clash occurred between the Viet Cong soldiers and our compatriots and at the first gunshot, the inhabitants of the five villages arrived from every side. The Viet Cong army, getting panicky, asked for a meeting with the population to negotiate a settlement. This was agreed to by our compatriots who obtained the seats of chairman and secretary of the meeting.

But when they mentioned in the report of the conference that it was the Communist Viet Minh who were the first to open fire, the Viet Cong delegates refused to sign the document in question. Using their right as chairman of the session, our compatriots declared to the Viet Cong military chiefs, delegates to the conference, that they could only leave the conference room after signing at the bottom of the report. (The Viet Cong information of yesterday has distorted these facts as follows: «The trouble-instigators have used violence against the army and accused it of having tackled the population».—This is a gratuitous affirmation, because it is not conceivable that all the compatriots of Quynh Luu attending the conference have lied in the report).

— On November 12, the chairman of the administrative committee of Quynh Luu intervened, trying to arrange the matter, but it was in vain.

— On November 13, 3,000 inhabitants, coming from Quynh Luu, gathered in a meeting at Cau Giat to demand: the realization of democracy, the liberation of the compatriots unjustly arrested by the Viet Cong and the restoration of the illegally seized possessions. The demonstrators carried banderoles with the following inscriptions: «We demand freedom and democracy» «Let innocent and illegally detained compatriots be released! » «Let illegally seized possessions be restored to us », etc...
One of the survivors of Quynh Luu, points at a picture of President Ngo Dinh Diem. « You see » he said, « we hear a lot about President Ngo and the good life in the South. I'll never forget what he has done for the nation... »
This peaceful demonstration frightened the Viet Cong cadres who tried to hide away. The demonstration encountered no resistance.

On Nov. 14, the people, encircled by the Viet Cong were short of foods. Ten women who volunteered to go and provide something to eat were arrested by the Communist Viet-Minh troops. 120 young combatants who escorted the latter intervened and a second brush took place. Hearing the gunshots, the revolutionary combatants, armed with sticks and gathered at Quynh Yen, came to the place to help their comrades. But, confronted with the superiority in arms of the Viet Cong, the revolutionary combatants had to draw back. Result: 4 young men and 2 women killed on the spot, 27 wounded, the Viet Cong troops lost 3 rifles and 7 Viet Cong soldiers were wounded.

On November 15, at 4 a.m., the Viet Cong soldiers, riding on 29 Molotova trucks, came to encircle Quynh Yen and arrested 300 young boys and girls. The same measure was applied to other villages; the Viet Cong troops, estimated to a division, were sent to different villages.

The villagers, armed with bamboo sticks, resisted and about 1,000 were wounded. But a certain number of compatriots, detained by the Viet Cong, were liberated, and many others taken to unknown destinations.

On November 16 and 17, the inhabitants, using the arms seized from the Viet Cong, undertook guerrilla operations throughout the region. Gunshots were heard everywhere. Hundreds of Viet Cong armored cars went through the streets, bringing reinforcements and ammunition. But they were hindered in their movement by barricades set up by the guerrillas. 500 women, young boys and girls were again arrested and de-
ported to unknown destinations. They began to apply encircling tactics and occupied the communication ways, especially those leading toward the coast and neighbouring communities.

— On November 18, our compatriots were conducting a less stubborn fight compared with the first ones, as they lacked foods and ammunition. The Viet Minh soldiers then fired volleys of tommyguns at the houses, and entered them by crawling to capture the youths, women, and girls whom they afterwards shut up in the pagodas and churches.

From November 18, they had posters stuck everywhere proclaiming their peaceful intentions. The inhabitants were compelled to stay indoor. But the people didn’t surrender. The lonely Viet Minh sentries were killed by sword or dagger. It should be noted that on Nov. 18, the date of Chou-En-Lai’s arrival in Hanoi, the Viet Minh troops were strengthened and their repression had proved to be greatly intensified.

