

Automation

Automation and advanced mechanisation are having an increased impact on workers' conditions, and although these changes are still concentrated mainly in certain sectors and above all in developed countries, the results are of outstanding importance to all workers and their unions, who must prepare now to meet the same problems.

The results of this "technical revolution", which should bring benefits to all people, are very different in countries with different social systems or different levels of development.

In the socialist countries the application of automation and technology is directed towards raising the living standards of the whole people by improving productivity while making work easier. This does not mean that the adjustments required by the technical revolution do not bring problems for the workers and their trade unions, as well as benefits. But these problems - and the effective carrying out of the technical revolution itself - are tackled in a constructive way with the support of the whole of society. Thus the trade unions, as the resolution adopted by the 6th Congress pointed out, are faced with new tasks, such as:

- " - more active participation in the planning and management of production;
- collective socialist work and socialist emulation;
- education, vocational training and culture;
- material and moral incentive;
- living and working conditions."

In the developing countries, many of which still have sectors of neo-colonialist property or a growing bourgeoisie, the application of automation poses serious problems. These countries, if they are to overcome the backwardness of the colonial period, need to apply the most modern means of production to aid and stimulate economic development. The Tri-Continental Conference in Havana emphasized this point in its resolution on social and cultural questions, which declared that "each liberated country has to carry out a scientific and technical revolution, a very important part of the cultural revolution. The social revolution cannot be consolidated without the technical revolution or without passing to a higher stage of economic development." The Conference recommended "a detailed study of the principles of the scientific and technical revolution and the widest exchange of experiences on this subject among these countries and the fullest possible fraternal aid."

On the other hand employment of these techniques to increase profits by reducing labour costs can pose major problems for the working class in these countries in existing conditions of mass-unemployment and under-employment. To defend their conditions the trade unions may find it necessary to oppose the application of automation in such circumstances. In India for example, the General Council of AITUC, meeting in March this year, adopted a resolution on automation stating in part: "The trade union movement in India is not opposed to technological improvements. It has to be stressed however that higher techniques should be looked for in the present stage of economy in our country primarily in those sectors where we seek to build our base of heavy industry or utilise computers for research purposes and

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not squander the limited resources by wasting precious foreign exchange to import electronic computers to displace clerical work and render tens of thousands unemployed." A nationwide campaign against automation, set off by the Delhi Convention against automation in December 1965, has since been developed ^{by} meetings and protests in many Indian cities, with white-collar workers being particularly active in opposing the introduction of computers.

It should be noted here that it is particularly in the domain of basic and heavy industry that socialist aid is playing a key role in many countries by making available the latest techniques.

In the developed capitalist countries, as the report to the 6th Congress emphasised, "Technical progress speeds up concentration. It is clear that only a few giant monopolies have the necessary means to equip their factories with highly expensive machines and to finance the scientific research required by automation." On the international level this situation gives a particular advantage to the giant monopolies of the United States.

The governments supporting the monopolies help this process by their policies and financial grants to assist rationalization campaigns. The competitive capacity of automated factories together with these deliberate rationalisation policies lead to the elimination of small and medium businesses and the consolidation of the grip of a handful of giant monopolies with internationally interlocking interests. The high cost of new

Secular law is used to justify high profits to finance new investments from reserves. The French Fifth Plan for example, aims at enabling companies to finance 70% of new investment from profits, which means increased concentration of capital and anti-social policies to ensure the corresponding high level of profits.

The problems of automation in capitalist countries can be most clearly seen in the USA. It is instructive to examine the conclusions of the report issued this year in the United States by the National Commission on Technology, Automation and Economic Progress set up by the Congress. The Commission contained three labour members from the AFL-CIO and eleven others from employers, universities and other groups. Of course it accepts in general the principles of monopoly capitalism, but still it clearly reveals some of the social consequences of the monopoly application of automation. The Chairman of the Commission writes in the Introduction: "Modern farm technology... has resulted in rapid migration of workers to the cities and has contributed to serious urban problems. The technological revolution in agriculture has compounded the difficulties of a large section of our Negro population. Pushed out of the rural areas, many of them have migrated to the cities... just when deficient economic growth rates have increased the competition for available jobs... The closing of obsolete plants and facilities as a result of technological and economic changes has thrown some whole communities ...into economic distress... In 1958, nearly 39 million workers were still below the poverty level." The 3 AFL-CIO nominees on the Commission, together

with key Oscar members, stated that: "It is our firm conviction that some form of Democratic national planning is essential in the United States.... The blind forces of the market place are no longer adequate to cope with the complex problems of modern society." To the results of the capitalist automation are causing even AFL-CIO leaders to lose faith in "free enterprise"!

The Congress Commission stated that in recent years the gain in output efficiency as a result of the technological revolution was so tremendous that "two million fewer workers were needed each year to produce the same amount of goods... Even though the demand rose somewhat, it wasn't enough to balance both the rising technical efficiency and the new people ready to join the work force". In other capitalist countries, rather than widespread general unemployment, the result so far had been job insecurity and unemployment in certain occupations and regions, but as economic contradictions have grown, the problem of technological unemployment is becoming more and more evident and widespread.

The technical revolution produces considerable changes in the occupational structure of the working class. These are partly as a result of the shift in employment towards the service sector and away from industry, mining and agriculture - due both to rising productivity in the latter sectors, requiring less workers to produce more goods, and to the relative growth in the importance of the service sector - and partly as a result of the changes in the occupational structure within industry due to technological change. The new or rapidly expanding industries, such as atomic energy, astronautics, electronics, chemicals etc, have a high proportion of non-manual, and particularly scientific

and technological manpower. At the same time there has been a sharp drop in employment in some light industries, in coal and steel, rail transport and textiles, in many of these countries.

The proportion of non-manual to manual workers increases rapidly. In the USA there are 2 non-manual to every 3 manual workers. At the same time the difference between these categories, in the content of their work is being reduced and the traditional privileges of non-manual workers are disappearing. The number of engineers and technicians has grown particularly rapidly. In the United States in 1900 there were 30,000, and in 1960 there were 572,000. The number of engineers and scientists is now about 1.3 million, and with over a million technicians the total is about 2.5 million. The US Department of Labour estimates that in 1975 almost one of every two workers will be ⁱⁿ white-collar occupations. In 1975, one out of every eight workers will be in a skilled trade - about the same proportion as today - but semi-skilled and unskilled jobs will decline.

There are similar trends in Federal Germany. A study by the IGB showed the reduction in unskilled workers from 1957 to 1962. The number of skilled production workers in some branches had dropped - from 61% to 57% in automobiles, from 58% to 53% in ~~mechanical~~ electrical engineering, from 64% to 43% in mechanical engineering, etc. At the same time the number of skilled maintenance workers had increased. Another study showed that while the total number of workers in the Federal German economy had increased by 26% from 1950 to 1961, the number of engineers had increased by 64%. In France, from 1954 to 1962 the number of engineers increased by 74%, technicians by 31%.

supervisory staffs of 60. Similar changes are taking place in other developed capitalist countries.

Many problems face the trade unions in these countries in defending the workers from capitalist application of technological progress. Questions of dismissals, loss of skill gradings and changes in job classifications, the breakdown of former distinctions between trades, changes in pay systems, increased shift work, speed-up and nervous strain for the workers, etc. Militant action has been taken by the trade unions in many countries to defend jobs, to oppose employers' plans to revise job gradings and pay systems solely in their own interests, etc.

But in many cases in capitalist conditions unions have found it necessary to accept some reduction in employment, and the struggle has been for adequate compensation for loss of jobs, help in finding new jobs, housing and transport assistance, etc. The British law which came into effect last December making severance pay compulsory was a notable advance in this respect, in spite of certain weaknesses. Trade union pressure has also been exerted for retraining of displaced workers at Government or employer expense, with full pay during training. ~~Now again an international~~
~~movement of workers will be possible.~~

The drastic changes in the working environment brought about by technological change, together with the employers' attempts to use this opportunity to break down traditional advantages obtained by the workers in defending their working conditions lead to increased problems in the workplace. Thus the struggle of the workers and unions, in addition to the general demands, are increasingly related also to the situation in the workplaces. This

refers not only to opposing speed-up and ~~the~~ and systems of wage payments, but also to job classifications, the sub-division of work, working methods and the whole organisation of production, which the employer has regarded as his sole prerogative. ~~xxxxx~~ This position is being increasingly challenged.

