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THE REAL TRAGIC LIFE OF SOUTH VIETNAMESE
WOMEN IN SAIGON-HELD AREASEXHAUSTED AND DESPERATE IN QUEST OF MEANS
TO LIVE

The Saigon society has unmasked ever more clearly its own two opposite faces : one is that of the people of the "upper class" who live in richness, luxury and pleasures, and constantly think of new schemes to exploit to the last drop of blood of the working people ; and the other is that of the exhausted and desperate people who are in search of a mean to live. Living in such a society, women have no other "property" but their empty hands and out drained labour force. Jobs though at very low pay have become hardly obtainable, due to ever more serious unemployment and growing army of "beggars". Mothers and wives with all kinds of sufferings weighing on their heart have to look hopelessly for work. Many women though gravely sick or still fresh from delivery have to join in the "rush for rice" and dare not turn down heavy work. The Saigon newspaper "Dan Song" (People's Life) in its issue in May 1973 wrote : "Really, nothing is more tragic that the fate of a woman in less than a fortnight after delivery has to engage in unloading heavy goods at a port while she still does not feel her steps steady". And the Sai Gon paper "Dien Tin (Telegraph) issued on September 26 and 27, 1973 wrote : "Many haggard women in rags are scratching heaps of rubbish along Lê Van Duyệt street (In Saigon) to pick up pieces of broken bottles, empty tins or rotten carrots..."

Though they have to squeeze out the rest of their strength to do heavy work, women in the Saigon held areas can hardly make both ends meet. Such a society has driven women to the deepest level of poverty and misery . The heavy taxation ruthlessly hits their families, taking off part of the rice in their bowls and adding more rags to their clothes. Though

being more "lucky" than the women workers by hand in possessing a degree, the life of women intellectuals is not less precarious. Many women teachers, particularly those of primary and secondary schools have to give more private lessons or engage on odd jobs to cover their living expenses. Some teacher brings along baskets of candles or stationery to her school to sell to the pupils during recreation time. She plays in turn the role of teacher and street vendor. Reflecting this bitter life of women intellectuals in South Viet Nam, Saigon newspapers wrote : "This is a tragedy of our society..."

Never have the women in the cities and towns in South Viet Nam found it so difficult and so hard to get a job as it is now. Meanwhile, they have to face heavy taxes, high cost of living, soaring prices and serious scarcity of rice. With their starving wages or low incomes, women have to give up all other expenditures except that for rice. Even though they can hardly meet it. Exhausted by hunger and desperate under the weight of countless sufferings many women killed themselves and other members of their families. In cities and towns in South Viet Nam and specially in Saigon, death from starvation and suicide due to poverty and despair are rampant. This situation has seriously jeopardised the social life. The Saigon paper "Dai Dan Toc" (Great Nation) in its issue on the occasion of the Giap Dan Tet Festival (February 1974) made known that in South Viet Nam cities, there are in average 22 cases of suicide, mostly committed by women, every day. The paper also reported the case of a 30-year old woman who attempted to take her life with poison due to poverty. She was discovered in time and sent to the hospital. When she came back to her sense, she told the doctor, her rescuer: "It's hopeless, Sir. My husband was killed on the battlefield; my son is seriously sick; and I'm jobless. All my money, capital and profit have vanished in trade. Only death now can settle my fate, Sir."

The Saigon daily "Song Thai" (Tidal Wave) on February 20, 1974 also ran a report on the heart-rending case of Mrs Nguyen Thi Minh Nguyet's family in Tran Quang Dien street in Saigon. She is a war widow. Driven to the end of her

tether by poverty and unemployment, on February 16, 1974 she and her three children visited her husband's tomb at the military cemetery. Afterwards, she gave poison to her children and took it herself. Le Tuyet Hao and Le Chau Thi, her two elder children died on the spot. Mrs Minh Nguyet and her youngest girl are now in a serious state..."

URBAN ATMOSPHERE POLLUTED BY DEPRAVITY

The Sai Gon society is a monstrosity, an output of the Western depraved and "sex" culture, mainly imported from Europe and the United States. Pornographic films and literature have invaded all cities in South Viet Nam.