According to reports from the Viet Minh News Agency, order had been restored and the population began to work in the fields and went to the market from Nov. 19. But it was learned here from other sources that the crops were harvested by the troops who had them carried on trucks toward unknown destinations. Our compatriots immediately opposed the departure of the trucks. They went to the fields to harvest the crops themselves.

The Viet Minh cadres recommended that the people obey the instructions of the government which, they said, «promised to grant them 5 million Ho Chi Minh piasters (12,000 Free Viet Nam piasters), for the reparation of pagodas, temples and churches (recently destroyed by the Viet Minh themselves) and to reward the faithful servants of the government». They also promised to respect freedom of belief and of movement.
But despite these promises, their troops continued to station themselves in churches and pagodas. At night, they entered the houses of the inhabitants they suspected, and occupied the middle room reserved for the ancestor’s altar (which is considered as the most sacred place in every Vietnamese family...Ed).

— No accurate information was available concerning the two following days.

— On the side of our freedom fighters, the casualties numbered over 2,000 wounded and killed. The Viet Minh losses amounted to approximately the same number.

Hanoi Radio Announced: Churches And Pagodas Damaged In Nghe An And Hatinh Provinces Will Be Indemnified

«The Vietnam People’s Administration (Communist Viet­minh) decided to grant an amount of 25 million «dong» (about 60,000 Free Vietnam piasters) for the reconstruction of the churches of Xa Doai diocese, Nghe An province », announced the Vietminh News Agency.

It was equally recalled that 5 million «dong» (12,000 Free Vietnam piasters) were promised to be granted by the Red­ruled North Vietnam Government to our compatriots of Quynh Luu a few days ago, as compensation for damages caused to the churches, Buddhist pagodas and temples of this locality.

«Additional grants of 25 million «dong» will be more­over, » the Communist Vietminh News Agency added, «made available by the people’s government to complete the reparation of havoc caused since last September to the churches and cathedrals of Ha Tinh which totaled some 25 units ».

Finally, the same source noted that 7 seminaries of this province were left vacant as a result of the departure for South...
Vietnam of a large number of priests and pupils.

According to the opinion of Saigon political circles, the kindness, solicitude and special attention of the Communist Vietminh authorities toward our compatriots of Nghe An and Ha Tinh after the recent Quynh Luu people's uprisings are quite significant. The same circles further stressed the impressive number of «damaged» temples and seminaries, churches and cathedrals in these two areas, while a complete silence was observed by the Communist-led North Vietnam regime about the havoc caused to the churches and Buddhist temples in other provinces of North Vietnam. Saigon political circles, however, considered that these «benevolent measures» of the Communist Vietminh are indispensable in achieving the bloody «pacification work» carried out for ten days by the «Viet-Cong people's Army» against the «reactionary people» of Nghe An and Ha Tinh.

An Article From The Hanoi Newspaper «Chinh Nghia»

Communist press agency in Hanoi broadcast yesterday the following article of Communist Vietminh paper «Chinh Nghia» (Just Cause) of Hanoi.

«Chinh-Nghia), said the agency, asserted today that recent developments at the village of Quynh-Yen (Nghe An) were provoked by the reactionaries.

«While the «Lao Dong» Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam were endeavouring to broaden democracy and to correct the mistakes committed in land reform and readjustment of organizations, a number of reactionary hooligans in Quynh-Yen village, Nghe-An province, availed themselves of the legitimate demands of the people, to provoke disturbances. They instigated a number of Catholics in
four neighbouring villages to commit illegal acts. They stuffed the local youth with reactionary ideas, then gathered them in Quynh Yen, carried out military training, openly abused the government and forced the local population to supply them with food so that they could develop their subversive activities.

«They even arrested the delegation of the Quynh-Luu district’s administrative committee which came to explain the government policy.

«On the night of Nov. 13, they arrested, disarmed and beat 28 soldiers of the people’s army, wounding 10 of them. They also falsely accused the V.P.A. (Vietnam People’s Army) men and the government personnel of coming to the village to oppose religion and beat the people. In fact, many indignant people wanted to beat the reactionaries, but they were prevented from doing so by the VPA men.

