

Chapter Six

The ruling war by the revolutionary power

Scenario #59 through #81

Reexamine the records of Vietnam War.

Vietnam War view reconsidered from the viewpoint of ruling war
by the revolutionary power.



Edited image

Hanoi members when the nation
was established.

Several English transcripts
at the bottom of the screen

You must constantly display your revolutionary
leadership as the Party Leader.

(Lines; Narrator B, Male: Start out with Japanese and a few moments later,
narrator b, male, will narrate the same line in English and layover the Japanese line.)

“But once the revolutionary hostile relations began to take action, it didn’t seem to have liberated the Hanoi leaders from their impulse of conquering the land. It is likely that the endless threat from the people rebellion and the uprising of the southern remaining party members that have stayed in the south after the Geneva Treaty that have no idea of the miserable situations in the north due to the Land Reform Movement by Ho Chi Min , lead to the conquest of South Vietnam on January 13th 1959, that is the resolution of the South Vietnam liberation. This was the beginning of the ruling war that later became to be called the Vietnam War. If it is in the people’s minds where a war breaks out, ruling is something that starts in the revolutionary hostile relation that attracts and never leaves people’s hearts. In short, the cruel standpoint of an offender against that of the people makes ruling as it is.”



Documentary image

January 13th, 1959

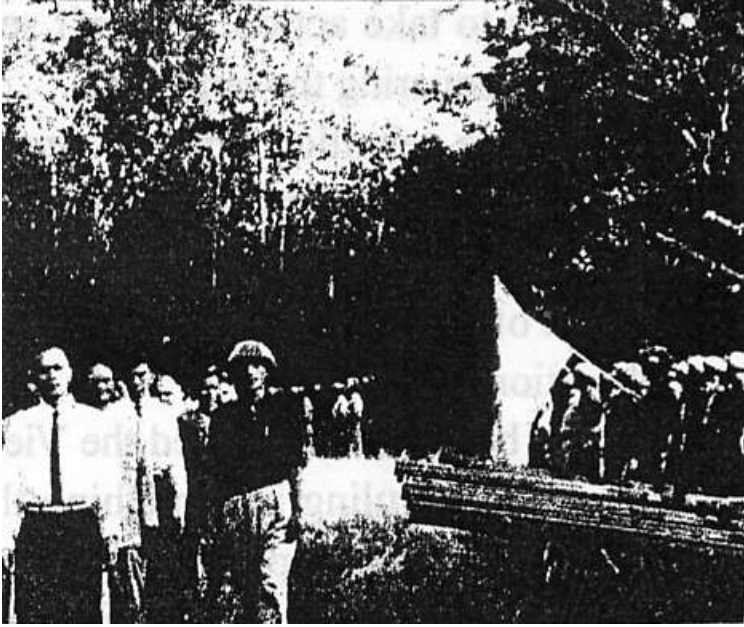
North Vietnam

Vietnam Labor Party Convention

(Lines; Narrator B, Male: Start out with Japanese and a few moments later, narrator b, male, will narrate the same line in English and layover the Japanese line.)

“January 13th 1959. Vietnam Labor Party Convention. (Vietnam Communist Party)

In that convention, there were two strategic moves that were resolved and put into practice immediately.”



Documentary image

December 20th, 1960

South Vietnam

South Vietnam National Liberation Front

(Lines; Narrator B, Male: Start out with Japanese and a few moments later, narrator b, male, will narrate the same line in English and layover the Japanese line.)

“One was the coalition of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front that greatly contributed to creating a pose as a people's rebellion war against the corrupt president Jiem and the US superpower that gives him support.”



Handwritten images

Testimony by the former extraordinary revolutionary government cabinet minister Chuon Nyutan.

Hanoi/Vietnam Labor Party,
(political department)

Highest advisor
COSVN

South Vietnam
National Liberation Front
(People's Revolution Party)

(Testimony; Witness I, Male: Start out with Vietnamese and a few moments later, male I, will testify the same line in English and layover the Vietnamese line.)

“Two strings are stretching out to southern liberation front from the Vietnam Labor Party that is the Communist Party. One of them is reaching into the liberation front and is connected to the people's revolutionary party that is the core of the liberation front.”

