Demands for the formation of independent trade unions and student unions were made. The unofficial magazines proceeded to form a national federation. The authorities had great fear that the people might want to mobilize like their brothers and sisters in Poland. The suppression of the Democracy Movement began. Apart from banning the posting of Big Character Posters and publication of magazines, in March 1981 a secret document was circulated within the Party announcing the suppression of all unofficial magazines and organizations. When the Party had lost its hegemony in the ideological arena, it resorted to secret police tactics. It plainly resembled military rule in Poland.

At this time, the National Federation of Unofficial Publications decided to send delegates to Beijing to demand that the central government conform to the Constitution. Many representatives of the unofficial publications arrived in Beijing in time to take part in the events which were organized to commemorate April 5th. On April 9th, they were to meet at Wang Fu Xing and then march to the Publication Board to submit a petition. However, all were arrested on the way. At the same time, arrests of other activists also took place in many different cities. Many were interrogated. Meeting places and residences were searched. Books, publications, paper, and printing equipment were confiscated.

In the face of such massive repression, the democracy fighters continued to publish and worked hard for the release of their comrades. In August, a western reporter managed to contact a group of activists who had gone underground. The journalist came out with the news that they vowed to continue their struggle and to organize a new national conference of the unofficial magazines when the time was ripe.

If indeed the arrested democracy fighters were guilty, why were they not taken to the people's court for public trial? Among the arrested was Liu Qing. From the Shenxi Labour Reform Camp, he managed to smuggle out a 100,000-word manuscript in which he revealed the torture and maltreatment he suffered. From the ruthless and bloody suppression of the April 5th Tienanmun Incident of 1976 to the present persecution and repression of the Democracy Movement, it shows that the Gang of Four has not died. It shows that the Tienanmun Incident is still considered by the present authorities to be counter-revolutionary.

The rulers have betrayed their promises which were made when they came to power. At the third plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in 1978, they had promised "only democratic means should be employed among people, and no repressive actions should be taken against them in dealing with their ideological and political life.... Citizens' rights provided for by the Constitution must be resolutely protected, and nobody is allowed to infringe upon them."

The Beijing Municipal authorities have forbidden the people to organize mass meetings at the Tienanmun Square. This is martial rule over the piece of land on which people have demonstrated their desire to be master of their own destinies.

Over the past years, April 5th at Tienanmun has been an occasion to commemorate the martyrs of the Democracy Movement. Last year at April 5th, several thousands came to assemble, to read and to sing and to make speeches. They came from many different walks of life and different units. Although many of the better known activists of the Democracy Movement have been arrested, we are sure that on April 5th this year there will be many who will assemble at Tienanmun Square to protest silently. We call upon everyone who sympathizes with the Chinese people's struggle for democracy to express solidarity by demanding the release of all the imprisoned democracy fighters and to organize protests against the Chinese authorities.

For more information on anti-authoritarian movements in China, one book recently smuggled from the mainland is available in English: Wang Xi-zhi's *Mao Ze-dong and Cultural Revolution*. $5.95 postpaid to: Plough Publishers, 48 Princess Margaret Road, Homantin, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Send aid to: Hong Kong Association for Solidarity with the Chinese Democracy Movement, TTM P.O. Box 60071, Hong Kong.

THE EMANCIPATION COLLECTIVE

VIETNAM & CAMBODIA 10 YEARS AFTER "PEACE" SETS IN

"Cambodia is the Nixon Doctrine in its purest form."

-President Richard M. Nixon, 1970

It is now exactly ten years since the fall of Saigon and the conquest of South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos by communist armies. It was April 17, 1975, that the Khmer Rouge took Cambodia's capital of Phnom Penh and April 29, 1975, that the last American helicopter lifted off the roof of the U.S. embassy in Saigon, marking the end of U.S. military involvement in Vietnam.

As the last Americans pulled out of Phnom Penh and Saigon, we (partially) left behind one of the most puzzling periods in our history, countless victimized Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Laotian friends, the lost lives of millions (including 58,000 young Americans), and the waste of $150 billion from the hard labor of North America's people.

However we examine the eleven years of U.S. involvement in the Indochinese wars, it must be seen as one of the most destructive and unnecessary episodes in America's national story. Not that concern or even participation in that part of the world was actually wrong -- but destructive and unnecessary because the notion of how and why we should be involved in foreign conflict has never been sensibly worked out by our populace, because the persons who "managed" the war did not know what they were doing or whom they were doing it to, and because these same people did not understand the nature of human or global responsibility.

Now today, again in Vietnam and Cambodia, war and tyranny flourish, the influence of Russia and China is greater than ever (preventing this was, of course, America's chief purpose in the war), the U.S. government is currently playing an undercover game with Vietnam, China and Thailand that has neither a practical nor a moral purpose, and the Soviets have placed at the American-built naval bases at Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, huge naval- military facilities which give them special abilities in the Pacific-Southeast Asia theater. With these realities in mind, do any of us still have a responsibility in this area? How can members of the American public help the people of southeast Asia end the aggression and barbarism that still dominates their region? And, to guide us in the present and future, what lessons have we actually