«On the evening of the same day, the reactionaries further incited Catholic people in four villages to come to the district centre with sticks, spears and knives, shouting slogans opposing the people’s power. The VPA men maintained order and advised the people to do so. But the ring leaders of the reactionaries stubbornly attacked the soldiers, killing one of them and injuring a number of others. Defending the people’s interests as well as order and security in the countryside, the armymen, discriminating between the demands of the mass and the acts of sabotage of the reactionaries resolutely dealt with them.

«The morning of Nov. 14, the VPA men entered Quynh Yen village and liberated the district committee’s delegation, arrested the ring leaders of the reactionaries and set free all the youth and Catholic inhabitants mustered there by the reactionaries.»
Finally, Chinh-Nghia proposed exemplary punishment for the instigators.

One will notice that Communist Viet Minh Chinh Nghia's article give many details (especially those concerning the military training of the revolutionary compatriots of Nghe An, the occupation of "xa" (village section) of Quynh Yen by the revolutionary forces, number of soldiers disarmed by the group of revolutionaries etc...) that Communist Viet Minh official press agency and "Nhan Dan" do not give their readers. Other details are at variance with those given by Viet Minh Press Agency and "Nhan Dan" daily news.
REACTION IN FREE VIETNAM AND THE WORLD
The Times Of Vietnam: Revolt In The North

The most recent rebellion in the Communist world rose up in North Viet Nam last week where farmers discontented with the Viet Cong land reform program revolted forcefully against the Communist power in the North.

According to Radio Hanoi the citizens of four villages in Quynh Luu district banded together to attack troops and officials in the area, making off with a quantity of firearms and killing a number of Red Army personnel.

The peasantry in our country is not given to violence unless oppression is unbearable or their lot so intolerable that no other recourse is available, they proved in the war with the French that their will to fight when aroused is superior to all the force modern armies can throw against them.
The revolt in the North, thus, is significant in two respects. First, it indicates the extent to which Communist agrarian policies and programs are unacceptable to the people and the inability of the people under the Communist system to do anything about their plight short of violence. And secondly, it provides an insight into the basic weaknesses of a Communist regime in power.

History provides ample evidence of the inherent frailty of monolithic tyrannical government. Men who wield absolute power are easily deceived as to its effectiveness; in their egomania they tend to regard the anonymous masses as helpless sheep who can be bullied and driven by their sheepdogs, read «cadres».

But in reality «the masses» are a fiction of the politician. What in fact exists is a multitude of human persons with individual needs, wants, aspirations and expectations. The fundamental error of Communism, as all statist ideologies and systems, is its denial of the integrity, indeed the existence, of the individual. The prime determinant of politics in the Communist system as in all aspects of private and collective life, is the will of the party which controls the state.

We have known similar forms of tyranny in the past and always the Vietnamese people, for the most part peasantry, have been quick to rise up in righteous revolt. We have never relented in our struggle against oppression. The Viet Cong with their Moscow orthodoxy and Peking masters are doomed to more of what they experienced in Nghe An last week.
Cach Mang Quoc Gia: The regime is crumbling...

Cach Mang Quoc Gia, a Saigon early newspaper, in an editorial today advised countrymen in Communist North Vietnam to hold out against the Communist bloc and continue to believe that they will one day be free.

The editorial said:

«Nowhere is the Communist organization as solid as is in Russia, and nowhere is the policy of repression as brutal as it is in eastern Europe. Still, the people of the satellites have revolted with such force that the regime is crumbling. As far as our country is concerned, the Viet Cong (Vietminh) regime that so many people believed to be unshakeable, is also beginning to crack under the scorn and anger of the people.»

Time Magazine: The Far East, Too.

