

# PRINCIPAL REPORTS

FROM COMMUNIST RADIO SOURCES

SPECIAL

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LIBERATION RADIO CONTINUES AGITATING FOR  
URBAN AND RURAL MASS POLITICAL ACTION

I. MORE SAIGON PROTESTS REPORTED BY L. P. A.

[Liberation Press Agency, clandestine, in English to East Europe and the Far East 1601 GMT 18 Nov. 1970]

The "Defense Committee for the People's Interests" in a recent report denounced the U. S. war of aggression as the root cause of the poverty, diseases, and high mortality of the South Vietnamese people. It pointed out that teen-age boys and girls cannot go to school because they have to earn their living by shining shoes and selling newspapers while women became street walkers and old persons, beggars.

After denouncing the U. S. imperialists' and their lackeys' perfidious design to prolong the war so as to get rich on the sweat and blood of the South Vietnamese people, the report called on different sections of the population to unite their (sic) to struggle for an end to the U.S. war of aggression and the misery of the people.

The Saigon Women Employees' and Workers' Union on November 16 held a teach-in on labour regulations for women workers. The teach-in adopted a seven-point demand to be sent to the Saigon regime's "parliament" and the Thieu clique, in which it demanded higher wages, child-birth leave, an end to ill-treatment of workers at U.S. and other foreign-owned firms, particularly to searches of women workers.

The Chairman of the University Autonomy Movement has sent a petition to the Thieu-Ky-Khiem puppet administration, demanding an immediate end to compulsory military training in universities so the students can help the population in flood-stricken areas in Central Viet-Nam.

The Students' Relief Committee on November 10 collected over 400,000 plasters for relief to the flood victims.

The Saigon Students' General Association reported that on November 7 U. S. aircraft had bombed and strafed Soc Con village, Kien Giang province, killing 17 fishermen and peasants.

II. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKERS DENOUNCE SAIGON REGIME,  
DEMAND PEACE.

(Liberation Press Agency, clandestine, in English to East Europe and the Far East 1638 GMT, 19 November 1970)

At the mass for those who were killed in the unsuccessful coup d'etat to overthrow Ngo Dinh Diem (on November 11, 1960) organized at No. 480, Red Cross Street in downtown Saigon on November 8, over 200 representatives of various opposition groups strongly criticized the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique's war-mongering, fascist, and dictatorial policy.

In his speech at the meeting, a representative pointed out that after the fall of Ngo Dinh Diem (1963) in the areas under the U.S. and puppet control throughout South Viet-Nam there was no improvement. Instead the U.S. war of aggression has become wider and fiercer, causing more deaths and sufferings to the civilian population, while the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique get rich on the people's sweat and blood. He also condemned the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique's murders, arrests and imprisonment of members of opposition groups.

The meeting unanimously adopted a statement condemning the depraved culture, economic deterioration and rotten society at present in the areas still under U.S. -puppet control, which is the outcome of the U.S. - puppet aggressive anti-people's war, and asserting that peace is the earnest and legitimate aspiration of the South Vietnamese people.

The statement demanded the restoration of peace in independence, freedom and humanity, the release of the arrested members of opposition groups and parties, the improvement of prison regime, and respect for human and citizens's rights.

III. ECONOMIC STRIKES " A BASIS FOR COORDINATING ....  
WITH THE STRUGGLE MOVEMENT FOR PEACE"

(Hanoi in Vietnamese to South Viet Nam, 1200 GMT, 14 November 1970)

According to reports from Saigon, the one-month -old general strike by workers at 26 work sites of the RMK-ERJ construction firm ended on 13 November, thus achieving an initial success. Reuters on 11 November reported that after three tense meetings with representatives of the striking workers, the puppet Labor Minister had to agree to grant a 30 percent pay hike to those workers who earn the lowest salary and a 10 percent pay hike to those earning the highest salary, and to settle some points raised in the striking workers' demands.

As one may recall, the main objectives of this widespread strike were to demand that workers' wages be increased in line with the constantly soaring cost of living, to oppose unjustifiable dismissal of workers, to protest the American employers' disdainful attitude and severe restrictions, and to demand that the employers abide by the contract signed with the workers.

