

PHOTOGRAPHS AND RELATED IMAGES

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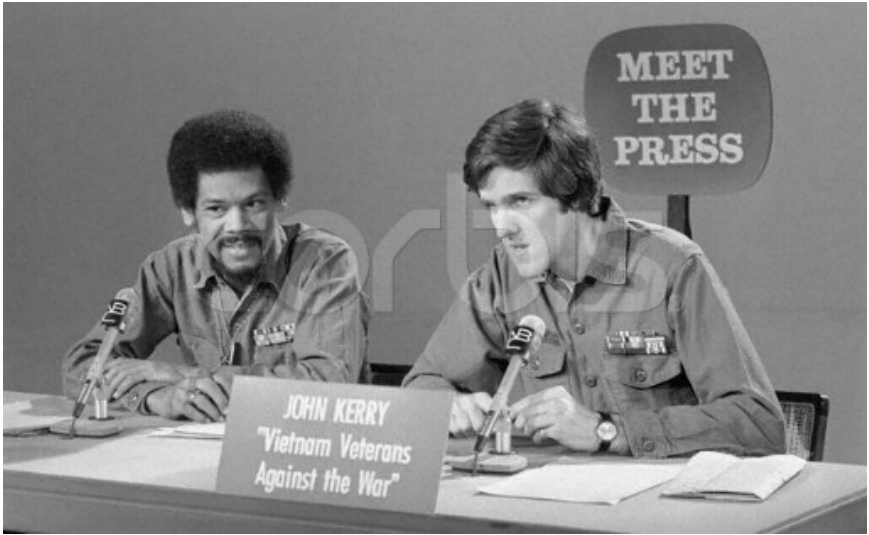
THE BOSTON MANIFESTO:

*A Statement by a Group of
Vietnam Veterans
Explaining their Outrage
Over the Nomination of
Senator John F. Kerry
to be President of the United States*

Prepared by the
VIETNAM VETERANS TO CORRECT THE MYTHS
October 18, 2004

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On April 18, 1971, John Kerry and VVAW Executive Secretary Al Hubbard appeared together on "Meet the Press" where they alleged U.S. forces were engaging in "genocide" in Vietnam. Hubbard was a Black Panther who pretended to be a veteran with two tours in Vietnam. (See page 12). The Communist Party USA took an active interest in Kerry's Vietnam Veterans Against the War and regularly ran stories about Kerry's anti-Vietnam actions. Al Hubbard represented VVAW on trips to meet with Communists in Paris and Hanoi. Once-classified FBI files reveal that Kerry knew Hubbard's travels were being funded by the Communist Party USA. Below, left, Al Hubbard, Ramsey Clark, Jane Fonda and John Kerry at a VVAW Rally. At right, Mao Tse Tung poster, NLF (Viet Cong) and anarchist flags at the U.S. Capitol.

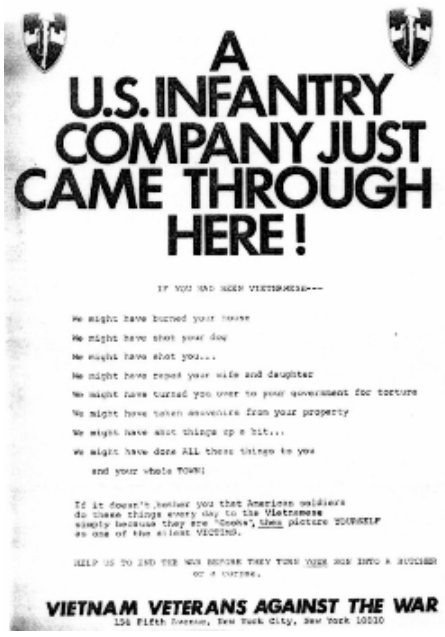


Jane Fonda funded the "Winter Soldiers Investigation [WSI]," where many imposters told stories of murdering POWs, raping women, and the like. (See page 17). John Kerry now says that he was only reporting stories he had heard in Detroit and did not criticize our troops, only government policy. But Steven Pitkin (right, speaking at a Rally in Washington on September 12, 2004, and, insert, at WSI in 1971) has signed a sworn affidavit that he rode from Baltimore to Detroit with Kerry, and after he told Kerry he did not see any "war crimes" in Vietnam Kerry and others pressured him to make up stories. It was suggested that if he failed to testify that he had witnessed or committed war crimes he might have to find his own way back to Baltimore.