The Communist radio of North Vietnam joined in reluctant unity with its Communist brothers in Eastern Europe. It had trouble to report, too. «Riots,» said the Red radio, «broke out in Nghe An province when a gang of reactionaries, taking advantage of mistakes committed during the political implementation of the land reform, molested soldiers and cadres of the people’s regime, seized quantities of arms and blocked traffic. Many dead and wounded were reported among the soldiers and cadres. Drastic measures have been taken to maintain security.»

The over-populated province of Nghe An, which lies south of Hanoi, is a troubled ground that in an earlier day produced
wispy, goated Communist Dictator Ho Chi Minh. According to report reaching South Vietnam, peasants armed with swords and farm tools surprised Communist guards and took their weapons. Some Vietminh local units joined the rebels, too. General Hoang Sam's crack 304th division drove the insurgents into the hills, where they are now setting up the kind of guerrilla resistance that Comrade Ho pioneered.

Manila Time: The Revolt In North Vietnam

The censorship of news and the inaccessibility of the area to foreign newsmen, notwithstanding the "counter revolutionary" movement in North Vietnam has finally been reported in the press in the wake of the more significant upheavals in Poland and Hungary.

Large areas of North Vietnam had been the private preserve of Ho Chi Minh long before the Communists scored a clear victory in the Geneva agreement authorizing the partitioning of the country. But while Ho was successful then as an opponent of Bao Dai, his success was largely due to Chinese Communist assistance and the fact that he was fighting a corrupt regime that ruled from Saigon. The division of the country meant that Ho Chi Minh had to settle down both as a military and administrative organizer, instituting collective farm reforms according to the accepted Red pattern.

Opposition has apparently come from strongly Catholic villages, supported by Communist soldiers. There is, therefore,
a similarity between uprisings in industrial Poland and Hungary on the one hand and in agrarian North Vietnam on the other. In both, masses of people are involved in an uprising against a system that relies on force as its main instrument of power. Even so, that force is powerless once the mass support from which it draws its strength ranges itself against the Communist elite that wields the power.

The General Secretary of the Communist party of Vietnam has been ousted, with Ho himself taking over. The post of general secretary is important. In Russia, it is held by Nikita Khrushchev (and for many years before by Stalin himself), and in Hungary by Janos Kadar, the man who double-crossed Imre Nagy and who has taken over the premiership.

Meanwhile, Chou-En-Lai is visiting Hanoi on his own tour of satellite states. Compare that with Bulganin’s trip before the Polish and Hungarian upheavals, and you find striking parallels.

The question is: what does the West expect to do to abet widespread mass revolts within Communist spheres of influence?

Philippines Herald: The Vietnam Revolt

The Communist regime of Ho Chi Minh in North Vietnam is facing a situation similar to, if as yet of comparatively milder proportions than that which now confronts the Soviet rule in Hungary and in other red satellites. Reports are that anti-Communist uprisings have broken out in at least half a dozen towns in a Catholic area south of Hanoi, with the inhabitants
battling the Communist troops and killing «many of them.»

It is not hard to see why the people of North Vietnam have openly defied Communist rule at the almost certain risk of inviting crushing retaliation. Nowhere perhaps on this side of the Pacific have the people of a country been afforded a better chance of observing at close range two opposing ideologies at work, than in the divided country of Vietnam.

Improved living conditions in South Vietnam resulting from the liberal and democratic policies of President Ngo Dinh Diem plus the recent establishment of a constitutional republic, have contributed to much of the unrest in the North. In a belated attempt to prevent an untenable situation from complete deterioration, the Hanoi government, some time ago, promised land reforms and greater freedoms for the North Vietnamese, and even went so far as to oust several top rank Communist officials. But conditions have remained the same.

The situation in North Vietnam has grown so shaky and uncertain for the Communist rulers, indeed, that President Diem believes the red government eventually would topple on the sheer force of its own weight, even without any military action on the part of the South. Indications of such an impending downfall may well be read into the popular revolts that have started exploding in the face of the Ho regime.

Manila Bulletin: The Vietminh Revolt

Red China by all the obvious signs is preparing the way for intrusion into the rebellious situation in Communist North Viet-
nam, the troubled domain of Ho Chi Minh. Premier Chou-En-Lai has come down from Peiping and given a public address in Hanoi which has the most serious implications regarding peace in Asia.

