

In general, the tactic is that when the VCs enter the village, they will meet a strong resistance from the villagers: alarms given in chain, barricades erected everywhere, houses closed, roads empty, etc., like in a no man's land. And yet, they are worn out by the isolated gunfire, booby traps, grenades, etc., set up by the combat forces before they are encircled and destroyed by larger military units.

This concept on the combat cell's role is deemed to be more practical than the usual defense system based on barbed wire fences around the village, on communications trenches and individual combat holes.

However, this does not mean that the barbed wire fences will become useless because they do serve another purpose: To control the incoming and outgoing movements of the people in the hamlet, and of preventing infiltration by the VC underground cadres. Moreover, if the barbed wire fences are needed and installed by the people themselves, they can be viewed as an evidence of the people's determination to defend themselves and to cooperate with the armed forces in the common fight against the Communists.

In fact, the struggle against the VCs should be carried out under the form of a guerilla warfare, in abiding ourselves with the three following principles? Responsibilities shared by the entire people in the village, both active and passive, both under-cover and overt, and a good organization of a People's Intelligence system.

The Revolutionary Development Cadres in the beginning should take charge of the organization and command of the active combat cells, and support the inter-family combat groups and police cell. Slowly, the combat cells will develop to include the armed youth groups. The Hamlet's Revolutionary Development Committee later will take over to organize and lead the local people in their fight against the VC.

2. WORKS TO BE DONE.

Work 5a. To select, establish contact, organize, train and test a number of capable and influential persons to take up leadership positions in the anti - VC organizations.

Work 5b. To organize combat cells, police cells, liaison cells, first aid cells, etc. To organize inter-family groups and combat sections.

Work 5c. To assist in the training of these cells, both politically and militarily, to build defense works and barricades, to select locations and methods of setting up same.

Work 5d. To assist the Hamlet's Revolutionary Development Committee to discuss and make assignments to people to clear the grounds, remove the bushy areas, set up barbed wire fences, bamboo fences, etc., around the hamlet.

Work 5e. To guide the combat cells in their activities and have meetings at least once a month.

Work 5g. To set up a hamlet liaison system (by radio, flares, etc.) with the village headquarters, the friendly groups, the military units in the neighboring regions and the districts.

Work 5h. To select, establish contact, organize, train and test a number of capable young men to arm them later.

Work 5i. To organize combat cells and the Armed Youth for Revolutionary Development Groups.

Work 5k. To give military training to the combat cells and build defense works and barricades.

Work 5l. To give them practice, and hold meetings at least twice a month.

Work 5m. To assist for an indefinite period of time these cells to obtain good results.

Work 5n. To request the province authorities to give financial assistance to the young men killed or wounded : Killed : 10,000\$, Seriously wounded : 4,000\$, Slightly wounded : 2,000\$. To make suggestions to the Hamlet's Revolutionary Development Committee and the Village Executive Committee to name the streets or public buildings in the hamlet after the heroes.

Work 5o. To suggest and assist the families living scattered outside the hamlet periphery to move inside. The moves should be freely decided by the families concerned, without allowances or damages paid and should only be done with families located in a range of 1,000 meters around the hamlet.

Work 5r. To endeavour the youths to join the Revolutionary Development Cadres and Village Self Defense strength.

C R I T E R I A No 6

ILLITERACY CAMPAIGN

1. GENERALITIES

As has been said above, we want to build up a new spirit of the rural people, a spirit of love, unity, and democracy, a virtual, nationalist and scientific one along with a sense of responsibility.

This new spirit can only exist and develop if the villagers understand what is told them by the cadres, read what is written for them and write down what they think. Therefore, the illiteracy campaign is the first step of a civic education program.

Schools are built not only for the sole purpose of serving as places for the small children to come and receive education, but also as centers for organizing night classes to teach the adults how to read and write, and also to give them an advanced general knowledge.

The rev. development cadres will organize these classes in cooperation with the Hamlet's Revolutionary Development Committee and the Village Executive Committee.

2. WORKS TO BE DONE

Work 6a. To make census of people from 10 to 45, who are illiterate or very poorly educated; of the present number of students and those estimated for the next year; of the number and conditions of the classrooms available, and those which can be used for this purpose; the number of teachers available and the potential ones.