The increased mechanisation and automation of production in certain branches also raises problems of trade union tactics in struggles with the employers. Where few workers are employed in a process, it is easier for the employers to keep the plant going. Particularly, with the changed nature of the work, it is possible to make use of a few technicians, supervisors or clerical workers for this purpose, or even non-union labour from the manual workers. The trade union movement must draw lessons from this situation, among which we could mention: the greater need than ever to ensure 100% organisation of the workers; the importance of organising non-manual workers, supervisors and technicians; the necessity of close unity among those groups in all actions, which involves also close consultation among them in the preparatory stages of negotiations or campaigns. With 100% organisation and solidarity it is often possible to obtain results even without an actual strike. More subtle forms of action become possible, also from the point of view of the working class, for the higher proportion of capital in the production process usually means immense losses for the employer if production stops. More diverse forms of struggle have thus appeared. Flexibility in the means used by the trade unions to achieve the workers' objectives has been a feature of campaigning in many countries, with actions at different scales as needed. A multitude of smaller local actions, which

could not be adequately dealt with in this report have been successfully carried out by the branch or factory trade union organisations.

In some cases, particularly in Britain and the U.S.A., the workers and trade unions at local level have been increasingly in the recent period resorting to unofficial strike actions. This is partly a reflection of insufficient militancy, even sometimes the attitude of class collaboration of some trade union leadership. But it also reflects the increasing number of urgent problems now arising at plant level - relating both to working conditions and the defense of trade union rights - to which trade union structures have not yet been fully adapted so as to permit the necessary rapid action on the spot.

A marked feature of recent years has been the increasing failure of the employers to divide the working class and thus benefit from the reduced proportion of manual workers by weakening the class struggle. Instead, the white-collar workers more and more realising that their conditions and interests are basically the same as those of the manual workers, are taking an increasing part in working-class activities. While in some mass production industries the number of manual workers in the unions is falling as their employment is reduced, white-collar workers are in many cases flocking into trade unions. This is particularly true of scientists, technicians and supervisory staffs, who are not only joining the unions but are demanding more militant policies. In Britain for example where under pressure from the Labour Government

the TUC and many unions are supporting an incomes policy to restrict wage increases, it is the five unions of scientists, technicians and supervisors who have formed a united body to oppose this policy and to campaign actively against it. The same unions have also in general raised the most active protest against American aggression in Vietnam, have supported increased exchanges with the trade unions in socialist countries, etc. Their membership is growing fast. The British Technicians and Supervisors' Union, ASSET, has doubled its membership in the last five years for example.

The trade union movement is gaining further strength from the influx of these categories. An increasing proportion even of higher grades of technologists and scientists are coming from the working class. Many of them are younger than average, as a result of the recent rapid expansion of this employment. Their training gives them a creative approach, which is frustrated by the distortions in their work produced by the hunt for profits and by militarisation, which particularly affects research and development workers. They face continued attempts to degrade the quality of their work, to over-organise it on a repetitive specialised basis and then to hire lower paid workers to perform it. The system of individual agreements on salaries and conditions of employment is completely discredited and more and more the engineers and supervisors are putting their efforts into collective bargaining.

The whole trade union movement must support their efforts and bring them closer into the activities of the working class

in general. What are their main demands? First of all a proper recognised salary structure, giving adequate pay at all levels corresponding to qualifications and experience; guaranteed development of their career; security of employment; full rights to bargaining and trade union rights; guarantee of working conditions by collective agreements; establishment of proper training schemes, under trade union supervision and free from employer control; continued training to improve qualifications and keep up with the latest developments, in working time as a recognised right; reduction of working hours.

Discrimination against women is particularly strong - few women have access to these occupations, and their average pay is well below that of their male colleagues. In France for example only 3.7% of engineers are women, and their average pay, according to an official enquiry in 1963, is more than one-third below the pay of male engineers; this is in part due to the fact that they are pushed into certain jobs - laboratory work, production planning, calculations etc. Other problems are also common to these grades in the different countries - for example, the rights of employees over inventions made while at work. These demands are not put forward passively. The engineers and supervisors take militant action when needed. In France we could mention the demonstration at the Thomson-Houston factories for higher wages, at Bull against dismissals and for the nationalisation of the company, at Chausson, at the SNECMA and Worthington works, in the Paris area alone. In Britain the unions of these categories have called many strikes on questions of wages, holidays with pay, etc. The draughtmen's union has just won a

long strike against the employers' practice of "contracting out" design work to independent designers to avoid meeting union conditions of pay etc. The complete solidarity between manual and non-manual workers in their respective struggles is characteristic particularly of the engineering industry.

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A further problem which is made more acute by technical and scientific progress is that of vocational training. The 6th Congress decided to support the proposal for a road

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International Trade Union Conference on the Problems of Apprenticeship and Vocational Training. As the resolution on Young Workers stated: "The provisions for vocational training are in many countries desisory. As a general rule it is subordinated to the demands of the monopolies in their aim for maximum profit. Only a minority of young people receive any proper training. And in this field discrimination against girls is even greater than in the case of general education."

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Even/the most developed capitalist countries the problems in this field have become a recognised obstacle to progress. In the USA the Labour Department states that 5 million new craftsmen must be trained by 1970, but the actual number of apprentices is only slightly over 200,000 in the whole country. In Britain and West Germany, to mention only two countries, the systems of apprenticeship and vocational training are in a critical state. The situation in France and Italy is similar. Not only are the numbers of young people receiving training insufficient, but the distribution among different branches does not correspond to available job prospects, and above all the content of the training bears little relation to the needs of the job. It is usually out-of-date in relation to modern techniques, and too specialised, with inadequate theoretical basis to enable the rapid adjustment to new technology which is necessary in present conditions. The narrow needs of the employer are often the primary factor in determining the content of the training. The whole field of education and vocational training in these countries needs remoulding, and recasting as a comprehensive, democratic system, breaking down the old class barriers and enabling all youth to have full access to broad education and

training for a vocation in which their talents and interests can flourish. This is a task to which the trade union movements in these countries should devote even greater efforts. The systems in the socialist countries can provide many useful lessons in this respect. These systems are being adjusted constantly in line with technical progress; for example the GDR has decided to introduce a new unified system of education and vocational training.

In the developing countries the expansion of education and vocational training is one of the most urgent needs in eliminating the vestiges of colonialism and building an independent national economy.

One of the tasks of the trade unions in the developing countries is to give help in the struggle against illiteracy and to raise the vocational qualifications of the workers.

THE BLACK BOOK

*the biggest war criminal
in our era*

Issued by the "Committee to
denounce the war crimes of the
US imperialists and their hench-
men in South Vietnam" on the
occasion of the 12th anniver-
sary of the signing of the 1954
Geneva Agreements on Vietnam
- July 20, 1966.

Part One

CRIMES OF AGGRESSION OF THE US IMPERIALISTS

IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Over the past 20 years and more, the US imperialists have unceasingly and systematically carried out a policy of intervention and aggression against Vietnam. After being ousted from the Chinese mainland at the end of 1949, the US imperialists began actively interfering in Indo-China. By this time, the Vietnamese people had victoriously carried out the August 1945 revolution, overthrown the rule of the Japanese fascists and French colonialists and won back national independence and sovereignty.

But soon afterwards, the French colonialists again sent their expeditionary corps to Vietnam in an attempt to enslave the Vietnamese people once again. The US ambition in Vietnam was described by the New York Times in an editorial in 1950: "Indo-China is a prize worth a large gamble. Even before World War II, Indo-China, yielded dividends estimated at 500 million dollars per year".

In 1955, US President Eisenhower said: "Now let us assume we lost Indo-China. If Indo-China goes, the tin and tungsten we so greatly value would cease coming. We are after the cheapest way to prevent the occurrence of something terrible: the loss of our ability to get what we want from the riches of the Indo-Chinese territory and of South-East Asia".

