

A
file subj.
date sub-cat.
11/69

9 Nov ((69))

2479 C/70

Briefing of Comrade Luu ((possibly an official of COSVN))

1. World situation.

Socialist Bloc. Uncle HỒ Chí Minh said: The stronger the socialist bloc becomes, the more intensive the movement for liberating the people will be. There is dissension between the USSR and ((Communist)) China, due to the ambitions of these two countries. ((Possibly China)) considers the development of Communism as the most basic policy. ((The USSR)), along with the US, nurtures an intention to dominate the world, although it has already experienced severe failures in the expansion of its influence in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Korea, and

10

Cuba. As far as we are concerned, we consider our own policies as the main lines. We rely on our own capabilities to defeat ((the Americans and Puppets)).

Specific Situation ((of the USSR)).

Difficulties started at the time of Rutsep ((possibly Krushchev)):

Home policy: Organization of two parties: The Farmers' Party and the Workers' Party - ((TN: At that time, Krushchev's viewpoint was that the workers were stronger than the farmers)).

The organization of the USSR was then unrealistic.

It overestimated the capabilities of the US and feared a nuclear confrontation with them.

There was dissension between lower and higher echelons. And a revisionist policy was adopted.

Modifications were then brought in to the cultural field in order to compete with the US culture.

In the military field, the objective to be attacked or the enemy target were the US imperialists.

As far as we are concerned, the US imperialists are not strong.

We should create our own bloc, and make the peoples in the world realize ((Possibly: Some admit that)) we have defeated the US due to the weapons received from the USSR. ((The following sentence is not very legible, it may possibly mean:)) Weapons are not the only means to fight the war; the strengthening of ideology is also a factor of success.

((Possibly: Some admit that)) by developing the economy and improving the living conditions, we will defeat the Americans.

Experience shows that such a strong economy as the one of Czechoslovakia was nearly lost ((possibly meaning controlled by the US)).

Poland and Hungary clearly see this and have gained experiences from ((North)) Vietnam which in turn were gained by ((the sacrifice of)) blood.

USSR entered Czechoslovakia

Although there were some disadvantages, ((the USSR)) had to enter Czechoslovakia; hence, their action was correct.

Six hundred thousand were sent in rapidly with great mobility and coordination.

The US military authorities demanded that the capability of the US Army be reassessed.

((Communist)) China

1. China had a good harvest ((this year)), and as a result, progress in every field has been successfully made.

Cuba: Gains from our ((NVN)) experiences.

General improvement in economy.

Oil wells exist ((in Cuba)).

//

4. Movement for liberating the people:

Uncle Hô ((Chi Minh)) gained the peoples' sympathy and respect.

The movement for liberating the people has strongly developed. Some areas are controlled by the Communists. Some areas are still led by the property owners.

The anti-American movement has influenced England and France.

III. ((sic)) THE STRUGGLE MOVEMENT FOR DEMOCRACY AND PEACE.

Struggle for democracy and social welfare.

Struggle for the reformation of education and of support for Vietnam.

Ten million people in the USA and England participated in the antiwar movement.

((The movement)) is enthusiastic from Europe to America. The Japanese are struggling to provide support for Vietnam.

In Sweden, there is virtually no war.

The young people grow long hair and beards and go to the forest to live. They praise the VN Revolution and swear belief in the latter.

Various classes, especially the youth, enthusiastically participate in the struggle movement ((possibly peace movement)) in the US.

((This movement is waged)) without the ((Communist)) Party's leadership.

((President)) Nixon's speech was directed at domestic affairs.

Conclusion:

The ((peace)) movement has basically intensified.

The "mat" ((possibly Marx)) socialist bloc, as well as the national liberation and peace struggle movements, has developed strongly.

Remaining subjects for study

The national liberation movement is designed to struggle for national liberation and pave the way to the achievement of peace.

The socialist bloc only helps other countries to carry out Revolutions.

The Chinese armed struggles were conducted in three phases.

"Cuba" trained her troops on guerrilla tactics in a forest and its Party was established later.

They gained from the experiences of VN.