Synchronizing with this testimony, stretch the arrow from Vietnam Labor Party to reach the people's revolutionary party.

“The other string leads to COSVN.

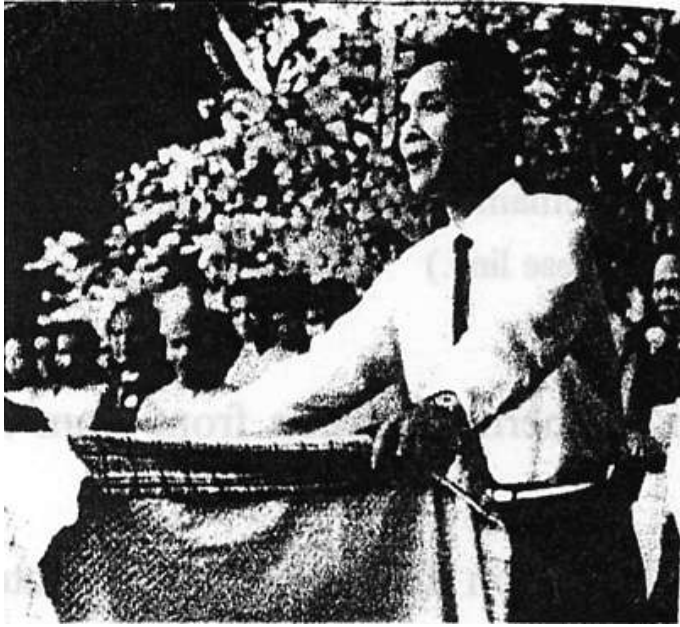
COSVN is an agency that belongs to the political agencies of Hanoi and is in a sense the “Southern spy agency”.

Synchronizing with this testimony, stretch the arrow from Vietnam Labor Party to reach the COSVN.

“This COSVN operated as the highest advisor to the liberation front and offered guidance from the sidelines.”

Synchronizing with this testimony, stretch the arrow from COSVN to reach the. liberation front.

“At the Liberation Front coalition convention held in December 1960, COSVN deployed Nguyen Van Linh as its delegate.Linh later became a political agency official in Hanoi.”

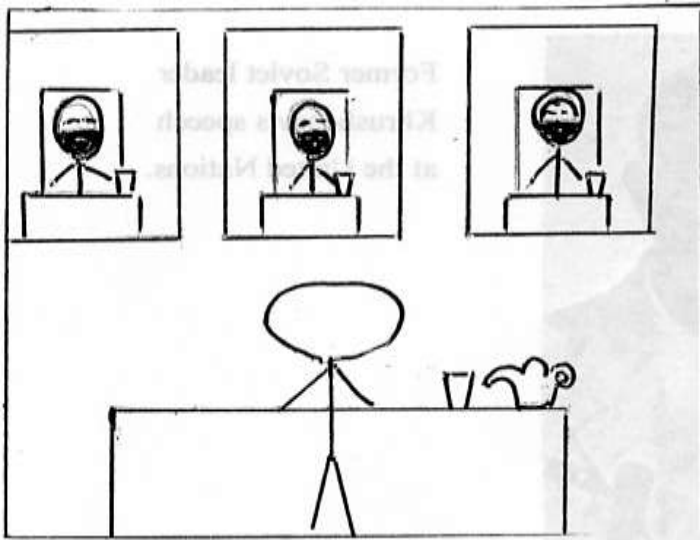


Documentary image

Chairman of
the South Vietnam National Liberation Front
N g u y e n • H u u • T h o

(Lines; Narrator B, Male: Start out with Japanese and a few moments later,
narrator b, male, will narrate the same line in English and layover the Japanese line.)

**“Chairman of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front Nguyen Huu Tho
had been abducted soon after the coalition and was put to his position.”**



Participants attend the conference wearing masks.

Documentary image

Images from the NHK broadcast.

Scenes from the conference held by the South Vietnam National Liberation Front.

Testimony by the former extraordinary revolutionary government cabinet minister Chuon Nyutan.

(Testimony; Witness I, Male: Start out with Vietnamese and a few moments later, Male i, will testify the same line in English and layover the Vietnamese line.)