Work 6b. To organize classes for the illiterates and some for the advanced ones to better their knowledge in history, geography, language, Vietnamese traditions, etc. These classes will also discuss problems that have been explained in CRITERIA No 3 on "Abolishing hatred and building up a new spirit".

- To endeavour the educated youths to volunteer as teachers for these classes, and the villagers to eagerly attend as students.

- To request the province authorities to give the allowances of 19.000\$ that have been fixed for this purpose to each New Life Hamlet.

Work 6c. To organize meetings for lectures and discussions on Articles published in Review received from the Province. (See Work 3c).

Work 6d. To help the Hamlet's Revolutionary Development Committee make assignments to people in the construction and renovation of the classrooms within the pattern of a community project.

- To endeavour the parents to send their children to school.
- To request the Province to give the allowances of 85,000\$ in cash, of 75 bags of cement and 80 iron sheets that have been fixed for each classroom built, and each New Life Hamlet may build as many as 5 classrooms.
- Each class will have at least one teacher.
- To report immediately to the Province and request their intervention anytime the classes stop operating, for any reason whatsoever.

C R I T E R I A No 7

HEALTH

1. GENERALITIES

Our wishes in this field are very simple. We want that everyone living in the countryside knows of the basic principles of hygiene :

- To eat sanitary foods, to drink boiled water, to keep his house well ventilated, in good order, and free from flies, mosquitoes, dust, garbages, etc., to take shower and change his dirty clothes everyday. Each house to have a good toilet, a clean kitchen and a place to store garbages. Foods to be kept in food-keepers which are to be a common use everywhere.

- Each hamlet to have a good and sanitary well for potable water and to build good drainage systems.

- People in the hamlet to consult the doctor when sick. Each village to have a maternity - dispensary, and a nurse available with plenty of medicine. The means of communications and transportation to be developed so that three-wheels vehicles may take the patients to the province hospital at any hour of the day or night.

2. WORKS TO BE DONE

Work 7a. To teach people in hygiene : to eat good foods, drink boiled water, keep their houses well ventilated, clean, in good order, free from flies, mosquitoes, garbages, etc. To take showers and change dirty clothes every day. To practice sports and do physical exercises.

Each house should have a sanitary toilet, a clean kitchen and a closed storage point to store garbages. Foods must be kept in good food - keepers, etc.

Work 7b. To endeavour the Hamlet's Rev. Development Committee and the Hamlet Chief to dig wells in the hamlet for potable water and to build a good drainage system.

The Province Administration must financially support the hamlet in its "Self - sustaining Program". To allocate 50,000\$ in cash and materials provided for this purpose.

Work 7c. To assist the Hamlet's Rev. Development Committee to build and / or renovate the hamlet's dispensary or maternity in making assignments to people after studies and discussions on the job is made.

To request the Provincial authorities to give allowances of 220,000\$ in cash and 175 bags of cement with 153 iron sheets provided for this purpose. Every dispensary - maternity will have one midwife and one labor.

To endeavour the mothers-to-be and the sick people to come to the dispensary for treatment.

To assist the midwife in her requests for medical supplies.

To report to the Province when the dispensary, for any reason whatsoever, stops operating.

Work 7d. To request the Hamlet's Rev. Development Committee and the Hamlet Board of Administration to make transportation facilities available day and night for transport of patients to the district and province.

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C R I T E R I A No 8

LAND REFORM

1. GENERALITIES

The existing laws and regulations on land reform need to be amended for a better implementation of two programs already set up : improvement of the life of the land tenants, and a more logical re-distribution of the land.

Pending the amendment, the Rev. Development Cadres must coordinate their activities with the Farmer Association and the Village Executive Committee, particularly in the following problems :

- a/ To make contracts in writing with the land tenants to replace those made verbally. To renew those at expiration.
- b/ To strictly control the execution of the contracts signed, mostly from the taxes standpoint.
- c/ To make diffusion and to explain Decisions of the government pertaining to further collections of land taxes due the government by people during the previous insecure years.
- d/ To exploit immediately the lands left uncultivated by private people or legal entities.
- e/ To make distribution of the lands after discussions thereon are made by people. To authorize exploitation of public lands by assignments instead of by invitation to bid.
- g/ To solve problems caused by previous distributions or public lands.
- h/ To solve problems caused by previous illegal claims.
- i/ To reconcile all conflicts caused by land disputes.
- k/ To issue land titles to farmers who have bought lands dispossessed from the landowners.

