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 By *KM* NARA Date *7/31/96*

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SUBJECT: TRANSLATION REPORT

LOG No. 05-1253-66

- 1.- Inclosed is a full English translation of a captured Viet Cong document.
2. Capture data:
 - a. Date: 14 April 66
 - b. Location: YT 496225
 - c. Unit : US 25th Inf. Division
3. Date document received at Combined Document Exploitation Center (CDEC): 3 May 66
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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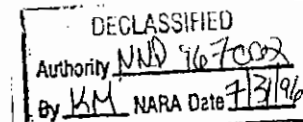
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C. [ENEMY] OFFICER [PROSELYTING] MISSION

I.- EVOLUTION OF ENEMY OFFICERS' IDEOLOGY :

In general, most of the enemy officers know that the Revolution is defeating the U.S. Imperialist and puppet troops. They have told their relatives to inform them of anything concerning [the Revolution]. This proves that they are afraid of being killed and the reason why they do not desert to join us is because they cannot endure the hardships we endure. This means they are afraid of terrorism, bombardments, capture and torture by the enemy [if they join us].

They find themselves in a dilemma. If they stay in the enemy ranks, they will have to cope with our reprisals. Therefore they try to win our indulgence by saying that they are ready to help us whenever we want. Some of them inform us beforehand of the date of an enemy sweep operation and some others release conscripted youths. In brief, they want to survive.

II.- REQUIREMENTS :

1. Investigate and follow enemy officers' dependents; indoctrinate and classify them into categories A, B and C. Later on, recruit them as our agents and order them to persuade enemy officers to join the Revolution.
2. Make the farmers aware of the Revolution and assign them missions in accordance with their positions. Such as following up the enemy situation and gathering information. In case of great necessity, they can join the army [V.C] for combat.

III.- CONTENTS :

1. Use the four clauses in the military proselyting plan concerning enemy troops, excluding the clause on social classes, to proselyte enemy officers.
2. Discuss the "treacherous" peace proposed by the U.S. Imperialists.
3. Discuss the U.S. Imperialists' viewpoint that North Viet Nam is invading South Vietnam.
4. Discuss peace and neutrality and only collect opinions from those officers who speak of their awareness of the nation's interests. Buy "Hành Trình" [Itinerary] newspapers for them (the clause on social classes is only explained to certain [Sic] 2d Lieutenants).

IV.- METHODS :

Investigate enemy officers' dependents, classify them and make sure that they are not politically hostile to the Revolution. Indoctrinate them, then recruit them as our agents. Once they are admitted into our organization, order them to persuade their relatives in the enemy ranks to join the Revolution. If any enemy officers agree to contact us, send them to the district then to the province.

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Note : Prior to conducting the investigation, we must find out the ranks, units and stations of those officers who want to make contact, their feelings, their motive for joining the enemy ranks (whether they were drafted into or volunteered for ROTC), their achievements since the French domination and whether or not they have studied in the United States, the type and length of the courses attended.

When carrying out the above mission, pay special attention to :

Dissipate prejudice of our cadre against enemy officers' dependents by explaining to them that this mission must be carried out for the interests of the nation and our class.

When speaking to these dependents, we must conduct ourselves as victors but

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at the same time talk to them as equals. For instance : Now let us talk about the situation of our Fatherland which is in great danger. If you agree with me, then let us try to liberate our people" Moreover, as it is the first time that we talk to them, we must show them our concern for our compatriots in other words, for their rights and privileges.

If we send a too young commo-liaison agent or cadre to contact these people, they will not confide in him because they will think our man is too immature to be able to endure hardships and his inexperience may be dangerous to their lives and properties. Therefore we must pay attention to this factor.

C. THE MACHINERY AND CADRE

I. IMPORTANCE OF THE MACHINERY AND THE CADRE'S ROLE :

Importance :

Trang Bang district : includes 9 village units (This district has the largest quantity of machinery and cadre).

In the district, IH, AT, /TN possibly An Tinh/ GL /TN possibly Gia Loc/ and DT Village each have a /Military Proselyting/ Section. But the DT Section has ceased its activities for there are no more enemy posts in the village. Only IH, AT and GL Sections are still active. Let us consider GL Military Proselyting Section. This section still has many deficiencies such as ; poor distribution of missions and poor working procedures. This section is composed of 4 commiss- ioners, 2 legal cadre 5 propaganda stations with 5 men, and 13 permanent cells of about forty men. On principle, a military proselyting cell must be established in each of the 6 hamlets, but nothing has been done towards this purpose because there are not any cadre in these hamlets to carry out the plan.

