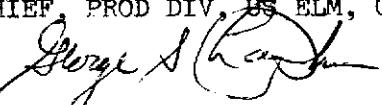


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Person(s) prohibited by law.		(Classification and Control Markings)	
1. COUNTRY:	SOUTH VIETNAM		
2. SUBJECT:	Proselyting Activities, Front Committee of A, Soc Trang Province, VC Region 3. (U)		
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4. DATE OF INFORMATION:	2 July 1970		12. ORIGINATOR:
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6. EVALUATION: SOURCE	<u>B</u>	INFORMATION	<u>3</u>
7. SOURCE:	CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENT		
15. SUMMARY:	(C) This report contains information obtained from an enemy document and concerns an activity plan prepared by the Front Committee of A ((possibly VC Soc Trang Province, VC Region 3)). The plan, dated 2 July 1970, sets forth the following activities for July through September 1970: (1) <u>Proselyte ethnic minorities such as Chinese residents, religious sects, and students;</u> (2) <u>recruit key personnel and agents;</u> (3) <u>indoctrinate people of all classes on Party lines;</u> and (4) <u>proselyte ((RVN)) officers and soldiers.</u>		
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 MICHAEL H. CRUTCHER, CPT, MI CHIEF, PROD DIV, US ELM, CDEC			
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ACTIVITY PLAN OF THE FRONT COMMITTEE OF
((POSSIBLY VC SÓC TRANG PROVINCE)) FOR THE
BEGINNING OF JULY TO THE END OF SEPTEMBER 1970.

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I. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS:

1. Consolidate the Front Committee of A, subordinate committees, and specialized ((proselyting)) sections such as intellectual, religious, and Chinese proselyting sections at all levels to enable them to perform their duties correctly, accomplish staff missions assigned by the Party properly, (and gain experiences to make suggestions to Party Committees).
2. Investigate enemy schemes and tricks for study. Collect information on the enemy situation and the situation of the people of all social classes and religious sects to fully understand their problems. Prepare suitable plans to proselyte them and to cope with the enemy promptly and successfully.
3. Motivate people of all walks of life, ethnic minorities, and all religious sects in accordance with the plan adopted for each type of proselyting objective to support the general movement ((unspecified)). Exercise leadership in the province capital and district seats, and provide leadership for rural areas in accordance with prescribed policies. Conduct three-pronged military, political, and proselyting attacks in coordination with offensive activities on four front ((sic)). Use experiences gained from ((past)) spontaneous uprising movements to seize power in rural areas, the province capital, and district seats. Coordinate all anti-American and anti-Puppet activities to isolate the enemy. Chase ((US troops out of Vietnam)) and overthrow ((the GVN)).
4. Establish revolutionary organizations and strengthen revolutionary forces by recruiting agents among people of all classes, ethnic minorities, and all religions throughout the three areas (mountain, lowland, and city)), following general standards.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE FRONT COMMITTEE OF A AND SPECIALIZED BRANCHES AT ALL LEVELS.

1. Investigate, study, and strive to understand enemy schemes and tricks directed at the middle class, Chinese, Cambodian residents, and religious sects in the political, military, economic, social, and cultural fields.

Particular attention must be paid to the activities of reactionary political organizations and those pretending to be religious organizations ((organizations operating under the cloak of religion)), psywar activities, Chiêu Hồi ((Open Arms)) activities, and accelerated pacification activities in each area.

Make a list of tyrants in reactionary organizations and dangerous elements who ((work for the enemy)) under the cover of religion.

2. Establish a list of all bourgeois, intellectuals, students, leaders of religious sects, and ethnic minorities. Record their background data, specify names of both bad and good relatives, their former and present

political affiliations and the conflicts between them and the US and Puppet governments and between them and us.

List ((personnel of RVN administration)) agencies and religious organizations in the province, districts, and villages; Chinese residents; and members of reactionary political organizations to classify them.

((Page 2 of Item 2 of O.T.))

The Front Committee of A and its specialized branches should cooperate with the two province capitals ((unspecified)) to collect information on the enemy situation, as mentioned above. Regularly submit reports on information collected to the Front Committee of A. Be especially determined to find and recruit reliable individuals as our agents.

2. Proselyting of non-aligned people, ethnic minorities, and religious followers.

The Front Committee and specialized branches at all levels must take prompt measures to start their proselyting task in the province capital, district seats, and enemy-controlled areas.