The revolt itself apparently is more alarming than was at first apparent. It is likely that its extent and character is not being disclosed fully in dispatches filtering through the bamboo curtain. We know that Radio Hanoi has admitted the capture and slaying of Communist troops in the Catholic areas in the central coastal area near Vinh.

The similarity to popular revolts in Hungary, Poland and East Germany is remarkable. The official version is that mistakes were made in the agrarian reform program. Groups of "conservatives", "reactionaries" and "saboteurs" have taken advantage of the discontent to cause disturbances. It is a typical Communist interpretation.

Although Red China's Chou-En-Lai is supposed to include seven Asian countries on his current tour it is noteworthy that he visited Hanoi first and arrived at a most opportune time. What he had to say in the presence of President Ho and his government had greater significance than more possible intervention in the revolt.

Chou claimed the United States had plotted to divide Vietnam and was turning the south into a military base. Also it had obstructed unification of the two areas, one free and one Communist-dominated. Everyone of course knows Vietnam was partitioned at the Geneva conference over the objections of the United States.

But because of the United States' "wrecking of the Geneva agreement", the Chinese Premier claims the nations participating in the Geneva agreement will now have to face their
responsibility and «adopt measures for complete implement-
ation.» That would mean a forcible conquest of independent South Vietnam.

So if we are to take the premier of Red China at his word, North Vietnam will not only get assistance in suppressing the revolt with Chinese armed force but can expect to get further assistance in the «unification» of South Vietnam. It would mean clear aggression involving an observer member of SEATO and consequently the Pacific fighting force of the United States.

Saigon is alert to the possibilities. One newspaper in that city comments that the Ho Chi Minh regime that so many people believed unshakeable «is beginning to crack under the score and anger of the people.» The paper advised its countrymen in the north to hold out against the Communists and continue to believe that one day they will be free.

«The Communist system is a giant but it has feet of clay» says the paper.
FREE VIETNAM SUPPORTS REVOLUTIONARIES
Vietnamese Women Urge Free World To Act With More Determination

Most of the women's political, religious and civic groups of Saigon were represented at a mass meeting in front of the City Hall on a Sunday morning to demonstrate their support of the women involved in the uprising in Nghe An and in Hungary.

Inspired by the uprising in the Communist controlled North of our own country and the women of Hungary who marched in the face of Russian tanks, the women’s groups of Saigon gathered Sunday morning to protest Red suppression and to urge the people of the Free World, especially of the Afro-Asian countries, to insist on a U.N. vote against the actions of the Soviet in these areas, and to back up their votes with firm action.

The orderly demonstration was notable on several counts. First, it is the first all-woman demonstration ever to have occurred in Vietnam where «woman’s place is in the home». This has considerable significance here. Some observers felt that it was a fairly regimented affair. But the fact remains that literally thousands of women appeared at a public meeting without their men.

The resolution—the purpose of the meeting—was expressed in a declaration read by Mrs. Huynh Ngoc Nu, a Deputy in the National Assembly, as follows:

«We, 50,000 Vietnamese women comprising delegations from all the political parties and private organizations of the city, after hearing in the course of this meeting, the expressed wishes of each group, are united in this appeal.

We urge the Free World, and especially the peoples of Afro-Asia, to act with more determination in defense of the
principles of the United Nations which, in spite of all, is the only international organism for peace.

« It is then inadmissible that the decision voted by an overwhelming majority of that body fall before the wall of bad faith of only the Soviets.

« To permit this to happen is to open the door to future abuses; is to permit rejection of all attempts to find peace; is to admit that the United Nations can freely be disregarded and ridiculed.

« We urgently plead with the Free World and especially with the Afro-Asian peoples who, more than any other peoples, have known the bitterness of colonialism, that, for the love of peace, of justice and of humanity, they be true to themselves and less tolerant toward Red colonialism by voting against it in the United Nations and by demanding that decisions voted be enforced.