Judging from these legitimate demands and from the unfavorable reaction of the puppet Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration--which, in collusion with the U.S. contractors, opposed the workers' strike--this was obviously an initial success for the striking workers. Immediately after the strike had broken out, the puppet administration and the U.S. contractors remained silent, presuming that in view of the soaring cost of living and of the people's difficult livelihood, the workers could in no way prolong their strike. 10 days later, the Americans and puppets sent American foremen to carry out hooliganistic acts. These American foremen moved into various construction sites, carrying out provocative acts against or beating the striking workers and arresting a number of worker representatives. The most insidious trick adopted by the Americans and puppets in opposing the workers' demands was reflected in the November communique of the puppet Labor Ministry, which asserted that U.S. aid appropriations were insufficient for financing a pay hike and that if a pay hike were granted, it would be necessary to lay off a number of workers or to discontinue the operations of a number of construction sites. The puppet administration tried to intimidate the striking workers by speaking of so-called national interests and by warning that the longer the workers' strike continues, the more seriously it impedes efforts to settle their demands.

However, all these tricks of the puppet Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration and the American employers had failed in the face of the spirit of struggling resolutely and perseveringly as demonstrated by the RMK-ERJ workers, who enjoyed the realistic support and the mutual solidarity and assistance of large numbers of workers and laborers employed by various American agencies, and of 126 trade unions in the Saigon prefecture.

The workers' one-month strike, which began at the Island construction site in Thu Duc, completely paralyzed the operations of the RMK-ERJ construction firm, causing a loss estimated at 210 million dollars. Immediately after the puppet Labor Ministry issued its 7 November communique, representatives of the Saigon Trade Union Federation held a press conference, announcing that the trade unions affiliated with the Federation had been informed of the Federation's action plan and stood ready to go on general strike in support of the RMK-ERJ workers. Two days later, 2,000 representatives of the striking workers held a congress, reiterating the objectives of their struggle and demonstrating their readiness to adopt more resolute forms of struggle--such as seizing control of the construction sites--and to continue their struggle until their demands are met.

The resolute, militant spirit and the firm solidarity within the workers' struggle movement compelled puppet Prime Minister Tran Thien Khiem to personally settle the strike by pledging to settle the main demands raised by the striking workers. Despite the fact that the Saigon puppet administration and the American employers stubbornly insisted that the workers would have to wait for two months before their salaries are actually increased, the Americans' and puppets' agreement to increase the workers salaries and to settle some of their other demands gave the lie to the nonsensical arguments advanced by the puppet Labor Ministry in its 7 November communique.

Obviously, if the workers did not struggle resolutely and perseveringly and if they did not stand ready to adopt more sophisticated forms of struggle, they could in no way compel the Americans and puppets to agree to meet their basic demands.

The 20,000 workers of the RMK-ERJ construction firm and their families have led a precarious life with fixed salaries, the actual value of which has been reduced by more than 50 percent. The workers have been constantly threatened by unjustified layoff and have been repressed and looked down upon by the American employers.

The success achieved by the striking workers of 26 construction sites of the RMK-BRJ construction firm--although it is only an initial success--again demonstrated the strong position of the workers and laborers, who hold important positions in the Americans' and puppets' war installations. The fact that Tran Thien Khiem had to personally settle the workers' strike proved that the Americans and puppets were concerned about the losses caused by the strike and that they could not ruthlessly repress such a numerous, closely united, and resolute militant force.

However, the RMK-BRJ workers' success is only a temporary one. Implementing their Vietnamization-of-the-War policy and faced with their economic and financial difficulties, the Americans have had to gradually cut their Viet Nam war spending. As a result, the Saigon puppet administration has fallen into an increasingly precarious economic and financial situation and the livelihood of the Vietnamese workers of American companies and agencies also is precarious. These workers have been constantly threatened by layoff and unemployment. Therefore, the representatives of Vietnamese workers at various American companies and agencies have repeatedly urged workers to constantly heighten their vigilance and not to abandon the objectives of their struggle--to demand wage increases, to demand secure employment, and to demand that the Americans and puppets fully implement the provisions of the employer-worker contracts, especially the provisions concerning the layoff of workers, in order to protect their decent livelihood.