2. WORKS TO BE DONE

Work 8a. To endeavour and assist the farmers in writing contracts with the landowners to replace those made verbally. To renew contracts at expiration. There are now 3 categories of contracts : A, B, and C.

Contracts of category A include those made with the landowners on lands under present exploitation. Contracts of Category B concern those made on abandoned fields and category C contracts are those made on abandoned lands with the village executive committee which acts on behalf of the landowners absent.

Work 8b. To endeavour and assist the farmers in strictly carrying out contracts signed, concerning the taxes which are fixed by the government at rates from 15% to 25% of the principal crops in the year.

Work 8c. To make diffusion of and explain decisions made by the government on further collections of taxes due it by the farmers during the previous insecure years. This means that the landowners are not authorized to collect taxes due them on crops in the years the lands were recognized being located in insecure areas since during these years, the landowners have been exempted from paying taxes to the government.

Work 8d. To assist the Farmer Association in making census of lands belonging to private people and legal entities, but left abandoned; and to make suggestions to the Village Executive Committee for immediate exploitation thereof.

Work 8e. To assist the Farmer Association in organizing meetings of people in the hamlet to discuss and make suggestions to the Village Executive Committee :

- 1/ To distribute the lands by order of priority to such persons as having credits in the reconstruction and development of the hamlet, those who deserve it by their eager participation in the defense and construction of the village. (Work 11b)
- 2/ To authorize exploitation of public lands by making assignments to people instead of by invitation to bid.

Work 8g. To assist the Farmer Association in making suggestions to the Village Executive Committee to solve problems caused by previous distribution of the lands by the communists.

Work 8h. To assist the Farmer Association in making suggestions to the Village Executive Committee to solve problems caused by previous illegal claims on public lands.

Work 8i. To assist the Farmer Association and the Village Executive Committee in reconciling all conflicts or land disputes.

Work 8k. To assist the Village Executive Committee in issuing land titles to farmers who have bought lands dispossessed from the landowners.

C R I T E R I A No 9

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND HANDICRAFT

I. GENERALITIES

The land reform program will not be successful no matter how logical and good its execution can be, if the problem of agricultural improvement and development is not solved appropriately. Agricultural improvement should be aimed at increasing the productivity of the lands, therefore, increasing the income of the farmers. The living standard of the people in the New Life hamlets then will be improved and they will enjoy a better life.

The farmers need support in problems such as irrigation, fertilizers, seeds, effective agricultural techniques, crop protection, new methods of breeding and protection of the cattle, etc . They need loans from the government for growing crops, buying equipment, breeding cattle, implementing resettlement program or improving irrigation system.

We do not advocate the way of doing things by setting up some pilot centers of exhibition, by making free distribution of a certain quantity of seeds, fishing equipment, cattle, by organizing some training classes, and then say that we have done our job. On the contrary, the cadres should endeavour the farmers to organize Farmer Associations, and request the government to give support for these Associations to grow and develop. In other words, the Provincial Agricultural Office will only assist the farmers through the intermediary of the Farmer Association. As members of the Association, the farmers may obtain loans at low interests to purchase fertilizers, seeds, and cattle at cheap prices and may make profits thereof. They may also learn experiences from one another. The Association may also launch emulation campaign for crops growing, cattle breeding or for agricultural improving. It can also set up cooperative of production to help its members seek more markets, to consume the village products. It can also undertake to build or maintain big irrigation systems in the village, train its members on modern techniques, and coordinates activities with the village agricultural members on land reform problems. It also prevents the speculators from seeking to make profits from the poor people.

The Farmer Association is a democratic organization which paves the way for a future development of agriculture in the country and therefore, an increase of the farmer's income.

Besides, the introduction of handicrafts to the villagers is a business that needs to be encouraged. Electrification of the rural areas is a most effective way to do the above.

2. WORKS TO BE DONE

Work 9a. To assist the Farmer Association in breaking down into sections such as Irrigation Section, Agricultural Section, Breeding Section, Fishing Section, and Handicraft Section, in accordance with the local economic activities.

