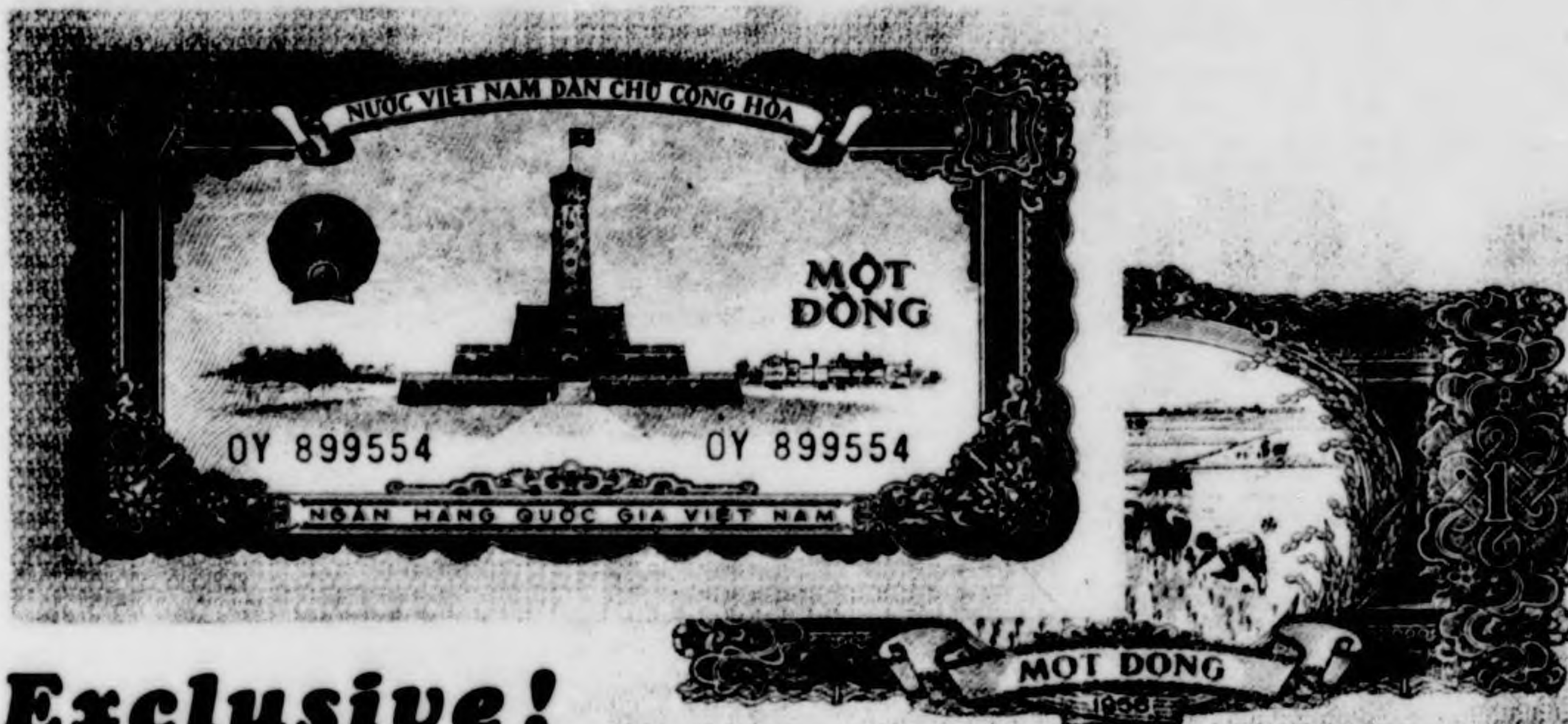


LIBERATION

34/01.09

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Exclusive!

LOCAL U.S. EMBASSY FAKES HANOI CURRENCY

The ways of US imperialism are as treacherous as they are openly brutal.

While US warplanes laid waste to the Vietnamese countryside with defoliants and napalm bombs and carpet-bombed population centers with an intensity unprecedented in its barbarity, imperialism also was secretly engaged in an insidious project designed to wreck the economy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (north Vietnam).

LIBERATION informants said millions of bogus DRV paper bills in different denominations had been printed by the USIA's Research Service Center on Roxas Boulevard, near Libertad Street, in Pasay City.

