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## REVOLUTIONARY STRIFE IN SOUTH VIETNAM DESCRIBED

[Article: "Turbulent Revolutionary Storm Stirred Up in South Vietnam Cities"; Hanoi, Bao Tan Viet Hoa, Chinese, 26 July 1969, p 2]

Since the lunar New Year last year, when the military and civilians in South Vietnam opened the general offensive and stepped up the struggle, in all localities of South Vietnam, especially those cities which remain as the last refuges controlled by the United States and the puppet regime, a turbulent political struggle is being stirred up.

Regarding the various cities as their last spheres of influence, the U.S. robbers and their running dogs stop at nothing to defend them. In the Tay De-Gia Dinh area alone the United States and the bogus regime have stationed 130 battalions of regular troops, which are equal to the total number of aggressive forces thrown by French colonialism years ago into the battlefields of Indochina. Under the pretext of the 10/60 Law, they have declared a "state of emergency," which is being used as an excuse for suppressing and persecuting all patriots and those people who are inclined to peace and neutrality. Many trade union cadres, university students, teachers, newspaper correspondents, and intellectuals in Saigon have been subjected by the U.S. and bogus clique to trial by court-martial, which has sentenced them to imprisonment at labor. Since May 1968 alone, various newspapers have been banned more than 40 times by the clique, just because these newspapers have been bold enough to voice the people's hope for peace and expose the corrupt and ugly essence of the puppet system. The circulation and spread of songs and plays reflecting the peace problem is also banned.

So far as the working class is concerned, the U.S. and bogus clique, in addition to prohibiting sabotage and strikes, colludes with the capitalist class and adopts such mean tricks as deceit, instigation, estrangement, and discharge of workers, in coping with the increasingly rising struggle of the workers. The clique has also sent large numbers of policemen and troops to the labor districts, to ramble at random and make thorough searches with a view to apprehending anyone suspected of inimical action.

On the other hand, to raise money for the war, the clique resorted to such economic measures amounting to "looting under the clear sky" as the abusive issuance of paper money, increase of taxation, raise of rice and sugar prices, to make the living of the city working people more and more difficult.

At the same time, the internal contradictions among Nguyen Van Thieu, Nguyen Van Ky, and Tran Van Huong of the bogus regime are increasing. Rotten to the core, they cannot represent anyone at all. The various factions in the regime are plotting against one another and trying to get rid of those who are opposed to them. Mutual destruction and speculation are running wild. All cities are filled with sensational American cinemas and the yellow press. The American "way of life" is poisoning the broad masses of youths and adults.

At no time has the living of the people in South Vietnam been more painful and depressing than it is today.

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Cruel reality has educated the broad masses of the city people. They have been brought to the profound realization that, so long as South Vietnam is under the control of the U.S. and bogus clique, there can be no national independence, a freedom, democracy, or peace, and there is only starvation. Therefore the urgent desire of the people of all the cities is the expulsion of the U.S. troops and the overthrow of the Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Van Ky-Tran Van Huong regime, to be replaced by a peaceful cabinet. Carrying on the tradition of unyielding struggle, these people have adopted various measures to struggle against the U.S. and bogus clique, with the determination to win the real independence and peace of the country.

Despite the enemy's prohibition of meetings, the intellectuals, students, industrial and commercial men, followers of all religions, and the working and laborer masses have defied the orders, publicly held meetings to draft petitions, and brought forward to the authorities of the bogus regime the demand for the cessation of war and restoration of peace.

Despite the enemy's prohibition of parades and demonstrations, tens of thousands of the city people have got out into the streets to demand peace, food, and clothing. For example, last Christmas Eve thousands of youths held their torches high and demonstrated for peace; on 25 January this year more than ten thousand residents of Saigon held a mass meeting, to demand the restoration of peace and the overthrow of the Nguyen Van Thieu, Nguyen Van Ky, and Tran Van Huong bogus regime. In Can Thu Municipality and My Tho Municipality, tens of thousands of residents held a vigorous demonstration, on Christmas Eve, to demand peace. Trampling underfoot the prohibition imposed by the Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Van Ky-Tran Van Huong bogus regime, the Buddhists of Saigon staged a "Peace March" from that city through My, Sa Lich, Vinh Long to Can Thu. The Buddhists of Can Thu Municipality also organized prayer meetings on "sleepless nights" to pray for the "early restoration of peace."