Right from the beginning of the U.S. imperialists' aggression in South Viet Nam, the so-called "cultural aid organisation" was in the wake of the U.S. expeditionary troops in their entry into Saigon. Delegations of "Michigan University", "Vietnam - American Association", "Brigade for peace" and others are nothing but destroyers of the fine mores and tradition of the Vietnamese nation. They have schemed to wreck virtues, smash families, differentiate sense and sentiments to drive their victims at various ages ever deeper in social evils.

Today more than ever before depravities and base passion are strongly sweeping through the urban centres in South Viet Nam. This culture imported from the United States and West Germany has become a dangerous stimulant to human wild passion. The direct and most tragic victims of this depraved culture are women. The "psywar" agents propagate and describe this culture with words such as "violent sexuality", "doctrine of delight", "thirstiness of conquer", or "sexual suppression"..., with pornographic photos and books, with courses on marriage, or with lewd scenes of kisses on films and television. They stimulate the nerve and create dangerous disturbances in the mind of women so as to push them easily into "sex" associations, to throw them into the "hippi" current of living in haste to be afterwards carried into brothels and sinister dens. Women are being really driven, chased and rounded up by this culture. They have been herded into a blocked thoroughfare. Whether they have to languish in poverty and misery, or to fall prey to

"American mother" or brothelowner, and become a doll for expeditionary troops and nationless, cruel and lewd panders.

Saigon papers described the terrifying prostitution in the cities in South Viet Nam with the words "inflation of prostitutes". There are now over 500,000 harlots in the areas under the control of the Saigon administration. Saigon is itself a huge brothel with over 20,000 professional whores, official and non-official. After the withdrawal of US troops, the number of prostitutes living nearby US bases flocked to the cities and towns to carry on their trade. Brothers have mushroomed in all streets, sowing venereal diseases and involving innumerable girl students into depraved life. The Saigon paper "Song Than" (Tidal Wave) in its issue on June 11, 1974 wrote:

"After the departure of GIs, prostitutes in Central Viet Nam came to Saigon, thus constituting an inflation of prostitutes. Prostitutes have overbrimmed all places: streets, high buildings, bus stations, cabarets... Those who live in Saigon - Gia Dinh area have to admit that the prostitution industry has really become a "prosperous" one. Prostitutes openly invite their customers in all places".

In the past years, in the urban centres in South Viet Nam, some 20,000 mixed children were born from American, Thai Australian and South Korean soldiers each year. In 1968 alone, 18,765 out of 78,526 new-born children were illegitimate children, among whom 11,786 were born by girls of "healthy families", most of them were girl students. Over 10,000 of these innocent children came to life clandestinely, and had been also clandestinely, sent into disguised orphanages which are in fact shops dealing in human beings by sisters and nuns under "humanitarian" or "benevolent" cloaks.

This culture of base passion is the root cause of abortion which is on the rampage in all the cities in South Viet Nam. In Sai Gon city alone, there are 55 "legal" and large-scale centres of abortion, beside innumerable illegal ones. "Institutes of Research" run by physicians from the United States, Australia and Japan are in reality slaughterhouses of

new-born children. This is a direct danger to the future of the nation. According to Saigon papers, at present 38 percent of the students, mostly girl students are sick with venereal disease...

Parallel with this culture, the "hippi" movement imported from the United States has destroyed like a storm the life of young girls in South Viet Nam cities. This society of depravation has seduced innumerable girls to waste their youth in base passion and diseases of all kinds of "hippi" organizations. Many girls have used the money of their breakfasts or school fees to buy cosmetics, exposing dresses and fantastic necklaces. Some girls wear ultra-mini skirts which show up their slips with exciting embroideries on them.

Powerless and pessimistic in a society full of injustice, perfidy, wrangle and betrayal, many young women, mostly girl students embark on the path of drug addiction to destroy themselves physically and spiritually. At Tu Du maternity hospital, many women died of heroin addiction.

In the recent years, the number of women drug addicts has rocketed in a serious tempo. Many thin, pale and haggard girls of 15 or 16 years old are deeply addicting themselves to drug. They behave like those being permanently in dream".