[Note on the margin : the requirements and working procedures are not thoroughly understood].

In the 5 remaining villages of Trang Bang Province :

- In Thi Tran, AH and GB villages where many enemy officers'

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families live and there are many opportunities for us to attack the enemy, only one comrade is in charge of everything, and in such a place as TT, only two comrades have been assigned.

- In PC and PL villages, there are not any military proselyting cadre.

To initiate a movement of proselyting enemy troops, we must have decisions, plans and policies. But if there is no one to carry out these plans, then nothing can be done.

We take the situation of a district or village to report for discussion and improvement of the general situation of cadre.

II.- REQUIREMENTS:

1/- Urgently draft a plan for the formation of cadre to be assigned everywhere in various areas, especially in areas where our influence is weak, and in weak hamlets in the liberated areas.

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2/- Improve cadre capabilities to meet the requirements, make cadre thoroughly understand their missions and how to promote the movement against the enemy.

III.- CONTENTS, ORGANIZATION, MISSIONS, LIMIT OF POWER AND WORKING PROCEDURES OF VILLAGE AND HAMLET MILITARY PROSELYTING SECTIONS.

To rapidly overcome the above mentioned weaknesses and successfully carry out the directives, resolutions and letters from the Party echelons and the guiding plans from the specialized (agencies), it is recommended that military proselyting sections be organized everywhere, in liberated and disputed areas as well as in enemy controlled areas throughout South Vietnam.

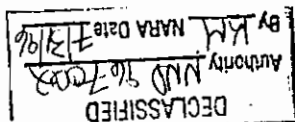
Although our province applies the delta principle [Sic], our cadre must remember the differences in our influence in districts, villages and hamlets to flexibly organize [military proselyting/ sections.

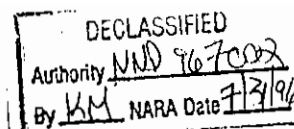
The organization of military proselyting sections, whether they are large, competent, led by a section member or a cadre, depends on the requirements of the revolution and missions in order to attack, disorganize and annihilate the enemy army and expedite the victory of the revolution.

Due to the situation and the requirements of the revolution and the military proselyting mission, military proselyting sections of all echelons, particularly village and hamlet, set forth the following organizational draft.

Three kinds of villages in our provinces

a. Military proselyting sections in village, town, city, Holy See and Strategic hamlet have from 3 to 5 members. The larger the number of legal cadre the better.





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- b. Military proselyting sections in weak areas [TN area where the VC influence is small but on which the RVN Government has not yet been able to entirely control], and areas close to cities and towns, have from 5 to 7 members. A larger number of legal members [TN: VC, unknown to the RVN Government, live in RVN controlled areas and have legal RVN issued papers].
- c. Military proselyting sections in strong and liberated areas have from 3, 5, 7 to 9 members, (pay attention to legal cadre to counter the enemy operations).

a/ General Missions of the Military Proselyting Sections

The Military Proselyting Section, a specialized section of the village Party Committee Level, placed under the direct command of the horizontal Party Committee Level, must execute directives, resolutions, letters and plans in order to carry out the military proselyting mission in the entire village.

Follow up and draw experiences from their missions and regularly report to Party Committee Levels in charge of the general leadership of all hamlets and villages.

Directly guide groups and the people in the village in order to carry out well all specialized missions.

Recruit and form cadre to serve specialized [branches] and higher echelons.

b/ Limit of authority of the [Military Proselyting] Sections.

As the military proselyting section is a specialized section placed under the direct leadership

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of the Local Party Committee Level (village area), it has no right to issue directives and resolutions. It only submits suggestions and drafts proper plans to successfully carry out its military proselyting missions and reports to the branch.

After receiving directives, resolutions, letters and plans from higher branches (district, province), the section will study them and submit suggestions through local party committee level to (higher) Party Committee Levels.

Higher specialized section (district, province), branches has no separate leadership system except direct liaison with other branches to exchange experiences and help one another properly carry out the military proselyting resolutions of the Party.