The Americans' and puppets' concession and agreement to settle the strike also have a transient character because they could in no way overcome the present, acute contradiction between the need to reduce expenditures on the construction sites where construction projects have been gradually completed and the need to cope with the seething struggle movement of the workers and laborers demanding an improvement in their living standards. On the day when the RMK-BRJ workers ended their strike, 500 Vietnamese workers at a laundry enterprise--which is owned by South Korean capitalists and which provides laundry service for U.S. servicemen--went on an indefinite-length strike, demanding wage increases. This is striking proof of the Americans' and puppets' dilemma. They have been unable to cope with the strikes which have broken out one after another or which have broken out simultaneously, especially at important enterprises--such as electricity and water plants, storage facilities, and ports.

As long as the Americans and puppets continue to scrape up the people's financial resources to implement their Vietnamization-of-the-war policy, the livelihood of the workers, laborers, and other compatriots in southern cities will remain precarious. Therefore, not only the

workers and laborers, but also other strata of urban compatriots have had to struggle for a decent livelihood.

For many months now, the southern urban compatriots have coordinated their action with the workers and laborers in protesting tax hikes, inflation, and increases in commodity prices and in condemning the cruel U.S.-puppet economic and financial measures. The southern urban workers, laborers, and compatriots have struggled not only for their immediate, vital interests, but also for the lasting, vital interests of our people, who are resolved not to allow the Americans and Thieu, Ky, and Khiem to ruthlessly exploit them in order to continue the war and to enslave our southern compatriots. This joint struggle has provided a basis for closely coordinating the struggle for a decent livelihood with the struggle movement for peace and national sovereignty in southern cities. These struggle movements have brought together massive forces, which comprise people of all ages, from all branches of activity, practicing different occupations, and having different political tendencies and religious creeds. Together they are struggling for the right to live, for peace, and for the right to self-determination.

As long as the Americans and puppets stubbornly persist in prolonging the war and in committing many new crimes against the southern urbanites, they will certainly be swept away by the violent whirlwind of the southern urbanites' struggle.

IV. EUU AGAIN ATTACKED FOR NOT  
PUSHING WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

(Liberation Radio, clandestine, in Vietnamese to South Viet Nam, 0500 GMT, 17 November 1970 broadcast a commentary: "Elindly Following Nixon's Cease-Fire Comedy, Tran Quoc Euu Overtly and Cheaply Sells Out the Laboring Compatriots' Minimum Right to Live")

At dawn on 29 September 1970, when fisherman Huynh Ngoi was normally operating off the Cam Ranh coast, a U.S. military boat intercepted his fishing boat. As soon as the Americans jumped onto his boat, they set a machinegun on his shoulder and fired off a salvo. As the gunfire suddenly went off near his ears, fisherman Huynh Ngoi was dazed. The Americans elatedly laughed. They then set the machinegun on his other shoulder, fired off another salvo, and laughed again. Following this, they frisked him, stole a Seiko watch and a Zippo lighter. Also in Cam Ranh, on the morning of 4 October 1970, while fisherman Huynh Thu was fishing as usual a boat loaded with U.S. aggressors quickly closed in, fired many salvos near him, and stopped his fishing boat. The Americans jumped onto his boat, insulted him, and soundly beat him. Then, they seized his raincoat. Also on 4 October and in Cam Ranh, when fisherman Huyen Huu Phuoc was fishing in his usual manner, his boat was intercepted by a boat loaded with U.S. aggressors. This time the Americans jumped onto his fishing boat, thoroughly frisked him, and seized a Seiko watch and 300 piasters. Youngster Nguyen Huu Bong, Mr. Phuoc's son, spoke in English and demanded that the Americans return these belongings to his father. But the U.S. aggressors threatened to shoot him to death. These three insolent misdeeds of the U.S. servicemen were reported in Saigon papers on 27 October 1970.

A week later, Tran Quoc Euu acclaimed Nixon's cease-fire proposal -- a cease-fire prior to a definite signing of an agreement on repatriation of all U.S. troops. It is obvious that when he wanted to please the U.S. aggressors, Tran Quoc Euu entirely disregarded the Vietnamese laborers' interests. Tran Quoc Euu has for long time constantly and arrogantly called himself the representative of the laborers' workers', peasants' and fishermen's circles and incessantly vowed to care for and guarantee their right to live and so forth.