KIDNAPPING-NEW THREAT IN SAIGON-HELD AREAS

Quan Đôì Nhân dân today holds the Nguyễn Văn Thiệu administration responsible for the new threat to the population under its control : frequent child abductions and more or less open trading in Children.

The Hanoi army paper, quoting the Vietnamese language paper Trang Đen (Back and White) in Saigon, said that in Saigon-held areas, chiefly in Saigon itself, kidnapping and trading in children and new-born babies is common practice. According to Dr. Pham Van Trong, Director of Tu Du Hospital in Saigon, new-born infants have been abducted from his hospital and from Hung Vuong Hospital, and nothing can be done about it.

Other South Vietnamese papers are also quoted as saying that the practice, first detected in orphanages, has now expanded to maternity homes, and that various groups specializing in the trade have been denounced but have been ignored by the Sai Gon administration.

"Besides, foreign journalists have discovered a number of child slave markets in areas on the South Viet Nam - Cambodia border," Quan Đội nhân dân adds.

The paper notes that under the cloak of religious or charitable work, the U.S. and other imperialist powers are also busily recruiting children for their own intelligence activities.//

RSVN'S NOTE CONDEMNS SAIGON'S WAR CRIMES AGAINST SOUTH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Viet Nam has sent a note to the Governments of the Soviet Union, China, Poland, Hungary, Great Britain, France, Indonesia, and Iran - the parties signatory to the Act of the International Conference on Viet Nam, or members of the International Commission of Control and Supervision - and Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The note, released by Giai Phong Press Agency (GPA), strongly condemns the Saigon administration, commanded and encouraged by the US imperialists, for using air and artillery forces to conduct a war of extermination which has involved untold crimes against South Vietnamese civilians.

The note says:

"Under the orders of the US, and illegally supplied by it with large quantities of aircraft, weapons, ammunition and other means of war, the Nguyen Van Thieu administration has unceasingly sabotaged negotiations and fiercely stepped up the war throughout South Viet Nam. Concurrently with "pacification" and land-grabbing operations, intensive aerial bombing

and artillery shelling have been resorted to for an extermination war, to kill and terrorize the population. The purpose is to undermine the process of stabilization and normalization of the people's life in the liberated areas, while trying to subdue the people living in Saigon-held areas.

"Cities, townships, populated rural areas, pagodas, churches, schools, hospitals, cultural, educational and social establishments in areas controlled by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have been the targets of Saigon air strikes and artillery attacks. Teams of offices of the International Commission for Control and Supervision, as well as the sites agreed upon by both sides for the handing over of military and civilian personnel, have not been spared. Regions whose inhabitants oppose Saigon control have been declared free-bombing zones. For instance, concentration camps whose inmates can stand the harsh coercion no longer, and rise up in struggle for democratic rights, for freedom of movement, to go elsewhere to earn their living, have been destroyed by Saigon bombs.

"In order to kill as many people as possible, the Nguyen Van Thieu administration has not shrunk from any atrocity. It combines intense aerial bombing with heavy artillery shelling in unremitting, round-the-clock attacks on the same target, especially at moments when the places may be expected to be crowded. They use every kind of instrument of death to kill civilians, including bombs of great destructive power, such as 7.5-ton bombs, and weapons forbidden by the international laws of war, such as steel-pellet bombs, cluster-bombs, bombs laden with toxic chemicals and noxious gas, napalm and phosphorous bombs. Besides, they spray the same kind of toxic chemicals as were formerly used by the US in South Viet Nam to destroy the ecology in certain rural areas".

The note says:

"Since the signing of the Paris Agreement, the Saigon army has tens of thousands of times resorted to air strikes and artillery shelling to drop 150,000 bombs over, and fire 5 million shells, at civilian targets all over the South Viet Nam, killing or wounding tens of thousands of civilians. Numbers of families have been completely exterminated, thousands of dwellings, hundreds of villages, hamlets, urban

quarters and townlets destroyed, Thousands of schools, hospitals, churches, pagodas and other cultural, social and religious establishments have been entirely levelled, thousands of hectares of crops and orchards devastated. The bombs, shells and toxic chemicals supplied by the US and used by the Saigon administration not only cause immediate losses in life and property, but also have had effects on the conditions for the future development of society.