The US "preventive measure" was to supply the French colonialists with money and weapons to fight the Vietnamese people, then to oust the French and lay hold of Vietnam for itself.

But the French colonialists were defeated by the Vietnamese people, and the Geneva Agreements were signed in 1954,

solemnly recognising the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people. The US policy then switched on to a new stage - that of more direct and active intervention and aggression. Having replaced the French colonialists in South Vietnam, the US imperialists adopted a neo-colonialist policy in order to turn this part of our country into their colony and military base in service of the US strategic scheme in South-East Asia.

Meeting with the resolute and effective resistance of the South Vietnamese people, this policy of intervention and aggression of the US has gone through many stages of development to become finally an open war of aggression in the fullest sense of the word.

From 1954 to 1960, through the Ngo Dinh Diem puppet administration, the US systematically sabotaged the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and opposed the reunification of Vietnam by preventing the holding of free general elections (in July 1956) as stipulated by the Agreements.

At the same time, the US imperialists and their henchmen plunged the patriotic movement of the South Vietnamese people in blood.

By mid-1961, after failing to quench the patriotic movement by deceitful trick and armed repression, the US started its "special war", a camouflaged and furtive war of aggression, in an attempt to force the Vietnamese people to give up struggling and submit to their domination. Thousands of US officers and men and whole companies of helicopters were sent to South Vietnam. These soldiers in practice took a direct part in the fighting alongside the puppet army which was then considered as the main instrument for carrying out the war. A US military command was set up in Saigon to take direct command of the war. (The command, disguised as the Military Assistance Command (MACV), was set up on February 8, 1962. Its first Commander was US General Paul D. Harkins).

By mid-1964, however, the US "special war" strategy was defeated in all fields by the South Vietnamese people under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and had basically gone bankrupt.

At this juncture, in early 1965 the Johnson administration began sending tens of thousands of US troops to South Vietnam and started a direct and open war of aggression, thus opening a new stage in the US policy of intervention and aggression in Vietnam.

Not counting the 60,000 US troops of the 7th Fleet and the US air forces in Guam and Thailand, who have been taking part in the aggressive war in Vietnam, the 273,000 strong US expeditionary corps had by June 26, 1966 occupied many important strategic bases in South Vietnam, and conducted many raids thus becoming in reality the hard core of the aggressive war.

The US ruling circles now plan to increase to 400,000 the US expeditionary corps by the end of this year. On the other hand, the Johnson administration is trying hard to persuade a number of US satellites to send mercenaries to South Vietnam.

Since February 1965, the US has expanded further and further its war of aggression in North Vietnam in the form of an air war of destruction. US aircraft taking off from the 7th Fleet and US bases in South Vietnam and Thailand have been bombing and strafing repeatedly and indiscriminately the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, committing monstrous crimes against the North Vietnamese people.

In Laos, piratical US aircraft have also wantonly bombed and strafed many areas controlled by the Laotian patriotic forces, especially in Central and Lower Laos.

The flames of the US war of aggression are also licking the neighbouring Kingdom of Cambodia. Besides sending their lackeys in South Vietnam and Thailand to carry out frequent provocations, violations and sabotage acts against Cambodia's territory, the US aggressors have openly ordered their troops to fire across and even trespass Cambodia's border. Meanwhile numbers of war maniacs among the US ruling circles have even raved for expanding the war of aggression to China.

By conducting a war of aggression in South Vietnam, the US imperialists have grossly infringed upon the sovereignty and independence of Vietnam and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination and seriously sabotaged peace in Indo-China and South-East Asia. This is an utterly brazen challenge to the national liberation movements and the people throughout the world.

The US Government has seriously violated the basic provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam particularly Paragraph 12 of the Final Declaration of the 1954 Geneva Conference which stipulates, "In relations with Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, each member of the Geneva Conference undertakes

to respect the sovereignty, the independence, the unity and the territorial integrity of the above-mentioned states, and to refrain from any interference in their internal affairs",

Meanwhile, the US Government has seriously violated the important military provisions of the Agreements banning the introduction into Vietnam of foreign troops, military personnel and weapons, the establishment of foreign military bases in the regrouping zones of both parties and the participation of either party in any military alliance.

(Article 16 of the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Vietnam): "With effect from the date of entry into force of the present agreement, introduction into Vietnam of any troop reinforcements and additional military personnel is prohibited".

Article 17 : "With effect from the date of entry into force of the present agreement, the introduction into Vietnam of any reinforcement in the form of all types of arms, munitions and other war material, such as combat aircraft, naval craft, pieces of ordnance, jet engines and jet weapons and armoured vehicles, is prohibited".

Article 18 : "With effect from the date of entry into force of the present agreement, the establishment of new military bases is prohibited throughout Vietnam territory".

Article 19 : "With effect from the date of entry into force of the present agreement, no military base under the control of a foreign State may be established in the regrouping zone of either party; the two parties shall ensure that the zones assigned to them do not adhere to any military alliance and are not used for the resumption of hostilities or to further an aggressive policy".

The US Government has trampled underfoot its solemn commitment to "refrain from the threat or the use of force to disturb them (the 1954 Geneva Agreements) "made by its representative, Walter Bedell Smith, at the closing session of the Geneva Conference.

The US Government has also seriously violated the Charter of the United Nations of which it is a member, which rules that "all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations."

The US "Lawyers' Committee On American Policy Towards Vietnam", after making a legal analysis of the war being waged by the US Government in Vietnam, has come to the following conclusion:

"For the reasons exposed in our Memorandum, our Committee has come to the regrettable but inevitable conclusion that the United States' actions in Vietnam infringe upon the main provisions of the United Nations Charter to which we are bound by treaty, and violate the Geneva Agreements which we have committed to respect". (letter to the US President by Robert W. Kenny, Honorary Chairman, and William L. Standard, Chairman of the Committee, Jan. 25, 1966).

For his part, US Senator Ernest Gruening conceded that he "can come to no other conclusion but that the United States is the aggressor in Vietnam" (AP, May 7, 1966).

Thus, the first crime committed by the US in South Vietnam is the crime of aggression or, to use the terms of the August 8, 1945 London Agreements on the prosecution and punishment of big war criminals in the European Axis countries, it is the crime against peace, i.e. to direct, prepare and launch aggressive wars and other wars in violation of international treaties, international agreements or agreements on joint defence or to involve in any scheme to carry out one of the said actions. (Article 6, Paragraph B of the supplementary charter : International Tribunal).

This crime of aggression has thus been established both de facto and de jure.

These facts eloquently refute all allegations by the Johnson administration aimed at pleading for the US acts of aggression in South Vietnam.

All US arguments are premised on the assumption that South Vietnam is a separate State cut off from Vietnam. But for centuries now, Vietnam has always been one, and the Vietnamese nation has always been one nation.

The 1954 Geneva Agreements also recognise the territorial integrity of Vietnam. The partition of Vietnam into two zones is only temporary and will cease with free general elections which should have been held in July 1956, and the military demarcation line along the 17th parallel "should in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary" (Paragraph 6 of the Final Declaration of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China).

Historical realities in Vietnam and the 1954 Geneva Agreements have refuted the above premise of the US and accordingly all US allegations based on it. Many honest Americans have asked themselves: What will we Americans think if a foreign power wants to make the southern states of the USA a separate country?

The US has also spread the fabrication about "North Vietnam committing aggression against South Vietnam" and used this as a starting point for their policies. This is a "thief-crying-stop-thief" swindle. No logic whatsoever can defend the US theory about Vietnamese "committing aggression" against Vietnam and the US imperialists being the "defender" of South Vietnam's "freedom" while it is they themselves who have dispatched 273,000 US troops from tens of thousands of miles across the ocean to South Vietnam to massacre a people resolutely struggling for independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and national reunification.