But Tran Quoc Euu has never intervened with the Americans about these beatings and lootings in order to protect the Cam Ranh fishing compatriots' lives, property, and right to earn a living. Worse still, when Nixon needed someone to support his crafty cease-fire

proposal, Tran Quoc Euu hurriedly acclaimed and voiced his support for it, without seeking to know what the laborers' daily life would be, following such a cease-fire farce.

By blindly following Nixon's crafty cease-fire proposal, Tran Quoc Euu openly and cheaply sold out the laborers' most fundamental right to earn a living, to freedom and to their minimum right to live normally, just to please the U.S. aggressors. Blindly following Nixon's crafty cease-fire proposal, Tran Quoc Euu has executed his U.S. masters' order so that they will continue to richly reward him. Once again, Tran Quoc Euu has shown his attitude toward the workers and laborers, which is that he absolutely does not care for them and only concerns himself with pocketing his U.S. masters' money. Tran Quoc Euu has long since definitely adopted this attitude which has been clearly reflected in the workers' and laborers' direct conflicts with the U.S. aggressors.

The following events have largely demonstrated this attitude. Tran Quoc Euu has, for weeks, repeatedly prevented the RMK-ERJ and Pacific construction companies (sic) from striking in protest against their being beaten and oppressed by the U.S. aggressors. Although 106 trade unions in the Saigon-Gia Dinh area were extremely indignant at the insolent U.S. aggressors and demanded that a general strike be staged in support of the brotherly RMK-ERJ workers, Tran Quoc Euu feigned a semblance of struggle against the Americans by uttering a few plaintive sentences but continued to stubbornly control the struggle movement and stifle the trade unions' activities.

More than a month earlier, road transport workers demanded that a massive protest be initiated against the U.S. aggressors who drove vehicles recklessly and caused many fatal accidents. But Tran Quoc Euu also stifled their struggle. Two months earlier, trade union members in Binh Tuy, including peasants, workers, and laborers, loudly demonstrated along tens of kilometers of roadway and condemned the U.S. aggressors for having raped and killed Mrs Bac and her daughter. Various social, political and religious organizations actively participated in this struggle. But Tran Quoc Euu refused to budge and remained completely silent vis-a-vis the tyrannic U.S. aggressors.

The laboring compatriots have long been familiar with this slave attitude of Tran Quoc Euu, and when he acclaimed Nixon's crafty cease-fire farce, the laboring compatriots were not surprised but became increasingly indignant. The laboring compatriots became increasingly indignant, because they well knew that if Nixon's crafty cease-fire proposal was approved, prior to the Americans' definite signing of an

. a agreement on the withdrawal of all U.S. troops, our laboring compatriots would have to endure tens of thousands of cases similar to those in which Mrs Bac was murdered in Binh Tuy, Mr. Phuoc was robbed and then threatened with being shot to death in Cam Ranh , and Mr. Mua was ~~was~~ kicked until he fell unconscious at the Pacific construction company.

As th ey have clearly seen through the U.S. aggressors' insolent and cruel nature, the laboring compatriots have ever more firmly asserted that only when the Americans agree to sign an accord on the withdrawal of all U.S. troops, to recognize our people's sovereignty, independence, and freedom, and to topple Thieu, Ky and Khiem can there be a cease-fire and an end to the laboring people's worries about being oppressed and harmed. The laboring compatriots have, therefore, increasingly offered insult to the crafty cease-fire proposed by Master Nixon, after whom Thieu, Ky, Khiem, and Tran Quoc Euu have tailed; the workers have ever more earnestly demanded an end to the war on the PRG's Ten-Point basis, which was further clarified by Minister Nguyen Thi Einh by means of the recent Eight Points.

V. TEACHERS COURTED BY LIBERATION RADIO

[Liberation Radio, clandestine, in Vietnamese to South Viet-Nam, 1400 GMT, 19 November 1970]

On the occasion of the International Teachers' Charter Day and of its 7th founding anniversary, 20 November 1970, the South Vietnamese Patriotic Teachers Association issued the following appeal:

This year's International Teachers' Charter Day and 7th founding anniversary of the South Vietnamese Patriotic Teachers Association, 20 November 1970, come to us at a time when the southern armed forces and people, with their great, comprehensive successes, have driven the Americans and their puppets into an irretrievable impasse. In the cultural realm, the education sector, overcoming all difficulties and hardships, has performed remarkable achievements, to which all our educational cadres and male and female teachers have made very great contributions.