The village military proselyting section must fully understand the general resolution from higher echelon that specialized cadre should not be assigned to a different branch.

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C. WORKING PROCEDURES OF THE SECTION

Carry out democratic principles, collective leadership with an individual in charge, because as the section has many members and each of them has been assigned a mission to accomplish, he must grasp the requirements and plan of the entire section to take care of his mission. Consequently he must draft specific plans for the mission, control and urge others to work, draw experiences and report to the section, take full responsibility before the section in the controlling and training of cadre in order to consolidate and develop the mission he was assigned, know and carry out the mission down to the village level and at the same time take responsibility for his own section on a number of common missions.

Consequently the assignment of mission must be properly made and the date of section meetings clearly fixed so that members can report results of their missions.

When one or two section members propose an amendment or submit a suggestion not included in the plan, the standing member of the section must convene all members or at least some members to discuss the matter. He should not decide alone without asking for higher echelons' suggestions (he must ask for suggestions of the local Party Committee Level).

Conduct critique and self-critique sessions with the participation of every member in order to tighten the internal solidarity.

Party Committee Level cadre in charge of the military proselyting section have two responsibilities :

1. As a member in charge of the general mission, he may be assigned to any place to carry out his mission.
2. As the chief of the village military proselyting section, mainly responsible for the execution of the military proselyting plan to attack the enemy, this cadre must be specialized consequently, he must always study and pay special attention to opinions of other members and cadre during meetings in order to be able to satisfactorily accomplish the missions assigned to him by higher echelon and the Party Committee Level.

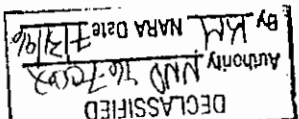
Regimental activities: Fix dates for regular meetings (there are also special meetings).

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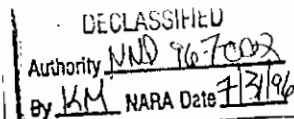
Carefully prepare documents, reports, programs and contents, fix locations, etc....

Hold meetings of the section to review the results of the military proselyting mission and find out strengths and weaknesses every month on every phase in order to correct mistakes and ensure success for the forthcoming plan.

Above are the organization, mission, limit of authority and working procedures of the Military Proselyting Section .



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Villages of category A

In town areas, cities, strategic hamlets and Holy Sees, the section has from 3 to 5 members (it is necessary to have several legal cadre).

The section chief is a cadre of Party Committee Level

Assistant Chief

Three members

Missions of Village Sections :

Propagandize the enemy troops with our revolutionary spirit parallel with the political struggle and military proselyting mission.

Enlist agents in enemy ranks.

Proselyte Caodaist troops and their dependents and coordinate with youths to struggle against conscription.

4. Proselyte enemy officers
5. Form legal, in place, network stations, propaganda and secret liaison cadre and organize hamlet military proselyting sections.

Assignment of missions to each member

Section Chief : Take full responsibility for the whole section and for the recruitment of revolutionary agents in the enemy army. (This mission is also shared by some of our cadre).

He represents his section for the submission of plans or suggestions of the section to higher Party Committee Levels, specifically, taking charge of reporting to local and higher Party Committee Levels.

Assistant chief : Replaces the section chief when necessary. Together they lead revolutionary agents in the enemy ranks to draw experiences and form cadre.

Member in charge of propaganda and mobilization.

One member and cadre in charge of the mission must thoroughly know the requirements and the mission. This means that they have to study the methods of propaganda and mobilization to succeed.

One member in charge of proselyting Caodaist troops and their dependents and coordinating with youths to struggle against /enemy/ conscription.

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Investigate and control dependents of soldiers, including Caodaist soldiers, classify them into categories A, B, or C. First of all contact persons of category A to constantly indoctrinate them and urge them to carry out missions because they are very enthusiastic to the Revolution.

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- Urge them to indoctrinate soldiers of categories B and C.
- Make their relatives aware of the Revolution.
- Directly indoctrinate other soldiers.
- Engage in the struggle and mobilize soldiers' dependents to take part in the struggle.

When informed of the liberation force's attack in the area, soldiers' dependents will demand the return of their relatives, transportation fees, life indemnification, family allowances, repatriation of losses of property caused by the aircraft and artillery belonging to the Americans and their henchmen, and the withdrawal of the US troops from South Vietnam.