The Johnson administration has also referred to the US "commitments" to SEATO and the Saigon puppet regime. But it is public knowledge that SEATO is an aggressive military bloc illegally created by the US to intervene directly in Vietnam and Indo-China and check the national liberation movements in South-East Asia. As for the various Saigon administrations, from Ngo Dinh Diem to Nguyen Cao Ky, they are mere creations and tools of the US. The so-called "commitments" are therefore null and void.

All this clearly proves that the US imperialists have committed the crime of aggression in South Vietnam, the biggest and root crime. It is the source of all odious war crimes and anti-popular acts committed by the US in Vietnam.

The US Government has not only conducted a war of aggression in Vietnam but also committed aggression in one form or another in many parts of the world.

War of aggression in Korea from 1950 to 1953, aggressive attempts against the Lebanon by the US 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea in 1958, aggression in the Congo under the UN flag in 1960, armed aggression against Cuba in 1961 and the Dominican Republic in 1965, aggression in the Kingdom of Laos, fostering, equipping and commanding of the "Khmer Serei" traitors to carry out subversion and provocation against the Kingdom of Cambodia, brazen occupation of Taiwan, part of China's territory, hundreds of coups d'etat in all continents, particularly in Latin America, etc... Those are but a few of the criminal activities of the US imperialists.

As was revealed time and time again by themselves, through their war of aggression in South Vietnam the US imperialists are trying to draw experiences for future aggression in other parts of the world.

Thus, the US imperialists have committed the crime of aggression not only against the Vietnamese people but also against other peoples in the world.

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Part Two

WAR CRIMES OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

In its war of aggression in South Vietnam, the US has stopped at no manoeuvres, however barbarous, in disregard of morality, human conscience, and the rules and habits of war.

Wholesale slaughter of civilians. Devastation of whole areas.

The US aggressors have perpetrated wholesale and utterly barbarous massacres of South Vietnamese civilians, including elderly people, women and children. They have used their infantry, air force and artillery to destroy villages and hamlets and kill the villagers. In many places, they heaped all the inhabitants of a village into a spot and mowed them down with machine-gun fire.

Like the ferocious German fascists, the US aggressors carried out reprisals against civilians every time their troop received a stinging blow from the South Vietnam Liberation Army. They even ordered US marines to burn down any village from where they heard a single rifle shot. (Newsweek, August 16, 1965).

No less frantic and ferocious than the German fascists, US aggressor troops have in their raids carried out the "scorched-earth" policy of "burn all, destroy all and kill all".

The US Military Command in Saigon has chosen large areas in South Vietnam as "prime scorched-earth targets". These areas, to the US Air Force, are "free-bombing zones", and to the US ground forces, must become "white areas" after bloody "sweeps".

If Czechoslovakia had her Lidice, and France her Oradour-on-Glanes, South Vietnam today has witnessed many more similar scenes of massacre.

Take for example Chau Son and Cam Le, two villages in Hoa Vang district, Quang Nam province, about 5 kilometres south of Da Nang city. To widen the "defence perimeter" around the huge US airbase, the US aggressors on August 2 and 3, 1965 launched a massive "sweep" with the aim of razing to

the ground these two villages. US Marines were ordered to destroy all, burn all and kill all. They ran amuck, shouting madly, "Kill ! Don't let any of them alive", "Today I'm a killer", etc...

An AP correspondent who accompanied the raiders in Chau Son reported: "...A (US) Marine threw a grenade into a bunker used by all Vietnamese villagers for air raid and artillery shelters. Moments later, the shattered bodies of two children, one with half his head blown away, were pulled from the bunker and roughly thrown on the ground like so many sacks of grain".

A CBS correspondent who followed the raiders into Cam Lo village said that US Marines burnt down systematically almost all the houses, and prevented the people from salvaging their property.

After the raids what was left of these two villages were but heaps of smouldering ashes, charred pillars, bodies of civilians, mostly women and children.

During another "sweep" started early this year against Duc Hoa village, south of the Vaico Oriental river, over 30 kilometres west-northwest of Saigon, US paratroopers applied most savagely the "scorched-earth policy". According to an AP dispatch of January 6, "the paratroopers" mission was to move out further, round up all the people they could find, evacuate them north of the river to resettlement camps, and burn and destroy everything eatable and livable... Patrols burned every house encountered to the ground... Every cooking utensil was smashed, every banana tree severed, every mattress slashed".

A report by an AFP special correspondent on the "sweep" conducted from March 21 to 14, 1966, by US Marines against Phuong Dinh village, in the northern part of Quang Ngai province, said: "The Phuong Dinh village, 22 kilometres south of Chu Lai, now exists only on staff maps. It was razed under a deluge of fire together with two other villages subjected to operation "Texas" conducted by three battalions of US Marines. Not even a single tree was spared by American shells. To the north and at the end of the village, a ricefield was turned into a charnel house. Scores of putrified corpses were thrown pellmell 10 inches deep into muddy water. Not even one human being was alive in the village. Neither women nor children were found there".

The US aggressors and their henchmen have also resorted to utterly inhuman means to torture and murder captured civilians and liberation fighters. They dismember them, cut off their flesh bit by bit and burn or bury them alive. More savage still, they beat or kill children in the presence of their parents. They also rape women to death, or rape them before killing them. Moreover, they ripped open bellies of their victims, pull out livers, extricate the eyes, or use armoured cars to drag them along the road. They even herd civilians into air-raid shelters and douse them with poison gas.

The hair-raising crimes perpetrated by the Hitlerite fascists in Europe during World War II are being repeated by the US aggressors in South Vietnam.

In Quang Nam province, while digging trenches on a hillside in Phuoc Cam village, Tien Phuoc district, some South Vietnam liberation fighters once unearthed 22 whole human skeletons in different positions. One of the skeletons was holding to its breast a smaller one.

On the side of another hill in the same village, they found 82 other skeletons. On the side of Go Vang hill in Phuoc Son village, same province, a similar hecatomb was discovered in which lay the bodies of 55 people tied together by the necks.

These facts show that the genocidal methods used at Auschwitz and other concentration camps of the Hitlerite fascists can by no means outdo those applied by the US aggressors in South Vietnam. By far they are outstripped by the latter in skilfulness and savagery.

The US aggressors and their henchmen have also resorted to extremely inhuman war means to destroy and raze whole areas, and to massacre the people.

They have concentrated massive fire power by air force and artillery on densely populated areas, killing many civilians, destroying many villages and hamlets, and cultural and other establishments in South Vietnam.

According to the US Defence Secretary McNamara, US aircraft last year made a monthly average of 13,000 sorties and dropped 250,000 tons of bombs on South Vietnam (AFP, Jan. 20, 1966). According to the "Washington Post" of February 7 this year, the US Air Force had dropped 40,000 tons of explosive bombs in December last year alone. Beginning with

this year the rate of air raids has been considerably increased. The US Air Force is making an average of 400 sorties a day, sometimes more, as on January 25, with 525 sorties, on March 9 with 648 sorties (AFP, March 10, 1966). McNamara has revealed that a total of 638,000 tons of bombs will be used in Vietnam this year, or about 91 per cent of the total tonnage used in the whole Korean War (AP, April 20, 1966).

On June 17, 1965, the US aggressors began using their Guam-based strategic air force to raid South Vietnam. During the following 365 days ended June 18, 1966, US B52 strategic bombers struck South Vietnam on 350 occasions (USIS, June 18, 1966)

As usual, these planes fly in groups at an altitude of 6,000 or 8,000 m, and release without discrimination hundreds of 750- and 1,000-lb bombs on whole areas, according to the "saturation bombing" tactics. To make the raids by those planes more destructive, the US aggressors are using two kind of bombs in each raid. The ones which go off in the air, about 2 to 4 metres from the ground, are dropped, first to kill those people who have not got into shelters, and the ones which can dig 5 metres into the ground are used afterward to kill those people who stayed in shelters.

In Cu Chi district alone, an area of less than 6 sq. kilometres in Gia Dinh province, 1,800 tons of bombs have been dropped by US B52 bombers so far.

