



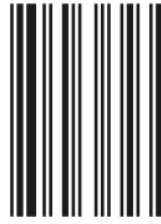
**INDOCHINA  
IN THE YEAR OF  
THE COCK - 1969**



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**In Memoriam**  
**Thomas Emmet “Tom” Hayden**  
**(b. December 11, 1939 d. October 23, 2016)**

A dinosaur of the Sixties Left and the Viet Nam era, Tom Hayden, is dead, but his ideas and impact on America are not. Obituaries rapidly elevated Tom Hayden to progressive sainthood, a founding father of both the New Left’s SDS, and of America’s future. Hayden was a brilliant strategist, visionary political thinker, accomplished organizer and creative propagandist.

After successfully lobbying Congress to abandon Indochinese allies, insuring a communist victory, for five decades Hayden created, revised, and renewed templates for revolutionary, radical and progressive platforms and politicians from California’s Jerry Brown to New York Mayor Bill de Blasio, to President Barack Obama. He continued writing from progressive platforms at the *Huffington Post*, the *Nation*, the *Guardian*, the Democrat Party Platform, and his Peace and Justice Resource Center Tom Hayden remained a voice for hate America politics inside the progressive wing of the Democrat Party, the Democrat Party Platform, and Progressives for Obama<sup>1</sup> into the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Hayden dedicated his life to this enterprise.

Hayden’s Port Huron Statement and subsequent actions demonized American foreign policies from JFK through Bush while minimizing the faults of socialist and communist regimes. American radicals and liberals, who knew Hayden best, saw the ambitious Hayden as a potential maximum leader --- an American Lenin (Walter Mondale, Dick Flacks, and Roger Vadim), a Manchurian Candidate (Peter Collier), and a Stalinist (Abbie Hoffman, Sen. James Mills). “Come the revolution it will be Tom Hayden who shoots me,” pacifist folk singer Joan Baez told Steve Roberts in *Esquire* magazine in 1968.

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<sup>1</sup> Tom Hayden founded Progressives for Obama and recruited members from his past. The following prominent Viet Nam War protesters supported Barack Obama for President; Bill Ayers, Noam Chomsky, Carl Davidson, Bernardine Dohrn, Thorne Dreyer, Terry Dubose, Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz, Barbara Ehrenreich, Daniel Ellsberg, Richard Flacks, Jane Fonda, Jon Frappier, Todd Gitlen, Al Haber, Tom Hayden, Howard Machtinger, John McAuliff, Jeff Jones, Mike Klonsky, Mark Rudd, Stanley Sheinbaum, Steve Tappis, Arthur Was-kow, Quinton Young, and others.

He helped incite riots in Berkeley, Newark, Columbia and Chicago and encouraged Weathermen terrorists in the '60s and '70s. As he had urged others to fight the police in Chicago and Columbia, unto his death, Tom Hayden remained an apologist for violent thugs in Seattle, Wall Street, Ferguson, Baltimore and Berkeley.

Hanoi's and Hayden's history of the Viet Nam War laid the groundwork, the foundation for radically changing America. Viet Nam provided the evil narrative necessary to hate America, but imprinting hate deeply required new American histories altogether. Before secret communist Howard Zinn wrote the widely used *A Peoples History of the United States*, Hayden wrote *The Love of Possession Is a Disease with Them*. Both rewrote American history, from the sole perspective of victimized identity groups of race, ethnicity, sex, class. This is American history taught today, progressive politics practiced today, and news media conduct today.

That is one of the main reasons why the factual history of what is called "the Viet Nam War" in America and "the American War" in Viet Nam matters. The factual history of the American Phase of the Second Indochina War from 1965 to 1973 is not complete, unless it includes the key influence on the U.S. media throughout the war of U.S. professional subversives led by pro-Communist agents of influence like Saul Alinsky, Howard Zinn, and Tom Hayden."

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## **Introduction: Indochina in the Year of the Cock**

**Diplomacy.** When the two-sided four-party Paris peace talks began in early 1969, it was apparent that they were little more than a propaganda platform. Antiwar protesters, rather than diplomats, were more influential in the pursuit of peace. Like the Politburo, the radical leftist leaders of the peace movement wanted not just peace, but the peace of a total Communist victory. They demanded unilateral US withdrawal, because they knew it would inevitably result in a total Communist victory by the superior, Soviet-equipped NVA forces.

**Propaganda.** In 1969, the radical leftist antiwar movement increased the scale and militancy of its operations in America with increasingly open assistance and guidance from Cuba, Hanoi, Moscow, and the East Bloc countries in coordinating antiwar events and propaganda themes. Through individual meetings and conferences with subversive Americans, Hanoi communicated its strategies, tactics, and guidance. At large conferences in Stockholm and East Berlin, North Vietnamese and Soviet Bloc agents influenced hundreds of young Americans to coordinate their demonstrations and propaganda themes with the North Vietnamese Communists.

**Hanoi Rebuilding.** Hanoi was occupied with rebuilding its military capability in the south without the large southern component that had been sacrificed in 1968 and was content to delay serious negotiations until it had gained a stronger position on the battlefield. With the Viet Cong militarily decimated in South Viet Nam during 1968 and Tet still a political/psychological defeat for the USA, Hanoi refocused on political struggle, *dau tran*, allied with antiwar movements, in America.

**Getting Out.** With the Paris negotiations at an impasse and peace movement on the streets and in Congress to end U.S. involvement in the war, the Nixon administration began to withdraw U.S. forces from Viet Nam. In the summer of 1969, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird announced his intention to redeploy nearly all U.S. military forces from Viet Nam by the end of 1972.

**Vietnamization.** Communist defeats in 1968 had significantly reduced the battlefield threat. The government in Saigon was stable and had a relatively high level of popular support, which allowed the ARVN to take greater responsibility for combat operations in the war.

**One War.** Westmoreland's replacement, General Creighton Abrams, had a new strategy called "one war." It was designed to integrate both the operations of Vietnamese and U.S. forces and civilian and military