“As it was always the case with these important conferences, everything was kept in absolute secret and all the security measures had been taken. In case of myself, the secret agents suddenly came and took me to the convention site. Until you reach there, you have no idea of the destination or the term of the convention. (Even if you are a former extraordinary revolutionary government cabinet minister!)

This hovel system was made so that the members will not be able to see each other and not be aware of who else was attending the convention.”

(Lines; Narrator B, Male: Start out with Japanese and a few moments later, narrator b, male, will narrate the same line in English and layover the Japanese line.)

“This is how Hanoi gained its initiative as the leader of South Vietnam National Liberation Front by cutting off horizontal connection and by establishing vertical chain of command as a legitimate reason for maintaining secrecy. “



Documentary image

Former Soviet leader
Khrushchev's speech at the United Nations.

Khrushchev endorsing support for
people liberation movement

(Lines; Narrator B, Male: Start out with Japanese and a few moments later,
narrator b, male, will narrate the same line in English and layover the Japanese line.)

During the narration, display screens 65-1 through -4.

**“The other strategy was to construct the Ho Chi Min route that delivered to the south,
a large amount of weapons, ammunitions etc taken out from China and Soviet Union
by taking advantage of the cold war situations.**

These assistance materials were certainly setting off US logistics in the battlefield.”

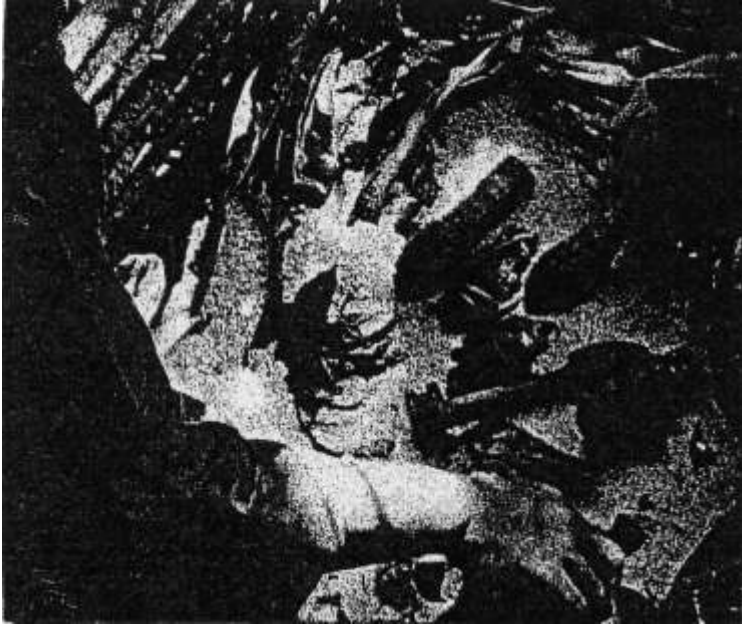
Scenario # 65-2



Documentary image

Ho Chi Min route

Delivering troops of North Vietnam
going south on Ho Chi Min route.



Documentary image

South Vietnam

Images of the firearms
that had been confiscated.

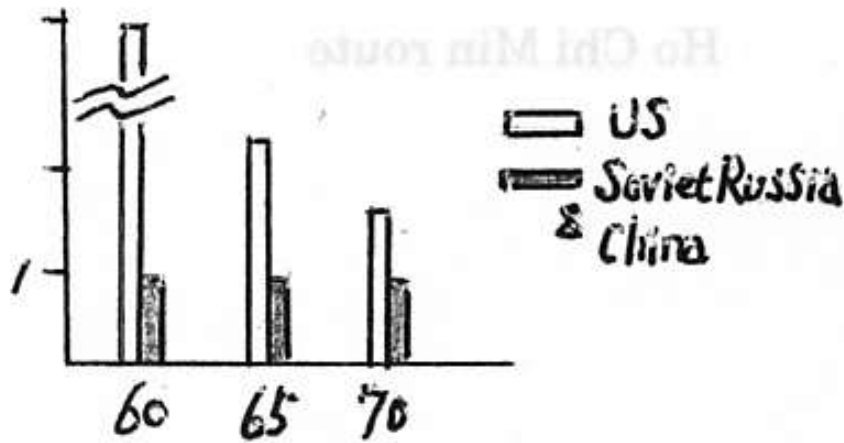


Diagram image

The transition bar graph that compares the aid volume by the US with that by China and Soviet Union combined by setting the volume (or the amount) donated by China and Soviet Union as 1.