On May 20, 1965, the US aggressors began using heavy artillery of the US 7th Fleet to bomb coastal villages in South Vietnam. US battle cruisers and destroyers, such as the Galveston, the McKenzie, the Edson, the Moore, etc... have hundreds of times bombarded many coastal villages with cannons from 5 inches upwards, killing a great number of civilians. With concentrated and massive fire - some hundreds or even some thousands of shells dumped without let-up on small areas - these shellings are no less destructive than the fierce bombings by US aircraft.

Take Thoi Thuan village in Ben Tre province. During a US artillery bombardment on November 30, 1965, it was heavily damaged by 300 5-inch cannon shells. A number of coastal areas in Binh Dinh province were attacked by 3 warships of the US 7th Fleet on January 25 this year, and 628 houses were destroyed. On October 27 last year, warships of the same fleet fired about 1,100 cannon shells at several areas on the coast of the same province.

Meantime, US aggressor and puppet troops are intensifying bombardments by 105-mm, 175-mm and 203-mm cannons. From its arrival on January 18, 1966 in Cu Chi district, Gia Dinh province, to February 28, 1966, the 1st Battalion of the Artillery Regiment of the US Infantry Division fired a total 180,000 cannon shells on the surrounding areas, which means an average of 4,500 per day (AFP, Feb. 28, 1966).

The US aggressors and their henchmen are also destroying the crops and burning down rice and other foodstuffs in an attempt to starve the South Vietnamese people into surrender. They use aircraft to destroy the crops by toxic chemicals and bombs. They conduct rice-looting operations in various areas not under their control.

Many Western correspondents remarked that on many occasions and in many places, rice - not guerrillas - had become target number one of US and puppet troops. An AFP dispatch on December 22 last yearsaid that in each operation, US and puppet troops destroyed every single stock of rice and salt. Buffaloes were killed right in the fields if they could not be taken away. This policy of destruction was also applied to means of transport such as boats, carts, etc., the dispatch added.

Thus it is clear that the US imperialists have taken most savage acts in their war of aggression in South Vietnam acts which will never be pardoned by mankind.

Large-scale use of toxic chemicals and poison gas to massacre civilians. Poison gas considered as standard weapon:

In defiance of morality, human conscience and international law, the US aggressors have launched chemical warfare in South Vietnam. They have openly used on a large scale as war means a series of toxic chemicals and various kinds of combat gas and have even massacred civilians, while experimenting and perfecting their chemical weapons.

Since 1961, the US aggressors have been sending planes to spray toxic chemicals on many large areas in South Vietnam in an attempt to destroy the crops and massacre the civilian population. They have all the time claimed that those substances are mere "weed-killers" and "defoliants". In fact

these toxic chemicals have not only withered trees and destroyed the crops, but also affected and killed human beings and domestic animals. Take Ben Tre, Co Cong, My Tho, Tay Ninh, Gia Dinh, Phu Yen and Gia Lai provinces, where during the first months of 1965, toxic chemicals sprayed by US planes affected nearly 20,000 persons. In Can Tho province, thousands of people were affected and over 16,000 hectares of crops were destroyed on December 14 and 15, 1965.

In the face of these irrefutable facts, the US aggressors have had to admit their use of 2.4-d and 2.5-t which are known to be dangerous to persons and draught animals if used in high concentration.

According to studies and analyses by the South Vietnam Liberation Red Cross, the US aggressors have sprayed many other, more dangerous toxic chemicals like dinitro-orthocresol DNC, calcium cyanide, arsenic compounds.

DNC, light orange in colour and smelling of gun powder can cause pussy boils and seriously affect human beings, kill livestock and wither trees. Calcium cyanide has a great defoliating effect. It can seriously affect or even kill human beings and cattle.

According to initial investigations recently made by the Public Health Service of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and by the South Vietnam Liberation Red Cross, in a number of areas doused with toxic chemicals, the number of persons killed by these substances has increased by 30 per cent, while 56 per cent of the population in the stricken areas have suffered from intestinal diseases because of poisoned food, and 70 per cent from bronchitis. Many mothers have lost their milk secretion, and many pregnant women have miscarried.

The following figures show how disastrous the US chemical warfare in Vietnam is:

| Year | times | provinces affected | persons affected | animals killed | areas ruined in hectares |
|------|-------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1961 | 11 | 6 | 182 | 120 | 560 |
| 1962 | 40 | 12 | 1,220 | 448 | 11,030 |
| 1963 | 192 | 16 | 9,000 | 4,500 | 320,000 |
| 1964 | | 19 | 11,000 | 7,511 | 500,230 |
| 1965 | | 26 | 146,247 | | 700,000 |

By the end of 1964, the US aggressors even started using poison gases as means of war and of mass murder of civilians.

On January 25, 26 and 27, 1965, US planes raided Phu Lac village (Phu Yen province), some 100 km south of Qui Nhon, with napalm, explosive and poison gas bombs. Poison gas alone killed 80 persons and affected hundreds of others.

During a raid on Vinh Quang hamlet (Binh Dinh province) on September 5, 1965, a US battalion commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Utter sprayed 48 cannisters of poison gas at a time into anti-raid shelters, killing 35 persons, most of them women and children.

In Ba Lang An area (Quang Ngai province), US troops on September 8, 1965 threw gas grenades into shelters, killing 78 civilians.

Since then combat gas has been more and more widely and openly used. On September 22, 1965, US Defence Secretary McNamara brazenly declared that US troops had been ordered to use combat gas in South Vietnam. War gas then became a "basic standard weapon" of the US aggressor troops and all US combat units are now equipped with it.

On January 2, 1966, during a raid on Bau Tria area (Long An province), the US aggressors for the first time used a kind of sprayer named "Mighty Mite" capable of spraying poison gas or powder at the speed of 285 kilometres per hour.

During a raid on Kim Tai hamlet (Binh Dinh province) on January 10, 1966, US and puppet troops pushed 42 villagers into trenches and massacred them with poison gas.

In a raid on Bong Son area (Binh Dinh province) on February 3 and 4, 1966, US helicopters dumped on it 800 poison gas grenades.

Early in May 1966, in a raid in Tay Ninh province, the US aggressors used poison gas in the biggest quantity and highest concentration that had ever been seen in South Vietnam. Within ten days, they doused the area with over 15 tons of poison gas. On May 9, 1966 alone, before entering the area, they sprayed on it over 3,000 kg of poison gas.

These barbarous crimes have aroused an impetuous wave of indignation among world public opinion. In the face

of this, the US ruling circles are trying to justify themselves. McNamara on March 25, 1965 said ambiguously and clumsily that the gas used was but a non-lethal "tear-gas", the kind commonly used in the world to break up riots, even in Harlem in the United States. But the next day, the New York Assistant Police Chief hurriedly contradicted the US Defence Secretary, saying that the police was not in possession of the kind of gas used in South Vietnam.

The US ringleaders have also brazenly said that they use poison gas in South Vietnam for humanitarian purposes. In an investigation, USIS remarked that out of the 1,300,000 persons affected with poison gas in World War I "only" 90,000 were killed. How great indeed is US-made humanitarianism!

In fact, US poison gas used in South Vietnam is of various kinds, a number of them having been listed as war gas capable of killing people even when used in very small doses. According to a UPI dispatch of March 25, 1965, US troops in South Vietnam had received and stored CW, DM and CS. In a book entitled "The War Gases" reprinted in New York in 1943, Dr. Mario Sartori listed CW (chloroacetophenone $C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$) and DM (phenarsazine chloride $NH(C_6H_5)_2AsCl$, also called adamsite) as main war gases prepared or studied at the end of or immediately after World War I. US troops have also used even BZ and other kinds of gas code-named as VX and LSD-25.

The effect of CW, DM, CS (also called thiophosgen) is well known to scientists. They can cause coughing and vomit fits, inflame mucous membranes, block-up respiratory organs and kill people even when used in very small doses of a few milligrams.

On March 22, 1965, the US State Department spokesman, McCloskey, himself admitted, although his statement was very far from the truth, that the poison gas used in South Vietnam could not only cause flows of tears but also irritate the skin and block up respiratory organs.

