the beginning of the World War in Asia. All through the war Ho Chi Minh and the Vietminh guerillas fought [with] the Chinese and the Americans against the common foe, the Japanese. In retrospect it is a little ironic to note that Ho's American aid in the war came via the Office of Strategic Studies which was to become the base of the C.I.A. and Ho's implacable enemy. Although Ho and his men fought the Japanese enemy fiercely there was no doubt at all this time his primary and ultimate aim was to get the French out of Indo-China. By 1945 the Vietminh had control of at least five of the northern provinces in Vietnam and had massive support from the other provinces. Ho thought this support in the fighting in the World War might persuade the allies to allow the Vietminh to keep at least a part of Vietnam and on the strength of this formally declared Vietnamese independence on September 2nd 1945. But the move was premature. The allies had been quietly slicing up Vietnam in preparation for letting the French back in. Three weeks after Ho's declaration of independence French Vichy forces took over the South and Ho was forced to go back to Paris for talks with the French Government. He wanted control of at least the north and he wanted this so badly, as Dorothy Woodwin remembers, he was willing to make heavy concessions to the French.

[Dorothy Woodwin] "He was most anxious to have some conversations with the French like those the British were having at that time with India; and my own view is that he was prepared to go further with the French than the Indians were with the British. Partly because Ho

had a very deep respect for French culture and in many of his statements he hoped that the French would have the imagination to see that he wanted to be friendly with them." But that required a vision of which the French were not capable.

Through the summer of 1946 relations between the French and the Vietminh became more and more chilly until at last relations were broken off completely. Just before he left Paris Ho talked with journalist David Shernbrun and told him that there would be a war between France and Vietnam and that that war would be long and bloody.

"I said to him: 'President Ho, how can you possibly make war against the French Army?' And he said: 'Mr. Shernbrun, we have a secret weapon,' and he said 'don't smile when I tell this to you. Our secret weapon is nationalism. The desire of the people to form a nation and to have nationhood which is a sign of maturity is greater than any weapons in the world.' He said it would be a war between a tiger and an elephant. If the tiger ever stands still or is trapped out into the open the mighty elephant of France will crush him. 'However, the tiger of Indo-China, Mr. Shernbrun, is going to hide in the jungle by day. He will steal out by night and he will leap upon the back of the elephant and tear great chunks out of the elephant's hide, and slowly the elephant will bleed to death. It may take three years, it may take five, it may take ten, but that will be the war of Indo-China.'"

It was in fact to take eight years starting with the massive French naval bombardment of Haiphong on the 23rd November, 1946, which killed six thousand Vietnamese civilians. The Vietminh retaliated with an attack on the French-held Hanoi and the war was on in earnest. As Ho Chi Minh predicted, the French fought a conventional battle and controlled the cities, while the Vietminh attacked sporadically, wounding the elephant and then vanishing into the shade of the jungle. If the French had the cities there was no doubt who controlled the countryside and the popular support in Vietnam. It was too much for the French and they, like the Americans after them, wanted an enemy who would stand still and at last he did and the flower of the French Army went down in the massive and humiliating defeat at Dien Bien Phu on May 7th, 1954. For the North Vietnamese it was a turning point, and today it is still commemorated in a Museum in Hanoi which John Penlington saw when he was there in 1973.

[John Penlington] "Several times a week at the Military Museum in a darkened room, visitors watch the re-enactment of the communist victory over the French at Dien Bien Phu back in 1954."

. . . .

"Spread out in the middle of the room is a large scale model of the valley where the French are encircled and eventually surrender several times each week. Coloured lights and small chemical fires simulate gun-fire and explosions and there is obvious delight, when the French finally surrender, and up go the North Vietnamese flags when one of the attendants pulls a lever."

