

A Reconsideration of “American War” in Indochina during the Vietnam War
——With Special Reference to the Russell Tribunal in 1967 and the
Commissions of Enquiry into U.S. War Crimes in Indochina

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The massive American aerial bombing in Indochina during the Vietnam War was without comparison in the history of the world. Protest movement against the Vietnam War had spanned worldwide. Nevertheless, at the time of the 50th anniversary of the Vietnam War, there are very few articles in the newspapers which cover these two historical meanings of the War. It should also be noted that one of the basic weakness in the study of the Vietnam War lies in the fact that we have not confronted the topic of “American war crimes” in Indochina.

Therefore, this article is an attempt to reconsider roll of the Russell Tribunal and the subsequent commissions of enquiry in letting the public know “American war crimes” in Indochina in the context of economic, social, and cultural destruction caused by the American aerial bombing.

It might be concluded that the genocidal character of economic, social, and cultural destruction especially in North Vietnam and Laos during the Vietnam War reminds us of the current situation in Gaza, and that the lessons of the Vietnam War have not yet been learned.

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Do only profits matter? The factors affecting the profit and existence of micro-enterprises in Sri Lanka

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The article explores how different factors influence the profit and existence of micro-enterprises (MEs) in Sri Lanka. Quantitative methods were used to survey 104 MEs, selected through multistage sampling to administer questionnaires to their Owner Managers (OMs). In-depth qualitative interviews were conducted with 35 of the above OMs who resided in Sinhalese dominant areas and agreed to disclose business information. The study concluded that OMs' physical fitness and the ability to raise debt financing notably impacted the profitability of the two groups of MEs. The qualitative analysis revealed that the main focus of the OMs to ensure the existence of MEs is to maintain a positive net cash flow, supported at least by OMs' own labour to further households' needs rather than making profits. The OMs constantly strive to ensure existence of MEs by being price competitive, sacrificing their own labour and sunk costs of households for high production costs of MEs.

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