After on-the-spot investigations and laboratory analysis, scientists of the South Vietnam National Front of Liberation have come to the following initial conclusions:

- 1.- In Phu Lac (Phu Yen province), US troops sprayed alphachloroacetophenone from helicopters in the form of fog or artificial clouds.

2.- In Boi Loi (Tay Ninh province) the GI's sprayed adamsite with a density of over 0.1 mg/air m^3 which made a large number of people sneeze and find it terribly hard to breathe.

3.- In Binh Tam, Binh Lanh and Binh Tri villages (Quang Nam province), in many villages of Hoai An district (Binh Dinh province) and along the 20-km road from Hoai An to Kim Son, the US pirates sprayed chloroacetophenone, adamsite and many other poisonous substances which made people sneeze and vomit violently.

4.- In many other places, Hiep Pho hamlet (Hanh Duc village, Quang Nam province) for example, the US aggressors used CNS, gas in phosgen and thiophosgen in a high density of about 20 mg/air m^3 , gravely affecting hundreds of people.

These gases were so dangerous that they actually killed those who used them, despite preventive measures such as gas masks, etc... According to Western reports of January 12, 1966, in a raid on an area northwest of Saigon, an Australian mercenary unit doused anti-raid shelters with poison gas. Two hours after, Corporal Robert Bowtell entered one of these shelters and fell dead at once though he had put on a gas mask, others were gravely affected and had to be rushed to hospital.

The following are some other facts which prove that the US aggressors are frantically trying to intensify their chemical warfare in South Vietnam.

They have sent to South Vietnam a "mobile laboratory" or "Unit 406", the US bacteriological and chemical warfare institute headquartered in Sagamihara (Hangawa, Japan).

With the assistance of West German chemists, the US aggressors have built in South Vietnam a number of plants to produce combat gas to be used on the spot. They are also scheming to send a number of West German "special units" to South Vietnam to help produce and use poison gas weapons.

For many years now, the US aggressors have smuggled into South Vietnam a large quantity of poison gas. Nguyen Khanh - former puppet Prime Minister - on March 23, 1965 admitted that the US had been supplying poison gas weapons to the puppet army for more than a year (Reuters, March 23, 1965).

By launching chemical warfare in South Vietnam, the Johnson administration has not only committed horrible war crimes and seriously violated all law, rules of war and international agreements banning the use of poisonous chemicals, gas and similar products in war, but also committed unpardonable crimes and insolently challenged human conscience and morality.

Whereas in World War II, the Hitlerite fascists only dared to use poison gas surreptitiously in concentration camps, the US aggressors nowadays are publicly using gas as a standard war means on a large scale and even to massacre civilians.

Setting up of concentration camps in the guise of "strategic hamlets" or "new life hamlets".

One of the most heinous crimes perpetrated by the Hitlerite fascists against mankind was to persecute millions of people in concentration camps and kill them en masse. This crime is being repeated by the US aggressors in South Vietnam.

As early as 1961, the US aggressors and their puppets already schemed to round up 10 million South Vietnamese into a system of 17,000 "strategic hamlets".

As everybody knows, these "strategic hamlets" are nothing other than concentration camps. Living behind barbed wire fences, surrounded by guard-posts and watch-towers, and under a strict control and white terror, people are denied all elementary freedoms, their dignity seriously insulted and their lives constantly threatened.

Although the "strategic hamlet" policy has been thwarted, part of the "strategic hamlet" system destroyed by the South Vietnam people, and the US-puppet controlled zones have been narrowed down, the US aggressors have not given up their perfidious schemes. Now the US stooges in Saigon are trying to patch up the plan of population concentration left by their predecessors and labelled it the "new life hamlet" plan. Under the so-called "pacification" programme worked out by Edward Lansdale and adopted at the Honolulu conference in February 1966, the US aggressors and their stooges are striving to broaden the areas under their control and expand the system of these disguised concentration camps.

Use of South Vietnam battlefield
as testing ground for new lethal
weapons

The US aggressors and their henchmen have perpetrated another loathsome war crime, that is to use South Vietnam as a testing ground for a series of new lethal weapons

Since 1961, the various services of the US armed forces have set up special organs for studying, designing and improving modern lethal war means which are tested regularly in South Vietnam. It is precisely in this area that the Pentagon has tested many kinds of jet fighters, such as F-105, F-5A, F-111, many kinds of unarmed or armed helicopters, several types of armoured amphibious vehicles such as flying boats, many reconnaissance, liaison and spotting apparatuses, many up-to-date lethal weapons from Armalite 15 automatic rifles, SPIW guns, explosion gas, small size rockets, to chemical weapons including poison and combat gas.

Against the South Vietnamese people, the US aggressors have used most inhuman lethal weapons including those condemned by public opinion and banned by international law, such as napalm and white phosphorus bombs, chemical weapons. A large number of civilians have been killed atrociously by these weapons, and many others crippled for life. The losses in domestic animals, property and crops, etc... are incalculable.

Destruction of religious, medical and
educational establishments and public
utility works.

The US aggressors and their agents have sent aircraft to bomb schools in areas controlled by the NLF, destroying large numbers of establishments and killing a great many pupils and teachers. Most savage were the bombing of Linh Phung school (Ben Tre province) on July 8, 1964 killing 43 pupils during class time, of Man Quang school (Quang Nam province) on March 16, 1965 killing 45 pupils, and of My Thuan and Trung Hung schools (Binh Dinh province) Tuy Hoa school (Phu Yen province) killing or wounding a large number of school children and teachers. Also notorious were the bombing and strafing of maternity homes and medical stations in Ben Tre, My Tho and many other provinces.

The airforces of the US and its lackeys have also attacked churches, holy sees and pagodas in the liberated areas of South Vietnam. Up to now, more than 100 churches, holy sees and pagodas of the Catholic, Buddhist, Cao Dai and Hoa Hoa believers have been destroyed by US aircraft, and thousands of clergymen and believers killed or wounded.

In Ben Tre province and in 1965 alone 30 pagodas were destroyed, more than 100 Buddhist bonzes and believers were killed or wounded. On February 6, 1964, the area surrounding the Cao Dai Holy See in Ben Cau (Tay Ninh province) was devastated by 60 tons of US bombs, 1,000 houses were burned or destroyed, more than 300 persons killed or wounded.

The US and puppet air forces have also frenziedly attacked public means of communication on the ground or in water, such as passenger buses, motorboats and sampans...US aircraft on January 8, 1966 sank the Thuan Phong passenger boat moving from Thu Dau Mot to Dau Tieng, killing 200 persons aboard. On February 2, they attacked the Tinh Thanh passenger boat on its way from Giong Trom to Ben Tre, killing or wounding another 50 passengers. The Dong Thuan boat coming to its rescue was also sunk by US bombs and more than 500 passengers were killed or wounded.

Encouraging satellite troops to wantonly
massacre South Vietnamese.

On orders from their US masters, the Austalians, New Zealand, Filipino mercenaries, and especially the Pak Jung Hi troops, have continually perpetrated countless crimes against the South Vietnamese people.

On December 22, 1965, the Pak Jung Hi mercenaries killed at one time 31 civilians including 22 children, 3 pregnant women and 6 old men in Tan Giang hamlet, Phuoc Hoa village, Tuy Phuoc district (Binh Dinh province).

On December 27, 1965, in a raid against Hoa Hiep village, Tuy Hoa district (Phu Yen province), they shot dead 7 civilians.

On the following day in another raid against Binh Xuan, My Hoa and Dong Thinh hamlets, same province, they killed 9 persons and wounded two others. A family of four was wiped out.

On January 1, 1966, the Pak Jung Hi troops raided Da Ngu hamlet, Hoa Hiep village, Tuy Hoa district (also Phu Yen province). They rounded up 42 persons and mowed them down with machine gun fire. Particularly, they snatched a baby from its mother's arms and tore it in halves before the eyes of the poor mother before shooting her down.

During a raid in early January 1966 against 9 villages of Phu Cat, An Nhon and Tuy Phuoc districts (Binh Dinh province), the Pak Jung Hi mercenaries committed another loathsome crime. In Kim Tai hamlet, Nhon Thong village, An Nhon district, they herded 40 persons, including 4 old men, 5 pregnant women and 9 children, into an air-raid shelter, then tossed poisoned grenades into it, killing them all. In only 3 villages of An Nhon district, 110 persons were shot dead, and in Phuoc Thang village, Tuy Phuoc district, 32 others were killed.

