

III. SOUTH VIET-NAM URBAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLES DURING NOVEMBER SUMMARIZED

(Liberation Press Agency, clandestine, in English to East Europe and the Far East 1530 GMT 2 December 1970).

South Viet-Nam November 2nd GPA -- Last month, the struggle of the urban population in South Viet-Nam against the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique and the U.S. war of aggression, and for the restoration of peace gained new strength and drew more participants in various strata of the people. Protest against the Thieu clique gathered momentum among the opposition groups and parties, especially among the retired puppet army generals. These struggles for the right to live continued to broaden and, for the first time, public opinion in Saigon and other cities in South Viet-Nam openly condemned the U.S. air strikes in North Viet-Nam.

The newly formed Popular Front for Peace issued a 10-point manifesto demanding the withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet-Nam, considering it a prime condition for the restoration of peace in Viet-Nam, and urging the the formation in South Viet-Nam of a government clearly representing the South Vietnamese people, so as to end the war. The Front leaders, together with the Movement of Women's Action for the Right to Live, the Committee for Defense of the South Viet-Nam People's Interests, the Saigon Students' General Association and the Buddhist Employees' Association, etc., held a meeting sternly condemning and denouncing the U.S. war of aggression as the root cause of the sufferings and mournings to the population, and discussed measures to step up the struggle to end the U.S. war of aggression and re-establish peace.

Many retired puppet army generals, ex-leaders of the coup d'etat which overthrew Ngo Dinh Diem's regime in November 1963 held meeting where they energetically criticized the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique. "Only a government trusted by the people and comprising authentic representatives of the population can restore peace in South Viet-Nam", said one of them.

More than 200 members of the opposition groups including "Deputies" of the Saigon puppet "Parliament" held a meeting energetically criticizing the Thieu clique's dictatorial and bellicose policy. At the meeting they made public a statement urging the restoration of peace in South Viet-Nam in independence, freedom and humanity, and respect of civil rights and better living conditions.

On learning of the November 21 U.S. air raids in North Viet-Nam, a delegation of the Movement of the Women's Action for the Right to Live and many intellectuals demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy in Saigon to protest against this war act of the U.S., describing it as intolerable, a menace to peace and a cause of tension. They also laid bare Nixon's "five-point peace initiative" as a trick.

Worthy of note are the hunger-strikes staged by 2,700 children at the Bien Hoa orphanage and of ~~the~~ over 500 women prisoners in Tan Hiep jail respectively on November 3 and 10 to protest against the harsh prison regime imposed by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. Besides, the Buddhist Institute made public a letter of Superior Thich Dat Minh denouncing that over 400 Buddhist and Cao Dai believers (have been-Ed) thrown into jail because of their draft evasion.

The so-called "For the People" campaign which is in fact a "pacification" campaign, which has been going on in the towns, last month met with vigorous popular opposition. The students resolutely demanded an end to the compulsory military training in universities. On November 2 about 300 students at the Quang Trung Military Training Center left for home. The students time and again protested against the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique's illegal prosecution of their leaders and demanded abolition of the compulsory military training in universities.

The indefinite strike of 18,000 workers in construction sites belonging to the American BRJ-RMK firm gained initial success, 500 workers at the Pak Chong-Hui's Laundry staged an indefinite strike beginning November 12 at a time when the struggle of workers of ESSO and other firms for higher wages, better working conditions was under way.

Some 10,000 war invalids shaved their heads in protest against the Saigon puppet regime's mistreatment and brutality.

November was also marked by a widespread movement initiated by the N.F.L. committees to give relief to the population in flood-stricken areas in central Viet-Nam. On this occasion the population exposed and denounced the U.S. criminal war of aggression. They particularly denounced the Saigon junta and their U.S. master for taking advantage of the floods to conduct terror and looting operations, intensify the draft and herd the population into concentration camps.

IV. SAIGON SAVANT CONDEMNS CULTURAL 'ENSLAVEMENT' BY U.S. SAYS LPA

(Liberation Press Agency, clandestine, in English to East Europe and the Far East 1504 GMT 30 Nov. 1970)

In his talk on "Culture-- A Sharp Instrument of Struggle Against Aggression" at the Saigon faculty of letters on November 7 Professor Ly Chanh Trung denounced the different methods of cultural enslavement used by the U.S. imperialists in their aggression in South Viet-Nam, especially through the influx of American propaganda materials like books and films aimed at extolling the U.S. strength and corrupting the intellectuals and artists. He stressed that this constitutes part of U.S. neo-colonialism in South Viet-Nam.

He also praised the Vietnamese nation's "4,000-year old tradition of patriotism" and resistance to foreign invasions in which culture played an important role. He said that "culture provided legitimate and profound reasons for our fight".

Concluding his talk, Prof. Ly Chanh Trung called on all sections of the population to take a definite stand against the U.S. imperialists' domination and reiterated that the only correct way is to rise up and resist invasion in order to build the future of the fatherland.

V. HUE SEMINAR DISCUSSES STRUGGLE MOVEMENT.

(Hanoi in Vietnamese to South Viet-Nam 1200 GMT 2 Dec. 1970)

According to LPA, on 17 November, at a seminar of representatives of various people's groups, notables, and intellectuals from Hue City on the strong struggle movement in the southern cities, Mr. Le Trung Thao, representative of the Hue college and high school students reported on the struggle against the U.S. -- puppet clique's plot to militarize students, to conscript youths into the army, and to increase military strength.

After denouncing the U.S. - puppet clique's cunning tricks and crimes against the Hue high school and college students and applauding the spirit of fearless struggle of the Hue high school and college students against the U.S. - Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique's pressanging and militarization schemes during the past seven months, the report said: "We pledge, together with the high school and college students

throughout the South, to achieve unity and mutual assistance with the support and love of the Hue people. We will continue to develop our tradition of stalwart struggle and to further accelerate the struggle movement in order to achieve, at all costs, our objectives. As our immediate goal, we will quickly collect relief contributions to provide rice, clothing, and food for the flood victims in Hue city and in other areas in Central Viet-Nam. We denounce to public opinion at home and abroad the recent crimes of the U.S. - Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique that caused the death of several thousand people and made tens of thousands of others homeless in Central Viet-Nam. As the storm and floods were raging, the clique, instead of coming to the rescue of the victims, took advantage of the storm and floods to launch sweeps to conscript youths, herd the people into concentration camps, and kill the compatriots.

"We have promptly consolidated and developed our struggle ranks and have transformed all our positions into fortresses against the pressganging network of the Americans and their lackeys. We have sought ways to defend ourselves and resist the cruel diehard secret agents and informers who serve as tools in pressganging activities.

"We will study what benefits the country and the people. We are determined not to enter military training centers, not to undergo military training, and not to use U.S. weapons to repress or kill our compatriots."