"The above-mentioned schemes and actions of the US and the Saigon administration are to continue the genocidal, biocidal and ecocidal war waged over many years by the US in South Viet Nam, and strongly condemned by progressive mankind. These crimes not only seriously violate the provisions of the ceasefire specified in Articles 2 and 3 of the Paris Agreement as well as paragraphs 3 and 4 of the June 13, 1973 Joint Communique, but also trample underfoot the principles of the 1923 Hague Rules on aerial warfare, of the 1925 Geneva Protocol prohibiting the use of toxic chemicals in war, of the 1945 Nuremberg Verdict, of the 1949 Geneva Convention and other humanitarian the protection of civilians, of health, education, culture, and religious and social establishments in wartime.

"The PRG of the RSVN sternly denounces and vigorously condemns the aforesaid war crimes committed by the US and the Nguyen Van Thieu administration and resolutely demands that they end at once the abominable crimes".

Attached to the note is an appendix exposing in detail the atrocities committed by the Nguyen Van Thieu administration against the South Vietnamese people.

The appendix reads in full as follows:

"In the period from the signing of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam up to July 10, 1974, the United States left behind in or freshly introduced into South Viet Nam 25,000 military personnel disguised as civilians.

It has illegally brought into South Viet Nam :

- 694 aircraft of all kinds including 84 F.5Es,
- 800 artillery pieces of 105, 155 and 175 mm,
- 204 military vessels and launches,
- 1,100 tanks and armoured vehicles,

- 112,000 ground-to-air missiles,
- 1,100,000 tons of bombs and ammunition,
- 2,000,000 tons of fuel.

Aided and commanded by the US, up to August 31, 1974 the Saigon administration has violated the ceasefire 434,172 times including 51,337 land-grabbing operations, 317,208 police and "pacification" operations, 41,994 artillery shelling, and 23,633 aerial bombing raids and armed reconnaissance flights.

The cruel acts of war of the Saigon troops have caused heavy losses in lives and property to the South Vietnamese people.

There follow details of some typical cases perpetrated by the Saigon air force and artillery.

1. Killing civilians, demolition of urban quarters and villages

a) In various land-grabbing operations

Immediately after the signing of the Paris Agreement, within the first 15 days of February 1973, the Saigon army fired nearly 160,000 shells of all calibres and daily mobilized more than 30 air sorties to bomb and completely wipe out four districts of Thach Bi, Thach Duc, Da Hed and Long Thanh in the Sa Huynh operation (in Quang Ngai, the third coastal province below the 17th parallel).

From April 29 to May 3, 1974, the big operation in the Fourth area of Kien Tuong province involved 200 air sorties dropping 1,200 bombs, and more than 7,000 artillery shelling, destroying more than 1,000 houses and killing many civilians.

In June and July 1974, as help to regiments 41 and 44 on land-usurping operations in Northern Kontum, within only the first week of June 1974, the Saigon army fired into this area nearly 14,500 shells of all calibres. In July 1974, there were 248 air sorties dropping more than 1,000 bombs and more than 33,000 shelling of the Ngo Trang, Vo Dinh, and Dien Binh areas. Various hamlets of Dien Binh village, after repeated strikes, were completely exterminated.

From May 15 to July 15, 1974, in the big land-grabbing operation in the Ban Cat area (Thu Dau Mot province, north of Saigon), 1,600 air sorties dropped more than 1,000 bombs, hundreds of artillery pieces launched more than 100,000 shells into an area of 20 square kilometres. On June 27, 1974 alone, 60 air sorties dropped tens of tons of bombs and artillery fired 20,000 shells into a small area of three square kilometres, north of the Rinet plantation.

This area has neither roof nor tree left standing, the land being ploughed by bombs and strewn with bomb craters.