Agitprop: On September 7, 1970, "Vietnam Veterans Against the War" members marched across parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania to attend a rally at Valley Forge where they were addressed by John Kerry, Jane Fonda, VVAW Executive Secretary Al Hubbard and other radicals. During their march, the group engaged in classic Leninist "agitprop" activity, frightening many of the

citizens they passed by waving plastic M-16 rifles and yelling things like "Kill him!" and "Cut his belly open!" They then passed out copies of this leaflet (left), telling Americans the young men our country had sent to war in Vietnam had become "butchers" who routinely raped and murdered innocent civilians. Many Americans believed these lies, and when servicemen who had really served in Vietnam returned home they were often treated like the "butchers" Kerry and his radical comrades alleged we were. (See page 19 and note 60). VVAW staged "guerrilla theater" or what the Communists called "agitprop" activities to misrepresent the behavior of enemy forces (in this instance, American forces.).

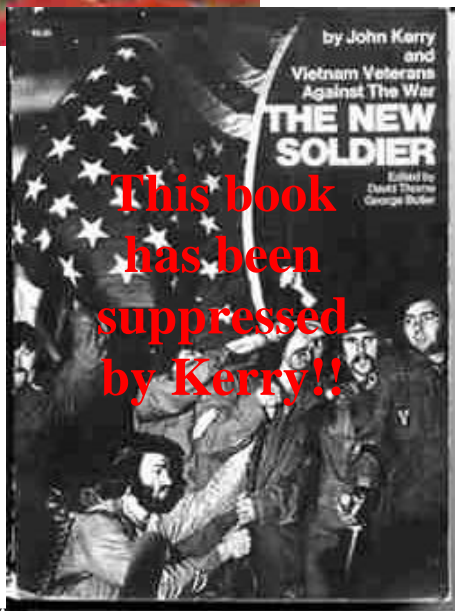




At right are image from VVAW demonstrations portraying American soldiers as abusive of civilians. Shortly thereafter, Kerry told the Congress that U.S. forces in Vietnam were behaving like Genghis Khan. (See page 23)



At right is the cover of Kerry's 1971 book. The cover caricatured the Iwo Jima Memorial with the American Flag shown upside down. The book has been suppressed, reportedly by Kerry, though it is found on e-bay at very high prices and electronic copies can be found on the internet.



Below are photos of similar “agitprop” activities carried out by the Viet Cong in South Vietnam as published in a Communist propaganda book. Note that the Viet Cong soldiers dressed as South Vietnamese Army members didn't have complete uniforms but did the best they could with what they had. Also note the converging shadows in the photo on the left, indicating that this photo was staged with artificial lighting.



Like Communist elsewhere, the Viet Cong often put on performances and staged events for propaganda purposes to mislead “peace” groups in the United States and elsewhere. Below is a photograph of a “Catholic procession” that was distributed around the world as proof that the Viet Cong respected freedom of religion. Note the “priest” in the procession who is smoking a cigarette. His name is Bui Cong Tuong and he was Chief of Propaganda, Education, Culture, and Training in Ben Tre Province (what the South Vietnamese called Kien Hoa Province), and he defected about 1970. When shown this photograph he laughed and explained that he knew nothing about the Catholic religion and no one told him priests were not supposed to smoke during formal processions. (See page 20.)



Anti-War Veteran Accused of Exploiting P.O.W. Issue



John F. Kerry of Vietnam Veterans Against the War speaking at news conference. With him are Sheila Cronin, left, and Belin Alvarez, members of families of war prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—A number of wives of American prisoners of war lauded today at John F. Kerry, the peace-group leader, accusing him of using the prisoner issue as a springboard to political office.

When Mr. Kerry, a spokesman for the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, attempted to introduce relatives of war prisoners at a news conference, four women shouted, "That's a lie," and "What office are you going to run for next?"