The project, which reportedly had been in

progress for some years now, is under the auspices of the United States Information Agency (USIA, formerly USIS) in Manila, a propaganda office directly under the US Embassy.

LIBERATION has been furnished with a stack of the spurious paper bills.

The counterfeit bills bear three serial numbers — OY 388308, OY 899554, and RE 788308.

The local source of the paper used in the USIA's economic sabotage operation has been pinpointed to be the Philippine Paper Mills.

The informants estimated that the USIA had printed counterfeit bills equivalent to \$2

billion. The US imperialists reportedly intended to flood the DRV with the fake bills in the hope of wrecking its economy.

The disclosure of this project exposes the hypocritical stance of the US with regard to the reconstruction of north Vietnam following the Vietnam ceasefire. US imperialism is intent as ever on ruining the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The USIA's Research Service Center, according to informants, also has been responsible for the massive imperialist propaganda directed against the DRV, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam (PRG), and the People's Republic of China.

Among such propaganda handbills is the "BAN TIC TUC", which reportedly had been

printed in millions of copies.

Equipped with modern printing facilities, the Research Service Center is the hub of the propaganda efforts of US imperialism in Southeast Asia. It prints propaganda materials in at least 10 languages which are distributed throughout the region.

English publications of the USIA such as Free World, Horizons, and tracts which subvert the Filipino mind into accepting imperialist subjugation constitute a mere 5% of the output of the Research Service Center.

The US Embassy's covert operations show to what extent US imperialism will go to push through its policy of aggression and sabotage against peoples of the world who resolutely resist US exploitation and oppression.●



SAMPLES of counterfeit DRV currency being printed by the Research Service Center of the Philippine branch of the United States Information Agency (formerly USIS), an entity under the US State Department and the local US Embassy. Note that bills have similar serial numbers.

BẢN
TIN
TỨC

Trung Quốc và Nhật Bản lập lại quan hệ ngoại giao

Nhật Bản và Cộng hòa nhân dân Trung Hoa vừa chính thức thỏa thuận kiến lập quan hệ Bình thường. Thỏa hiệp này đã đạt được qua chuyên đi



Buổi họp lịch sử giữa Thủ tướng Ta-na-ka và Thủ tướng Chu An Lai đi tới kết quả thỏa thuận về việc kiến lập quan hệ bình thường giữa Nhật Bản và Cộng hòa nhân dân

Đoàn Đại biểu các Công đoàn Nhật Bản sang thăm nước Việt Nam Dân Chủ Cộng Hòa

||||| Các nhân viên trong Hội đồng toàn quốc các Công đoàn Nhật Bản mới đây đã đi thăm Hà Nội nhân

BẢN
TIN
TỨC

KHỦNG HOẢNG LƯƠNG THỰC

Ở LIÊN XÔ

Liên Xô đang trải qua một năm khủng hoảng nhất về nông nghiệp trong một thế kỷ này, theo sự tiết

REPRODUCED here are the two sides of an imperialist propoganda leaflet printed by the local US Embassy's USIA.

TỔNG THỐNG NICH-XON ĐƯỢC BẦU THÊM MỘT NHIỆM KỶ

Tổng thống Nich-xon đã được bầu làm Tổng thống Hoa Kỳ thêm một nhiệm kỳ 4 năm nữa. Ông đã được tái bầu thêm 50 triệu bầu



Tổng Thống

Hoa Kỳ

Richard Nixon

HOA KỶ VÀ LIÊN XÔ THỎA THUẬN MỞ RỘNG SỰ HỢP TÁC

NGUYỄN TỬ

Đại diện của Hoa Kỳ Liên Xô vừa ký chung văn kiện nhằm mở rộng trao đổi tin tức về việc dụng nguyên tử phục vụ bình. Văn kiện này là

NIXON A HYPOCRITE ON VIETNAM POW ISSUE

In the days to come, people around the world will be reading reams of newspaper copy on the Vietnam prisoners-of-war (POW) issue.

Because a number of American POWs may initially be brought to Clark Air Force Base in Central Luzon, and because Philippine newspapers and other media use American wire service stories extensively, it is likely that the Filipinos will be treated to lachrymose accounts of "suffering" on the part of the American POWs.

But what are the facts about the POW issue in Vietnam?

Americans who have visited the American POWs in Hanoi have been unanimous in attesting that the prisoners have been well treated, notwithstanding the death and destruction wrought by US imperialism on the Vietnamese people.

