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**SAIGON WORKERS
SEIZE UNION SITE**

**Headquarters Are Occupied
by 3,000—A New Labor
Body to Be Organized**

By United Press International

The Saigon headquarters of the South Vietnamese labor movement was reportedly seized yesterday by 3,000 workers as the revolutionary authorities continued their reorganization of all aspects of national life.

The Saigon radio, monitored in Bangkok, said that a revolutionary trade union organization was being formed, and it announced that all members of the old confederation were to report within 24 hours. The confederation's leader, Tran Quoc Buu, was branded a traitor, but there was no word of his whereabouts.

Mr. Buu had been considered a possible presidential candidate before the capitulation of the old government.

Since the transfer of power on Wednesday, the revolutionary rulers reportedly have nationalized farms, factories and businesses, suspended the printing of private newspapers and other publications and issued many directives aimed at reorganizing the country.

These moves have been reported only in official broadcasts. Reporting by Western newsmen still in Saigon has been unavailable since communications were cut on Wednesday.

Many proclamations were announced repeatedly in recent days, along with demands for the return of the "dozens of warships, cargo ships and cargo planes and jet fighters" taken to foreign countries by South Vietnamese fleeing in the last

Continued on Page 12, Column 2

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

days of the war.

Thailand said on Wednesday that the 125 or more South fled to a base near Bangkok would be sent back to Saigon. But after pressure from the United States, which regards the planes as American property since they were furnished to the former Saigon Government as military aid, Thai officials announced yesterday that they were reconsidering.

There was still no word from Saigon on Gen. Duong Van Minh, the President who went on the air Wednesday morning to announce the unconditional surrender of his government and later in the day made a second broadcast asking all soldiers to lay down their arms.

Arrival of Reds Described

But yesterday the Hanoi radio broadcast the first description of the scene at the presidential palace when Communist armies forces arrived there Wednesday.

According to the broadcast, then the first Communists entered the palace, they found General Minh and other South Vietnamese leaders seated in two rows of chairs.

"The revolution has come," General Minh is quoted as having said. "You have come. We have been waiting for you this

morning to hand over power."

The broadcast, monitored in Tokyo and Bangkok, said that an officer of the Liberation army said in a gentle yet firm voice:

"The revolution has seized complete power. The former Administration has been overthrown. No one can hand over what they have lost."

45 New Citizens

The broadcast concluded its account by saying that "45 new babies were born on the first day of a Saigon's liberation."

Mr. Buu, the labor leader denounced as a "traitor" yesterday, had close ties with the American labor movement. In October, he accused the leaders of both South Vietnam and North Vietnam of preventing the return of peace to the country even though both had promised to adhere to the cease-fire accords signed in Paris Jan. 27, 1973.

South Vietnam had had 500,000 organized workers, but in the last years of the presidency of Nguyen Van Thieu, union membership was said to have slipped to about 300,000.

The Confederation of Trade Unions, the Vietnamese equivalent of the American A.F.L.-C.I.O., had traditionally been close to the Thieu Government. Organized labor seldom played

an active political role in the Thieu years, but it was regarded as a potential source of opposition.

In 1973 the Government banned all strikes and demonstrations and prominent union figures were arrested.

Last Oct. 29, Mr. Buu, speaking at the organization's 25th anniversary meeting, said:

"In order to achieve national reconciliation, the Government must first of all try to restore the faith of the people by a thorough review of national policies, by cleaning the leadership from the central to the local level and by vigorously eradicating corruption and social injustice.

"Only peace can help put an end to a policy of national security to limit or delay the real implementation of democracy."

Anthem the Same

SINGAPORE, May 2 (Reuters)

—Saigon radio has repeatedly broadcast South Vietnam's traditional national anthem, in an apparent attempt to demonstrate that the new Revolutionary Government is not dominated by Hanoi or totally broken with the past.

In fact, the anthem has a strong revolutionary, anti-colonial tradition. It was composed in 1944 by Luu Huu Phuoc, who now holds the Government's portfolio of cultural affairs.

Originally titled "Youth Song," it had French words and was banned by the colonial administration of French Indochina.

In 1949, when Vietnam was created on the return of Emperor Bao Dai from two years an exile, the song was proclaimed the national anthem. Successive governments have retained it.