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14. SUMMARY:

(U) This report contains information obtained from an enemy document and concerns an extract translation from a notebook; with entries dated between 7 and 23 July 1969, which was maintained by Hai Cáu ((possibly a cadre of VC Rach Già Province Unit, VC Military Region 3)). The extracted portion, dated 14 June 1969, is an addendum to Directive 81-CT of COSVN. The author first discusses enemy ((FVMAF/RVNAF)) schemes to implement the pacification plan and the dissension within the US Government. He concludes by exhorting friendly units to fight resolutely to gain decisive victories.

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----- EXTRACT TRANSLATION -----

((The pages preceding page 4 contain a draft of a propaganda and training plan for indoctrinating Four-Good-Quality Party Chapters and an agenda for a conference which was to be held by the Chapter Party Committee on 20 Jul 69,))

Addendum to Directive 81-CT ((of COSVN))

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I. SITUATION:

A. Enemy ((situation)).

Resolution 8 states that in its war of aggression against SVN, the US has suffered defeats for more than one year. Despite its failure, the US can still preserve its potential and make use of various tactics. The US is trying to secure a strong position for a political settlement ((of the war)). Its national policy includes the following eight specific points:

1. Concentrate forces to intensify accelerated pacification activities to control 90% of the population in SVN and win the election.
2. Build Puppet forces and set up administrative machinery throughout the country.
3. Build the People's Self-Defense Force to 2,000,000 youths equipped with 400,000 weapons to oppress the people when a political solution is reached. Use it as a source of replenishment for the armed forces ((meaning regular army)).
4. Concentrate the Phung Hoang combined force to destroy about 300,000 friendly troops, especially our infrastructure personnel.

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5. Step up Open-Arms activities. The requirement is the surrender of 20,000 of our cadre. The enemy classified them into four categories:

Extreme leftists ((cadre of the NFLSVN)): It is difficult to persuade these cadre, but they can be induced to surrender ~~one~~ by one.

Moderate leftists (cadre of Front 2 ((sic))): ((The enemy)) can use tricks to induce these cadre to surrender.

Extreme rightists (pro-French and pro-English cadre): These are anti-American ((sic)).

Moderate rightists (cadre of various factions and religions): Dissension can be caused among these cadre.

Requirements for the implementation of the Open-Arms task:

Lower ((VC)) cadre's morale and prestige among our organizations and the people. Encourage them to neglect their duties, violate discipline, and surrender.

Establish contact with our cadre through their families. Use pretty girls, money, and gifts to bribe them. When these cadre are criticized or blamed, the enemy will consider this his first success.

6. Organize an information net to:

Conduct psywar activities throughout hamlets to spread false information on enemy victories and to deny ours.

Sow unrest in rural areas.

7. Use all means available, including tricks such as giving agricultural equipment and seeds to farmers to win their support.

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8. Prepare and organize to launch the "land saturation" tasks, five hours before the cease-fire ((unspecified)). This is part of New Horizon Plan 3.

Establish additional military posts where they are needed. During the remaining five hours ((before the cease-fire)), ((crane)) helicopters will carry "blockhouses" to plant everywhere, each to be manned by six soldiers.

Distribute 400 flags to each hamlet. (Two million flags will be made available for distribution.)

Additional information on Directive 81

The enemy plan carried out during the General Offensive and Uprising in the spring of 1968 and 1969 was a failure and the enemy was in a state of confusion. To improve the situation, Nixon proceeded to Western Europe to put out a feeler. "General" Le ((possibly Secretary of Defense Laird)) and a delegation consisting of 60 bourgeois went to SVN (according to Directive 81).

At present, dissension among the Americans themselves is growing deeper.

1. There are three categories of American capitalists: Small, medium, and big capitalists. Actually, however, there are only two types of capitalists: Economic ((possibly meaning commercial)) capitalists and industrial capitalists.

The economic capitalists who have many interests in Western Europe are headed by an enemy clique. (The American people call it the Dovish clique.)

The industrial capitalists consist of weapon dealers and are headed by Aram ((possibly Abrams)) and Nixon. (The American people call them the Hawkish clique.)

These two types of capitalists both maintain the war of aggression: One to find markets and the other to sell weapons.

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When the war is prolonged and becomes fierce, it affects the

economy of ((the US)), but it is an occasion for the weapon dealers to make profits.

These two cliques were in full agreement with each other about the limited war in SVN, but they could not win over the dissident "economic" clique ((sic)).

After our General Offensive and Uprising in 1968, the Dovish clique had the upper hand. It assassinated Kennedy and his brother.