"This is a humane issue and should remain so," cried

Mrs. Patricia Hrbey of Los Angeles.

One of the women accused Mr. Kerry of "constantly using our own suffering and grief" for his political ambitions.

At the opening of the news conference, Mr. Kerry called on President Nixon to publicly set a date for withdrawal of all American troops from Vietnam so that prisoners of war could come home.

He said Mr. Nixon earlier refused to set a withdrawal date because of North Vietnam's refusal to guarantee the return of American prisoners. But the latest Vietnam peace offer in Paris, which promises the release of prisoners as American troops are withdrawn, is being ignored by Mr. Nixon, Mr. Kerry charged.

Mr. Kerry, who is 27 years old, introduced wives, parents and sisters of prisoners to plead for support.

One parent, Richard Sigler of Lakewood, Colo., said the Administration told them July 3 in a private briefing not to make any public statements because they might upset secret negotiations. "They never say how or what they're doing," Mr. Sigler said. "They simply say you shouldn't upset the balance."

Mr. Kerry, when asked if he planned to run again for political office, said only that he was committed to political change and that he would use whatever forum seemed best at the time. He was a candidate in the 1970 Democratic Congressional primary in Massachusetts but withdrew in favor of another candidate.

In violation of the 1949 Geneva Convention, North Vietnam insisted that all mail between POWs and their families back in America be delivered through pro-Communist U.S. "peace" groups, which then promised more mail and better treatment for their POWs if wives or parents of POWS would publicly denounce the war.

Many, like John McCain's wife, refused to cooperate at all with the radical "peace" groups and for their patriotism went years without a single letter.

A small number, quite

understandably, gave in to the pressures. After meeting secretly with Communist officials from North Vietnam and the Viet Cong, John Kerry returned to America and participated in the exploitation of POW families. The article above appeared in the *New York Times* on July 23, 1971. (See page 28). The picture below is from the Communist *Daily Worker*.



At joint news conference in Washington Thursday, Vietnam Veterans Against the War and POW families asked President Nixon to accept 7-point peace proposal of Vietnamese patriots. Left to right: John Kerry of VVAW, and Richard Sigler, Lakewood, Colo., Francis Ford, Wahala, Fla., and Mrs. Sigler, all relatives of POWs.

The 10 point over-all solution of the SVNLF to the South Vietnam problem helps restore Peace in V.N

1— To respect the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights, namely independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity as recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam.

2— The U.S. government must withdraw from South Vietnam all U.S. troops, military personnel, arms and war material, and all troops, military personnel, arms and war material of other foreign countries of the U.S. camp, without posing any condition whatsoever regarding all U.S. military bases in South Vietnam, renounce all encroachments on the sovereignty, territory and security of South Vietnam and the D.R.V.N.

3— The Vietnamese people's right to fight to defend their fatherland is the sacred inalienable right of self-defence of all peoples. The question of the Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam shall be resolved by the Vietnamese parties among themselves.

4— The people of South Vietnam settle themselves their own affairs, without foreign interference. They decide themselves the political regime of South Vietnam by free and democratic general elections. Through free and democratic general elections, a Constituent Assembly will be set up, a Constitutive worked out and a coalition government of South Vietnam installed, reflecting national concord and the broad union of all social strata.

5— During the period of interval between the restoration of peace and the general elections, neither party shall impose its political system on the people of South Vietnam. The political forces representing the various social strata and political tendencies in South Vietnam, that stand for peace, independence and equality, including those who have to live abroad for political reasons, will enter into talks to set up a provisional coalition government, based on the principles of equality, democracy and mutual respect, with a view to achieving a peaceful, independent, democratic and neutral South Vietnam. The provisional coalition government is to have the following tasks:

a) To implement the agreements to be concluded on the withdrawal of the troops of the United States and the other foreign countries of the U.S. camp, etc.

b) To achieve national concord and a broad union of all social strata, political forces, nationalities, religious communities and all persons no matter what their political tendencies and their past may be, providing they stand for peace, independence and neutrality.

c) To achieve broad democratic freedoms: freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of gathering, freedom of belief, free law to establish political parties and organizations, freedom to demonstrate, etc. To set free those jailed on political ground. To prohibit all acts of terror, reprisals and discrimination against those who having collaborated with either side and now living at home or abroad, as provided for by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam.

d) To end the war wounds, to restore and develop economy, to improve the material life of the people and to improve the living conditions of the labouring people.

