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SUBJECT: TRANSLATION REPORT
 LOG No. 08-1353-66

1. Inclosed is a full English translation of a captured Viet Cong document.
2. Capture data:
 - a. Date: 23 - 28 July 1966
 - b. Location: QUANG TRI, (Opn Hastings)
 - c. Unit: III MAF
3. Date document received at Combined Document Exploitation Center (CDEC): 10 August 1966
4. In the event the inclosed translation report is declassified, the "KIN" marking and this cover letter will be removed.

CERTIFY INCLOSED MATERIAL IS
 A CORRECT TRANSLATION:

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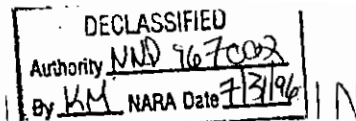
Donald C. Glass
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1 May WORK SITE

June 1966 56B

DIRECTIVE
ENEMY PROSELYTING TASK DURING THE 1 MAY ACTIVITY PHASE

I. Friendly and enemy situation in the area of activity.

1. Enemy situation:

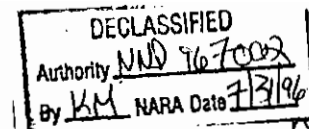
We are presently fighting puppet troops on the battlefield. Civil guards, self-defense members, and political action teams are numerous compared to other battlefields. The enemy troops consist mostly of local people and a few natives of Quảng Bình and South Vietnam. Many battalions of the 1st Puppet Division have been attacked by us, but the degree of destruction and desertion has been small compared to other battlefields. In 1965, 2000 men deserted their units and 6 platoons revolted and returned to the people. The majority of the soldiers are Buddhists or Christians. For instance the 4th Battalion has 500 men including 270 Buddhists and 92 Christians. Among the officers are members of Đại Việt (Great Viet Nam), Vietnam National and Cần Lao Parties. They are confused and afraid of death. Their fighting spirit is low. The internal dissension and the dissension between the US and puppet troops are serious. The majority of officers lean towards peace and neutrality, oppose the US, THIỆU and KÝ, and disassociate themselves from the Saigon authorities.

The US forces in Phú Bái consist of 4 battalions subordinate to the 3d Marine Division. We are likely to meet them in our activity phase. These units had previously appeared in Thailand and conducted exercises together with Japanese, South Korean and Nationalist Chinese armies. They have been trained in counter guerrilla fighting. They are familiar with jungle fighting and complicated terrain features. Their mobility is relatively high. However, their fighting spirit and endurance leave much to be desired. Demoralization and anti-war spirit have developed among enemy troops. They wish to go home to escape death. Recently some men have surrendered to the people with weapons.

In summary, the enemy, compared to other battlefields, is weak, both in military and political fields. The Transportation of supplies is difficult for him, his internal dispute is serious but his degree of disruption is still low. If we hit the enemy hard and successfully and fully understand the combat guidelines, we are likely to bring about satisfactory results in enemy proselyting, speed up the enemy disruption, and create conditions for the revolutionary movement in the rural areas and the surroundings of cities to swiftly develop.

2. Friendly situation:

The people in the area are noted for their traditional revolutionary and indomitable spirit. They are loyal to the revolution and helpful to cadre. They are glad to see cadre come and operate in their local area. In 1964-1965, several villages revolted, killing tyrants and liberating themselves. The local political force is not strong compared to other battlefields. Several villages are still under the enemy control and guerrilla warfare movements are weak. Generally speaking, the people live in poverty, especially the people in mountain areas. A number of areas in the delta are apparently prosperous due to the deceitful nature of neo-colonialism. The relations between the people and puppet troops and government are complex because the people have lived under the enemy control and engaged in a legal struggle for a long time.



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II. REQUIREMENTS OF ENEMY PROSELYTING:

On the basis of the scope and requirements of combat missions and guidelines, the characteristics of the battlefield, and the enemy political situation, the enemy proselyting task is:

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1. Closely coordinate combat with the political struggle, contribute to the disruption of the enemy, the neutralization of his will to resist, actively serve the combat mission to destroy the enemy, political struggle, removal of restrictive bounds, and liberation of the rural and areas adjacent to cities.

2. Properly indoctrinate and implement the Front's prisoner policy. Under no circumstances should we offend or carelessly kill prisoners.

3. Closely coordinate with local areas, and motivate the people to participate in enemy proselyting activities.

Intensify the movement of demanding the return of husbands and sons [in the RVNAF] of acting as fifth columnists and of returning to the people with weapons, cause the enemy troops' morale to drop, attack his army politically everywhere, disrupt the enemy organization in political and ideological fields and transform the enemy proselyting task into a people's task.

Party Committees and unit commanders must be fully aware of the enemy proselyting task and associate it with the leadership of units in all combat actions. Ensure that the unit can carry out the enemy proselyting task under all circumstances. Regularly draft a resolution on enemy proselyting for each activity phase and each battle.