At the very time that the French were suffering that ignoble defeat at the hands of the Vietminh at Dien Bien Phu peace talks were in full swing in Geneva between the British, French, Russian and Chinese Foreign Ministers,

the Government of South Vietnam and representatives of the Vietminh. The object of the talks was to lay the ground work for an eventual reunification of the country, but in reality the decision to cut the country in half at the seventeenth parallel, supposedly as a temporary measure, allowed the French to withdraw from Vietnam with some semblance of dignity and at the same time it gave the United States the opportunity to step into the vacuum left by the French, prop up the South Vietnamese Government led by Ngo Dinh Diem and set the scene for an escalation of the war which was to make itself apparent ten years later, in the summer of 1964. At that time North Vietnamese gunboats allegedly fired on American warships in the Gulf of Tonking. On the basis of this the United States President Lyndon B. Johnson announced to the American people that he would ask Congress for permission to retaliate:

[President Johnson] "As President and Commander in Chief, it is my duty to the American people to report, that renewed hostile actions, against United States ships on the high seas in the Gulf of Tonking have today required me to order the military forces of the United States to take action in reply.

"The initial attack on the destroyer *Maddox* on August 2 was repeated today by a number of hostile vessels attacking two U.S. destroyers with torpedos. Repeated acts of violence, against the Armed Forces of the United States, must be met, not only with defence but with positive reply. That reply is being given, as I speak to you, tonight. I shall immediately request the Congress, to pass a resolution, making it clear that our Government, is united in its determination, to take all necessary measures, in support of freedom, and in defence of peace in South-East Asia."

(To be Continued)

Communist Atrocities in Indochina

St. Louis, May 12—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger reports that "an atrocity of major proportions" is taking place in Cambodia. Talking with newsmen before a speech to the St. Louis World Affairs Council, Kissinger says that the Cambodian Communists have completely evacuated the capital of Phnom Penh and are executing all officials of the anti-Communist Government of exiled President Lon Nol. "We have isolated reports of incidents in some districts," he says. "We had one report of 90 persons, including officials and their wives, being executed in one very small town. When three million persons are taken from a city and told to march into a countryside where the next harvest will not be until November, the result will be deaths numbering probably in the tens of thousands." In South Vietnam, says Kissinger, the situation is "less clear" and there is no first-hand information about Communist atrocities.

Washington, May 15—Columnist Paul Scott accuses Secretary of State Henry Kissinger of "orchestrating one of the biggest cover-ups in the history of U.S. foreign policy" by saying that there has been no bloodbath in South Vietnam. According to Scott, U.S. intelligence reports crossing Kissinger's desk indicate that more than 200,000 persons have been killed or executed outright since the Reds began their takeover of South Vietnam two months ago. He cites

as examples of this slaughter the massacre of more than 400 helpless orphans and at least five nuns at orphanages in Danang and China Beach; aerial photographs showing more than 30,000 bodies of South Vietnamese executed at China Beach; tens of thousands dead in the Central Highlands when North Vietnamese artillery was used to destroy a floating bridge, and the use of Soviet-made trucks and tanks to run down fleeing South Vietnamese refugees and destroy churches and schools in which the refugees had sought protection.

Washington, May 15—State Department officials report that no attempt will be made to rescue some 40,000 South Vietnamese refugees who are stranded on Phu Quoc, a small island 50 miles off the coast of South Vietnam. The majority of the refugees are Catholics who fled North Vietnam 20 years ago and they are pleading for their lives before the Communists take over the island. Several Congressmen and former Speaker of the House John W. McCormack of Massachusetts have urged President Ford to send vessels to rescue the refugees, but Secretary of State Kissinger has vetoed such action on the grounds that it might provoke a military response from North Vietnam. Asked about U.S. policy, the State Department officials say that "our policy is to have departed from South Vietnam. The only way we could take people out of there is to go back in there, and obviously we are not in a position to do that."

—*The Review Of The News*, May 28, 1975.

American War Material in Red Hands

Washington, May 12—Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Erich F. von Marbod reports that about \$2 billion worth of serviceable U.S. military equipment was taken over by the Communists when South Vietnam fell. Testifying before a House Appropriations subcommittee, von Marbod, who directed the loading of equipment under fire until the last minutes of the U.S. pullout from South Vietnam, says that the rest of the \$5 billion in equipment on hand as of the January, 1973, cease-fire either was destroyed or moved out of the country in the final days. He says, however, that the Communists were able to capture about 300 naval vessels, another 300 aircraft of all sizes, "a substantial quantity" of rifles and grenade launchers, and docks and other facilities. Also, the gold holdings of the former government of South Vietnam, valued at \$16 million, fell into Communist hands.

—*The Review Of The News*, May 28, 1975.

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