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V. RADIO HANOI PRAISES SOUTHERN STUDENTS' LEAD IN ANTI-AMERICAN, ANTI-GVN URBAN "PROTRACTED STRUGGLE."

[Hanoi in Vietnamese to South Viet-Nam, 1200 GMT, 31 December 1970]

(Untitled commentary on the anti-American campaign in southern cities)

The present seething anti-American campaign, which has been developing in southern cities since early December, is an inevitable reaction on the part of the southern urbanites--primarily college and high school students--to the aggressor troops' offense against their honor and their national spirit.

The main cause for the anti-American campaign is the fatal shooting of two high school students in Qui Nhon and An Nhon by the U.S. aggressors and the Fak Chong-Hui mercenaries. However, the profound cause lies in the southern urbanites' pent-up indignation over the U.S. aggression which, with the presence of hundreds of thousands of U.S. expeditionary troops and satellite troops in South Viet-Nam, has caused countless disasters for the South Vietnamese people throughout the rural and urban areas.

Since the aggressors came to this country, the anti-American movement has continuously developed with an increasingly resolute impetus. This movement has become a legal movement against the Americans' illegal occupation of South Viet-Nam. Taking the lead and holding aloft the national, anti-American banner are college and high school students. Defying the enemy's bayonets and police and parading in front of the U.S. Embassy in Saigon and in front of Thieu's Independence Palace, the college and high school students have on several occasions shouted the slogans "Yankees, Go Home!" and "Bunker, Go Home!" They have repeatedly exposed the true nature of the Americans, pointing out that the Americans are colonialist rulers, that Bunker is a governor, and that B-52's, starvation, injustice, pandering, and prostitution represent U.S. civilization in South Viet-Nam. Cherishing no illusions about the aggressors and being fully aware of their true nature, the students consider them as a deadly enemy. Fully aware of their true

The present, seething anti-American campaign in southern cities, especially in Saigon, is another climax in the development of the southern urbanites' continuous struggle against the aggressors and for national independence. With overwhelming hatred and indignation, the southern urbanites, primarily the college and high school students, have arisen and taken to the streets, resolutely taking the aggressors to task and demanding that they be punished.

What is more shocking than the fact that the American who shot and killed Brother Nguyen Van Minh in Qui Nhon and the Pak Chong-Hui mercenaries who shot and killed Sister Tran Thi Mau in An Nhon cannot be brought to trial in a Vietnamese court. They have not been tried nor convicted. Conversely, the unjustifiable deaths of Nguyen Van Minh and Tran Thi Mau have been regarded as "inevitable."

To appease the indignation of college and high school students and other southern urbanites, the Americans handed out some money to the victims' families which they called "indemnities" for the lives of Minh and Mau. Faced with this act on the part of the Americans, the college and high school students, as well as those who have a national spirit, feel grieved and ashamed because the lives of Vietnamese are valued at a very low price. How shameful are the piasters that are exchanged at the "parallel exchange rate" and that are thrown onto the bodies of Brother Nguyen Van Minh and Sister Tran Thi Mau! As a Saigon intellectual put it, the American murderers have performed a farce. They shed crocodile tears, saying: "the U.S. Mission regrets this incident" and "We are taking every possible step to minimize the occurrence of such incidents in the future." This implies that unpunished killings will continue. Thus, how many other brothers and sisters will fall because of the American devils?

The Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique has not only openly defended its U.S. masters and covered up their crimes, but also has brazenly repressed the struggle of the college and high school students who have demanded that the American murderers be punished. The most brazen, large-scale act of repression was carried out on Christmas Eve, when the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique's police raided the Minh Mang student dormitory compound and arrested and carried away 300 college and high school students in an attempt to keep the seething anti-American campaign from spreading.

The tragic deaths of two high school students in Binh Dinh ignited the present anti-American campaign. The Americans' appeasing and bribing tricks and the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique's effort to cover up its U.S. masters crimes as well as its repressive acts have stimulated more vigorously the anti-American spirit of the college and high school students and of other southern urbanites.

The students' anti-American campaign is not only aimed at demanding that the American murderers be punished, but also at opposing the U.S. aggression and at demanding the withdrawal of all U.S. troops, an end to the war, and the restoration of peace and at regaining the right to self-determination. The students' anti-American campaign is also closely associated with the struggle against the country-selling, lackey Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique's repressive and terrorist acts, for freedom and democracy.

The anti-American campaign in southern cities has the strength of all the people who are determined not to accept the presence of aggressor troops in their country, not to recognize the traitorous, country-selling Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique, and to demand that the U.S. imperialists go home and that the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique be overthrown. This is the unshakable determination of the college and high school students and other southern urbanites. No violence can shake this spirit and determination.

At present, the campaign against the Americans and the traitorous, country-selling Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique has spread throughout southern cities and has acquired a firm basis provided by broad masses of the people who, through their protracted struggle, have gained extensive experience.

Siding with the college and high school students are various strata of the people--including intellectuals, notables, teachers, and businessmen--who have a national spirit and who bitterly hate the aggressors. Sympathizing with and supporting the student's struggle are many members of the puppet army and administration who love the country and people, who bitterly hate the Americans and are weary of the war and who are eager for independence and peace. Uniting with the students and supporting their struggle are many other forces, such as the Popular Front for Peace, the Women's Movement for Demanding the Right to Live, and a number of members of the Saigon National Assembly. Solidarity with and support for the students have become a measure for gauging the sentiment and national spirit of each Vietnamese.

With extreme hatred for the aggressors and for the traitorous, country-selling Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique, with their powerful strength, and with popular support, the college and high school students in southern cities are holding aloft the patriotic, anti-American banner and are encouraging other strata of the southern urban people to move forward in their life-or-death struggle for national independence, freedom, democracy, national salvation, and self-salvation.