When John Kerry testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he didn't just speak out against the war. He parroted Hanoi's Communist Party line, demanding that American pay "reparations" to the Communists and embracing numerous other points from the official Communist "peace program." See page 44.

e) To hold free and democratic general elections the whole of South Vietnam, with a view to achieving the right for the people of South Vietnam to settle themselves their own affairs, in accordance with contents of Point 4 mentioned above.

6— South Vietnam will carry out a foreign policy of peace and neutrality. To carry out a policy of good-neighbourly relations with the Kingdom of Cambodia the basis of respect for her independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity within her present borders. To carry out a policy of good-neighbourly relations with the Kingdom of Laos on the basis of respect for the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Laos. To establish diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with countries, irrespective of political and social regime including the United States, in accordance with the principles of peaceful co-existence, mutual respect, the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in the internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, peaceful co-existence, accept economic and technical aid from any country with no political conditions attached.

7— The reunification of Vietnam will be achieved step by step, by peaceful means, through discussion and agreement between the two zones, without force interference. Pending the peaceful reunification Vietnam the two zones re-establish normal relations in all fields, on the basis of mutual respect, the mutual demarcation line between the two zones at the present parallel, as provided for by the 1954 Geneva Agreements is a provisional line and does not constitute in any way a political or territorial boundary. The two zones agree on the status of the demarcated zone, a work out modalities for movement across the provisional demarcation line.

8— As provided for in the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, pending the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam, the two zones, North and South of Viet Nam, undertake to refrain from joining any military alliance with foreign countries, nor to allow any foreign country to maintain military bases, troops and military personnel on their respective soil, and not to recognize the protection of any country, or military alliance or bloc.

9— To resolve the aftermaths of the war:

a) The parties shall negotiate the release of the army men captured in war.

b) The U.S. government must bear full responsibility for the losses and devastation it has caused to the Vietnamese people in both zones.

10— The parties shall reach agreement on the international supervision of the withdrawal from South Vietnam of the troops, military personnel, arms and war material of the United States and the other foreign countries of the U.S. camp.

The principles and contents of the over-all solution expounded above for an integrated whole. On the basis of these principles and contents, the parties shall reach understanding to the effect of concluding agreements on the above-mentioned questions to end the war in South Vietnam and contribute to the restoration of peace in Vietnam.

U.S OFFICERS AND MEN!



CHRISTMAS and the New Year come to your peaceful homeland!
How your fathers and mothers, wives and children, your kith and kin miss you and worry about you!
Your people are praying to Christ for your safety as you often do for the happiness of your families not to be shattered by this unjust war! But how can mere praying bring the war to an end?

To put an early end to this war, first of all you are to support and join the U.S people's movement struggling against the Johnson administration's aggressive policy in Vietnam, to urge for the withdrawal of all U.S troops from SVN, to demand your repatriation and the restoration of Peace in Vietnam, letting the Vietnamese people settle themselves their own affairs.

That's a just and honorable deed, a duty to every U.S citizen who means to safeguard the prestige and honor of the USA.

That's also a deed that brings a warmest lasting happiness to all your families.

Yet Kerry told the Senators we should withdraw and "allow the South Vietnamese people to determine their own future." (See page 43.) How could they "determine their own future" if they could not resist the external aggression we had pledged to protect them from? Experts on North Vietnamese and Viet Cong propaganda noted that Kerry's silly assertion was one of Hanoi's most popular propaganda themes, as these leaflets illustrate.

AMERICAN G.I.'s!

WITHIN two recent days (December 27-28, 1968) over 3,000 American officers and men in the 25th Inf Div. stationed at Dong Du base camp (Cu-chi) simultaneously rose up to oppose the war. They held high their banners and slogans demanding:

- An immediate end to the war
- A withdrawal of U.S troops from S.V.N.