2. ((sic)) How are the capitalist countries struggling to establish socialism ((sic))?

How is the revolution developing in Japan, Germany, and Britain ((sic))?

((TN: The following paragraph is translated literally)).

Seizing power, weak people, dictatorship of the proletariat. Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

A dictatorship is not good. The internal struggle of (China).

Industry in socialist ((countries)).

Different production levels.

The people's interests and international problems.

Different experiences and different circumstances.

Establishment of socialism:

There are actual facts.

There are experiences gained through practice.

There are events generated by history.

The imperialists are on the outside and the reactionaries are on the inside.

In short, prevalent disagreement ((between members)) on the same side is not good. However, disagreement always has its purpose.

((Page 12 of O.T.))

Prospect of the situation.

1. There have been some ((internal)) conflicts ((possibly in Red China)), but these conflicts could not be expanded on a large-scale due to the following reasons:

The aspirations of the people

The existence of the Party

The interests of the Party

2. China.

The cultural revolution of China is an internal one. At the beginning, the purposes of the revolution were within the cultural and artistic fields, and the revolution originated from the proletarian class.

In reality, there have always been two different ((political)) lines in the revolution: One of Mao Trạch Đông ((Mao Tse Tung)) and one of Lưu Thiệu Kỳ ((possibly Lin Thao Chi)).

The ((political)) line of Lưu Thiệu Kỳ is unknown. But it is evident that the line of Mao Trạch Đông is to alter the Party's organization and struggle for national independence.

We must not violate either the policy of China or that of the internal communist bloc ((sic)). We must accurately evaluate enemy and

friendly situations in accordance with the Front's policy.

We must also adopt a proper attitude and always strengthen our internal solidarity.

3. Assistance of friendly countries.

They helped us expand our influence.

((China)) has reconciled with us and recently has helped us much.

Different motivations and methods of assistance of these friendly countries.

China: She helps by making us side with her ((sic)). She assists us in intensifying military activities and achieving victory.

USSR: She helps us, but is much concerned about her diplomatic plans.

However, we are not to let this assistance influence our own policy which is as follows:

Wage attacks in all fields, especially in the military field.

Different motives of assistance.

((China)) increased her help to us because we have obtained ever greater victories.

((USSR)) helps us, not because we are Marxist followers, but in order to preserve the Communist revolutionary achievements.

In brief, we have defeated the US aggressors by ourselves.

Our policy is right and proper, and our internal solidarity is firm.

North Vietnam.

The war of destruction is a challenge to our people in all aspects.

((The enemy)) used large forces and numerous aircraft to drop over one million tons ((of bombs)).

The scheme to destroy NVN does not confuse our people. On the contrary, the enemy suffers heavy failures and his strength is defeated.

((The enemy)) caused us some difficulties. Heavy industries were destroyed.

Our industrial installations were destroyed, but we succeeded in dispersing ((our men)).

The problem concerning ((the shortage of)) industrial workers was solved satisfactorily, thus increasing the production to serve our combat forces.

Agricultural field:

Due to the systematic organization of agriculture along the line of socialist procedures, we succeeded in stepping up farm production and providing adequate supplies for the frontline.

We provided supplies for our troops in NVN as well as in SVN.

The people in both regions participated in farm production, transportation, and national defense.

Our cooperatives ((in the North)) achieved the "Three-Good-Quality" criteria.

Great progress was made in agricultural methods.

The total cultivated area was enlarged by 1%. It is now enlarged by 10%. This is a great achievement.

We have trained many technicians and specialized cadre.

We have granted credit and provided materials for the cooperatives.

Our technicians and specialized cadre are experienced. We have good engineers and technicians.

As specialized cadre of the socialist regime, they know how to maintain labor discipline.

Our production plan has been systematized and activities have been performed evenly in all areas.

Future missions.

In 1970, agricultural activities must be increased.

1. Strategic plan of the US: They will continue to de-Americanize and Vietnamize the war.

They spent from 150 to 180 billion ((dollars)).

They suffered 270,000 casualties.

The US dollar has lost its value.

To the US, Europe is considered the most important strategic continent. Their main opponents are the USSR and ((Communist)) China.

