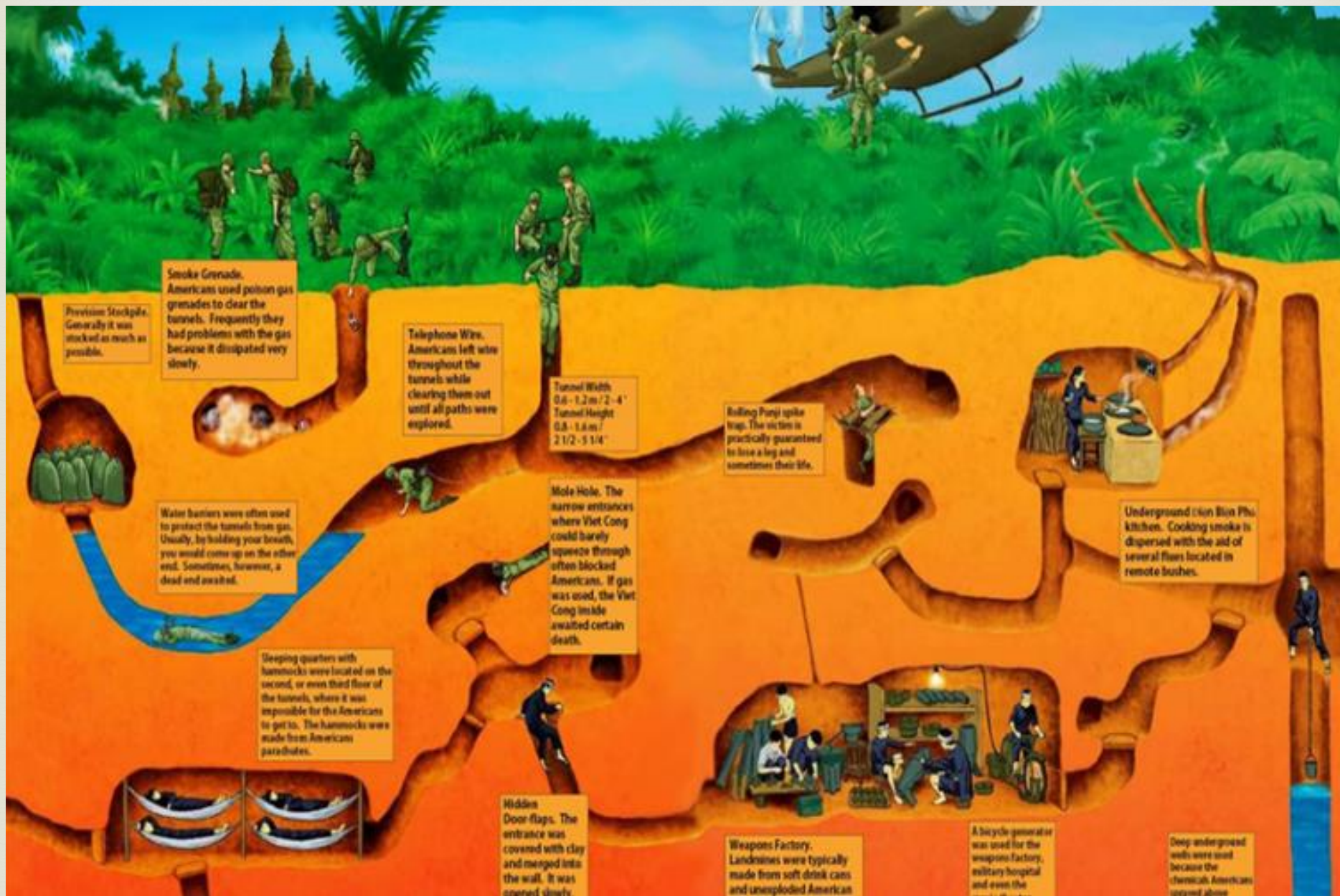


Cu Chi Tunnels: Taproot of the Vietnamese Community to Establish Peace in the War



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Poison Stockpile.
Generally it was stocked as much as possible.

Smoke Grenade.
Americans used poison gas grenades to clear the tunnels. Frequently they had problems with the gas because it dissipated very slowly.

Telephone Wire.
Americans left wire throughout the tunnels while clearing them out until all paths were explored.