Establish contact with receptive civilians in inner ((RVN-controlled areas)) to take them away for indoctrination. Afterwards, send them back to operate in these areas. Strive to hold these areas to conduct propaganda and improve the proselyting skills of our key agents living in liberated areas. Use them to proselyte their relatives living outside our liberated areas.

Hold meetings for religious followers and non-aligned individuals. Use all propaganda means: Leaflets, letters, and loudspeakers to conduct propaganda in the province capital, district seats, and enemy-controlled areas.

Religious and Chinese proselyting activities must be coordinated with those conducted by revolutionary groups among the working class to recruit new members and motivate receptive civilians to conduct propaganda among other civilians.

Propaganda and motivation must be conducted in such a manner that the motivated and proselyted people will proselyte the other people and motivate them to participate in political struggles, proselyting activities, pay ((troop support)) taxes, establish combat villages, detect spies, annihilate tyrants, and break the oppressive enemy control of the population, etc ... ((sic)). These activities are designed to develop the simultaneous uprising movement throughout two areas ((possibly three areas: Mountain, lowland, and city)).

Attention should be paid to assessing the results of each motivation ((phase)) to see how the ideology of those proselyted has revolved in order to correct shortcomings promptly.

Place greater emphasis on proselyting enemy officers and administrative officials through their families and relatives.

Each ((proselyting)) cadre must regularly submit reports on the results of motivation, recruitment of agents, and on experiences gained from the above tasks to the Standing Section ((of the Front Committee of VC Soc Trang Province)).

3. Recruitment of key personnel and agents:

By mid-August 1970, the Front Committee of A and specialized branches must have succeeded in conducting propaganda and motivation for one-third of the people and recruiting a large number of agents from non-aligned individuals, religious sects, Chinese residents, and especially students. Improve the skills of key agents who know how to use violence in political and armed activities. Each specialised branch of A must have recruited three or more key agents by late September 1970, and have established good relations with three to five receptive civilians to activate liberation cells and admit 25 Party and Group members.

((Page 3 of Item 2 of O.T.))

Every echelon should pay attention to providing short-term indoctrination on the current situation for key cadre and key agents. Promote their hatred for the enemy and increase their knowledge of national tradition. The indoctrination should also be given on the political platform ((of the NLF)). Emphasize the ((proselyting)) policies to be applied for each social class, and the ((VC)) 10-point peace solution. They must also be made to understand fully the five steps of the revolutionary task to use them to the advantage of their proselyting mission.

4. Coordinated actions:

For the national interest, all ((revolutionary)) forces must coordinate their actions to struggle against the US and the Thieu-Ky-Khiem ((Administration)). Therefore, we must have an extremely flexible ((proselyting)) plan for each type of individual, organization, and task in each period of time. The success of this plan would significantly contribute to strengthening ((the morale of)) our forces and driving the enemy further into isolation.

The application of the plan is very complicated. Thus, we should carefully study each objective, exploit every dissension between the US and Puppet governments, and use our judgement in the selection of the coordination plan.

In coordinated actions, we should maintain a firm stand and comprehend all fundamental problems thoroughly to prevent the enemy from exploiting ((the situation)) to exert his influence over the people. We should closely control all Popular Forces which are increasingly strengthened.

5. Establishment and consolidation of ((revolutionary)) machineries ((that is)) Front Committee and specialized sections to properly perform their responsibility and improve their capability and working procedures.

From now to September 1970, the Front Committee of A should try to reinforce itself with a number of representatives of Buddhists, bourgeois Buddhist monks, intellectuals, and students. We should try to recruit ((these representatives)) as we conduct motivation activities in their organizations.

The Front Committee of A should add new personnel. The bourgeois and intellectual proselyting section and the religious proselyting section should meet in July 1970 to work out their operation plans.

A meeting between Chinese proselyting cadre in the two province capitals ((unspecified)) and the Front Committee of A should be held to

exchange views on the situation and discuss their activity plan. In addition, they should closely coordinate with the Front Committee of A to activate Chinese proselyting sections and coordination and operations committees for the two province capitals ((unspecified)) and Vinh Chân District Seat in September 1970.

The Vinh Chân District Front Committee should consolidate its organization, recruit replacements, and make an operation plan for July 1970.

