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AN ACTIVITIES PLAN
FOR VILLAGE REVOLUTIONARY
ADMINISTRATION

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February 1969

AN ACTIVITIES PLAN FOR VILLAGE REVOLUTIONARY ADMINISTRATION

Background

A document captured recently in Dinh Tuong Province lists specific tasks to be undertaken by the functional offices of a village "revolutionary administration" immediately upon completion of such an organization by the Viet Cong. They include tasks capable of being performed immediately, such as the consolidation of village military commands to improve combat efficiency and defense of the village, and such longer term projects as teacher training and the construction of schools.

Earlier numbers of Viet-Nam Documents and Research Notes have reproduced COSVN (Central Office of South Viet-Nam) instructions for organizing local "revolutionary administrations".^{1/} These documents described in detail the nature and composition of such organizations at all levels, from hamlet/village to regional; they emphasized their importance as a means of strengthening Party leadership in areas controlled by the Viet Cong.

The organizational schemes described in the documents prescribe the numerical composition of these administrative units and, depending upon their size, assign certain general areas of responsibility -- general and military affairs, security, economy and finance, culture, public health, etc.-- to respective members of the administrative units.

The present document provides village cadre with a check-list of activities that "should be carried out immediately."

The office of economic and financial affairs is directed to show concern for "the living conditions and /agricultural/production of the villagers" while the people should be motivated "to pay their contributions with an 'All-for-the Front, all-for-winning' spirit." Even if taxes already collected amount to about the previous year's total, a new goal of double the amount is to be established.

Security is to be improved by suppressing "local reactionary intelligence agents" and by reforming "those who are serving as henchmen to the enemy but whose arrest and punishment are not yet advisable". "Counter the psychological and 'Chieu Hoi' /Open Arms/ warfare of the enemy", the document urges.

An extensive program of cultural education is prescribed. It includes organization of propaganda teams and the use of various media. The entire cultural machinery should be perfected "so that it will be capable of undertaking ideological indoctrination, politically motivating the people to achieve victory, meeting the people's need in arts and culture, giving a push to our efforts in solidarity, production, killing the enemy, building and defending the administration." The people must be made conscious of their responsibility for boycotting "enemy broadcast stations, reactionary books, newspapers and entertainments, and sex-appeal images" and for destroying "deceptive leaflets and information of the enemy."

"Schools must be properly organized to provide education to the people's children especially, the dead and wounded soldiers' children..." Students living in areas under

enemy control should be motivated to attend revolutionary schools; to provide "revolutionary education to them, and guide them toward taking part in the resistance

Social and civil health tasks are numerous and include such activities as maintaining the cemetery and repairing the individual tombs of dead soldiers; creation of a village medical station; training in first-aid; and provision of facilities for treatment and prevention of disease.

Though the two earlier published documents are explicit in their assertions of the Party's interest in revolutionary administrations, the Party's role is mentioned specifically in the present document only in connection with the forward supply task: "Consolidate the forward supply section, ensure enough personnel for action; and set up a committee charged with building the armed forces placed under the responsibility of Chapter Party Committee members."

The document was originated by an unidentified agency, but other related documents captured at the same time and place refer to My Tho Provincial Unit.^{2/} It is dated October 13, 1968, and was captured by elements of the Ninth U.S. Infantry Division.

Notes:

1. See Viet-Nam Documents and Research Notes No. 35, "'People's Revolutionary Councils' in Rural Areas", and No. 47, "People's Revolutionary Administrations: A Progress Report".

2. My Tho is the Viet Cong designation for an area in South Viet-Nam which includes Dinh Tuong Province. See Viet-Nam Documents and Research Notes No. 23, "Viet Cong Political Geography".

Underlining above and in the text following as it appeared in the original document.

Upon completion of the establishment of /Village/ Administrative Organizations, the following tasks should be carried out immediately.

1. Guerrilla Warfare Movement:

- Consolidate village and hamlet military commands to make them capable of leading the guerrilla warfare movement for combat and for protection of the village.

- Motivate the people to participate extensively in the guerrilla warfare movement. Conduct military training, consolidate combat hamlets and combat villages, and build air and artillery shelters.

- Set up and improve the village workshops for manufacturing weapons and activate hamlet weapons cells which will collect enemy bombs and ammunition to make /rudimentary weapons/ for guerrillas and militia-men.