In 1969, the Kennedy clique was unanimously supported by the American people.

When Johnson turned over the government to Nixon, he declared that the US soldiers' death toll was 27,000, but the latter admitted that it was 300,000 men. Consequently, there was a big discrepancy, and the latter was urged to read all the names of US soldiers KIA and promise to end the war before he became president.

2. Serious friction arose between Johnson and Nixon. The war in SVN was the cause of the overthrow of Johnson. To recover his prestige in preparation for a new election, he tried to solve the war in SVN by advocating a reduction of seven billion ((US dollars)) in the ((Vietnam)) war budget. The ((US)) Democratic party used its influence to force the ((US)) Congress to pass the \$25 billion budget bill, thus cutting it by seven billion. (This constituted a difficulty for Nixon. He also urged the ((US)) Congress to veto ((Nixon's)) 10% tax (surcharge), thus creating another difficulty for Nixon.)

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Nixon has another difficulty: The ((government)) he inherited from Johnson is a decayed one. Faced with repeated failures, he is now trying to cover up his defeats by de-escalating the war to save his country's prestige and his own. But present difficulties force him to intensify the war, so Nixon now finds himself in an inextricable dilemma.

How can he step up the war with the war budget exhausted in late June and a ((forced)) withdrawal of 250,000 US troops from Vietnam by that time?

Enemy characteristics:

In addition to his present embarrassment and deadlock, the enemy ((US)) is now confronted with the NLF Committee's ten points, so he is increasingly driven into passivity. But he is contriving new means to avoid his failure and save his prestige. After World War II, the US claimed to be the strongest country in the world and threatened the other countries with immediate extermination by its two well trained American divisions in case of aggression.

If the US were defeated by 14 million SVN people, its prestige would be lost. Therefore, the enemy paid particular attention to this problem.

The Central ((Office of SVN, COSVN)) affirms that the enemy is being defeated and is not able to prolong the war, and if he made efforts

to step up his fierce activities this could only lead him more quickly to his total defeat throughout the country. (The enemy would act like a wild beast in its death throes.)

The enemy has basically accepted the NFLSVN's ten points, except the point concerning the bilateral troop withdrawal over a 12 month period. (The bilateral troop withdrawal has a strategic ((significance)).)

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The US was defeated, but it tried to save face by requesting the NVN troop withdrawal. It said that NVN support to the NLF was the reason it gave assistance to the Thiệu-Kỷ Government and thought that the escalation of the war was disadvantageous to it. Therefore, it wanted the bilateral troop withdrawal.

We advocated the following:

Troop withdrawal represents the division of the territory into two parts. Vietnamese Resistance will not only bring independence to Vietnam, but also contribute to the world Revolution. Our unfaltering position is to reunify NVN and SVN. We are certain that the US required the bilateral troop withdrawal because it wanted us to return like for like at the beginning, but it will finally de-escalate the war ((unilaterally)).

((The US)) approves a coalition government, but it contends that the Saigon Government is a constitutional one, because it is elected by the people and must be reelected at the end of its term. Right now the NLF's representatives are allowed to be sent in ((to Saigon)) to join ((the Saigon Government)) as "reinforcement" members. (The above are two strategic points.)

Friendly side:

1. Our basic objective is to gain the decisive victory:

Our steadfast viewpoint is that the US Government must withdraw all US and satellite troops from SVN to achieve peace, independence, and territorial integrity. The coalition government must stand for democracy, peace and neutrality.

2. Guideline:

We must achieve partial successes before advancing toward the final victory.

3. Specific requirements:

Our firm

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standpoint is that no matter how rigorous the war may be, we must carry out the following strategic plan:

Continue to conduct strong attacks to deplete and destroy a large number of enemy forces and war facilities in accordance with the resolution concerning the Summer Campaign.

Continue to attack and annihilate pacification ((forces)). Pay particular attention to destroying all infrastructures at once and then gaining control of the population.

Devote our utmost efforts to ((combat)) preparations in accordance with the guidance plan. Only by doing so can we launch attacks against (province capitals, district seats and cities) when favorable opportunities arise.

Action plan:

All preparations must be made in accordance with ((higher echelon)) policy when the opportunities ((for out attacks)) arise.

We must hold to our firm standpoint at all times, even when the situation is very complex. The leadership must be very effective to gain great victories and inflict heavy casualties upon the enemy.

We must adopt the tactics of launching three-pronged attacks in mountainous and lowland areas.

14 Jun 69

Hai Cáu^A

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