Aid compared transition bar graph



Edited image

North Vietnam Prime Minister
P h a m • V a n • D o n g

(Lines; Narrator B, Male: Start out with Japanese and a few moments later, narrator b, male, will narrate the same line in English and layover the Japanese line.)

“And lastly, it was a grandeur lie as a part of these strategies.”

“The North that supports the people liberation in the South.”

(Testimony; Witness J Male: Start out with Vietnamese and a few moments later, male j, will testify the same line in English and layover the Vietnamese line.)

“We don’t want be seen as having that kind of an absurd and crime like scheme of trying to forcibly absorb the south by using our military force.”



Edited image

Paris convention, North Vietnam delegates advisor.

L e • D u c • T h o

(Testimony; Witness K Male: Start out with Vietnamese and a few moments later, male k, will testify the same line in English and layover the Vietnamese line.)

“There is no possibility that we will force the people of the south to adopt communism.”



Edited image

Guen Tei Dein, the rebellion leader from the Benchen province where first of the people uprisings occurred in former South Vietnam.

(Testimony; Witness L, Female: Start out with Vietnamese and a few moments later, female 1, will testify the same line in English and layover the Vietnamese line.)

“All three of the villagers who rebelled were originally Labor Party members. Every uprising in the south was performed under the perfect command of the northern parties. At the times, they especially propagated the people uprising in order to keep the US from joining the war.”

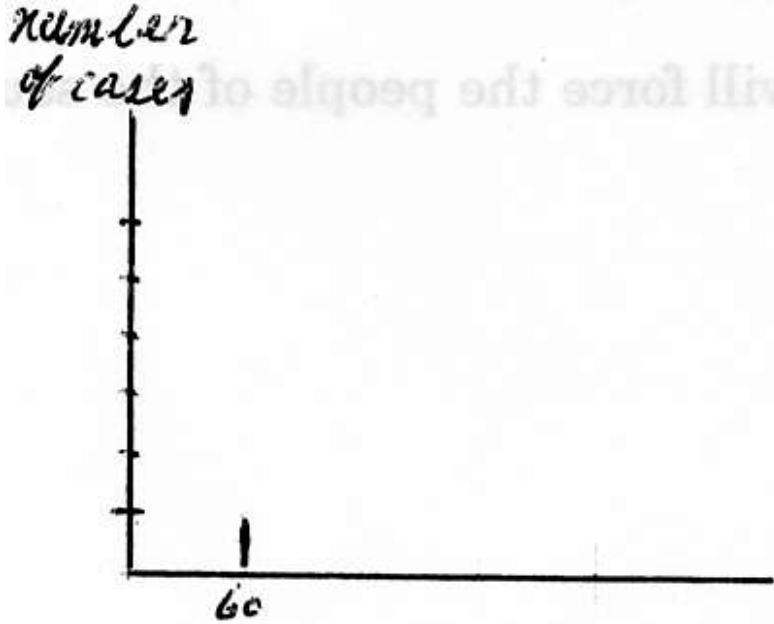


Diagram image

Annotation, the accurate numbers will be confirmed later and then be filed out.

The graph showing the number of assassination cases occurred in the former South Vietnam. 1960s diagram.

(Lines; Narrator B, Male: Start out with Japanese and a few moments later, narrator b, male, will narrate the same line in English and layover the Japanese line.)

“However, no matter how it was obtained, violence was violence.”



Documentary image

Scenery of a village
in 1960s South Vietnam.

(Testimony; Witness M, Female: Start out with French and a few moments later, female m, will testify the same line in English and layover the French line.)

“Despite the propaganda that the terrorist movement being organized by the agents of corrupt President Giem, 85% of those that were killed in the terrorist attack were these people that had nothing to do with the Giem government. The weapons that terrorists possessed were exquisitely manufactured as the latest weapons from the Czech Republic.