2. The US has been defeated, but we do not know how their troop withdrawal will be performed.

As we know, they are stubborn.

They still possess a great war potential.

They will de-Americanize the war while trying to support and strengthen the Puppet troops.

They will attempt to weaken our forces and secure a stronger position.

They persist in requiring that our forces withdraw at the same time theirs do.

Before the general election takes place, the US troops must be maintained in Vietnam and must be strong.

3. To cope with the internal situation, the US will reduce all expenditures.

They will send no more troops to Vietnam.

The US troops in Vietnam will be employed for defense purposes.

4. US plans: The US will continue this war. They may withdraw their troops quickly and completely and defend ((the rest of Southeast Asia)) from Thailand?

They will de-Americanize and Vietnamize the war and continue to carry out their neo-colonialism.

5. MT. ((possibly the Front situation)) We want the US troops to withdraw completely. They will try to prolong their withdrawal of troops.

We rely primarily on our subjective efforts and on our own strength.

Our standpoint remains the same as before in the military, political, and diplomatic fields. Military forces are our main strength.

Leadership policy: Our armed forces will grow stronger as they fight the enemy.

Adopt the tactics of attacking larger forces with smaller forces.

((Marginal notes:))

Uncle's ((Ho)) Funeral:

1. During the days he was sick

He continued to guide the BCT
((possibly Politburo)). He
thought of the people.

((It was a big event))

2. Uncle Ho's death: In the world
 In the country.

15 November: Situation of the Winter Campaign.

1. Enemy casualties:

In 100 days, we attacked 30 targets.

During the summer, we attacked 39 targets.

During the fall, we attacked 32 targets. We launched offensives against 20 cities and 33 sub-sectors and district seats.

We destroyed two command posts and damaged 14 airfields.

We killed 1,600 enemy in BuRan ((sic)) and destroyed two complete battalions.

We also destroyed 18 artillery pieces, five mechanized vehicles, and 38 aircraft.

In the III CTZ, we killed, 2,500 enemy and destroyed two complete battalions and 12 companies.

In the delta of the Mekong River, we destroyed one battalion and 10 companies.

19 November 1969

Meeting of the Political Staff.

1. We discussed the resolution of the Military Affairs Party Committee and reviewed our activities during the past year concerning the militarization of our agency for better performance of tasks.

1. We discussed the contents of the above resolution

2. We drafted a plan for implementation.

Contents of the resolution of the Military Affairs Party Committee.

1. Since the phase of the General Offensive and Uprising, all agencies have been dispersed, and in some areas their locations were not appropriate.

a. 2. The personnel were crowded in the rear areas and we did not have enough personnel to serve in the border areas.

3. In some areas, the organizations were separated from each other and their locations were inconvenient. This affected the combat activities and created difficulties for the task of providing supplies for both the rear areas and the frontline.

For this reason, the resolution required a reorganization of our agencies and units so they would be compact and light.

b. Review the experiences on working procedures in order to increase the efficiency of task performance.

Improve all organizational methods.

c. This is a type of political motivation which is aimed at increasing the efficiency of our task performance and improving the organization of our agencies for more compactness and tidiness. Each person must work as such as two or three.

Particularly, the political agencies must implement the directive successfully.

Plan for implementation:

1) Fully understand the revolution.

2) Conduct studies of the resolution by the different sections of the Political Staff from 21 Nov to 10 Dec.

Hold a meeting of the Party Chapter to determine the purpose and requirements of the motivation for the studies.

Improve the ideology of the personnel. Strengthen their determination and assign a specific mission.

Conduct frank and constructive critiques to improve the agency.

Increase the sense of responsibility of the personnel.

3) The Party cells in the section will meet to assess the contents of the resolution.

Each section and Party cell must work out its own activity plans.

Preparations made by the personnel.

Review the activities of the past year and find out the strong and weak points.

They should ask themselves whether they have achieved the "Four-Good-Quality" criteria.

They are responsible for contributing constructive ideas to the strengthening of the agency.

