Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, despite mutterings of the ultra left that communism is mellowing, Communist atrocities against the innocent in 1969 continue just as in 1917 when the Bolshevists murdered to gain control in Russia.

While U.S. leftists shout and proclaim a gospel of dissent against all throughout our land, their counterpart, the Communist Vietcong, slaughter thousands of innocent men, women, and children in South Vietnam; if for no other reason than the victims reject communism and are not under party control.

Yet, loudmouths in the United States continually spout their false propaganda, which is repeated by "cooperative and sympathetic" pinkos in the communication field and pressed on to the American public for mental conditioning to accept the premises of winds of change.

The fact that Communist atrocities are not covered by the same media with similar exposure for the same American public is unquestioned.

Brutal acts of slaughter reminiscent of the 1917 Communist revolution continue yet there is no indignant outcry from so-called antivwar protesters, moralists, pacifists, and their sympathetic cronies in the news profession. Do they apply the commandment "Thou shall not kill" only to those of the Western Hemisphere?

Communists have not changed. They follow their original plan to murder all recognized leaders and all potential leaders in any given community in South Vietnam—just as they have done in Russia, China, and Korea in years past. Murder through infiltration is still murder.

The Reds liquidation for conquest is quite evident—should elections be eventually held the only leaders available for political action will be Communist members, agents, and puppets.

Mr. Speaker, the victims of Communist atrocity should haunt every free man. I insert an eyewitness account of the Hue massacre taken from Chicago's American and an editorial from the Baton Rouge Advocate follow my remarks.

The material follows:

[From the Chicago American, Apr. 12, 1969]

LOCK AND SURVIVAL IN VIETNAM: His Life Hung on a Cord and Death Squad Lived 1
(By Robert Obman)

HUE, SOUTH VIETNAM.—A Viet Cong death squad was digging his grave when hamlet official Phan Duy escaped execution in the sand dune massacre of Hue.

Few were so lucky. Grave diggers lifting thru three mass graves east of the old imperial capital have found the bodies of more than 500 men, women, and children, clubbed and shot to death by the enemy during the 1968 Tet offensive.

Duy, a key official of An Ha hamlet 7 miles east of Hue, knew his name was on the Viet Cong's execution list. When North Vietnamese and Viet Cong guerrillas retook Hue in February, 1968, he moved away from the hamlet into a small house on the outskirts of Hue, hoping to escape detection in the larger mass of投降ists.

He made it thru one month of enemy occupation, but when United States and South Vietnamese troops retook Hue, the enemy pulled back the area where he was hiding.

On Feb. 28 five viet cong entered Duy's house.

"They said nothing," he said softly thru a translator, "They knew where I was and my duties.

After binding his hands with cord, they asked him to name other people who worked for the government. Duy told them he lived alone and didn't know anything.

The Viet Cong then marched him 7 miles south to a row of houses near the sand dunes, where 135 bodies of slain civilians and unarmed soldiers were found 2 weeks ago. Duy said he was pushed into a house where four other prisoners were confined.

The five men remained locked in the house for 7 days, walking outside only to go to the toilet. On these walks Duy said he saw more than 100 prisoners being shot in other houses.

"One day I saw many people in one house, and the next day it was empty," he said. "I knew they had already been killed.

On the seventh night Duy and nine other men, all tied together to a bamboo pole, were told they would be taken elsewhere for "communist study." The guards took their watches and money, promising both would be returned.

But this time the march only lasted 800 yards. The prisoners' hands were untied and they were told to remove all their outer clothing because they were going to have to cross a river.

As Duy was undressing he heard his guards talking to a group of Viet Cong laborers.

"Did you dig the trench yet?" they asked.

"No, not yet, there are too many people and not enough time," the laborers replied. Three of the six guards then left to help dig the trench, while two refused to leave the hands of Duy and his nine fellow prisoners.

"It was very cold. It was about midnight.

The three guards they left behind were boys about 15 and they covered themselves with blankets," Duy said. I worked to free my hands because I knew I would be dead in a few minutes.

Duy said he worked loose of the ropes and leaped forward as one guard fired a burst of about 20 shots.

"I ran about 300 meters and saw a pool.

Duy said, 'I was so tired I fell into the water and covered myself with reeds.'

Soon he saw flickering lights pass by his hiding place as the guards searched for him. About 20 minutes later he heard shots.

"I knew the prisoners I had been with were dead," Duy said.

Hours later Duy emerged from the water and headed toward the lights of the Hue radio tower beacon. He stumbled into the Phu Vang district headquarters and reported what had happened.

"I remember on the second day I was held in prison in that house," he said. "Other people from my hamlet told me the Viet Cong had entered my home and killed my mother. When I returned I found her body still in the house. I was her only son.

[From the Baton Rouge (La.) Morning Advocate, Apr. 10, 1969]

THE MASSACRE IN HUE

Evidence of one of the great atrocities in the modern history of warfare has been uncovered by Allied officials exploring the rice fields and sand dunes near the South Vietnamese city of Hue, a center of action during the Tet offensive of 14 months ago. In mass graves they are finding the bodies of hundreds of civilians, slaughtered by the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese after being forced to dig their own graves. Details of these massacres, now being brought to light, are reminiscent of accounts of the Nazi extermination camps.

The Victims were public officials and private citizens, young and old, men and women, whose offense was that of being anti-communist and of having fought or being suspected of having fought to defend their city against the communist invaders.

This monstrous crime has been fully reported by the press, with evidence so complete and circumstantial that there can be no doubts or even questions. Yet, it has received singularly little attention in some quarters.

It goes unnoticed and unmentioned by the student books and the hippy-yuppies who rage against American assistance to the South Vietnamese and libel their country with allegations of vast savageries that no one else seems to know anything about.

The Hue massacres go unnoticed by the political and social theorists who see the war in Vietnam as a "colonial war" waged by this country and suggest that there has been no attack by Viet Cong terrorists and North Vietnamese invaders on the people of South Vietnam.

It goes unnoticed by those wooly-minded critics who continue to repugn the words George Washington and the Viet Cong with the American patriots of the Revolutionary War. Even the mass graves of slaughtered Tories and loyalists ever were found outside Philadelphia or Boston or New York; history has been extraordinarily silent on the fact.

Intellectual dishonesty can be one of the greatest of crimes.