The above parades, demonstrations, and meetings, staged by virtue of the inexhaustible effort of the masses of the people, have made the U.S. aggressor and his running dogs panic to death.

In their struggle with the Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Van Ky-Tran Van Huong regime, the Saigon literary and art circles have demanded the freedom of creative production, the boycott of corrupt and decadent publications and films, and the restoration of peace. The press has also ceaselessly condemned the regime for the strangulation of the freedom of the press and the prosecution of crimes of newspapermen. The national industrial entrepreneurs and businessmen have also vied with one another in demanding the limitation of imports and the adoption of measures to encourage and aid domestic industries and businesses.

The residents of almost 30 cities in South Vietnam, including Saigon, Hue, and Nghien Cang, have adopted colorful measures to launch their repeated struggles, which have shaken the refuges of the enemy and converted the cities in South Vietnam into seething battlefields for the struggle between the people of South Vietnam and the enemy.

On 31 October 1968 the United States was compelled to unconditionally stop the bombings and bombardments of all the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and announced its intention to hold peace talks in Paris with the National Liberation Front. No sooner had this news been released than all the cities in South Vietnam were shaken. The Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Van Ky-Tran Van Huong regime panicked to the extreme. They got together and sought to destroy the convocation of the peace conference by all means. This reactionary and stubborn attitude led to the indignant opposition of all strata of people in South Vietnam's cities. The residents of Saigon launched a vigorous struggle, insisting that the bogus regime must carry on serious talks with the National Liberation Front. These residents held hundreds of meetings and mass petition gatherings. These meetings were joined by tens of thousands, including social elite of differing political tendencies and religious faiths, many "legislators" and high officials in the bogus regime, and many high officers in the bogus army. The residents of Hue and Nghien Cang questioned the bogus Governors and District Magistrates on the reactionary attitude of the Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Van Ky-Tran Van Huong clique in obstructing the Paris talks.

Only those who have passed 25 painful years under the enemy's iron heels can penetratingly understand the demand of the city dwellers in South Vietnam for peace, freedom, and independence and their aspirations produced by each new change.

"Restore peace, carry on serious talks with the National Liberation Front, overthrow the Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Van Ky-Tran Van Huong cabinet, establish a peace cabinet" — this has become a slogan which has sunk deep in the hearts of the city people, become the theme of every petition drafted by them and the topic of everyday conversation for every city resident.

Many bogus policemen, who used to spy on the people for talking about peace, now are themselves actively searching for and reading all materials bearing on the peace problem.

The ten points advocated by the National Liberation Front for the solution of all problems of South Vietnam, as made public in May this year, were most timely. The people have been busy discussing the matter, and it is the consensus that these points constitute a new proposal, which has been brought forward with full sincerity by the National Liberation Front for the restoration of peace, cessation of war, and realization of a wide national harmony and unity.

The overall solution brought up by the National Liberation Front advocate the unconditional withdrawal of all U.S. forces and troops which are their accomplices from South Vietnam and demand the realization of the right of self-determination and the establishment of a coalition government by the people in South Vietnam. This has touched the hearts of the people. The broad masses of these people believe that these ten points give further evidence of who is righteous and who is not, that the eight points of Nixon are more clearly recognized to envisage the malicious prolongation of the aggressive war, that the six proposals of Nguyen Van Thieu have as their object the sellout of the fatherland and his continuance as the running dog of U.S. imperialism.

Following this, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam was established. This good news was soon spread all over Saigon and other cities and had its strong repercussions.

In Saigon, from the byways of the various urban and suburban labor districts to all the theaters, motion picture houses, tea rooms, cafes, school campuses, police stations in the city and the corridors of the bogus "legislative chambers," the Provisional Revolutionary Government was on the lips of everyone, who made public comments on the composition and program of this government. It was predicted that the ultimate victory of the revolution was not far off.

At the same time the people's defense units in the various cities made frequent sorties. Their punitive fire against the traitors was heartening to the populace and terrorized the bogus army and regime. Unwilling to continue as servants of the latter, some policemen and bogus neighborhood leaders sought their own retirement. Having a clear understanding of the situation, many bogus officers and men resolutely forsook their shameful calling as cannon fodder for the U.S. aggressive forces, and a number of chief Vietnamese traitors vied with one another in selling their real estate, buying in goods, and seeking to leave the country at all times.