The command of this division had to give an alarm order trying by all means but in vain to suppress and check the Dong Du American Servicemen's anti war struggle which gained sympathy and support of a great majority of officers and men in Dong Du base camp.

American G.I.'s in various units in the US armed forces in S.V.N

WHAT DO YOU THINK about their courageous struggle to meet the legitimate demands suitable for the aspirations and desecrating interests of a great number of American G.I.'s at this time, who were forced to take part in the unjust war of aggression waged by your government in S.V.N?

YOU SHOULD:

- ★ TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN AND GIVE YOUR HEARTFEL SYMPATHY AND SUPPORT TO DONG DU G.I.'S JUST AND COURAGEOUS STRUGGLE.
- ★ RESOLUTELY REFUSE TO GO TO THE FIELD, NEITHER CARRY OUT REINFORCED OPERATION NOR TAKE PART IN ANY COUNTER ATTACK AND SEARCH OPERATION.
- ★ DEMAND AN END TO THE WAR AND THE RESTORATION OF PEACE IN S.V.N.
- ★ DEMAND AN IMMEDIATE REPATRIATION! VIETNAMESE AFFAIRS SHOULD BE SETTLED BY THE VIETNAMESE THEMSELVES.
- ★ BY ALL MEANS AVAILABLE, CROSS OVER TO THE SWINFL'S SIDE, YOU WILL BE WELL TREATED AND WILL BE GIVEN A GOOD CHANCE TO BE HOME WITH YOUR LOVED ONES.

SOUTH VIETNAM N.F.L.'S STATEMENT DECIDING TO SUSPEND MILITARY ATTACKS ON CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR'S DAY AND LUNAR NEW YEAR FESTIVAL

STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION CENTRAL COMMITTEE

(Excerpts)

According to the time-honoured customs and habits of the people of Vietnam and a number of other countries, the Lunar New Year Festival, New Year's Day and Christmas are big festive days. During these days, the earnest desire of the people in Vietnam, the United States and many other countries, as well as of the majority of the Saigon puppet army, and of American and satellite troops, is to live among their families to enjoy the «Tết» (Lunar New Year Festival), to welcome the New Year and celebrate the birthday of Jesus Christ.

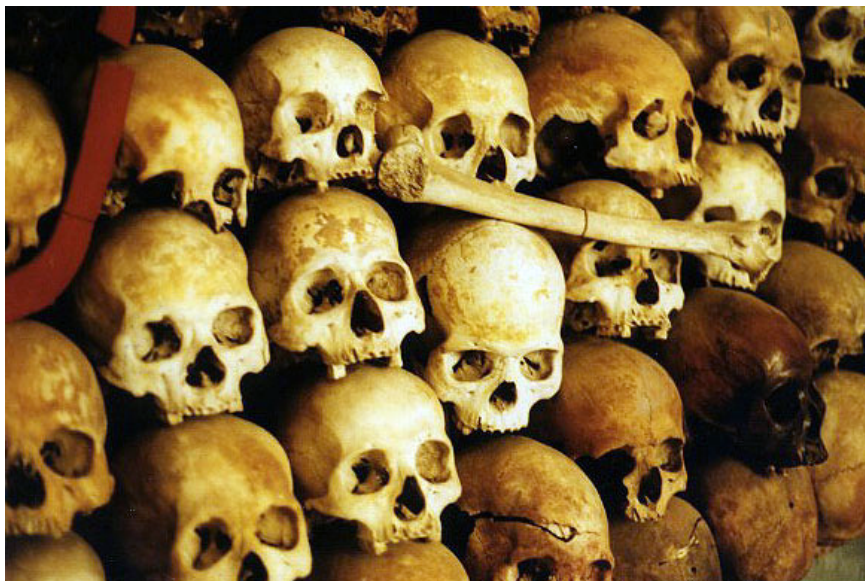
For over ten years now, because of the utterly brutal aggressive war conducted by the U.S. imperialists in our country, and because of the inhuman policy of the Saigon puppet administration, lackey of the U.S. which has brought in wild elephants to tread upon their ancestors' tombs, (as a Vietnamese saying goes) many families in Vietnam, the United States and U.S. satellite countries have been unable to enjoy family reunion during the traditional big festivals. Instead, they have had to endure many sufferings and miseries, including family separation, many wives have lost their husbands, and many fathers, their sons.

