OUR ONE POINT PEACE PLAN:
OUT NOW!

EDITORIAL

Nixon's recent decision to blockade North Vietnam's main ports and to extend the air war in the North is the most serious escalation of the war in years. Mining the port of Haiphong was a step at which even Johnson, the major architect of the American aggression in Indochina, had balked. It brings the US into a direct confrontation with the USSR, major supplier of war material to the Vietnamese fighters.

The current offensive of the Vietnamese liberation forces which opened on March 30 has dealt a deadly series of blows to the war plans of American Imperialism. "Vietnamisation", the policy of using the Saigon army to do the fighting backed by US air power and logistics support, has clearly failed. A string of bases and district capitals have already fallen. The provincial capital of Quangtri has fallen and the key towns of Kontum and Hue appear on the verge of liberation. There have been numerous reports of the disintegration of the Saigon units on the face of North Vietnamese attacks. The victories of the liberation forces have been won in the face of a tremendous American air-assault.

Unwilling to use American ground troops against the liberation forces offensive, indeed, on April 12 an American unit mutinied at Phubai base and refused to go on patrol. Opposition to the war is widespread among US troops in Vietnam. Thus, Nixon has had to offset this by massive use of air and naval power. The number of sailors and airmen attached to the Seventh Fleet operating in the South China Sea has risen by 21,000 to 38,000 since the offensive began (this strength is not included in troop totals).

Not for a single moment has American imperialism given up its aim of "saving" South Vietnam from "communism" (i.e. for capitalism). As Nixon put it in his April 26 speech: "We will not be defeated and will never surrender our friends to Communist aggression." Imperialism has merely had to adopt its methods to the situation on the battlefields and the mood of the American people. Hence, on the one hand, the
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期末总结

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THE ROLE OF THE WORKERS STATES

By DICK ROBERTS

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CWPV will continue to work towards the development of the workers states.

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The National Liberation Front

Unlike the Viet Minh, the Lao Dong, which attempted to establish a "People's Republic of Annam," the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (NLF) had not been recognized as a legitimate resistance movement by the United States or any other power. The NLF's activities were largely conducted in the south, where most of the population lived. However, the NLF's campaign focused on undermining the current regime of South Vietnam through insurrection and guerrilla warfare.

The American involvement in the war began in 1961, with the goal of containing the spread of communism in Southeast Asia. The United States provided military and economic assistance to the South Vietnam government, which was weakened by internal divisions and faced a growing insurgency. The conflict ultimately led to the withdrawal of American troops in the mid-1970s and the eventual victory of the NLF and its allies, who established the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1975.

In the aftermath of the war, South Vietnam faced economic and political challenges. The United States provided aid to help stabilize the new government, but the country struggled to recover from the devastation caused by the conflict. The legacy of the Vietnam War continues to shape the region and the international community's approach to conflict resolution and peace agreements.

The war's impact on the region and the world was profound. It highlighted the limitations of military power and the importance of diplomatic solutions. The United States and other countries were forced to reassess their Cold War strategies and the role of military interventions in global affairs. The war also had a significant impact on the United States' domestic politics, shaping the course of the Democratic Party and leading to the downfall of President Richard Nixon.

The United States' involvement in Vietnam

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The Vietnamese came to understand that the American presence was a threat to their independence. This understanding was reinforced by the US military's imposition of a bombing campaign on North Vietnam. The bombing campaign was intended to削弱 the North Vietnamese military and to break their will to continue fighting. The Vietnamese responded with increased resistance, including guerrilla warfare and the development of new tactics. The war was a drawn-out conflict that lasted for many years, with significant losses on both sides. The Vietnamese eventually emerged victorious, gaining independence from US involvement. The experience of the Vietnam War had a profound impact on both the Vietnamese people and the international community, shaping perceptions of power, resistance, and the role of the United Nations in mediating conflicts.