The Vinh Chân District Front Committee should use the specific situation of its local area to consolidate itself and improve its working procedures. It should improve the skills of each of its members to operate successfully, in compliance with prescribed policy and its objectives. It should follow every action of the enemy toward Buddhist monks and Khmers ((meaning Cambodian immigrants)), and also the activities of reactionary Cambodians, such as Sô'n-Ngôc-Thâñh, Kim-Khanh... etc... ((sic)). It should simultaneously study and draft a propaganda plan to proselyte Khmer people and monks, and motivate them and our people to rise up against tyrants to break the oppressive Puppet control of the population and seize power. They must struggle against the Lon Nol traitors and the Cambodian reactionaries operating in the western area ((meaning western provinces in RVN Military Region 4)). The committee should conduct all types of struggles against the US and the Thiêú-Ký-Khiêm Government because of their infiltration of troops into Cambodia to invade this country. ((The front committees)) in other districts where Khmer immigrants live should also attach importance to this struggle.)

The front committees in Thanh Tri, Phuôc Long, My Xuyen, and Long Phú Districts should make efforts to consolidate their organizations and recruit additional personnel to increase their strength whenever possible. Cadre who do not operate actively or lack prestige should be given a refresher course or qualified cadre should be chosen to replace them to raise the prestige of the front committees.

((Page 4 of Item 2 of O.T.))

Farmers' Associations, Youth Associations, and Women's Associations should appoint representatives as members of the front committees. These representatives still can stay with and operate in their respective organizations, but must attend meetings of the front committees to report on the situation of their organizations, the enemy schemes against our proselyting activities, and progress in implementing the front policies.

If the situation is not favorable for an extended meeting, we will conduct a brief one. Nevertheless, it should be resolved to be fruitful. This meeting will review all activities of the ((front)) committee during the previous period, discuss the future activity plan, and provide replacements for it. To have greater capabilities to fulfill the front task ((that is motivating all strata of the people and religious sects)), we must attach importance to providing refresher training for the newly-recruited, weak, and senile committee members to enable everyone to improve his skills and operate more efficiently.

Vinh Lôi and Lich Hồi Thượng Districts should spare no effort in selecting additional personnel and assigning cadre to activate front committees to operate in the manner mentioned above.

All district front committees should help their villages reorganize or activate ((village)) front committees. They should especially have cadre operating among non-aligned people, religious followers, and ethnic minorities

in their local areas for the purpose of popularizing the policy lines of the Front and Government ((PRG)), and motivating people from all walks of life to follow them.

Coordination between the high and low levels should be maintained closely. Thus, the Province Front Committee should continuously exchange correspondence with all district front committees on programs or plans of activity and past operational experiences. All district front committees and subordinate sections should submit their preliminary, monthly, five-month, recapitulative... etc... ((sic))... reports to the Front Committee of A. They should consolidate this relationship and prevent it from being interrupted as in the past.

All Khmer proselyting sections should establish close relations with their respective front sections to exchange operational experiences.

6. Assignment of leading cadre to take charge of the Front mission.

All front sections should assign their members to take charge of the religious, bourgeois, intellectual, and Chinese proselyting sub-sections. Each member should draft a plan of activity for his task. Before being implemented, this plan should be presented to the front section for approval. In addition, he should make suggestions and submit preliminary and recapitulative reports on his activities to his section.

All leadership should be concentrated in the two province capitals. There should be a religious proselyting steering element to provide guidance for proselyting personnel to operate in rural religious areas to gain experience.

The Standing Section of the Front Committee of A should provide assistance to the Chau Thanh District Liberation Front Committee.

2 July 1970

Front Committee of P
((Possibly VC Sóc Trăng Province,
VC Region 3))

((Page 5 of Item 2 of O.T.))

III. SITUATION OF THE PEOPLE.

1. Laborers living in ((Soc Trang)) Province Capital and in the rural area.

In district seats and the province capital, the living conditions of laborers are seriously threatened by the austerity tax. The price of goods has increased sharply while their salary remains very low. All unstable occupations such as pedicab drivers, street peddlers, and retailers are obviously hurt by the higher cost of living, unemployment, and stagnant production.