For the nation's survival, for our happiness at present and that of all future generations, the South Vietnamese people have risen up to carry out the revolution and wage a people's war, with the resolve to drive out the U.S. aggressors and drive off the puppet regime—their lackey, so as to wrest back national independence and sovereignty, peace, freedom and happiness for the whole nation.

The U.S. aggressors are sustaining heavy defeats, while our people are winning big victories. All our armed forces and people in their victorious battle, are dashing forward, overcoming every difficulty and hardship, and resolved to win complete victory.

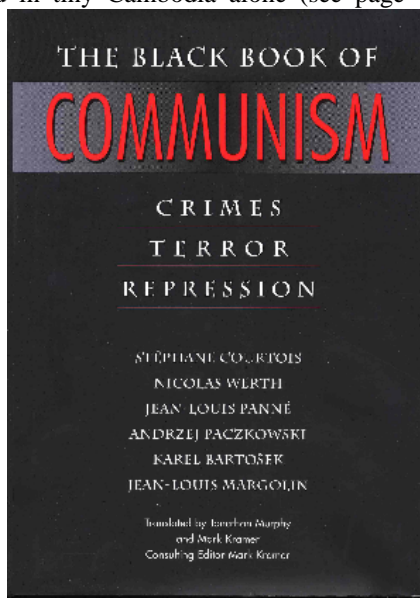
As in the previous years, proceeding from its mounting inhuman policy, in compliance with the time-honoured customs and habits of our nation and other countries, out of deep consideration for the legitimate feelings and desires of our people, of the American people and the people in the U.S. satellite countries, of the majority of the puppet, American and satellite troops, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation decides to suspend military attacks against the puppet, U.S. and satellite troops:

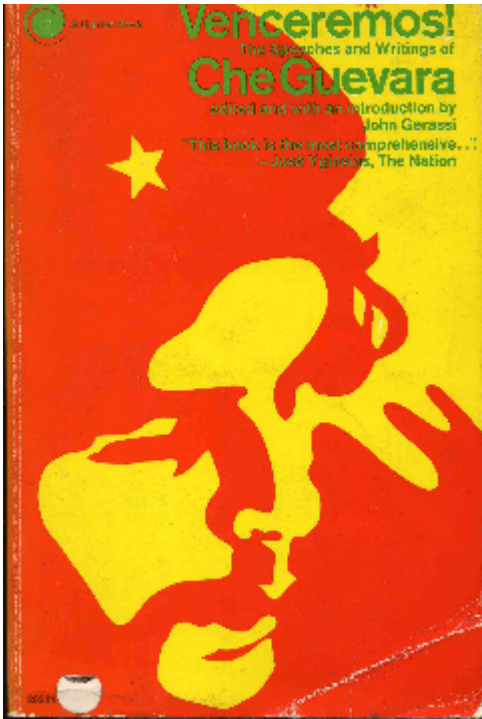
1. For 3 (three) days on the occasion of Christmas.
2. For 3 (three) days on the occasion of New Year's Day.
3. For 7 (seven) days on the occasion of Lunar New Year Festival.



BLOODBATH -- Among the most common arguments used by opponents of the war were that we had to “stop the killing” and promote “human rights.” John Kerry admitted that if Congress followed his advice and cut off funds for the war perhaps “several million” people would be killed in recriminations by the Communists (see page 51). After Congress made it unlawful for the United States military to continue protecting the people of Indochina, an estimated two million innocent people were slaughtered in tiny Cambodia alone (see page 136). On a *per capita* basis, this was the greatest genocide of the twentieth century, claiming more than twenty percent of the population in that tiny country in only three years.