During the past seven years, especially since the whole people's Mau Than spring general offensive and uprising phase, the South Vietnamese Patriotic Teachers Association has actively contributed to the South Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. national salvation resistance by building revolutionary strength in the three areas, building a liberating education, wiping out the enemy's criminal education, and contributing toward brightening the Vietnamese people's very hard and valiant struggle on every frontline.

At present, although the Americans and their puppets are being seriously defeated, they are stubbornly maneuvering to prolong the war through their special pacification in rural areas and their "for-the-people" campaign in urban areas, in order to plunder our people's human and material resources, thus further causing countless sufferings and mournings to the people, including teachers and students. More than ever, the Patriotic Teachers Association must consolidate and develop itself and must step up activities to implement its goals, in order to unite with the whole people in resolutely defeating the U.S. aggressors and their country-selling puppet clique.

Brother and sister teachers in the liberated area: The liberated area is the locality where we can enjoy the most favorable conditions for building a revolutionary education in order to contribute with revolutionary administrative organs toward improving the people's intellectual, spiritual, and moral capabilities and to manifest the superiority of our regime,

thus being worthy of carrying the exemplary banner for the area still under enemy control. Because the enemy is carrying out its special pacification, is herding the people, is grabbing land, and is cruelly harassing the liberated area in the hope of disturbing it, we are determined to implement President Ho's testament; we resolve to rush forward to unite with the whole people to smash the enemy's special pacification scheme, to defend the liberated area, to defend schools of every form and to insure the learning needs of our youths, people, and cadres; also we shall map out plans to, gradually and steadfastly, develop education in areas adjacent to cities and in the areas where we have no schools or classes.

Brother and sister teachers in areas under enemy control: The South Vietnamese Patriotic Teachers Association greatly sympathizes with your painful spiritual lives and with your concern about your material lives. In their impasse that verges on bankruptcy, the U.S. -- puppet clique has intensified dictatorship and fascism by ruthlessly repressing the struggle movement of all strata of urbanites and has resorted to cruel economic measures such as tax increases and devaluation of the piaster in order to impoverish the people in areas under its temporary control: it hopes to do drive them into a stalemate so as to pressgang and prolong the war. However, the Association has been very enthusiastic because during this past period, in spite of bayonets and guns, our teaching circle has expressed its voice of just cause in the newspapers, has actively supported the struggle movements of all strata of urbanites, especially the struggle movement of college and high school students, individually or collectively and in many forms which include the organizing of seminars, writing letters of protest, participating in bonfires of hatred, and in waging teaching, examination, and hunger strikes. At present, all strata of urbanites are animatedly struggling for the right to live, for salary increases, against being fired, for autonomy for higher education, for the abolishment of military training in schools, for an end to the war, and for the restoration of peace.

More than ever, developing the traditions of the Vietnamese nation, the educational circles, and intellectuals and implementing the international teachers' charter, let our brother and sister teachers close ranks to each small group of teachers who teach the same subjects, in each school, in all private and public schools, and throughout the educational sector. Let us unite with students, with students' relatives, and with all strata of urbanites to demand that the puppet government abandon the policy of badly treating the educational corps; let us demand that they improve livelihood, materialize democracy, and let us struggle against the pressganging and organization of civil defense corps among educational personnel and students, against terrorism and repression, for a progressive national educational system,

for rapid U.S. troop withdrawal from South Viet-Nam, for an end to the war, for the restoration of peace, and for letting the Vietnamese people settle the domestic affairs of South Viet-Nam.