Work 9b. To coordinate activities with the agricultural cadres detailed to the village and assist the Association in launching campaigns for increase of rice production, growing of additional crops, developing breeding and fishing, etc., in accordance with the local conditions. The operations can include, in general, the following:

- (1) Renovation or construction of an irrigation system which includes dikes, dams, drains, canals, etc.
- (2) Distribution, loan, or lease at cheap price:
 - a/ Chemical fertilizers.
 - b/ Rice seeds, fruit seeds, young plants, baby cattle
 - c/ Foods for cattle and materials for building stables.
 - d/ Medicine and equipment for crops and cattle protection.
 - e/ Agricultural equipment such as tractors, pumps, DDT sprayers.
- (3) Loans from the Agricultural Credits.
- (4) Organization of exhibition centers and of training classes to teach new techniques.

In principle, each new Farmer Association organized at a New Hamlet may receive as loan from the Government:

- 60,000\$ worth of seeds and young plants.
- 40 baby pigs (category 2,000\$) or
- 640 baby chickens (category 150\$)
- 1,000\$ worth of materials, or 4 bags of cement for each pigsty.
- 500\$ worth of materials for each poultry house.
- 300\$ worth of food for each pig.
- 20\$ worth of foods for each chicken.
- 10,000\$ worth of medicine for crops protection.
- 7,000\$ worth of medicine for cattle protection.

- A number of pumps (category 10,600\$)
- A number of sprayers (category 2,000\$).

Besides, each hamlet may set up two centers for exhibition of cattle and 2 centers for exhibition of agricultural products. Each cattle exhibition center will receive baby cattle and foods for 6 months, worthy 4,000\$ and each Agricultural Exhibition center will receive 2,000\$.

The provincial Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Service also earmarks allowances to organize 2 training classes on Agricultural techniques and 2 training classes on cattle breeding methods at each New Life Hamlet in 1967.

Poor farmers may, upon recommendation of 2 Revolutionary Development Cadres and approval of the Chief of rural development group in the hamlet, make loans from the Agricultural Credits provided the loans are used for growing crops, that the farmers follow the technical advices of the agricultural cadres, work industriously and reimburse money to the Agricultural Credits on due terms.

Work 9c. To request the Province to satisfy the requirements for carrying out the above program.

Work 9d. To make suggestions to the Province authorities to place the irrigation systems in the hamlet under the "state controlled" regime. To endeavour the Hamlet Revolutionary Development Committee and the people's organizations to eagerly participate in the control of these irrigation systems, and to keep record thereof in a just manner.

Work 9e. To assist the Farmer Association in organizing meetings to select active and technically capable farmers to participate in the first phase of the campaigns for increase of rice production, of additional crops growing, breeding and fishing development in accordance with the local conditions.

Work 9g. To assist the agricultural cadres in setting up, supervising and controlling the exhibition centers.

Work 9h. To assist the agricultural cadres in training, at the exhibition centers, farmers who have been recommended for such training.

Work 9i. To recommend these farmers for loans from the Agricultural Credits.

Work 9k. To assist the agricultural cadres in signing contracts with farmers who are recommended. These contracts may include the following conditions:

- 1) Agricultural credits can only be used for agricultural campaign purposes (growing crops, etc.).
- 2) Farmers will be issued, loaned, or authorized to buy at cheap price, fertilizers, seeds, foods and materials for the construction of cattle stables, medicine and materials for the protection of crops and cattle, and equipment.

- 3) To attend training classes and to strictly comply with technical advises given.
- 4) To work industriously.
- 5) To return the seeds on due terms.
- 6) To repay the loans on due terms.

Work 9l. To assist the agricultural cadres in endeavouring the farmers to participate in above campaigns, and to set turns for them to borrow equipment and money for their work.

Work 9m. To help the agricultural cadres:

- 1) Recuperate the agricultural loans on due terms.
- 2) Organize the following phases of the campaigns.

Work 9n. To endeavour the Farmer Association to organize handicraft training classes such as knitting, embroidering, weaving, tailoring, hat - manufacturing, etc., to farmers during post harvesting time. In hamlets where a handicraft has already existed, to make suggestions to the Farmer Association to organize cooperatives, for people to be authorized to borrow money to purchase equipment and materials for their handicrafts. To request the government to assist in assigning technicians to the village to help people improve their techniques and installing electric generators.