« We still have faith in the sincerity and the good will of people, that is why we address to them our appeal.

« They can save the world with a little firmness and determination. They cannot neglect their duties and betray the world by hesitation in the face of Red colonialism.

« All of us, Vietnamese women, put our hearts and all our faith in this appeal which, we hope, will be heeded in time so that the willing sacrifice of our sisters in the battle for liberty in North Viet Nam, and the sacrifice of the women of Hungary for the same purpose, will not be made in vain.»
A general view of the demonstration in Saigon. The demonstrators urged the Free World to act with more determination in defending the principles of the United Nations and expressed the hope that the sacrifice of the victims of Nghe An, as well as those of Hungary, will not in vain.
Women's political, religious and civic groups of Saigon were represented at a mass meeting to demonstrate their support of women and children who suffered in the uprisings in Nghe An and Hungary. In the picture above, demonstrators parade through the streets of Saigon.
Resolution Supporting Uprising Of Nghe An Population Against Communist Viet Minh

At the end of the meeting organized by over 3,000 compatriots, natives of Nghe An, and Ha Tinh living in Dalat, with a view to demonstrating against the savage repression exerted by the Communist Viet Minh upon their compatriots of these 2 provinces; the demonstrators have passed a resolution for the attention of the President of the Republic and the I.C.C.

Following is the translation of this resolution:

Resolution:

We, natives of Nghe An and Ha Tinh and living in Dalat, gathered in a meeting today, Nov. 22, at 6 a.m.

— Deeply moved by learning that our compatriots of Quy nh Luu district, Nghe An province, who rose up against oppression and struggled for freedom, have been savagely repressed by the Communist Viet Minh;

— Very indignant at these savage massacres committed by the totalitarian Communist Viet Minh;

Unanimously decide:

— To firmly support our compatriots struggling heroically against the Communist Viet Minh;

— To ask Mr. President and the Government of the Republic to envisage every adequate measure with a view to liberating the population of Nghe An from the claws of the Communist Viet Minh;

— To ask the Government to denounce to the peoples of
the Free World the bloody acts of the Communist Viet Minh;
— To ask the I.C.C. to intervene immediately in order to
oblige the Communist Viet Minh to cease their massacre, and
to permit our compatriots of Nghe An to join the South in
conformity with their desire;
— To draw the attention of Viet Nam to the heroic struggle
undertaken by our compatriots of North Viet Nam, in general,
and of Nghe An, in particular;
— To swear to tighten our ranks behind President NGO
and the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam, and to be
ready to go and fight side by side with our relatives and brothers
of Quynh Luu.

Resolution Passed By Southern Highlands Information Direction Staff Condemning Viet Minh Action In Nghe An

A meeting was held by the mountain and delta personnel
and cadres of the Southern Highlands Information Direction
to set forth the meaning of the uprising of our compatriots in
Nghe An against the Communist Viet Minh authorities.

On this occasion, a resolution to the address of the Presi-
dent of the Republic and the Chairman of the International
Control Commission was endorsed by the conference. This
resolution, destined to be conveyed to the United Nations
Security Council, reads as follows:
Resolution

Considering that the population of Quynh Luu district are fighting valiantly against the Communist Viet Minh and eagerly want to evacuate to Free Viet Nam, and that this action deserves to be approved and supported by the Free World;

Considering that to preserve human personality and the respect of human dignity, the World must condemn the Viet Minh totalitarian regime;

We unanimously decide to:

1. strongly protest against the inhuman acts of the communist Viet Minh at Quynh Luu district, Nghe An province;
2. immediately ask the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam to take every possible measure toward supporting the Quynh Luu revolutionary combatants and ensuring security for the compatriots living beyond the 17th parallel;
3. request the I.C.C. in Viet Nam and the United Nations to intervene to guarantee the human rights for the revolutionary combatants of Nghe An and the population of North Viet Nam.