The population areas of Kien Dier, Ben San, Lo Than were completely razed, hundreds of civilians killed or injured, and houses and fields destroyed.

b) Bombings and shelling of areas lying deep in

The PRG RSVN - controlled areas

From October 20 to November 4, 1973, the Saigon administration used the area of Rang Rang airport controlled by the Provisional Revolutionary Government as a practice-bombing target for its air force.

On October 3, 1973, it bombed Lo-Go area (Tay Ninh province, northwest of Saigon) along a 5-km. line for two and a half hours, destroying houses, fields, and killing and wounding many civilians.

October 12, 1973 : more than 200 bombs annihilated Ben Cau hamlet (Tay Ninh province), resulting in its whole 50 houses being destroyed and causing many civilians casualties.

October 14, 1974 : for an hour and a half, Saigon planes bombed Cay Oi hamlet (Tay Ninh province) at the height of market-time, wiping out the market-place entirely and causing many civilian casualties.

November 20, 1973 : 96 air sorties dropped nearly 500 bombs on Loc Tan township (Binh Phuoc province) and the nearby area, destroying more than 230 houses, and causing many civilians casualties.

August 5, 1974 : tens of planes bombed Bu Dop township (Binh Phuoc province) at market-time. Meanwhile other planes savagely struck at and destroyed nearby villages causing heavy losses in lives and property.

Particularly, Loc Ninh township (Binh Phuoc province) from Jan .28, 1973 up to August 7, 1974 was bombed and shelled 13 times. Most serious were the cases of August 6 and 7, 1974 on which day bombings caused more than 300 casualties, mostly old people, women and children. Here, bombs killed the journalist Nguyen Duc Hoang, senior member of the SVN Patriotic and Democratic Journalists' Association.

c) Various strikes at concentration areas set up by the Saigon administration where internees had risen up in struggle to demand return to their native places to make their living.

In Quang Da province in central Viet Nam from July 20 to August 20, 1974 hundreds of air sorties dropped more than 2,000 bombs, fired thousands of rockets into various densely populated areas, and struck even at the relocation centres set up by the Saigon administration in the districts of Dai Loc, Dien Ban, Duy Xuyen, Hoa Vang, causing hundreds of casualties.

The relocation centres of Ong Ma, Vinh An, Cam Thi and Lam Tay, near the township of Thuong Duc (Dao Loc district) and Giang La (Dien Ban district), were bombed many times. Particularly in the relocation centre of Ha Nha (Dai Loc district) on five consecutive days from August 15 to August 19, 1974 over 100 air sorties dropped more than 300 bombs and launched hundreds of rockets, causing many civilian casualties including wives, children and parents of Saigon soldiers. Many families were totally wiped out.

In Tay Ninh province, from August 14 to 21, 1974 thousands of shells fell on the relocation centres at Van Bon market (Chau Thanh district) destroying 80 per cent of the houses and causing many casualties.

II-. Destroying civilian works

a) Destroying public cultural, social, religious works

Carrying out their cruel "destroy all, kill all, burn all" policy, the Saigon administration has used naval, ground and air forces to shell, bomb, plough up and clear more than 1,700 hamlets of which more than 200 were completely wiped out and where thousands of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, churches, pagodas, and Cao Dai churches were destroyed.

Following are specific cases:

- In Hoai Nhon and Duc Pho districts (Binh Dinh and Quang Ngai provinces, in Central Viet Nam) 107 schools and 20 dispensaries and medical posts were bombed and shelled from the signing of the Paris Agreement to March 1973. In Quang Ngai province alone, about 30 pagodas were destroyed.

- Within 33 days from the beginning of August 1973, 78 pagodas and churches in Vinh Long province levelled.

- On October 3, 1973, Saigon aircraft bombed Lo Go area, Tay Ninh province, demolishing a hospital and a sanatorium and killing and wounding a great many patients, including 38 political prisoners just handed over by the Saigon administration.

- Recently, in July, and on August 4, 1974, the Saigon army shelled, rocketed and heavily damaged Thinh Thinh, Lao Hoa and Cay Samh pagodas in Central Trung Bo and the Cauh Da pagoda in Tra Vinh province, causing many casualties among monks and their congregations.