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C R I T E R I A No 10

DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

1. GENERALITIES

The village and hamlet communications system must be developed in the following order of priority:

First, small roads and streets in the hamlets should be built or renovated to link houses together, sections together and to lead them to the hamlet headquarters. The roads should be paved with bricks or stoned, with good drainage system and large enough for the road users or vehicles. They should be clean and practicable all year round. All "monkey bridges" should be replaced by wood or concrete bridges. The renovation and maintenance of the communications system in the hamlet is a real service to the immediate needs of the people. It brings the families in the hamlet closer to one another, and generates a better mutual understanding of the entire people in the village.

Second is the construction of roads linking the hamlets together or the hamlets with the districts, and the districts with the province. This system serves both the economic and military purposes.

Roads in the hamlets must be built within the pattern of the community development program; i.e. based on the urgent and legitimate needs of the local people, and worked out by the people themselves with the equipment and facilities supplied by the government.

A system of rural Post Office should also be installed.

2. WORKS TO BE DONE

Work 10a. To help the Hamlet's Revolutionary Development Committee establish a plan for developing and improving the road system in the hamlet. A plan should include the following minium of works:

- 1) To build or renovate one main road in the hamlet. This main road must be large enough and strong enough for the 2.5 ton trucks to use, and must run through the hamlet headquarters area.
- 2) To build or renovate a number of transversal roads leading the hamlet sections to the main road. These roads must be large enough for the 3-wheel vehicles to use.
- 3) To build or renovate a number of tracks or paths leading from the houses to the transversal roads. They must be serviceable to bicycles.

4) To build or renovate bridges and markets.

5) To erect traffic signs authorizing vehicles to use only roads reserved for them.

Work 10b. To help the Hamlet's Revolutionary Development Committee make assignments to people to build, within the pattern of the community development program, the different roads as said in (2), (3), (4), (5) above.

To request the Province to give financial support to each project, such support is scheduled at 50,000\$ in cash with a quantity of materials.

Work 10c. To make suggestion to the Province to have the main roads built under a "state controlled" system. To suggest the Revolutionary Development Committee and the people's organizations to earnestly participate in this community development project, and to justly record their attendance.

Work 10d. To make recommendations to the Province to sell 3-wheel vehicles on credits, and radio receivers at cheap price to people, and to install a Post Office and an Information Hall in the Hamlet.

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C R I T E R I A No 11

A MERITORIOUS TREATMENT OF THE COMBATTANTS

1. GENERALITIES

The Combattants are in general such people at all levels: military, private, cadres, civilian authorities, as have eagerly contributed to the building of a new life in the countryside. Our duty is to treat them and their families very nicely, during the time they are still working as well as after they have become disabled.

2. WORKS TO BE DONE

Work 11a. To make a list of such individuals as have actively contributed to the rural development projects. To recommend the hamlet's Revolutionary Development Committee to discuss, and cite these individuals as Revolutionary Development heroes. The list is to be updated in October every year through a general assembly of people in the hamlet.

Work 11b. To give honored treatments to these rural development combattants on big occasions.

Work 11c. To make recommendations to the village executive committee and the Farmer Association to consider distributing lands to these combatants.

Work 11d. To make recommendations to the village executive committee and the Hamlet Board of Administration to give priority to such combattants in receiving government's allowances and agricultural credits' loans.

Work 11e. To make recommendations to the Province to give allowances to families of the combatants who have sacrificed their lives.

Work 11g. To make recommendations to the Hamlet's Revolutionary Development Committee to give assistance to families of the dead combatants and to recommend the Village executive committee to name the village's streets after their names.

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THE REV. DEVELOPMENT CADRES SHOULD :

- STRENGTHEN THEIR ORGANIZATIONS, ENFORCE DISCIPLINE.
- UNDERSTAND THOROUGHLY THE REVOLUTIONARY
DEVELOPMENT POLICY.
- IMPROVE THEIR TECHNIQUES.

DISCIPLINE, UNITY, AND
DETERMINATION
TO WIN !!!

TO UNITE TOGETHER !

TO COORDINATE ACTIVITIES!

NOT TO HESITATE BEFORE HARDSHIP OR DIFFICULTIES!
