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Captors Stress Order and Jobs In Hue, Danang

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SAIGON, April 11.—When North Vietnamese troops walked into the northern cities of Hue and Danang late last month, after the South Vietnamese forces had fled, there were North Vietnamese reporters close behind them.

One wrote of the "early sun of the East" shining on the Provisional Revolutionary Government (Viet Cong) flags flying in Hue in the dawn of March 26 and being hoisted atop the great flag staff at the Ngo Mon gate in the palace compound of that former imperial city.

He described the "liberation fighters in helmets" as they marched into town and of girls dressed in violet and white accompanying the marching columns in a jeep singing "Hue our beloved country." He said that an old crone, voice breaking with emotion, had stopped a soldier and said: "Oh my dear son, we have been longing for this day for years."

The prose is florid, but stories like these and directives broadcast over Liberation Radio and Radio Hanoi give a small glimpse of what the Communists are doing in their new-found territories as well as of some of their problems.

In Hue and Danang, the Communists sought to reestablish order quickly and to make sure public utilities kept working. Danang fell, according to Liberation Radio, on the afternoon of March 29. Two days later the Communists reported that the water works, electricity plant and most schools and hospitals were in operation. Markets were open and prices had been stabilized, they said.

The port of Danang is in use on the first "liberation shipment," probably a coastal vessel from North Vietnam, arrived April 8 to the cheers of the populace, the Communists said. Much of the abandoned equipment was being repaired and put into use.

An all-out effort is described to educate the people in the "liberated" zones in the ways of the revolution. The Communists tell of "psywar entertainment cells" performing at many "roadside intersections." The entertainment cells sing songs and give plays about the Vietnamese revolution.

In Danang, mobile movie, cultural, information and liaison teams were reported to be showing revolutionary films and victory films "presented by the North to the kith-and-kin Southern compatriots."

Tens of thousands of people have seen these films, according to Liberation Radio, and photographic exhibits have been shown as well. In Hue, a show called "Uncle Ho's Meritorious Service and the Liberation of Hue" was greeted with "hearty applause," according to a broadcast.

There may have been some real problems restoring order in Danang. The Communist radio speaks of home guard units on every street and says that students are being organized into self-defense forces to protect public buildings and property as well as to maintain order.

One broadcast said that people returning to Danang, after having tried to flee, were "surprised and moved" to see their property protected by workers and

youths with red badges. Reading between the lines, one gets an indication that the citizens of Danang were out looting and robbing the houses of those who had left and that the Communists were trying to prevent it.

On April 2, four days into the new order, the citizens of Danang were sternly warned that they should report to the revolutionary administration with all their weapons, ammunition, machines, radio sets and documents."

"Those who oppose the revolutionary administra-

tion and the people will be severely punished. Those who have scored merits for the revolution will be duly commended and rewarded."

There have been meetings in Hue and Danang of students and teachers, according to broadcasts, and "teachers have promised to cooperate with progressive education" under "a revolutionary power, within a national culture." There is an emphasis on the Vietnamese cultural heritage.

Students have been encouraged to denounce the manner in which the Thieu government suppressed them and the youths of Danang have been urged to "heighten vigilance" and to "actively defend the revolutionary fruits."

Youths have also been urged to "join the people's army to defend the revolutionary administration and to repair the damage done by the departing Thieu troops."

There are also reports that the Communists are talking about reforming prostitutes and curing drug addicts, and a few sources who have managed to come south after the takeover say that people are being told they must wear simple clothes and no jewelry.

Workers and civil servants have been asked to report back to their usual jobs. But the refugees say some who were asked to report to the revolutionary administration did not return to their families.

The Communists, in their broadcasts, say that the refugees were forced into Danang from other towns, and an effort is being made to send them home. More than 50,000 have been taken to their former homes, the broadcasts say.

In March, the Communists broadcast a six-joint program of "urgent tasks" to be performed in the newly liberated areas. All the administrative functions of the old administration were to be taken over and revolutionary administrations, organizations, labor unions and women's groups were to be established. Order was to be strictly maintained, with no acts against property or human dignity. Everyone was to care for the people's welfare, especially war victims, and people should return to their jobs.

The last point was to emphasize the need to explain the revolutionary policy of leniency toward those who have committed crimes against the people but who have sincerely repented.

The broadcasts indicate that the Communists are trying to ease the people of their new territories into their system without too much shock and that persuasion and political reeducation, as is the case in China, will play a major role.