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### ① Celebration of the Red Nghê An. (Sep. 12, 1930)

1. On Sep. 12, 1930 the revolutionary movement in Nghê An province <sup>(Trung Kỳ)</sup> reached its climax. On that day thousands of revolutionaries in Nghê An went on demonstration to oppose imperialism and demand the necessary rights for the people such as: liquidation of forced labour, reduction of taxes, release of the imprisoned prisoners and freedom to the people. The imperialists, seeing the ardour and enthusiasm of the demonstrators, mobilized all French and Vietnamese soldiers stationed in Nghê An to suppress the demonstration. Some bombing planes in the Vinh airport also took part in that terrible suppression. The result was: hundreds of demonstrators were killed, thousands were arrested. After that the imperialists dispatched the foreign legions to stations in villages and formed many armed groups to massacre the revolutionaries. In spite of the imperialists' suppression, cadres and people of Nghê An were not in the least perturbed. In the places where the imperialist soldiers and spies were stationed, the cadres worked in extreme secrecy. And in the places near mountains and forests which were difficult for the imperialists to reach, the cadres and people formed themselves their own government, did not work as coolies, did not join the French army, all the suits were solved by the public trials.
2. From 1930 to 1931, the revolutionary movement was very ebullient throughout Indochina. In Feb. 1930, the Yên Bái insurrection broke out. After that, in many places in the Central, South, North the people stood up in demonstration against the imperialists. Workers in the factories in Hanoi, Nam Định, Hải Phòng, Vinh, Saig.

2001.15.22 - 201 on - J.S.U.

went on strike at the same time. In a certain place as Ben Thuy is Nghe An, workers allying with peasants went on demonstration.

Within those 2 years the revolutionary movement was rising continuously, from cities to the countryside, from the plain to the upper land. The imperialists were very fearful during that time.

3. The revolutionary movement in 1930-1931 finally failed, a temporary failure. But thanks to the movement the Vietnamese people have become <sup>much more</sup> self-conscious. During those 2 years the word "revolution" was heard everywhere, by everybody. In the places where it was impossible to hold demonstrations, leaflets were spread everywhere. Now our organizations and propagations are fast partly thanks to the influence of the 1930-1931 revolutionary movement.

The demonstration on Sep. 12, 1930 in Nghe An was a glorious struggle which was typical for the revolutionary movement during those 2 years.

Therefore we take the date of Sep. 12 the celebration day of the then revolutionary movement of Nghe An and Indochina.

The newspaper V. N. D. L.

② Comrades who are worth commending

③ Domestic News

1. France and Japan have again ordered sesame, nuts, rice, cotton to be handed over to them. So now they have spared nothing. Now they plunder properties, when they leave here they will take coolies or soldiers. It is clear Japan and France plan to drive us into the corner. But we will not stand idle for the death to come, won't we?

• 2) There is terror in many places in T. Q province but the inhabitants are not in the least fearful. What is more, they are struggling more strongly and skilfully making propaganda and agitation among the French and Vietnamese soldiers.

④ World News

⑤ Thanks to Supporters

⑥ Supports to the Newspaper