III. SPECIFIC TASKS:

1. Propaganda task.

The Propaganda task is of primary consideration and aims at proselyting enemy troops. Contents of propaganda:

- Dwell on nationalism, patriotism, hatred, and the will to fight the US and the traitors.

- Dwell on the shame of losing the country, of serving as slaves, mercenaries and cannon fodder for the US aggressors. The traitors kill the people, including their relatives and destroy villages.

Denounce the crimes of US imperialists and their lackeys, widen their internal dissension and urge [the soldiers] to resist THIEU and KY.

- Propagandize about the policy of the National Liberation Front, our victories and the enemy's inevitable collapse. Call upon the soldiers to oppose the war, revolt and desert to return to the people and the revolution.

Apply propaganda themes and slogans suitable to the situation. In combat, we are determined to kill the enemy if he resists. The appeal to surrender by no means affects our will to kill him

2. Organization and form of propaganda:

a) Strengthen the enemy proselyting cells. Each cell is composed of one company political cadre, 3 platoon cadre and a number of

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key soldiers in charge of the propaganda mission.

b) Form of Propaganda:

Disseminate propaganda leaflets and hang banners in areas frequented by the enemy, enemy assembly areas, and rear bases. Use megaphones [to appeal to the enemy to surrender] and families with sons in the services in propaganda missions. If the conditions permit, hold meetings of families with sons in the service. After indoctrination, receptive prisoners may be used to call on enemy soldiers to desert.

c) Slogans to be written on banners:

- Independent people resist enslavement by the US.
- The US and satellite troops must pull out of Vietnam.
- Be determined not to use US bombs and ammunition to kill our people.
- Quickly surrender when going to battle to be kindly treated.
- Peace, neutrality, and opposition to the aggressive war.
- Oppose the lackeys who sell our country to the US.
- Leave the enemy ranks, return to the people, fight the US and save the country.
- Acclaim the clemency policy of the National Liberation Front.

d) Slogans to be used in combat:

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Shout the following slogans during engagement:

- Run to the ranks of the liberation army to escape death and return to your family.
- US weapons. Your lives. Do not serve as cannon fodder for the US and its lackeys.
- We do not want to shoot you. We want to kill only the US aggressors and the Vietnamese tyrants.
- Do not make the US and its lackeys happy and your families unhappy.

If the fight is prolonged, shout the following slogans:

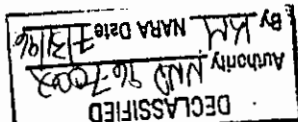
The Liberation army has overrun post X or resistance line Y, 1st Lieutenant A has already been captured (prisoners may be used to make the appeal).

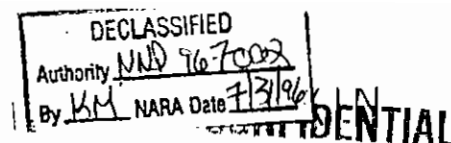
- You are already isolated, all your efforts to resist are useless.

In case the enemy, except for a small number of stubborn soldiers, is confused, shout the following slogans:

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Shoot at stubborn commanders, shoot at the tyrants, run to the ranks of the Liberation army.

If the enemy is driven into a corner, shout the following slogans:

- Surrender or be killed;
- Those who surrender will be treated kindly.

In case of close combat, say: "Lay down your arms and raise your hands.

In case of pursuit of the enemy: Stop and surrender—the army will not kill you - you cannot escape. If you surrender, you will be treated kindly.

3. Organization, administration, indoctrination, classification, and disposition of prisoners and surrenderors:

a) Organization:

- Each river [TN: Possibly a battalion sized unit] will establish a station and the entire Work Site a camp, to indoctrinate prisoners. A "river" station is usually composed of a chief, 2 cadre in charge of interrogation, indoctrination and administration, 1 first aid man, and 1 security guard squad.

b) Mission of "river" stations

Establish records, brief prisoners on the enemy crimes, the duty of fighting the Americans and saving the country and the prisoner policy of the National Liberation Front.

Quickly interrogate prisoners to serve the battlefield and use them in enemy proselyting missions, such as calling on their former comrades in arms to surrender.

c) Disposition of prisoners:

Upon capturing prisoners on the battlefield, brief them, then tie them up and take them to stations. Upon arrival at the station, set up their records and interrogate them for immediate information to serve the battlefield. After that, send them to the detention camp of the 1 May Work Site or of the Province.

The "river" stations can release a number of prisoners to serve the battlefield as decided by unit commanders. The 1 May prisoner camps and the province prisoner camp will handle prisoners. Receptive prisoners will be assigned as replacements to local areas or released. Stubborn, US prisoners and Vietnamese puppet officers will be handed over to the province for disposition.

NOTE: US prisoners and Vietnamese puppet officers must not be interned together with puppet soldiers. [TN: The last part is torn off].

----- END OF TRANSLATION -----