What we could understand from examining this terrorist conducts and the terrorists that had been captured is that although it is propagated as a people’s natural rebellion against the corrupt president, the terrorists themselves were total strangers to the community and the way they killed was cruel beyond description.

In developed countries where even streets and phones are scarce and where villages are scattered and covered in a jungle, small group of well-equipped and well-trained terrorists is capable of causing significant damages.”

Scenario # 71

name

age

background



Coverage image

People from former South Vietnam farmlands in the early 1960s, terrorist attacks in the liberation front, testimony by the witness of the destruction.

Annotation, coverage points :
as for the reality of the assassinations,
draw answers by asking well-arranged questions.

(Testimony; Witness N: Start out with Vietnamese and a few moments later,
n will testify the same line in English and layover the Vietnamese line.)

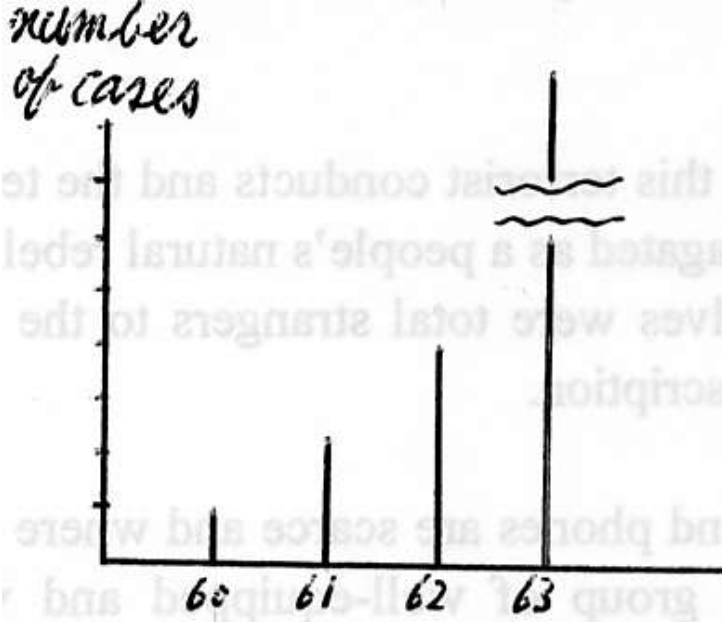


Diagram image

Displaying the transition
by overlaying it with the graph No.69.

The graph showing the number of assassination cases occurred in the former South Vietnam from 1960 to 1963.

(Lines; Narrator B, Male: Start out with Japanese and a few moments later, narrator b, male, will narrate the same line in English and layover the Japanese line.)

“The number of assassinations carried out by the liberation front. In the 1960 ----- cases. In the 1961-----cases. In the 1962-----cases. In the 1963-----cases. At this point, the goal for the liberation front was focused on building acquiescence among the people by escalating its activities from the terrorist attacks against the government supporters and sympathizers to retaliatory terrorist attacks against the neuter that will not sympathize with the liberation force and its rebellions.

As a result, the shadow of death spreading across the land changed the whole landscape of the south by unstoppable power of the wandering revolutionary violence.”

(Testimony; Witness N: Start out with Vietnamese and a few moments later, n will testify the same line in English and layover the Vietnamese line.)

“There is nothing for it to be done.”

(Lines; Narrator B, Male: Start out with Japanese and a few moments later, narrator b, male, will narrate the same line in English and layover the Japanese line.)

“This is how the Liberation Front gained people's acquiescence at each places.”



Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy

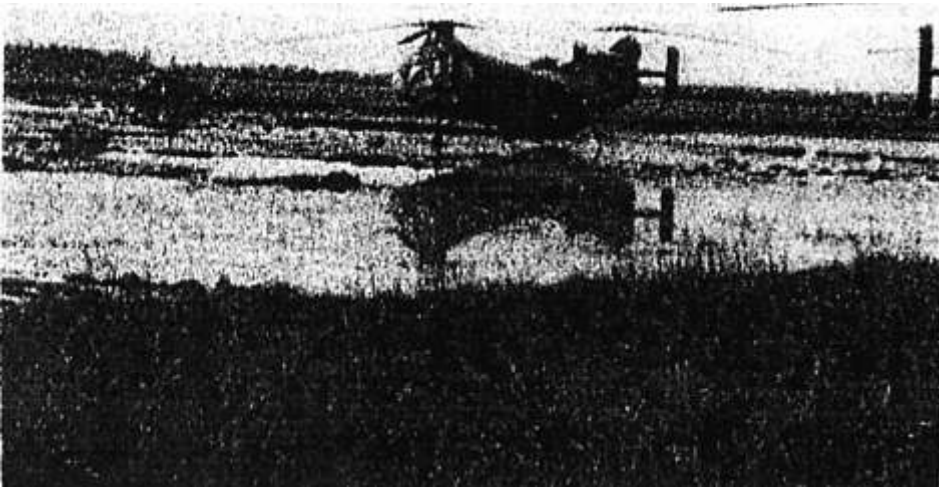
Documentary image

(Lines; Narrator B, Male: Start out with Japanese and a few moments later, narrator b, male, will narrate the same line in English and layover the Japanese line.)

“The US was being cornered.”

After this, insert the commitments made by three generations of Presidents, Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy for the South Vietnam that had been exposed to Hanoi’s ruling war.

Scenario # 73-2



Documentary image

January 2th 1963

Abubaku, South Vietnam

The battle of Abudaku,
US helicopter that had been shot down.

Following scenario 73-1, insert images from the battle of Abubaku, scenario 73



Documentary image

August 7th, 1964

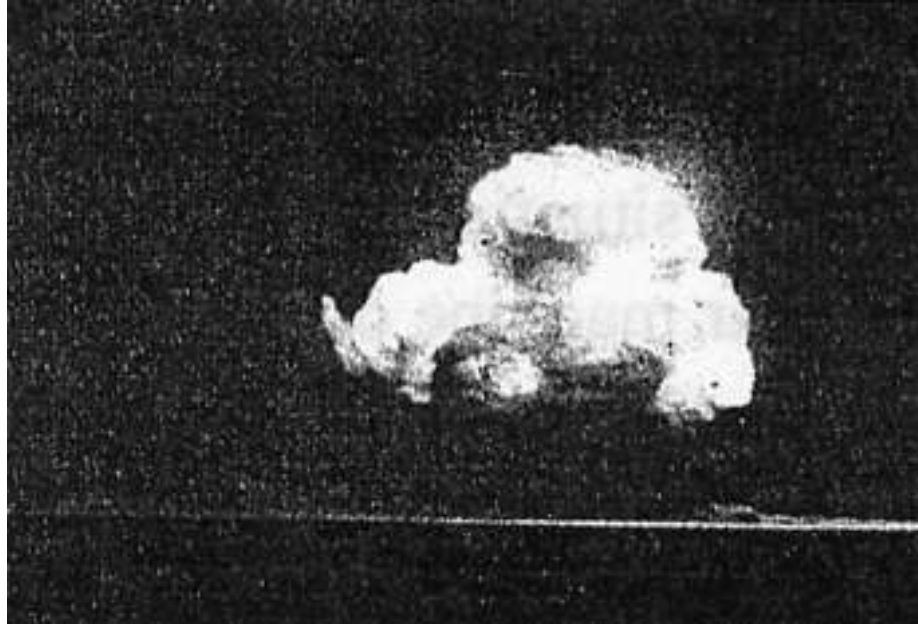
US Congress

Tonkin Gulf resolution demanding speech
by President Johnson

(Lines; Narrator B, Male: Start out with Japanese and a few moments later,
narrator b, male, will narrate the same line in English and layover the Japanese line.)

“They were cornered into the Tonkin Gulf.”

After this, insert the Tonkin Gulf resolution demanding speech by President Johnson.