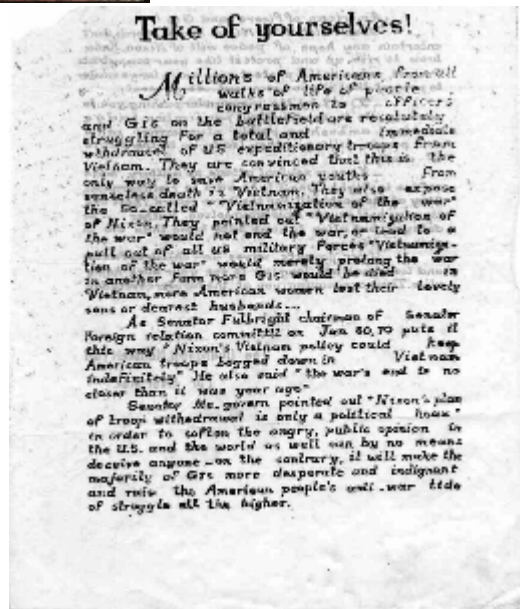
BLACK BOOK OF COMMUNISM -- Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, several prominent European left-of-center intellectuals produced a damning indictment of international Communism, documenting that between 85 and 100 million people were slaughtered by Communists during the twentieth century. They estimated that two million were killed in Cambodia and another million in Vietnam. In 1999, Harvard University Press published an English-language edition of the book. (see page 53.)





Helping the people of Indochina defend themselves was important to U.S. national interest. Key Communist leaders around the world announced that Vietnam was a “test case” and that once they defeated the United States there, it would show revolutionaries around the world that they could take up arms and seize power. For example, in 1963 Cuba’s Che Guevara asserted that Vietnam was “most important” to the future of revolution in America. See page 71-72.

John McCain and other American POWs in North Vietnam later said that the most painful propaganda they were subjected to involved quotations from prominent Americans and even U.S. Senators. Imagine the pain they felt when they learned that a former comrade in arms, John Kerry, was giving Hanoi for free the kinds of false statements about U.S. "war crimes" that our POWs had repeatedly been tortured because they would not tell such lies. See pages 95-96 and footnote 100 pg. 35



FOR 20 YEARS, THREE

Times As was a valued reporter
for three magazines in Saigon.

What his editors didn't know was
that all along he was

SPYING FOR HANOI

By Mark Salyer

IT IS EARLY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1968, and the reporter is in the "office" of a Saigon newspaper. He is sitting at a desk, looking at a typewriter. He is looking at a typewriter. He is looking at a typewriter.

He will be arrested, it is said with
him, because a great deal of work
has been done in the past few
months. He is looking at a typewriter.

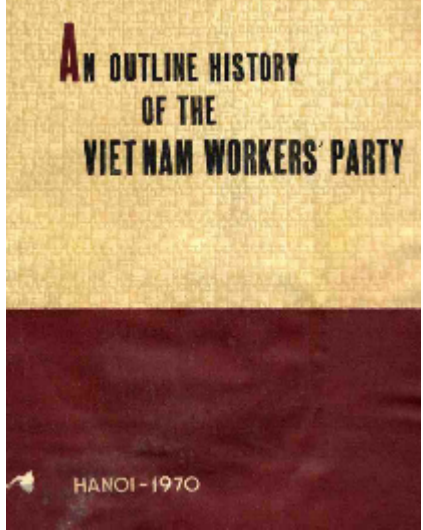
He is looking at a typewriter. He is looking at a typewriter. He is looking at a typewriter.



An irresponsible press contributed to undermining the strong public support that had existed when the United States first decided to go to war in Indochina. By focusing upon the shortcomings of our allies and misrepresenting such events as the 1968 Tet Offensive as great Communist military victories (a contention Communist leaders now readily admit was false), they misled the public about the realities of the war. After the war it was established that many American media

offices in Saigon unwittingly employed senior Communist officers on their staff and relied upon these individuals to help them understand the war. See page 106.

John Kerry was one of many anti-war leaders to portray Communist leader Ho Chi Minh as a nationalist and "the George Washington of Vietnam." In reality, Ho's background as a dedicated Stalinist who had co-founded the French Communist Party in 1920, been trained in Moscow, and traveled around the world for nearly 30 years as a paid agent of the Communist International was openly admitted by official party histories published in English by Hanoi. (See page 111.) It was also confirmed by the *Pentagon Papers*.