Then, the section will meet to elect "Four-Good-Quality" cadre, review past achievements, and recapitulate the results obtained by the entire section after one year of activities. Elect personnel who obtain the title of "Hero" and "Outstanding Emulator."

24 79 C/76

A
11-69

19 November 1969

Meeting of the Department

I. DISCUSS THE ENEMY AND FRIENDLY SITUATIONS DURING THE PAST NINE MONTHS.

Four campaigns have been initiated, each lasting from 50 to over 60 days. We killed 20,000 US troops. Our regular forces have fought effectively.

Comments: { We strengthened our forces in the three areas and shifted our activities to the plains areas, heavily attacking the US brigades and the Puppet divisions.

{ We adopted effective combat tactics and reduced our casualties. We still have enough forces to launch attacks.

{ We began to defeat and frustrate the enemy's pacification plan.

{ We developed the skills of the three types of forces, though their strength was not increased.

Comments: { Our sappers operated successfully and we succeeded in applying sapper tactics in our infantry units.

{ We studied Resolution No. 9 and Uncle Ho's will carefully and made great progress.

{ We overcame many difficulties.

Weak points:

Our counterpacification activities were not completely satisfactory. The enemy has expanded his areas.

In area T3, there were 42 liberated villages.

Only 12 of them now counter the enemy's pacification plan.

The enemy's military posts have been increased.

Our forces in the cities have developed slowly.

In the sub-regions, our forces did not succeed in staying close to the bordering areas and were driven away.

Our spearhead battalions were not highly skilled in combat.

Our guerrilla warfare developed slowly. In the bordering areas, the enemy succeeded in deploying his forces.

In general, we met with great difficulties in operating within the bordering areas.

Leadership shortcomings:

The leadership agencies only succeeded in controlling the regular forces, while their control over the guerrilla forces was loose.

Our leadership in launching attacks against the enemy within his fortifications and in plain areas and in large-scale attacks was not effective. Our leadership in providing food supplies was also irregular.

Enemy situation:

1. The enemy succeeded in driving our forces from the border areas.
2. His urgent pacification plan had good results: From 5,920 hamlets, the number of pacified hamlets has increased to 7,920 hamlets.
3. He believed that we had lost many storage facilities and our armed forces would be weakened.

He also had the illusion that after Uncle Hô's death, there would be dissension within the Party and government in the North.

He spread false propaganda, making believe that there was great dissension within the internal organization of North ((Vietnam)).

Future plans of the enemy:

((The enemy will do the following:))

Settle the peace talks in Paris.

Achieve the Vietnamization of the war.

His two main plans consist of replacing the US troops with Puppet soldiers and stepping up pacification activities.

Increase the Puppet strength to 700,000. At present, he has nearly attained this strength.

In short, the US is trying to strengthen the Puppet troops and stabilize the VN economy. They expect to end the war in a strong position.

Will they succeed in carrying out their plans?

The Puppets will never be strong, and they will not be able to handle the burden of the war.

The US and Puppets want to reduce their casualties, but they fail to do so.

The Minh and Đôn plot ((possibly Dương Văn Minh and Trần Văn Đôn)) is against the Thiệu and Kỳ regime.

The Puppet's critical economic situation is without remedy.

The antiwar movement in the USA is spreading all over the world.

Difficulties are increasing with each passing day and preventing them from achieving their plans.

The US wanted to de-escalate the war gradually, but they are now forced to do so quickly because of the difficulties they meet in their own country.

They are now spreading propaganda for their Vietnamization of the war.

In the coming days, they may declare that they will withdraw another number of troops.

During 1970, they will withdraw 200,000 troops.

They will increase the Puppet troops to 600,000 or 700,000 soldiers.

They will step up their urgent pacification activities in the delta ((possibly of the Mekong River)), in MB ((possibly northern South Vietnam)), and in MR5.

The enemy concentrates his troops in the I and III CTZ with 124 battalions, three divisions, and two brigades.

In the IV CTZ, he deploys 646 battalions.

His reserve strength is maintained at five brigades. ((At the same time)), he actively attacks our transportation corridors and rear bases, and tries his best to de-escalate the war gradually.