

① Viet Minh Shakes hands with the French.

Before . This ~~was~~ a war against fascism and aggression of all peace and freedom-loving peoples and states. Well aware of the essence of the war, Viet Minh sincerely called on the French in Indochina to unite with the Indochinese peoples to fight Japan. Even the Viet Minh's appeal ~~was~~ both sincere and ardent, it had not brought about expected results.

After Japan's removal of the French . But after the coup the situation has changed considerably. The Viet Minh has sent its people to negotiate with the French on cooperation to fight Japan to any place where the French are resisting the Japanese. The meetings and negotiations have brought about promising results favourable for mutual cooperation to fight Japan. Even the negotiations and cooperation have just stopped short at the local level, but it is expected that we will come to a ~~general~~ ^{bilateral} negotiation on a mutual agreement aimed at to strengthening considerably the anti-Japanese fronts of the two sides and making a decisive contribution to driving the short enemy out of Indochina.

Concerning the Viet Minh's shaking hands with the French there are some important points as follows:

1. On local government, even in the places where the French troops are stationed, the people can enjoy the rights to freedom and democracy and can establish the people's committees to rule themselves.
2. The French army as well as the Viet Minh army at present only use the guerrilla tactics, so they need people's support. Therefore the people should be well treated, they should not be harmed, troubled, intimidated, deceived, but loved, helped and respected, protected. Unity between soldiers and the people is important to fight Japan.

Viet Minh's cooperation with the French has begun to have much political impact to the masses. There was a place where the commander of the French soldiers in a province and the propaganda unit cooperated with each other to hold a party between the soldiers of two sides and the masses with the participation of 400 people. The following day they advanced to a district center. The pro-Japanese head of the district escaped. The two sides immediately dispatched their troops to capture and executed him in the meeting of the masses.

In another place the Viet Minh's representative signed an agreement with a military commander of a province. The two sides showed their sincerity and willingness to help each other in fighting Japan.

In the cooperation between the V. M and the French, there was a French army officer who was highly appreciated. He ^{not only} gladly approved the cooperation to fight Japan, but also expressed his willingness to help the V. M either militarily or politically, whatever help V. M needs from him. He said this war was a national liberation war, we must liberate the people from the Japanese domination.

B.

② The Road to Death of the Short Enemy

Japan's removal of the French to dominate our country alone is the sign of their weakness, not strength. The coup was aimed at holding out in Indochina against the Allied countries as long as possible, since if the French had remained in power, they would have become a strong-protection army for the Allied forces in future.

But what can they do after they had overthrown the French?

1. Militarily, because the French did not destroy their weapons so they captured some weapons and military equipments which are old and in small amounts. The coup has turned out to be more harmful than beneficial to them: immediately

after the coup, the Allies' warplanes have been bombing on the Japanese rather fiercely. The planes come everyday in the evening to search and bomb and fire machine guns at the short enemy. Here and everywhere is the same. They can escape from the bombing but their cars, truck, ammunition can not, and will be destroyed by the bombs, and the Japanese troops will not have enough weapons to fight the Allied forces. That is their weakness.

One thing that proves the shortage of the short enemy: the Japanese soldiers who have arrived at Cao Bang are in rag, because do not have enough time to deprive the belongings from the people. It is clear that they do not have enough even clothes not to mention sufficient and sophisticated modern weapons. How can such an army fight?

2. Politically, after the coup, Japan also wants to organize the puppet political machinery to work for them as they did in Burma, the Philippines, but here and other places in Indochina, they ~~are~~ can do nothing. The French ruling machinery has been partly destroyed by the masses in the countryside. And the former staff of France, some have fled to Viet Nam, some have dispersed, some stay to work for the short enemy, partly because they are afraid of the bombs, the Viet Nam, but they are not expecting a bright future, so they do not work enthusiastically. As a result, in many places, they do not have any authority at all but they can do nothing more. They themselves have told the people that they would not be able to stay here for long, so it is unnecessary for them to organize the local authority or the puppet government.

3. In sum, Japan overthrew the French in order to resist to the Allies as long as possible. When the Allied forces come and the liberation army of Indochina stands up to fight, they will be unable to resist and have to withdraw and leave Indochina. Therefore they only concentrate on their important communication lines and major cities.

The present disadvantageous situation of Japan is very good for us. Firstly, we can take advantage of it to expand ~~the~~ our massive organizations and to win confidence of the ^{local} authorities for our resistant capability. Secondly, we can quickly develop our armed forces - especially the foundation of the Liberators Army - to move forwards is our course to fight Japan, so that when the Allied forces come attack Indochina, we will be strong enough to make an important contribution to fight the enemy and liberate our homeland.

V. N. D. L.

③ Massive Movement and People's Committee

After the coup, the massive movements in many places have been considerably strong. The people stood up to overthrow the former imperialist domination and establish their own political regime. The people's commune committees have been established in various ~~places~~ localities. Even some people's district committees have been constructed, and although they could not stay in the districts for long, they were able to express the people's aspirations and do a lot of useful work for the people.

Right after their establishment, the people's committees in ~~the~~ the localities, whether large or small, have declared the abolishment of the regime of oppression and exploitation of the imperialists such as tax collection, forced labor and ~~soldiers~~ conscription. In the mean time, the people's committees stated the rights of freedom and democracy, such as freedom of expression, of assembly, organization, publication, religion, travel, etc. And the committees set out to implement the work that are directly beneficial to the people as the local defence, distribution of land, organization of production, education of children and illiterate people, execution of the Vietnamese traitors.

It is the first time since our country was lost, ~~our~~ people can enjoy the happiness of self-rule and self-arrangement of our affairs in accordance with our will and interests. This happiness ~~do~~ not come to us by accident, it was gained by a long process of sacrifice and trials. Now we have the happiness, but the Japanese fascists are still there, so we have to try and sacrifice much more in order to maintain the power that we have just gained, and especially we must contribute our efforts and sacrifice together with the Allied countries to drive the short enemy out of our country and preserve our government for the interests of our people and children.

V. N. D. L.

④ World News

1. The Japanese ^{Koiso} Cabinet has just resigned because of the ^{serious} defeats of the Japanese army in the Philippines, Burma and the heavy bombing by the Allied planes to the Japanese territory. The Suzuki cabinet has come to power, but it certainly can not do anything.
2. Germany has been seriously defeated in the western front. The Red Army has reached the Austrian capital. Perhaps the German army will not be able to resist for long, so the American army is preparing to turn to the Pacific to fight Japan after they have won over the German army.
3. It has been recently reported that Russia will renounce the Russian-Japanese non-aggression treaty and declare war with Japan.
4. In China the guerrillas are active in the San Dong, around Quing Dao which is an important port of Japan.

⑤ Garden of Literature : March to the Front
(The Song of the Propaganda Unit)