On January 26, in Thanh Phu hamlet, Hoa My village, Tuy Hoa district (Phu Yen province), the Pak Jung Hi raiders killed or wounded 62 persons, most of them old people and children.

On January 27, 40 persons in Khanh Phuoc hamlet, Cat Hanh village, Phu Cat district (Binh Dinh province) were killed or wounded.

Thus, within 35 days, in a number of localities in Phu Yen and Binh Dinh provinces, the Pak Jung Hi mercenaries, on orders from their US employers, killed or wounded more than 250 persons, burnt down thousands of houses and razed to the ground Kim Tri hamlet (Phuoc Hoa village, Tuy Phuoc district, Binh Dinh province).

The Pak Jung Hi clique, the cruel accomplices of the US imperialists, and other satellites must share the US aggressors responsibility for the above crimes.

x x
x x

All the aforesaid crimes of the US imperialists have sown untold sufferings and mournings to the South Vietnamese people. Within nearly 11 years of intervention and aggression in South Vietnam, from 1954 to 1965, the US aggressors and their stooges :

- conducted 160,000 raids big or small,
- killed 170,000 persons,
- wounded 800,000 others, among them many have become invalids for life,
- detained more than 400,000 persons in over 1,000 prisons,
- herded millions of persons into concentration camps disguised as "strategic hamlets" or "new life hamlets".

In other words throughout the past 11 years, the US aggressors and their henchmen have killed 42 South Vietnamese a day on an average, or one person out of every 80. One out of two inhabitants of South Vietnam has fallen victim to the said crimes, and there is no family without a victim of the US aggressors and their agents.

x
x

The US aggressors and their henchmen have also perpetrated new crimes against the people in North Vietnam since they launched their air war of destruction on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The US aggressors have bombed and strafed heavily populated cities, towns and villages, destroyed hundreds of schools, meteorological stations, hospitals, sanatoriums, market places, bridges, barges, wharves, stores. They also bombed and strafed irrigation systems, dykes, and even attacked Hanoi, the capital city, Haiphong, the biggest and most important port of North Vietnam, and Nam Dinh, a major industrial centre of Vietnam.

The farther they rush along their criminal path, however, the harder the blows they will receive from the South Vietnamese people, and the more energetically they will be condemned and disgusted by the people all over the world.

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Part Three

THE WAR CRIMINALS MUST BE DULY PUNISHED

Since the odious crimes of the German fascists, it can be said that never has the world been so strongly shocked as it is now by the crimes perpetrated by the US imperialists in Vietnam, especially in the South.

From the East to the West, in all parts of the world and right in the United States, the whole of mankind is seething with indignation, and is taking part in varied forms in an unprecedentedly energetic movement to protest and condemn the US imperialists' crimes against the South Vietnamese people.

The Governments and peoples of the socialist countries, of many nationalist countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, many international and national organisations, numerous scientists, prominent intellectuals and personalities, the people in the imperialist and capitalist countries including the American people, in a word, all the fairminded people throughout the world and the whole of progressive mankind have resolutely laid bare and strongly condemned the US aggressors, the most cruel and disgusting war criminals in the present era. Never in the history of the United States has the US administration been so isolated before public opinion of the world as it is now.

Lord Bertrand Russell, the well-known British philosopher, has proposed that prominent personalities in the world, Nobel prize winners, novelists, philosophers, mathematicians, etc, get together and set up a war crimes' tribunal to try in absentia Johnson, McNamara, Dean Rusk, Cabot-Lodge and the like, who are responsible for the wholesale massacres by poison gas, toxic chemicals, napalm and phosphorus bombs, wanton bombings and tortures over the past 12 years in South Vietnam.

Also in American history, never has a government been so strongly and resolutely opposed by the American people as is the Johnson administration now on account of its criminal policy towards Vietnam. The American people are resolved not to let the Johnson government blench the honour of the United States and commit dirty crimes in South Vietnam in their names. Hundreds of thousands of Americans have taken part in teach-ins and demonstrations held in all major US cities under such slogans as, "L.B.J., how many kids and

women did you kill (in Vietnam) today?" or "Stop US crimes in Vietnam!".

U.S. Arnoni, Editor of the US magazine "The Minority of One", on October 15, 1965 donned the uniform of a nazi concentration camp - he is a survivor from Birkenau - and raised the genuine voice of the American people. After noting the various forms of reprisals the Johnson administration might take against him and his family, Arnoni said: "But one thing you cannot do: You cannot have me join in your genocide of the people of Vietnam... The President of the United States, his secretaries, advisers, aides and troops, each single one of them, must answer for his deeds no less than Adolf Eichmann had to.... As for Americans, let us demand the impeachment of Lyndon Baines Johnson for the high crimes he has committed on the people of Vietnam and of the United States of America".

The hysterical war crimes of the US imperialists and their henchmen in South Vietnam are only acts of an aggressor in a losing position and being driven by the South Vietnamese people to the end of an issueless tunnel, and death pangs of a mortally wounded beast.

The savage and brutal acts of the US imperialists can neither intimidate the South Vietnamese people, nor stave off their complete failure. These acts only expose them as the most disgusting enemy of independence, peace, human rights, justice, science and of all the peoples in the world. He who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind! Like the Hitlerite fascists in the past, the US imperialists cannot possibly escape the fate reserved by history and mankind for war criminals.

As for the South Vietnamese people, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, their sole genuine representative, has on many occasions pointed out that no weapons nor cruel war means can subdue a people who have taken the oath to make every sacrifice for freedom, independence and peace. The frenzied acts of the US imperialists cannot save them from failure in South Vietnam, but on the contrary will pour more oil on the flames of wrath that have been burning higher and higher in the hearts of the South Vietnamese people.

The South Vietnam N.F.L. urgently calls on the governments, mass organisations, scientists, lawyers, clergymen, prominent personalities, intellectuals and all people in the

world who cherish freedom and justice, especially the American people to side with the South Vietnamese people in a united world front against the US imperialist aggression, to take ever more resolute actions to stay the murderous hands of Johnson, Rusk, McNamara and other war criminals, and to compel them to pay for their crimes, in order to defend the honour, justice and freedom of mankind, defend the right of all peoples to independence and self-determination, defend peace in Indo-China, South-East Asia and the world over.

The US war criminals must pay for their crimes!

July 1966

x

x

x

The US imperialists must end its aggressive war in South Vietnam, withdraw from there all troops and weapons of the US and its satellites, and dismantle all US military bases in South Vietnam!

The internal affairs of South Vietnam must be settled by the South Vietnamese people themselves!

The South Vietnam N.F.L. is the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people!



WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
 FÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE
 FEDERACION SINDICAL MUNDIAL
 ВСЕМИРНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
 ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ СОЮЗОВ

Geneva, le 12 février 1966
 Prague,

A.I.T.U.C.
 Received 676 18/2/66
 Replied

* 62417

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Comrade Dange
 General Secretary
 A.I.T.U.C.
 NEW Delhi
 India

Dear comrade Dange,

The Secretariat of the W.F.T.U. is considering the possibility of opening a post for a second comrade at our Geneva's permanent representation at U.N.O. and I.L.O., in the framework of our activities inside International Organisations and their future development.

Whilst looking at the possibilities in connection with this new choice, we have been thinking of comrade Panikkar who has accumulated a lot of experience in this field as our former permanent representative to ECAFE at New Delhi.

We therefore suggest to you, dear Comrade Dange, to be as kind as to examine together with Comrade Panikkar whether the latter would agree to come and work in Geneva for a period of one year at least to accomplish this job. After this period we should examine with comrade Panikkar the possible prolongation of this stay in Geneva. If in any case Comrade Panikkar should raise questions in connection with his family, we are ready to take them into consideration with the greatest attention and comprehension.