Demands were presented by the cities of Hue, Nghien Cang, Quong Nam, Can Thu, My Thu, and Sa Lich for the restoration of peace, the overthrow of the Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Van Ky-Tran Van Huong regime, and the establishment of a coalition government to engage in serious talks with the Provisional

Revolutionary Government. This movement had a vigorous development and attracted the collaboration of the broad masses of people of all strata. The hatred and strength of our compatriots were so intense that the U.S. and bogus clique was completely stunned and did not know what to do.

Since the lunar New Year last year, synchronizing with the massive development of the struggle for the restoration of peace and cessation of war, millions of workers and laborers in Saigon, Cholon, Gia Dinh, Hue, Nghien Cang, Bien Hoa, My Thu, Can Thu, and Dai Gia were firmly united in their continued struggle for a decent living and democratic rights.

These struggles, some of which were piecemeal and on a small scale and others of which became highly developed, effectively shook the U.S. and bogus economy and military organization to the foundation. Some of the struggles lasted more than one month. For example, the strike of more than 5000 workers on the Saigon waterfront and that of 3000 workers of the Air-lines lasted so long that they completely paralyzed the loading, unloading, and transportation of the U.S. aggressor's military supplies.

Coordinated with the people's armed attacks, the broad masses of workers of Saigon, Cholon, and Gia Dinh incessantly launched large-scale struggles, with the demand for pay raises, decreases in the price of rice and living expenses, and reparations, and with strong opposition to persecution, suppression, and the October 1968 Law.

The violent struggle of the workers of the Dai Thuy Hoach Hospital in Saigon was the prelude to the struggles of the workers in South Vietnam in 1969. Following their lead, 5000 harbor workers, thousands of taxicab and bus workers, train, plumbing, and electrical workers, those of the Binh Tay Distillery, BGI Beer and Soda Water Company, Thu Duc Warehouse, and Thanh Phuc Textiles had continuous strikes. At the same time thousands of working people in the Fifth, Sixth, Phu Lam, Ky Ban, and old Diem Thi Wards in Saigon city struggled against unreasonable fines and taxes imposed by the U.S. and bogus clique and seizures of houses and land made by it, and for the allocation of water and electricity. What especially won the sympathy and warm support of all strata of people in Saigon was the massive struggle made by 16,000 pedicab operators for the solution of their problems of unemployment and famine.

On Labor Day, 1 May, this year, the workers in cities of South Vietnam, in disregard of strict U.S. and bogus prohibition orders, displayed a high degree of revolutionary zeal in holding their celebrations. The day was observed at various meetings in different ways in Saigon by the working class, though they were held in an area where enemy special agents were densely deployed. Vociferous demands were presented to the U.S. and bogus clique for the improvement of living and restoration of peace. Workers in Tra Vinh and My Thu held mass meetings in the streets, at which emphasis was laid on the struggle mission of the working class under the new situation prevailing now.

The working people have taken the above-mentioned victories not only as having brought them food and clothing, but also as effective contributions to the winning of real peace, independence, national autonomy, and democracy for their fatherland. For this reason the demands for food and clothing and those for the restoration of peace and cessation of war have been brought up at the same time. The working people are frequently strong vanguards in all struggles launched by the people of the cities.

The conditions described above clearly point out that the U.S. robbers and the Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Van Ky-Tran Van Huong clique are in a state of serious weakness and extreme isolation. Without any support, they can only delay the end of their days by means of steel, fire, and blood. The political struggle front in all the cities of South Vietnam is lengthening day by day and creating favorable conditions for the development of the armed struggle within the enemy's refuges.

The cities of South Vietnam are no longer havens of safety for him. The strong revolutionary effort has converted them into the forefront for the elimination of the U.S. robbers and the overthrow of the bogus regime. This also explains the tragic defeat of the U.S. "mopping up and defensive" strategy in South Vietnam and the "Vietnamization" of the aggressive war. At the same time it likewise makes clear the ability of the people of South Vietnam to carry out the teachings of President Ho: "Expel U.S. imperialism, overthrow the bogus regime," in order to liberate South Vietnam and proceed to the unification of the fatherland, with both South and North Vietnam together again.

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