Brother and sister college students and other students: You are a young force, a shock force to attack the enemy. In the liberated area, you must unite with your teachers to actively defend schools and classrooms, build education, participate in resistance activities according to your ages, oppose and foil the Americans' and their puppets' special pacification scheme, and contribute toward defending and building a more and more steadfast liberated area. In areas under enemy control, your struggle movement has been continuous and persistent for a long time. You have attacked the enemy with very versatile forms of struggle and on an ever larger scale. The South Vietnamese Patriotic Teachers Association believes that, as you are the fuse to the struggle movement in urban areas, you will bring your key role into full play in this historical phase, which will determine the future of our country, will unite with all strata of urbanites, will resolutely fight the Americans for national salvation, will save the national culture, and which will gain independence and freedom for the country and the freedom to study and fully develop as youths. We teachers pledge to constantly side with you under any circumstances and in any difficulties and dangers.

Students' parents and elder brothers throughout South Viet-Nam: In the liberated area, you must unite with us to defend schools and classrooms and the lives of our children and younger brothers, in order to build the revolutionary educational system set forth by the NFLSV and RSVN PRG. In areas under enemy control, for the future of the nation and of our children and younger brothers, you must unite with us to struggle on all national salvation fronts, actively support and participate in our struggle movements and in those of college and high school students, and oppose pressganging and military training in the schools, in order that we can defend not only the right to study but also the lives of our children and younger brothers, not allowing the Americans and their puppets to deceitfully send them to die in their stead.

Their doom is coming. Developing the recent successes, learning from and implementing President Ho's sacred testament, teachers, students, and students' parents and elder brothers are determined to rush forward, to overcome every sacrifice and hardship, and to unite with the whole people to fight until the Americans go home and the puppets collapse. Only by chasing the country-selling and country-grabbing clique out of South Viet-Nam can we bring real independence and peace to South Viet-Nam and decent lives and the freedom to study for our people.

On this 13th anniversary of the International Teachers' Charter and 7th founding anniversary of the South Vietnamese Patriotic Teachers Association, on behalf of all members of the association, we would like to convey greetings of militant solidarity and of a determination to win to teachers, to students' parents and elder brothers, and to brother and sister college students and other students. For the sake of the future of our country and our youths, we rush forward resolutely and valiantly.

VI. HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT REPRESENTATION  
PLAN OF GVN ATTACKED

[Liberation Radio, clandestine, in Vietnamese to South Viet-Nam, 0500 GMT, 19 November 1970]

[Commentary: "The Southern high school students will certainly not be deceived by the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique's demagogic schemes"]

The Saigon puppet administration's Education Ministry recently promulgated a so-called statute regulating the activities of student associations at public and private schools in areas under temporary U.S. -puppet control. In the new statute, the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique promised to legalize the Saigon High School Students Union and to raise the age limit of students eligible for admission into the university. This promise was designed to flatter and, thereby, deceive the students.

In essence, the statute orders the formation of a student representative committee at each school, which is subjected to the puppet administration's control. According to the statute, members of the student representative committee are not directly elected by the students, but are selected by the class leaders, and the student managerial committee is completely dependent on the guidance of the board of teachers, which is designated by the school managerial board.

Can these deceitful words cover up the bloody, fascist hands of the puppet Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration, which is brazenly meddling in the internal affairs of high school students and in the activities of student associations in the hope of subjecting all student activities to the puppet administration's control?

The statute regulating student activities had been formulated by the puppet administration's Education Ministry and was forwarded to public and private high schools for application, without prior consultation with the student body. This is an intolerable, undemocratic act. This constitutes a gross interference in the students' activities.

The puppet administration's promise to legalize the Saigon High School Students Union and to raise the age limit of students eligible for admission into the university can neither meet the urgent demands nor realize the legitimate aspirations of the high school and college students who are demanding abolition of the militarization of schools, an end to repressive and terrorist acts against high school and college students, the restoration of peace, and the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

The promulgation of the statute regulating the activities of student associations does not prove the puppet administration's concern for the future of youth and of national culture. How many students pass the annual examinations for the baccalaureat first and second parts? Twenty percent at most. Can all the candidates who pass the examination for the baccalaureat second part gain admission into the university? On the average, only thirty out of 1,500 or 2,000 candidates pass the examinations for admission into various university faculties. We have not yet mentioned the cheating and injustice that prevail in these examinations. What is the fate of the 80 percent of the candidates who fail in the examinations for admission into the university? All of the students who have failed in these examinations have been sent by the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique to military training centers and, subsequently, have been sent to kill our people and to die in place of the U.S. troops. Hundreds of thousands of high school students have been sent to military training centers, which represent a horrible slaughter-house.