- Motivate and combine political, troop proselyting and security forces with guerrilla and militia forces to counter sweep operations; punish enemy security personnel and spies, repress the anti-revolutionaries, and maintain order in hamlets and villages. Also, initiate uprisings, break the /enemy/ administrative control, encircle enemy posts and force /enemy/ troops to surrender, and finally, liberate contested villages.

2. Economic and Financial Affairs:

a) Concern should be shown for the living conditions and /agricultural / production of the villagers.

- Review the activities of farmers to see what difficulties they may encounter in production work. Encourage everyone in hamlets and villages to provide mutual support such as: the loan of land, capital and seed, and the transfer and exchange of their workers, etc... /sic/ in order to promptly harvest crops. Motivate the people in villages to cultivate off-season rice and till every available area in the village.

- In newly liberated villages, land rental reduction should be enforced concerning land rented out to tenants, land belonging to traitors and cruel tyrants should be confiscated and, through democratic debate, temporarily distributed to landless peasants with priority for the families of dead combatants, wounded soldiers and other combatants. Attention should be paid to motivating the masses to assist those who have just returned to our area and who lack facilities to farm.

b) Efforts should be made in indoctrinating and motivating the people to pay their /financial / contributions with an 'all-for-the frontline, all-for-winning victory' spirit.

Concentrated efforts should be made to reach and exceed the norms for tax collection prescribed by the district. The tax collection goal for this year should double that of 1967. If a village already has collected taxes, before this circular is issued, and has only collected an amount equal to, slightly more or less than last year's, it should revise its collection system /to reach the new goal/.

Make the people realize that the Revolution needs five or three times as much money to feed the troops and fight the enemy. Ask the people to seek ways and means to meet the above-mentioned requirements.

Collection of agricultural taxes should be thoroughly conducted. Those who did not pay taxes last year, should be motivated to fulfill their duties.

- The collection of industrial, commercial, transportation and export taxes should be conducted firmly and correctly to avoid jealousy and discontent among the compatriots.

- Money collected should be delivered to the district as soon as possible. It is forbidden to retain the money in the village. Be determined to observe the financial principles and do not abuse money from the central fund.

Strive to meet the collection norms by August 1968.

3. Security:

a) In conjunction with the political campaign of the Party, a security maintenance movement should be widely initiated among our internal organizations and the people at large in order to increase their vigilance against activities of in place reactionary intelligence agents and enemy agents from outside of the village. This is aimed at protecting our election of the Village People's Council, the village administration as well as protecting the people and their revolutionary activities. Attention should be paid to indoctrinating the people who have contact with both areas pos VC-controlled areas and GVN areas 7, the servicemen's dependents, etc....

b) Resolutely repress the local reactionary intelligence agents and agents infiltrated into the village for sabotage purposes. To do well the reform of those who are serving as henchmen to the enemy but whose arrest and punishment are not yet advisable, the enemy troops deserters and the former enemy soldiers, administrative officials and spies who have refused to reform.

c) Intensify protection for our internal organizations, bases, corridors, depots, new recruits, civilian laborers, etc....

Counter the psychological and "Chieu Hoi" Open Arms warfare of the enemy, and prevent the enemy from planting agents in our organizations; ensure a strong and regular development of the General Offensive and General Uprising Movements.

d) Improve and consolidate the village and hamlet security machinery quantitatively and qualitatively. Ensure that it will have enough personnel who are capable of successfully accomplishing the political mission entrusted by the Party in the xxx phase sic 7.

4. Cultural Tasks:

a) Improve and perfect the cultural and information machinery in villages and hamlets, which includes the cultural and information section, hamlet cultural and information subsection, and other work teams, namely loudspeaker-teams, propaganda assault teams, entertainment cells, etc... so that it will be capable of undertaking ideological indoctrination, politically motivating the people to achieve victory, meeting the people's spiritual needs in arts and culture, giving a push to our efforts in solidarity, production, killing the enemy, building and defending the administration.

b) The village culture and information branches should be guided to perform their daily professional tasks to support the fighting against the enemy, and the building of our strength such as:

- Explain current events; promptly publicize news of our victories, bring into light typical war exploits, use these as general motivation theme.