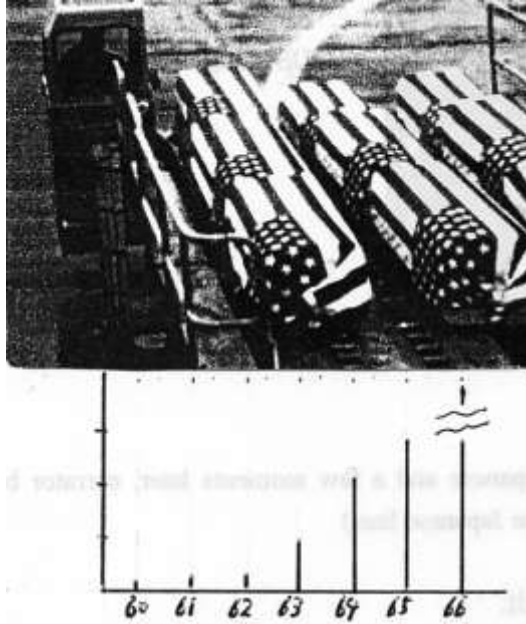
Documentary image

Testimony by Mr Rock Johnson, the former National Security Agency member and the present politics professor at Georgia University.

An image of a nuclear explosion

(Testimony; witness O,male,English)

“There was constant fear within the government that a full scale intervention will result in World War III. Therefore we had no other option but to always deploy the US forces little by little, one by one.”



Documentary and diagram image

Bargraph showing US troops casualties in Vietnam.

(Lines; Narrator B, Male: Start out with Japanese and a few moments later, narrator b, male, will narrate the same line in English and layover the Japanese line.)

“As he mentioned in his testimony, under the Cold War situations in those days, the US did not have the authority to directly destroy the war machine of Hanoi that is the Vietnam Labor Party, unless having the determination and preparation for engaging in a full-scale military conflict with China and the Soviet Union.

As a result, the US had to squash down all the forces that Hanoi has to offer in the southern battlefields by sacrificing a great amount of their own forces.”



Documentary image

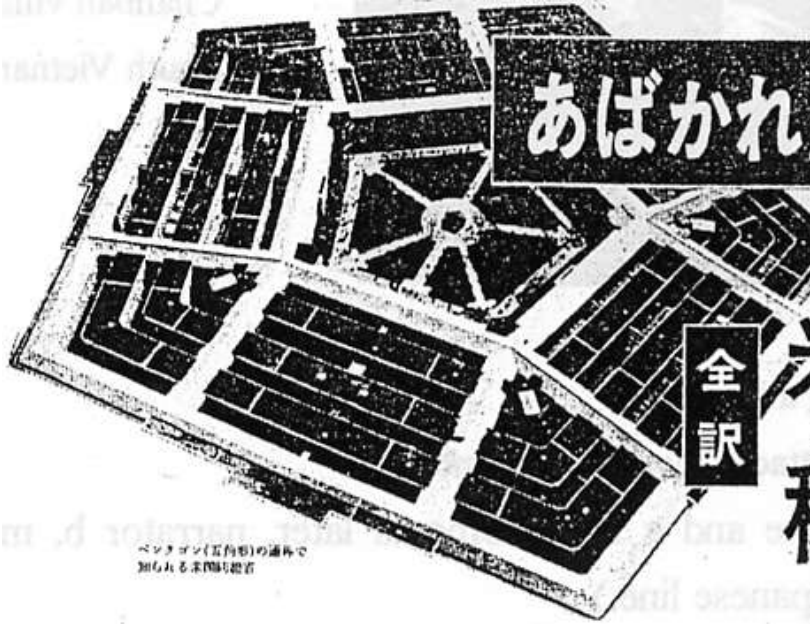
South Vietnam

People's eyes filled with hatred.

(Lines; Narrator B, Male: Start out with Japanese and a few moments later, narrator b, male, will narrate the same line in English and layover the Japanese line.)

“Then it was the South Vietnam National Liberation Front.

Simple and unaffected nationalism and anti-US emotions that grew in the southern battlefields fell into the hands of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front that is Hanoi.”



Edited image

June 197

The Department of Defense confidential report.

Move the questions and answers from the bottom of the screen to the top synchronizing with the narration.

Synchronize with the testimony given below and focus lights on them in due order.

(Testimony; Question, P-1 witness, male Answer, P-2 witness, male English)

Q: If there will be no changes in the US policy or its military forces, how do you see the situation in South Vietnam to develop in the next 10 months?