Even if the age limit of students eligible for admission into the university were raised by one or two more years, this would not substantially increase the number of students admitted into the university. Therefore, the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique cannot deceive the high school students through its deceitful tricks aimed at persuading students to accept the newly promulgated statute regulating the activities of student associations, which is designed to repress the students and to subject student activities to the puppet administration's insidious control.

The students' election of their representative committees has been a longstanding tradition. It is an absurd action on the part of the puppet administration to rig up a number of people, then compel the students to recognize these people as their representative committees. These people are not qualified to represent the brother and sister students, nor do they reflect the students' aspirations. They are only tools employed by the puppet administration to closely watch and control the students, to prohibit or restrict the activities of student associations, and to compel students to administer the puppet administration's schemes.

If elected by the students, a student managerial committee can settle the students' internal affairs and can reflect the students' legitimate aspirations. Why should it depend on the guidance of a designation board of teachers? Will not the board of teachers, which is vested with full power to direct the students' activities, compel students to undergo military training? Will it not compel students to perform civil self-defense duties so as to strictly control the urban compatriots?

By promulgating the so-called statute regulating the activities of student associations, the puppet Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration also plotted to drive the genuine teachers into a situation where they will have to oppose their beloved students. As everyone may recall, in their present struggle movement, the brother and sister high school and college students have enjoyed the sympathy and support of their respectful teachers. By ruling that the high school students' managerial committees are completely dependent on the boards of teachers and the appointed secret agents who are disguised as teachers on these boards so as to dominate them, the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique is carrying out its insidious plan to turn genuine teachers into security agents and policemen who freely render service to the puppet administration in shackling the students. Therefore, the puppet Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration's statute regulating the activities of student associations not only runs counter to the students' interests, but also seriously injures the dignity and honor of teachers.

The high school students in Saigon and in other southern cities have resolutely protested the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique's new statute. Recently, representatives of students of 24 high schools in Saigon met to protest the newly promulgated statute. They protested the complete subjugation of the students' representative committee to the school managerial board and to the board of teachers, as stipulated in the statute, and demanded that the puppet administration allow high school students to directly elect their representatives and to participate in formulating a statute governing the activities of student associations. The congress of student representatives of 24 high schools in Saigon also set up a committee for protecting democratic scholastic activities, which will direct the students' common struggle for an end to the puppet administration's attempts to tighten its control over students. This struggle of the brother and sister students will certainly enjoy the wholehearted, resolute, and vigorous support of the students' parents, the genuine teachers, and other strata of southern urban compatriots.

LIBERATION

VII. NAM BO PEASANTS ASSOCIATIONS BEING POLITICALLY TRAINED FOR UPRISINGS, LIBERATION RADIO CLAIMS

[Liberation Radio, clandestine, in Vietnamese to South Viet-Nam, 1100 GMT, 19 November 1970]

[Article: "Some characteristics of the organizing-and-consolidating tasks of the Western Nam Bo Liberation Peasants Association"]

Implementing the guide lines for attacking the enemy while building one's forces, various levels of the Western Nam Bo Liberation Peasants Association recently have endeavored especially to develop the association both quantitatively and qualitatively, in order to use it as a key force in spontaneous uprisings and attacks against the U.S. -puppet pacification plan.

Since the beginning of this year, as a result of study sessions on the beloved and respectable President Ho's testament and on his appeal on the occasion of 20 July 1969 day, tens of thousands of association members and peasants have understood better the heavy yet very glorious mission of our peasants and compatriots in the present anti-U.S. national salvation struggle. Through this study association members have further improved their knowledge of combat and class characteristics and on their mission in the new situation. Therefore, regardless of the fierce enemy attacks and mass meetings under difficult conditions, nearly all the old association members have been given further training so that they may have a firm combat stand and ideological understanding, and various cells in the association have overcome difficulties, have conducted meetings regularly, and have normalized their activities.