Natives Of Nghe Tinh In Phan Thiet Condemn Red Repression Of Quynh Luu Revolt

About 20,000 natives of Thanh Hoa, Nghe An and Ha Tinh met in a big rally at dawn of November 26 to support the revolutionary movement launched by the Nghe Tinh population against the Communist Viet Minh on the night of Nov. 12.
The demonstrators were the refugees resettled in the neighbouring villages.

Following a speech by the priest, spiritual leader of the refugees, in which the meaning of the demonstration was set forth, many orators took the floor to praise the indomitable will of the Vietnamese people through centuries—particularly the combative spirit of those who are living under the red regime—and hail the heroic struggle of the Nghe An compatriots. «This revolutionary movement», they emphasized, «is the precursory step to a general uprising of the entire Vietnamese people and a prelude to the collapse of the Viet Minh regime in particular and of Communist Imperialism, in general». A resolution was then endorsed for the attention of President Ngo and the Republican Government, asking them to support the Nghe An population in their struggle against the Communist Viet Minh. In this resolution, the demonstrators declared that they are ready to participate if need be in the march against red-rulled North Viet Nam to free our Northern compatriots from the Communist yoke.

105 Cadres In Dalat Support Revolutionary Movement Of Nghe An Population

In a meeting recently held here, 105 cadres of the Dalat anti-communist campaign endorsed resolutions for the atten-
tion of the President of the Republic, the speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the Chairman of the International Control Commission. These resolutions are to be conveyed to the United Nations.

The cadres strongly condemned the bloody repression exerted by the Communist Viet Minh against the population of Quynh Luu district. They requested:

1. The National Assembly and all the compatriots to support the heroic anti-communist struggle of the Nghe An inhabitants;

2. The Government of the Republic to take appropriate measures to ensure security of the Nghe Tinh compatriots;

3. The I.C.C. to intervene with the Communist Viet Minh authorities so that the massacre of the population of the said area be stopped and that those who want to quit the red-ruled Northern zone be given authorization to go to Free Viet-Nam

4. The United Nations Security Council to intervene so as to ensure security to the compatriots living in the Communist-led zone.
Conclusion

Although the struggle of the Quynh Luu people was short and quickly put down, although it was confined within the boundaries of a few districts and smothered before it could develop its full potential, it did express, however momentarily, the spirit of independence of the Vietnamese people, even when they live under a «police state».

With this revolution, the people of Quynh Luu undoubtedly began a new chapter in the history of our fight against Communism.

When compared with Hungary, the Quynh Luu revolt appears relatively unimportant, but like Budapest and Poznan, Quynh Luu represented a crack in the Communist bloc. It was a comparatively minor matter on the world scene, but it was enormously thrilling to us. Explicitly, the example of the Quynh Luu rebellion fortified the confidence of everybody in South Vietnam in opposition to Communism, underwriting our belief in the eventual liberation of the North.
From this same national viewpoint, the Quynh Luu revolt was all the more important because it enlightened those who, beguiled by visions of «Paradise» in the North, still suspected the justice of the cause of the Southern government.

Through Quynh Luu was refracted the generalized failure of the Viet Cong, because, as it happened, the revolt broke out right in the heart of a region—NgheAn and Ha Tinh provinces—in which they had dug their firmest foundations. This region is the birthplace of Ho Chi Minh and Vo Nguyen Giap. It is a region where the Vietminh believed they possessed their most powerful popular appeal. They had been in control of the region since the earliest days of their political organization, ten years ago.

The revolt happened right after the Viet Cong had launched their campaign of «mistakes correction», which was devised as a solution to their agrarian reform difficulties. Instead, the «mistakes correction» provided the spark for an explosion that ended in revolt, bloodshed and subsequent repression, prosecution and deportation, and the aggravated sense of grievance and frustration and incipient revolution that smolder in Quynh Luu today.

A great deal has been said around the world about the Hungarian uprisings and the Poznan rebellion, we feel that recognition is also due the Quynh Luu revolution, which is why this document has been published.

The Publisher