Tunnel Width:
0.6 - 1.2 m / 2 - 4'
Tunnel Height:
0.8 - 1.8 m / 2 1/2 - 5 1/4'

Rolling Punji spike trap.
The victim is practically guaranteed to lose a leg and sometimes their life.

Water barriers were often used to protect the tunnels from gas. Usually, by holding your breath, you would come up on the other end. Sometimes, however, a dead end awaited.

Mole Hole. The narrow entrances where Viet Cong could barely squeeze through often blocked Americans. If gas was used, the Viet Cong inside awaited certain death.

Underground Bin Phu kitchen. Cooking smoke is dispersed with the aid of several flues located in remote bushes.

Sleeping quarters with hammocks were located on the second, or even third floor of the tunnels, where it was impossible for the Americans to get to. The hammocks were made from American parachutes.

Hidden Door flaps. The entrance was covered with clay and merged into the wall. It was covered closely.

Weapons Factory. Landmines were typically made from soft drink cans and unexploded American

A bicycle generator was used for the weapons factory, military hospital and even the

Deep underground wells were used because the chemical Americans

Introduction



The appearance of Vietnam to the world view was the war especially the war between Vietnam and United State of America, and it was being known as “the Second Indochina War”. It happened from December 1955 until April 1975 and Saigon or Ho Chi Minh City had been *destroyed* including 1,463,277 people were killed at that time. Vietnamese has never forgotten that painful situation.

The Purpose



✧ This article aimed to propose the taproot of the Vietnamese community to establish peace in the war from a case study of Cu Chi Tunnels.