After a period of training, soldiers' relatives will be admitted in the Party as secret liaison agents, etc...., then will be permitted to lead their families and soldiers into the constant struggle.

Study Cao daist soldiers to learn their feelings in order to draft plans for placing revolutionary agents among the Cao Dai to foil the scheme of sowing dissension among the religions and the Vietnamese people, which the Americans and THIEU - KY are carrying on.

A Party Committee Member in charge of proselyting enemy officers.

Study requirements, fully know the missions in order to successfully carry them out.

Working procedures of each section member.

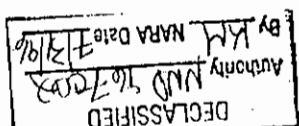
In general after receiving missions, each member will draft plans himself then submit them to the section.

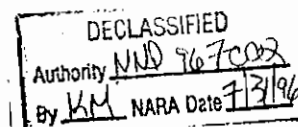
After getting the approval of the section, he will hold a second meeting with the men in his element (this means that the drafting of the plan must have the collaboration of all element members) down to the hamlet and street level so that the back bone agents will also thoroughly know their missions to ensure success. Control, urge, and improve them and analyse experiences.

Report by written letter or orally to the section standing cadre in compliance with the section's regulations. (Reports should include experiences drawn during the course of the execution of the mission, comments and future plans.)

All members are responsible for the common missions of the section. They have to frequently conduct critiques and self critiques to promote internal solidarity and unify their will.

Organization of key military proselyting agent networks in quarters, hamlets and streets. Agents should be selected according to their behavior and experiences in face to face political struggles. They will be assigned missions and constantly trained. Sympathisers and good people should be enlisted and secret organizations absolutely separated.





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Principal missions of the hamlet military proselyting cell.

Propagandize enemy soldiers and their dependents, guide them in the struggle, teach them how to enlist secret liaison agents and how to disseminate leaflets to ensure success in various types of forces.

Take part in the hamlet political sections, enlist agents in the political and military proselyting struggle in order to constantly attack the enemy and improve military proselyting cells.

Follow up enemy troops' ideology in order to help the sections attack the enemy in good time.

Constantly conduct regimental activities to review missions of the military proselyting missions of every cell, quarter and street to improve the missions, draw experiences and report to the Party Committee Level and the village military proselyting section.

Villages of Category B

Weak areas (in reality in a village there are only some posts and hamlets under enemy control), the rest are liberated areas and strong areas): concentrate cadre's capabilities in weak hamlets around RVNAF posts to attack the enemy.

Based on the above situation and requirements of the section organization and the assignment of mission, the assignment of mission should be made as follows :

Section organization - from 5 to 7 members (the larger the number of legal members, the better). Two thirds of the members should be assigned to weak hamlets, the rest to liberated hamlets.

Section Chief : In charge of general affairs and fifth columnists. He must thoroughly know the requirements, method, and contents of the TONI /TN: This is the inversion of the word "noi tuyen" fifth columnist TONI = T/NOI mission. His task is shared by some cadre.

Assistant Chief : He may be assigned the same mission as that of his counterparts in villages of category A according to his abilities.

- One member is in charge of propagandizing and mobilizing enemy soldiers.
- One member is in charge of proselyting Cao daist soldiers and their dependents and coordinating with youths to struggle against conscription.
- One member is in charge of proselyting enemy officers.

In brief, as described in the above part concerning villages of category A, members should be assigned missions according to their capabilities and are responsible for their missions and must frequently study to thoroughly understand the requirements, contents, methods and form of their missions.

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Discuss and apply the working procedures of the section described in the above part.

Villages of category C in liberated areas

Military proselyting sections in liberated areas are smaller than those in other areas, about 3 persons each. The main purposes are to establish forces to counter enemy operations or directly attack the enemy and administer RVNAF returnees enemy soldiers' dependents, if any, will be assigned missions

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and used in all means. Missions assigned to other hamlets in liberated and disputed areas must also be carried out here.

Note

It is possible that the cadre in charge of Cao daist soldiers and their dependents can also be in charge of the political and military proselyting struggle and a member of the Village Political and Military Proselyting Struggle Section, because this cadre permanently takes care of soldiers' dependents and the organization of the military proselyting force.

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