- Promote the resentment of the people [against the enemy] and the heroic fighting traditions of the local troops.

- Widely disseminate the policy and stand of the Revolution.

- Encourage the people to enlist and participate in guerrilla forces, build combat villages, perform labor tasks, and make financial contributions. Increase production, sanitation, social tasks and ensure good order.

- Repair information offices and decorate them with flags and slogans, conduct progressive activities to make the rural area display a new face under the people's revolutionary administration.

- Re-establish the art and culture movement. With the available cultural capital of the people, expand the movement to hamlets to make the people enthusiastic in the fighting, the General Offensive and in farm production.

c) Intensify the movement of countering the enemy psychological warfare, "Chieu Hoi" activities, and various forms of depraved and servile art and culture of the enemy.

For instance, to boycott the enemy broadcast stations, reactionary books, newspapers and entertainments, and sex-appeal images, and destroy the deceptive leaflets and information materials of the enemy.

We must make the people conscious of their responsibility of discovering the above materials and destroying them.

d) We must regularly maintain a close coordination with all branches and revolutionary organizations to propagandize the development of these organizations. We must heighten and step up our tasks in every aspect to enable the organizations to constantly develop. This is essential for the development and consolidation of the people's political power.

5. Education:

a) Strengthen the educational machinery; train enough teachers to satisfy the people's educational requirements.

b) Restore and construct schools for all levels. Establish one school for each hamlet. Schools must be properly organized to provide education to the people's children, especially the dead and wounded soldiers' children, but, also soldiers' and farmers' children.

c) Increase the number of complementary cultural courses to improve the knowledge of the cadre of different organizations, branches and guerrilla units to make them more effective in their performance of duties and combat missions.

d) Step up the campaign for anti-enslaving education. Motivate youths and students living in areas under enemy control to attend revolutionary schools (where there is any) and through these schools, provide revolutionary education to them and guide them toward taking part in the resistance.

6. Social and wounded soldiers affairs:

Strengthen the social and wounded soldiers village committee:

Give indoctrination sessions on the wounded and dead soldiers policy to all government branches, organizations, popular, and guerrilla units, and to the people, to enable them to properly carry out the policy.

Motivate the people, and organizations to give hospitality and care to wounded soldiers.

- Provide material assistance to wounded soldiers, and give political indoctrination and ideological leadership to them.

- Maintain the cemetery and repair all individual tombs of dead soldiers.

- Encourage mutual support among the people. Encourage them to help one another in case of sickness, childbirth and war calamity, and also protect children.

7. Civil health:

- a) Establish a Village Health Committee, and a Hamlet Health and Hygiene cell. Organize a Village medical station, and use it as a treatment center.

- b) A number of personnel presently assigned to the Village Health Committee, and Hamlet Health and Hygiene cell must be designated to provide emergency aid to the people. A first aid team provided with adequate means, instruments and medicine as prescribed, must be organized for each village and hamlet.

The Village headquarters must make careful preparations to satisfactorily support this phase of activity.

- c) Preventive medicine:

Motivate the people to maintain artillery and air raid shelters in good conditions (trenches for women and children must be dug inside the houses to avoid wetness).

- Give preventive shots and vaccinations (against plague and small pox) to the people if medicine for injection and vaccine is available.

- d) Give treatment for common diseases to the people living in the village and hamlets, give emergency treatment to cases of external diseases (give first aid care to civilian war wounded). Serious cases must be immediately evacuated to the Village or District medical station.

8. Forward supply task:

- a) Consolidate the forward supply section, ensure enough personnel for action, and set up a committee charged with building the armed forces placed under the responsibility of Chapter Party Committee members. Organize food supply element, a civilian laborer team etc.

- b) Motivate the populace to enlist in the armed forces, assault youth groups, food supply sections and civilian labor teams. Try to reach or exceed the norms set forth by higher echelons and meet the prescribed quantity and quality in time to serve each phase without interruption.

9. Emulation:

- Provide indoctrination for the various branches, associations and guerrilla units.

Disseminate our policies on granting rewards to the families whose relatives defect from the enemy ranks, and also to the families of dead heroes and heroic soldiers, to heroic villages and hamlets. The commendations and rewards should be quickly awarded to motivate the youths to go to the front line at this time.