Under leadership of the front and higher echelon of the Association Executive Committees, nearly all association cells and Village Executive Committees have been given further training in their regular activities in order to know their own situation well as well as that of the enemy, to methodically lead association members and peasants in carrying out their political, armed, and proselyting struggles, and to guide them in their uprisings to smash bondage and regain control and in stepping up production and resistance tasks. Thus far more than two-thirds of the villages in the region have Peasants Association Chapter Executive Committees. The remainder also have motivation committees taken charge of by a number of cadres. In Ca Mau, in particular, 46 villages now have Peasants' Association Chapter Executive Committees. The peasants' association machinery at various echelons in different provinces also has been improved in order to meet leadership requirements promptly and for a vigorous development of the association.

Regarding work procedures, the Executive Committees have clarified assignments, deciding who should take charge of general tasks, and who should take charge of the special tasks of propaganda and training, production, land cultivation, and so forth. This is the result of intensive training and improvement of cadres by the association.

First, the association forms cadres from the lowest echelon, then, based on their realistic struggle, chooses active members and give them further training in order to improve their political abilities, their knowledge, and their work methods, and promotes them to cell leaders. The same procedures may also be applied in the promotion of (words indistinct) cadres who excel in various aspects to village cadres, and use assistant cadres to improve the district machinery.

Second, overcome all difficulties and conduct short-term classes to train cadres for the association. Zone and province cadres operating in localities should endeavor to train village and hamlet cadres correctly in order to contribute toward strengthening cadres at the basic echelon.

Third, train cadres through direct participation in matters. In any undertaking cadres from higher echelons should come down to talk with active association members, cell chiefs, deputy cell chiefs, and cadres on the politics and lines to be observed, the requirements of the task, and work methods, especially in propaganda and mass education and motivation, in order to inquire deep into their aspirations and to guide them in their uprisings to exterminate villains, destroy bondage, regain control, and build their lives.

After each phase of activities it is necessary to recapitulate the strong and weak points so cadres can further improve themselves. This system has brought about good results. The (Lo Ap) village, Ca Mau province, has trained in a short period of ~~time~~ 20 core members who later became very capable cadres, thus strengthening the association's chapter in the village. Many of these cadres were later used in other activities. Forged in the peasants' struggle movement and in the masses' struggle, the cadres have shown themselves to be very capable in every field of activity, especially in leading and guiding the peasants' uprisings against the enemy. The admission of new members has been given proper consideration, especially in regions adjacent to cities, in poorly defended areas, and in temporarily occupied areas.

During the first few months of the year, Western Nam Bo has admitted thousands of new members. Ca Mau province itself admitted more than 3,000 new members. In Can Tho province, the number of newly admitted members increased considerably, especially in areas under Hoa Hao control in Thot Not, in the areas surrounding Can Tho city, and in Kinh Xang-Xeo Ro and along highway #4.

The strengthening, development, and improvement of the Association Chapters at all echelons is effectively contributing to further stepping up the uprisings of the peasant compatriots and to helping them achieve many great victories. In the past three summer months, more than one million workers and compatriots have, together with the armed forces in the area, attacked and destroyed some 1,400 strategic hamlets, liberated more than 30 hamlets, and partly controlled some 250 other hamlets. More than 60,000 other compatriots have left the concentration camps to return to their native areas to resume production. Satisfactory results have also been obtained in other fields of activities, such as in opposing the enemy, in production work, and in the building and strengthening of the ~~revolutionary~~ revolutionary administration.

In carrying out the (words indistinct) guideline, we have chosen new members and trained cadres through the attacks against the enemy, and further stepped up the peasants' struggle along with the building and strengthening of the peasants' organizations. The Chapters of the Peasants' Association of Western Nam Bo have begun to achieve great victories.

Despite their serious setbacks, the U.S. imperialists are still very stubborn and cunning. They are trying their utmost to cling to the southern part of our country. Therefore, the people's uprisings to attack the enemy in order to regain their mastership right will encounter great difficulties. Obeying beloved Uncle Ho's advice and determined to step up the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance of our people to final victory, the cadres and members of the Peasants Association of Western Nam Bo are striving to develop their victories. They are not complacent over their success and they are constantly sharpening their vigilance which being faced with every cunning and deceitful scheme of the U.S. puppet clique. They are resolved to lead the struggle against the enemy's special pacification plan until final victory.