On August 15, 1974, Saigon helicopters rocketed the Thai An church in Bieh Hoa province while mass was being said, killing and wounding 62 Catholics.

b) Bombing and shellings on team sites of the International Commission of Control and Supervision and the sites of return of military and civilian personnel:

- On January 11, 1974, 57 air sorties dropped hundreds of bombs on the office of the International Commission of Control and Supervision in Duc Co (Gia Lai province) and the surrounding area, destroying entirely the offices, residences, the working and liaison facilities and wounding two members of the ICOS staff.

On the same day, 12 air sorties bombed Duc Nghiep (Gia Lai province), one of the 11 places for the return of military and civilian personnel agreed upon at the beginning of 1974 by both South Viet Nam sides, entirely destroying the office of the representatives of the two-party JMC and the lodging-house meant to receive the captured and detained personnel pending their return.

days

Same/after, the Saigon air force renewed their raids on the other 10 places of return in Thien Ngan (Tay Ninh) Minh Hoa (Binh Long), Da Kia (Phuoc Long), Hai Dong Sam (Long An), Giong Mat Cat (Hau Nghia), An Nghiep (Phu Yeu) Pho Phong (Quang Ngai), Loc Thuan (Quang Da), Vo Dinh (Kontum) Trung Hoi (Binh Dinh).

III-. Using bombs and shells laden with highly lethal poisonous gas and with toxic chemicals to kill people and to destroy crops and vegetation.

a) All kinds of bombs and shells.

In the "pacification" and land-grabbing operations as well as in the air raids and artillery shelling conducted deep in areas controlled by the Provisional Revolutionary Government, the Saigon air force and artillery have often used highly lethal bombs and bombs laden with noxious gas and burning substances to kill civilians and destroy houses, such as napalm and phosphorous bombs, steel-pellet bombs, cluster-bombs and demolition bombs including bombs weighing as much as 7.5 tons.

Bombs and shells laden with noxious gas represent 20 per cent of all bombs and shells used by the Saigon forces in some operations, 50 per cent of bombs and shells employed were incendiary bombs.

Typical were the following cases :

Bombs of 7.5 tons and bombs with noxious gas destroyed An Nghia, An Tuong, An Thanh and An Huu villages (Binh Dinh province) in 38 Saigon air sorties on September 5, 1973. During these air raids, thousands of civilians were killed or badly affected by noxious gas.

On May 24, 1974 Saigon troops fired more than 500 incendiary shells into hamlets 2 and 3 of Cam Thanh village (Hoi An town, Quang Nam province). The two hamlets were burnt out and 30 civilians were killed or wounded.

In the drives from August 5 to 8, 1974 on Loc Ninh and Bu Dop and other populated areas of Binh Phuoc and Tay Ninh provinces, the Saigon air force employed various kinds of bombs : steel-pellet bombs, cluster bombs, napalm and phosphorous bombs.

b) Toxic chemicals

Since the signing of the Paris Agreement, the Saigon administration has continued its chemical war by time and again spraying toxic chemicals on dozens of South Viet Nam provinces under the control of the PRG RSVN, killing or poisoning many people. Crops and orchards were also devastated.

Following are some typical instances:

In March 1973, toxic chemicals ravaged more than 6,700 hectares of crops and orchards in the villages of Vinh Hoa Hung, Hoa Luu, Vinh Thuan Dong in Can Tho province in the Mekong river delta. Then, at the beginning of September 1973, an area five kilometres long and 1.5 kilometres wide in Vi Thanh town (Can Tho province) were sprayed with toxic chemicals by helicopter. As a result, 715 hectares of rice-fields and orchards were destroyed.

In Cha Dinh province, at the beginning of August 1973, Saigon helicopters poured toxic chemicals on Thai My, Phu Hoa Dong, Phu Hoa Tay, Phuoc Vinh An, Nhuan Duc, An Nhon Tay and Tan Thanh Tay villages in Cu Chi district, and on Tan Phu Trung village in Hoc Mon district, causing devastation to hundreds of hectares of rice, to dozens of hectares of crops. Hundreds of head of cattle were killed by poisoning.