Thanking in advance for your cooperation and looking forward to your reply, I remain

Yours very fraternally

Louis Saillant
 Louis Saillant
 General Secretary
 W.F.T.U.

File
P.B.

30 March 1966

Dear Comrade D,

We received the following cable from Com. Louis Salliant from Geneva on 26th March:

" DO YOU HAVE THE POSSIBILITY OF ANSWERING TO MY LETTER FROM GENEVA 12TH CONCERNING THE COMING OF PANIKKAR TO WORK TO THE WFTU OFFICE IN GENEVA TO THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE THANK YOU IN ADVANCE.

I again wrote to Com. Panikkar and his reply is as under:

ACCEPT GENEVA OFFER PROVIDED I CAN TAKE MY WIFE ALONG
REPLY ENGANDUYUR.

I do not have the original letter with me. It was given to you. As far as I remember it provided for his family. However, I am sending the following reply to Com. Louis Salliant as Prague (not Geneva):

YOUR CABLE TWENTYFIFTH MARCH (STOP) PANIKKAR WILLING
ACCEPT GENEVA ASSIGNMENT PROVIDED PERMITTED TO TAKE HIS
FAMILY ALONG.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

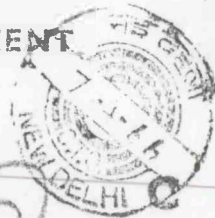
(K.G.Sriwastava)



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0 1530 5 ENGANDIYUR 7 16 SRIVASTAVA AITUCONG NEW DELHI -

600 Bks.

PLEASE INFORM WFTU ONLY WIFE NOT CHILDREN STOP AWAITING REPLY

- PANIKKAR

80

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W.P./B...

RECEIVED
A.I.T.U.C.
Received 1953 9/18/53
Replied

6th August, 1964.

Mr. P. N. Dunge,
A.I.T.U.C.,
5-B, Jhandewalan,
Rani Jhansi Road,
New Delhi 1,
India.

Dear Brother Dunge,

Attached herewith is a quotation referring to the matter we spoke about, taken from the general report presented to the 4th National Congress of SOBSI, by its president, Ajono. The quotation is taken from the "Letters to Foreign Friends" issued by the International Department of SOBSI and dated August-September, 1964.

With all good wishes,

Yours fraternally,

T. F. McWhinnie

T. F. McWhinnie, Editor,
W.F.T.U. Publications Ltd.

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during the period of preparation for AAWC the Indonesian workers are not free from serious obstacles and difficulties, domestically caused by the measures of the Minister of Labour Aham Erhingpradja, who has arbitrarily misused his function as Chairman of the Joint Secretariat and Chairman of the Organizing Committee for AAWC to collaborate with the right leader of bureaucrat capitalist Suhardiman of SOKSI by sending the latter to Africa together with representatives of KBKI and SOBRI, for the so-called "AAWC preparation". However, thanks to the political vigilance of SOBSI and other trade union federations which support NASAKOM, the divisive activity to disrupt the co-operation within the Joint Secretariat has been exposed and frustrated. Aham himself has been shifted from his function as Minister of Labour.

The reactionary activity of Aham Erhingpradja was in fact in line with the activity of the modern revisionists who have never spared the time to sabotage the AAWC. The modern revisionists have suffered defeats in sabotaging the efforts for AAWC with the so-called "international conference of non-aligned trade unions." Their slanderous talks saying that the AAWC which is being strived for by Indonesian trade union federations is sectarian, regionalist, racialist, contrary to proletarian internationalism, etc. have also met with failure. At the moment they are conspiring with the rightwing group dominating in the SOBYO trying to convene a counter AAWC with what they call "Afro Asian Trade Union Conference."



WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
 FÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE
 FEDERACION SINDICAL MUNDIAL
 ВСЕМИРНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
 ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ СОЮЗОВ

16th August 1966

Prague,

Address all correspondence to:
 Adresser la correspondance au:
 Toda comunicaci6n ha de ser dirigida a:
 Адресовать всю корреспонденцию:

SECRETARIAT DE LA
 FÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE
 PRAGUE 1, NÁM. CURIEVÝCH 1
 TÉLÉPHONE 67.856
 ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE: FESYMOND PRAGUE

AITUC
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India Trade Union Congress
 5-E Jhandewallan,
 Rani Juhansi Road
 NEW-DELHI 1

N.R.: SG/JC/Circ. no 30

re: WFTU Constitutional Revision Commission

Dear Brothers,

In a letter dated 25th July, I announced that the next meeting of the WFTU Constitutional Revision Commission was to be held between 21st and 25th September, 1966, in Katowice, Poland.

I must now advise you, however, that we have considered it necessary to postpone the meeting to a later date, so that all the members of the Commission will be able to attend.

Please note, therefore, that the Commission will meet in Prague, from 18th to 21st November 1966.

In anticipation of hearing from you, please accept, brothers, my very best greetings.

Yours fraternally
 President of the Commission :

Louis SAILLANT,
 General Secretary, WFTU.

*Are you attending it or
 com. Katowice
 18/9/66
 Louis SAILLANT
 General Secretary
 WFTU*



WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
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 FEDERACION SINDICAL MUNDIAL
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Prague, 13th September 1966.

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 Received

* 65921

Brother K.G. Siritwastava,
 Secretary,
 All-India Trade Union Congress,
 5-E Jhandewallan,
 Rani Jhansi Road,
 New Delhi - 1

Ref: 1837

Dear Brother,

Kindly refer to your letter No.211/K/66 of August 18,1966.

We are enclosing herewith two copies of some brief notes on automation. These notes have been prepared in our office for our internal use, but they can be used by the Blitz National Forum towards preparations for its seminar on automation.

We are also sending to you along with the above our booklet "The Path to trade Union Unity" containing, among others, the question of automation which will be useful for the seminar.

You may transmit to the Blitz National Forum this material on automation that we are sending to you or as you may consider fit.

We are writing to Mr. Nair of the said Forum as well to get into touch with the AITUC for the purpose. Copy of our letter to him is enclosed herewith for your information.

Thanking you and with fraternal greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Setiati Surasto
 Secretary of the WFTU.

For info Mr. Nair
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mg
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mg

24676
No.211/K/66
28 October 1966

To,
The General Secretary,
World Federation of Trade Unions,
NAM Curieovych-1
Prague-1.

Dear Comrade,

With reference to your Circular letter No.
SG/JC/Circ. No.30 dated 16th August 1966,
Com. Mahendra Sen, working at the WFTU Headquarters
shall be attending the meeting of the WFTU Consti-
tutional Revision Commission from 18th to 21st
November, 1966.

With warmest greetings,

Yours fraternally,

K.G.
(K.G. Sriwastava)
Secretary

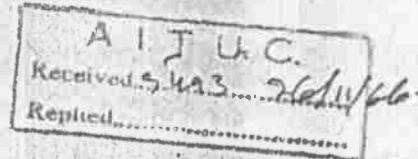
Copy to Com. Mahendra Sen, Prague, for informa-
tion and necessary action.

219-A
WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Press Communique

PUBLISHED BY THE PRESS DEPT OF THE W.F.T.U.

No 58, Prague, 22nd November 1966



THE WFTU CONSTITUTION UNDER STUDY

The Commission to Revise the Constitution of the WFTU has just held its 11th session, in Prague, from 18th to 21st November 1966. Louis Saillant, the General Secretary of the WFTU, chaired the session and was assisted by Luis Padilla, WFTU Secretariat member.

The following member countries of the Commission took part in the proceedings:-- Argentina, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Sudan, Rumania, USSR and Venezuela. A representative of the Trade Union International of Building, Timber and Building Material Workers, a member of the Commission, also took part in the meeting.

The members of the Commission undertook a far-reaching study of those sections of the Constitution which in particular dealt with the autonomy of the affiliated national centres, the structure of the WFTU, the right of representation and the voting system.

The Chairman of the Commission will give a report on the results of the Commission's work at the 16th WFTU General Council session, which is to be held in Sofia from 6th to 10th December next.

Please let us know the final position in this regard
at your earliest.

With Greetings,

Yours faithfully,

St. Louis.
~~SECRETARY.~~