Hanoi has now admitted that its boats did attack the U.S. Maddox on the night of April 2, 1964, as reported by President Johnson at the time. But it is important to keep in mind that the Gulf of Tonkin incident was a relatively trivial matter in terms of the big picture in Vietnam. Hanoi has admitted that it made a decision in May 1959 to “liberate” South Vietnam and began sending troops south later that year – five years before the United States made a decision to go to war. Had the Tonkin attack not occurred, there were numerous other incidents that would have provided a justification for American intervention, including the terrorist bombing four months later of the Brinks BOQ in Saigon. (See page 126.)

BLACK G.I. IN THE U.S. ARMY!

20 MILLION OF YOUR FELLOW — COUNTRYMEN IN THE U.S.A. ARE BEING ABUSED, OPPRESSED, EXPLOITED, MANHANDLED, MURDERED BY RACIST AUTHORITIES. YOU KNOW IT WELL, DON'T YOU?

THE V.N. PEOPLE DEFENSE WAR AND THE BLACK AMERICANS RISING HAVE THE COMMON ENEMIES, THEY ARE THE U.S. AGGRESSORS, AND RACIST AUTHORITIES JOHNSON, DEAN RUSK, MAC NAMARA, WESTMORELAND.

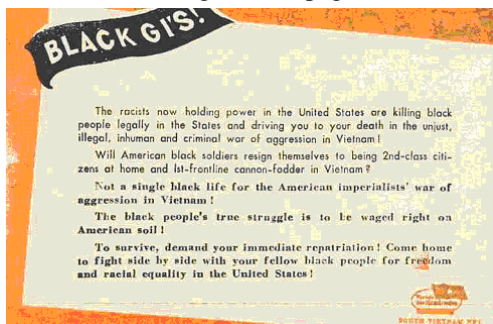
IT IS CONCEIVABLE THAT YOU RESIGN YOURSELVES TO HELP THE U.S. AGGRESSORS IN MURDERING YOUR VIETNAMESE BROTHERS FOR U.S. MONOPOLIST-CAPITALISTS SAKE?

— RESOLUTELY OPPOSE TO YOUR BEING SENT TO THE BATTLEFRONT!

— DO OPPOSE TO ANY ORDER OF PATROLLING, SHELLING, BOMBING, LAUNCHING MOPING-UP OPERATIONS OR TERRORIST RAIDS AGAINST THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE!

— STRUGGLE FOR YOUR REPATRIATION!

— PEACE FOR VIETNAM!



Following classic Leninist strategy, the Communists sought to divide the American people and their soldiers in Vietnam along class and race lines. John Kerry's VVAW repeated the popular myth, also featured in numerous Viet Cong leaflets, that African-American GIs were serving and dying in Vietnam in disproportionate numbers. (See page 127.)



When John Kerry testified before the Senate on April 22, 1971, he expressed his greatest outrage over the fact that America was resisting Communist aggression. He said Communist was no threat to us, and “we cannot fight communism all over the world.” (See page 136.) Fortunately, President Ronald Reagan didn’t share that view, and during his administration the United States began seriously to confront the Soviet Union all over the world and paved the way for the demise of the Soviet Empire. This photo shows Reagan’s June 12, 1987, speech at the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin where he challenged the Soviet leader: “Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!” If John Kerry had had his way, America would not have resisted Communist aggression in the Cold War.

One of the reasons Osama bin Laden attacked the United States is that he had concluded from the way we abandoned our commitment in Lebanon following the bombing of the Marine headquarters in Beirut on October 23, 1983, that we lacked the *will* to defend our interests. A major contributing factor to that bombing was the highly-partisan congressional debate that September in which many references were made to avoiding “another Vietnam” and only two Democratic senators supported President Reagan. Given the close vote and statements by key legislators that they could ‘reconsider” the vote if there were further casualties, Islamic terrorists told their friends in Beirut that if they killed fifteen Marines the rest would leave. (See page 161.)