In most cases, the American POWs have had better food than the soldiers of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (north Vietnam).

We gain further insight into the POW issue from an article written by Anthony Russo in the November, 1972, issue of the American magazine, RAMPARTS.

Russo had been a senior member of the infamous Rand Corporation team that had conducted a survey of the Vietnam war, with special emphasis on interviews with Vietnamese POWs in the hands of the US-Thieu military clique.

He quit Rand, a firm sponsored by the US Air Force, when he came to realize that the

results of the survey were being deliberately twisted to support the intensified bombings perpetrated by the USAF on the Vietnamese people.

Here, in part, is what Russo had to say on the POW issue in his RAMPARTS article:

"Prisoners (in south Vietnam) were tortured as a matter of course ... The men we interviewed could not understand why torture was so widespread, for it was imprudent aside from the fact that it was inhumane. In the ranks of the National Liberation Front (Viet Cong), it was well-known that if you were captured you would be tortured.

"Torture of NLF prisoners has a special poignance...because of the way Nixon has manufactured a phony issue out of the plight of American POWs in north Vietnam. He accused Hanoi repeatedly of withholding the names of prisoners, while throughout Vietnam I found one prison after another that has no record of the people caged up inside. Even more outrageously, he complains of mistreatment of American prisoners when throughout South Vietnam, in the nearly two dozen prisons I visited, the prisoners live an indescribably inhumane existence. When I hear Nixon talk about American POWs I think of the American who works at the CIA (US Central Intelligence Agency) interrogation center in Saigon; he told me on numerous occasions in great detail how prisoners were tortured. One prisoner, he said, was hung by his feet in a tree while a piano wire noose was slipped around his genitals. He was told to talk or the noose would be pulled tight. The CIA man said the prisoner never did talk; he grinned as he added the punch line..." ●

People's war triumphs in Vietnam

The substance of the Vietnam ceasefire agreement points to only one truth: that when a people unite and take up arms, they become an insurmountable force capable of resisting even the world's most powerful oppressors.

The victory of the Vietnamese people in the ceasefire agreement after protracted negotiations in Paris was achieved because they persisted in the armed resistance against US imperialism and its puppet troops in Vietnam.

People's war waged by the Vietnamese people, supported by a mounting world anti-imperialist struggle combined with a serious economic crisis in the United States, forced US imperialism to negotiate and eventually concede.

The victory of the Vietnamese people in the ceasefire agreement (as per the initial reports before the official release of the complete text) consists basically of the following:

1. The US was forced to admit that it had committed aggression in Vietnam by stating that it will withdraw the remaining 23,000 US troops. All throughout its war of aggression in Vietnam, the US had obdurately maintained that it was not at war but merely supporting the Saigon regime "resist communism".

2. The US admitted that it violated the self-determination of the Vietnamese people by accepting the principle that the Vietnamese people should be left to solve their own problems, particularly their heroic struggle to overthrow the US-Thieu fascist regime and the question of re-unification of north and south Vietnam. Significantly, there was no mention in the Paris documents of the withdrawal of north Vietnamese troops from the south, a clear retreat from the US's original claim that there had been "communist aggression from the north".

3. The US's and Thieu's recognition of the legitimacy of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam (PRG) by signing the agreement with the PRG representative. US puppet Thieu had previously refused to recognize the PRG, but had finally come around to agreeing to talks with the PRG.



Nobody knows exactly how long the ceasefire will last or whether it will bring the Vietnam question nearer to its solution. One thing, however, is certain: US imperialism has not given up its goal of turning Vietnam into a colony and a base from which to dominate the whole of Asia.

While promising to withdraw its troops from that country, it has pledged continuing assistance to the puppet Thieu regime in the form of military hardware and economic aid in pursuance of "Vietnamization" envisioned in the notorious Nixon doctrine.

It is certain that if the ceasefire agreement will prove to be an obstacle to the US goals in Indochina, it will mean nothing more to US imperialism than the Geneva Agreements of 1954 which provided for an independent Vietnam under one government.

That US imperialism will seek to circumvent the most solemn international accords should come as no surprise because by its very nature, it will resort to chicanery and deceit to hold on to its neocolonies while trying to gain new ones.

Aware of this, the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America will not only carry on but intensify their quest for liberation and democracy.

For their part, the Filipino people will raise ever higher the banner of revolutionary struggle against the US-Marcos dictatorship.●