- In each phase of activity, we should initiate an emulation movement in annihilating the enemy, stepping up production, showing thriftiness, building combat hamlets and villages, performing security maintenance and paying resistance support tax, etc.... This will motivate our soldiers and people to surge forward to achieve success.

- In each phase of the mission, we should hold critique sessions to select outstanding emulators and grant them appropriate commendation in order to develop their activities and encourage the others.

The local areas will, in accordance with local conditions and missions assigned by higher authorities, adopt specific resolutions to implement the governmental tasks mentioned above in coordination with other tasks in order to ensure that, on the whole, each principal task is fulfilled in its proper period.

13 October 1968

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**CHANH QUYEN XAY DUNG KONG BAT TAY NGAY VAO VISO
VAN DONG TO CHUC THUC HIEN CAC CONG TAC SAU DAY**

1. Và dân quân du kích :

- Công cố lập xã đội các ấp đội có năng lực lãnh đạo chỉ huy phong trào dân quân du kích chiến đấu bảo vệ làng.
- Động viên phong trào quần chúng đông đảo tham gia vũ trang vào dân quân du kích, tập luyện quân sự cũng cố xã ấp chiến đấu, cũng cố hầm hào chống ri rã.
- Xây dựng, củng cố xưởng vũ khí xã, tổ vũ khí ấp sưu tầm bom đạn của địch sửa lại cho đủ kích, dân quân chiến đấu.
- Vận động và điều khiển nòng cốt lực lượng chính trị, binh vận an ninh với dân quân du kích chống càn, trừng trị công an ác ôn, trấn áp phản Cách mạng, giữ giữ trật tự trong thôn xóm và khối nghĩa, phá kềm kẹp vây bức bóc lột giải phóng xã (xã tranh chấp)

2. Về kinh tế tài chính :

a) Phải hết sức chăm lo đời sống và sản xuất của đồng bào trong xã :

- Kiểm điểm sự thế từng nông hộ, xem ai có những khó khăn gì trong sản xuất, động viên bà con trong xóm ấp đoàn kết tương trợ nhau như: cho mượn đất, vốn, giống, vác công, đổi công v.v... để cùng nhau sản xuất cho kịp thời vụ, cố gắng vận động đồng bào trong xã đẩy mạnh cấy lúa trái mùa và cây cây hết diện tích đất trong xã.

- Các xã mới giải phóng cần tịch thu các giải quyết giảm tô, cho ruộng đối với ruộng còn chủ đất, xem ai có ruộng của Việt gian ác ôn thì kiên quyết tịch thu và đem ra bình nghị dân chủ tạm cấp cho đồng dân nghèo không để tư tiên cho gia đình liệt sĩ, thương binh, chiến sĩ, chủ vận động đồng bào giúp đỡ những người trở về thiếu lương thực sản xuất, để họ cũng sản xuất được.

b) Ba mục tiêu của đồng bào là nghĩa vụ đóng góp của họ với tình thân" để tất cả cho tiền tuyến tất cả để chiến thắng "

- Cố gắng vận động thu đạt và vượt chỉ tiêu của Huyện giao, chỉ tiêu thu gần gấp ít nhất 4 lần năm 1967 nếu xã đã phụ xong mà kết quả chỉ bằng năm rồi hoặc ít hay nhiều hơn chút ít thì cần đạt lại vốn để thu. / gấp.

Báo cáo cho đồng bào biết cách nâng tăng căn tài chính để nuôi quân và đánh giặc gấp 5,3 lần mấy năm trước, yêu cầu đồng bào có cách nào để giải quyết, động viên đồng bào đóng góp thêm để đạt đến mức nói trên.

Thu nông nghiệp giải cứu khắp trong các hộ, không để sót hộ nào và ai còn hộ cũ năm rồi chưa đóng xong thì vận động hộ đóng cho dứt.

Thu công thương vận tải và mất thị trường phải chặt chẽ và đúng mức để tránh so bì và thối nát trong đóng góp.

Thu được đến đâu đóng nộp lên Huyện đến đó, không để tiền ở đồng tại xã. Kiên quyết chấp hành, ủng hộ nguyên tắc tài chính, không được xai lạm quỹ trung ương.

Cố gắng đạt tiêu chỉ tiêu thu trong vòng tháng 8-83...