On August 22 and 25, 1973, Saigon C.47 aircraft spread toxic chemicals on tens of villages in Loc Ninh district, Binh Long province, destroying hundreds of hectares of rice and other crops. Loc Tan village especially lost 37 hectares of rice and 74 hectares of other crops and some 200 hectares of rubber.

In Ba Ria province, on August 18, 29 and 30, 1973 toxic chemicals were sprayed on Kim Long and Cu Bi areas and hamlet 3 of Ngai Giao village, Duc Thanh district, ruining dozens of hectares of orchard. A large number of workers on the Kim Long rubber plantation were affected by the poison./.

BIG DEMONSTRATION STAGE IN HUE FOR DEMOCRATIC LIBERTIES

A big demonstration involving 5,000 people occurred in Hue, former imperial capital of Viet Nam, on September 9 against repression of the press by the Nguyen Van Thieu administration.

According to reports from Saigon, it was the biggest demonstration since autumn 1971, when students took to the streets to protest against Thieu's one-man election farce.

Two thousand police were rushed to the scene to disperse the demonstrators with tear gas and clubs. 10 persons were seriously injured.

The demonstration was followed by a meeting with several thousand participants. A six-page "Indictment" was read out at the meeting, charging Nguyen Van Thieu, among other things, with corruption and trafficking in rice.

ANTI-THIEU MOVEMENT RISES IN SOUTH VIET NAM

Another demonstration involving more than 2,000 people broke out in Hue on Sunday in protest against repression and brutal force by the Thieu government.

According to Saigon sources, the demonstrators, gathering at the Phu Cam cathedral, intended to move downtown to burn effigies of "Big men" in the corrupt Saigon administration, but they were dispersed by Saigon police using tear gas.

According to another source, new banners have been hoisted in Hue, one near the mayor's office, with such slogans as "repression does not create peace", one condemns any regime if it bars individual freedom, if it causes an increase in the victims of corruption"... and "corruption is a national disaster and also a national disgrace".

A resolution issued by the anti-Thieu movement in the city was quoted saying, "the people are living in a state of hunger, shortages and suffering because of corruption, government incapacity and war". Continued teach-ins are reported to have been organized over recent days by university and general school students on the campus of the city's university, the Phu Cam Cathedral and Tu Dam pagoda.

In their Saturday issues Saigon news papers further reported that the anti-Thieu movement has spread to Da Nang, Bien Hoa, Saigon and other urban areas.

In Da Nang, emergency orders were given to Saigon troops and police to cope with the imminent outbreak of any mass protest.

In Saigon, hundreds of field-police have been mobilized to control city entrances and vital crossings round the clock.

Dien Tin (Telegraph), a Saigon paper, further said that a second clandestine radio appeared in Saigon on the night of September 11, following the first one in Hue. In its daily broadcasts, the radio uses strong terms to condemn the Saigon regime's corruption and other disgraceful activities.

THE DEMONSTRATION OF 30,000 HUE PEOPLE

According to the Western sources and Saigon press, in the morning of September 15th, 1974, 30,000 people in Hue took to the streets demonstrating against Thieu regime's corruption and dictatorship.

The demonstration started from Phu Cam church on into the direction of Huong Viet school. A great number of students and pupils in this demonstration put the straw-man of the Saigon administration's "bosses" on fire amidst the thunderous applause. Many slogans were seen there. Right in "Hue City-Hall" appeared the stripe with many slogans condemning Thieu.

Thieu clique mobilized combatant police to shoot arrows and throw tear-gas grenades into demonstrators. People's representative Nguyen Van Kim was shot right in his chest many arrows and collapsed in front of Phu Lam church.

Before this demonstration on 13, 14 sep, Hue people had a lot of meetings and consultations demanding Thieu administration end all the police beatings around churches, pagodas, schools, urge Thieu to have his response about 6 crimes of his corruption.

The circle of movement against Thieu's corruption and dictatorship is spreading into Bien Hoa, Saigon, other cities as well as provincial districts./.