A: It is impossible for the either side to gain complete victory within 10 months.

Q: In cases of increasing the US forces to say 50 thousand, 100 thousand or 200 thousand, what kind of strategy do you think the communists will take in the next 10 months?

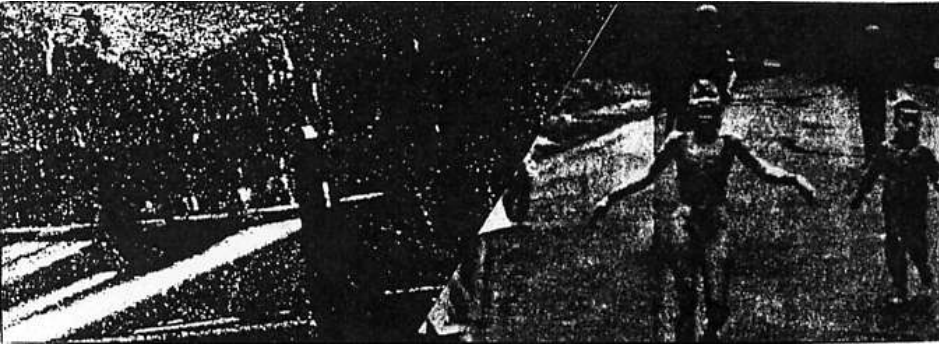
A: I think the communists will continue the war.

They still have the room for increasing their military forces in either North or South Vietnam.

As long as we continue our current operations, there is no possibility of ending this war in a short time

even by increasing our forces nor there will be any possibility of wearing down the fighting spirit of Hanoi.

We have only developed a gridlock by engaging in this expensive intervention.



Documentary image

1972

Chanban village, South Vietnam

Defoliation operation.

Children running away from
wrong targeted attacks by napalm bomb.

(Lines; Narrator B, Male: Start out with Japanese and a few moments later,
narrator b, male, will narrate the same line in English and layover the Japanese line.)

“This stagnated battle became somewhat like a genocide war against Vietnam by the US. “



Documentary image

March 16th, 1968
Sonmi, South Vietnam

(Lines; Narrator B, Male: Start out with Japanese and a few moments later, narrator b, male, will narrate the same line in English and layover the Japanese line.)

“Then the people's battle strategies of Hanoi which takes the people of South as shields has made antagonistic relations with US army and South Vietnamese people.”

(Testimony: former US corps soldier, male, English)

“Last week or so, a half of the corps were killed and injured due to Viet Cong snipers and landmines and when we came near the village we were shot from some barracks and many of the soldiers were infuriated.”



Documentary image

1968, battle over Teto
South Vietnam

Execution performed on streets of Saigon.

(Lines; Narrator B, Male: Start out with Japanese and a few moments later,
narrator b, male, will narrate the same line in English and layover the Japanese line.)

“And it was an outrageous act of war.

These outrageous acts being aired on TV, lead to growing a gap between the US and the free world.”



Documentary image

Washington

Anti-war movement

(Lines; Narrator B, Male: Start out with Japanese and a few moments later, narrator b, male, will narrate the same line in English and layover the Japanese line.)

“It was a historical tragedy that cannot be found anywhere else in the US history that people that would have recognized Hanoi as their enemy if they had known the truth of the Vietnam War had somehow adopted this strange joint struggle relationship with Hanoi.”



Documentary image

Ho Chi Min with a smile on his face.

(Lines; Narrator B, Male: Start out with Japanese and a few moments later, narrator b, male, will narrate the same line in English and layover the Japanese line.)

“Everything was all in the plot for Hanoi.”

background: black

transcript: white

The one with the best strategies, tactics, and troops
is the one that wins the war.

It is not a matter of justice or injustice
but a matter of whether that is effective
or ineffective for winning.

However, people often tend to misunderstand this point.

Edited image

(Lines; Narrator B, Male: Start out with Japanese and a few moments later,
narrator b, male, will narrate the same line in English and layover the Japanese line.)

**“The one with the best strategies, tactics, and troops is the one that wins the war.
It is not a matter of justice or injustice but a matter of whether that is effective
or ineffective for winning. However, people often tend to misunderstand this point.”**