Methods

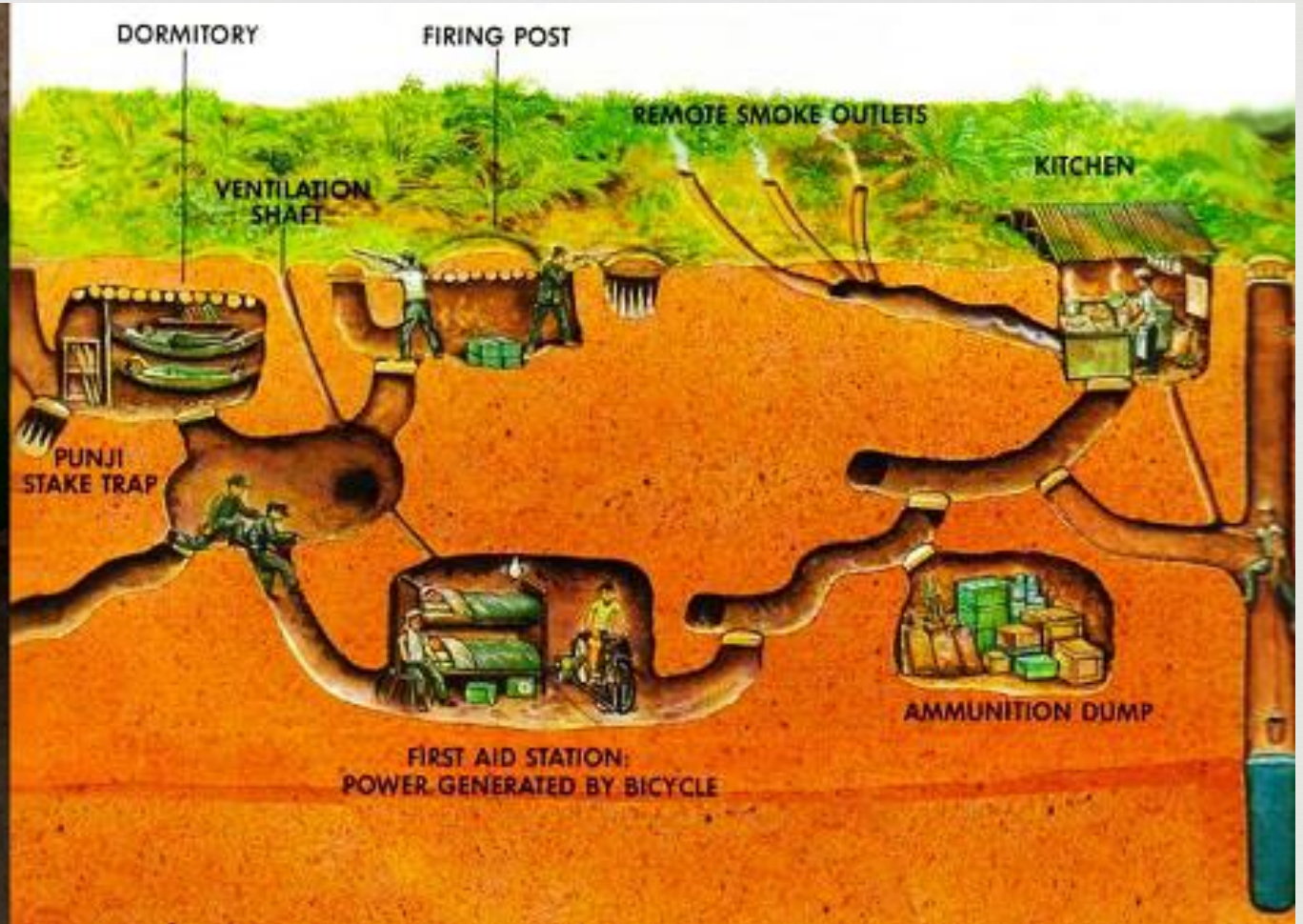


❧ The study of this article were documentary study of Buddhist principle. Field study at Cu Chi Tunnels in Vietnam.

Results



❧ The Cu Chi Tunnels were part of a massive war museum in Ho Chi Minh City and were connected to the main areas of the country like the underground network. The site has over 120 kilometers of underground tunnels, with trapdoors, living areas, kitchens, storage facilities, armory, hospitals, and command centers.



Results



- ❧ Viet Cong used these tunnels to be the main cantonment while they were fighting with U.S. soldiers until they retreated from the South Vietnam area.
- ❧ The war results damaged everything, but Vietnamese had never thought that U.S. soldiers were their enemy.

Results



- ❧ They only thought that U.S. soldiers fought for their country, and Vietnamese soldiers also fought for their government.
- ❧ Therefore, while U.S. soldiers injured and got lost into the tunnel, the only way of Vietnamese soldier's reaction were to heal and treated them instead of killing them.

Results



- ❧ The Cu Chi Tunnels were becoming the symbol of humanity, it was not just only the place for Vietnamese to stay for survival during the war, but it was also being the place for peace to transform enemy to be friends as well.
- ❧ From this reason, peace was expected to happen at the end of the tunnels.

Conclusion



In conclusion, the Cu chi Tunnels are like “Peace Medias” which is the light at the end of the tunnels even though a less light, but it is full of the great hope of all humanities. Therefore, they are like the sources of the spirit of patriotism training for solving every kind of problems. Among the blaze of flame in Vietnam, there was still a small pond of little water that quenched people’s thirst. The taproot of peace of the Vietnamese is the Cu chi Tunnels. To honor the examples of the important Vietnamese heroes and hopes, the writer would like to present the four persons mentioned in this article again to emphasize their roles of being peacemakers and learnt by the world as follows:

Conclusion



- 1) The President Ho Chi Minh, a courage man who learnt to solve the problems and brought independence to Vietnam patiently.
- 2) Ven Thich Quang Duc, who sacrificed himself to death which is the way of Bodhisattava for all of living creatures and brought peace to the Vietnamese and the Christians with a peaceful way of solution.

Conclusion



3) Ven Thich Nhat Hanh, Phra Maha Therajarn who is a Vietnamese Mahayana Buddhist monk of the Zen Nigaya and a peace activist plays an important role of the Buddhist peaceful way leader with wisdom by using the peaceful communication to end the Vietnamese violent wars.

4) Ven Phraraja Sumethajarn (Robert Jackman) who has ever joined the Korean war and was very interested in Buddhism until he had got an opportunity to practised Dhamma with Ven Phra Ajarn Cha Subhattho, an abbot of the Nong Pa Phong temple for 10 years. He is an important force in propagating the Buddhist Dhamma abroad too.

Conclusion



☞ Hence, the monks are “Medias” of the world peace because they themselves are calm physically, verbally and mentally. So they are the examples of the peacemakers without selfishness. They work without expectation of return, and then there is no conflict. The Cu chi Tunnels are like “Peace Medias” which is the light at the end of the tunnels even though a less light, but it is full of the great hope of all humanities. The Buddhism praised the wisdom as a light like “Natthi Panna Sama Abha” which means “There’s no other light that is like the one of a wisdom.”

Thank You