In rural areas, including areas bordering cities under oppressive enemy control, a small number of people have a moderately comfortable life because they can harvest two crops on their farmland. On the other hand, the majority of them, especially those who make their living by doing auxiliary jobs such as growing secondary crops, raising domestic animals, and fishing, are destitute. These modes of income have been reduced by enemy sabotage and theft of the people's property, forcing the people to use bribery, and forbidding them ((meaning the people)) to travel

freely to earn their living. Particularly, usurping the farmers through the so-called "land to the sharecroppers" ((land reform)) program is driving agricultural production into confusion and causing harm to the people's solidarity and production. A majority of the people are forced to leave their farmland to lead a precarious life in enemy relocation areas.

The most acute contradiction between the enemy and the people in rural areas, areas bordering cities, and areas where he is carrying out his pacification plan is brought about by conscription of youths for his People's Self-Defense Force. The US and Puppet governments are attempting to draw as many people as possible onto the criminal path and use the people (like the People's Self-Defense members) as cannon fodder. Thus, no time is left to work at ((farm)) production. This attempt is fomenting the people's hatred.

Struggle movements such as the opposition against the austerity tax, rising price conscription, and forced enlistment of youths in the People's Self-Defense Force, together with the demand for larger salaries and a reduction in the cost of living, are continuously conducted everywhere. Especially in the spring of this year, the people's spontaneous uprising in the province against Puppet administrative personnel and tyrants to regain control of their native areas in the province was fairly strong. In addition, the movement against enemy conscription and killing of the people, initiated by Khmer bonzes in Vinh Chau and Lich Hoi Thuong ((possibly Districts)), was also marked by a demonstration by over 5,000 bonzes and Vietnamese of Khmer descent. During this demonstration, they conducted violent struggles against the enemy and gained many successes.

Except for some henchmen and secret agents operating as teachers, bonzes, and religious dignitaries, most of the people from all walks of life hate the US aggressors and the Thiieu-Ky-Khiem clique. They abhor the war and long for peace and independence. Bourgeois and businessmen also silently detest the US and Puppet governments due to their imposition of the austerity tax, the forced sale of goods at normal prices, and the eventual compulsory exchange of their money for ((GVN)) letters of credit... etc... ((sic))... The enemy is trying to force them to join reactionary factions to create favorable conditions for controlling them. High school and university students are being oppressed and terrorized by the enemy. The massacre of Vietnamese and Chinese residents in Cambodia by the Lon Nol clique has roused the hatred and indignation of the people, especially the victims' relatives, among them Catholic priest Tran Cong Nhan whose relatives were slaughtered in Ba Ham and Cruichanguva ((not very legible))... etc... ((sic; Cambodia)). As a result, the public has raised a protest ((against the GVN ruling circles)), and a widespread struggle movement against the ((GVN)) austerity tax, the practice of stealing ((the people's money)) by forcing them to sell their goods at controlled prices ((sic)), and the terrorization of students. High school and university students have staged strikes and demonstrations, and held protest sessions and issued proclamations to expose the facts about the Thiieu-Ky-Khiem and Lon Nol-Sin Matak ((clique)).

((Page 6 of Item 2 of O.T.))

Religious ceremonies were also conducted to pray for our compatriots who were assassinated by the Lon Nol clique in Cambodia, and by the traitorous bonze Thich Tam Chau and the Thiieu-Ky-Khiem ((clique)). Requiems were also held at Viet Nam Quoc Tu ((Vietnamese National Shrine)), and at other pagodas, churches, and private homes, in district seats, province capitals, and in rural areas. This has driven the enemy into an unprecedented isolated situation.

Generally speaking, the contribution of manpower and material resources to the Revolution to fight the US aggressors and their henchmen is being made by our compatriots from all walks of life throughout the province. Those, who previously, through a lack of revolutionary awareness, doubted us, placed credence in the US and Puppet deceitful propaganda, and erroneously thought that they would win this war, now understand and realize that they are the aggressors and traitors and will suffer inevitable failure. Thus, they have vehemently denounced the detestable enemy actions and rallied to the just cause of the Resistance for National Salvation advocated by the Front and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

IV. MOTIVATION OF THE PEOPLE CONDUCTED BY THE PROVINCE FRONT COMMITTEE:

Motivation and propaganda on Party policy lines conducted among people of all classes:

1. Conduct indoctrination on directives concerning the ((1970-1971)) Winter-Spring ((Campaign)) and on plans for holidays and Têt ((Lunar New Year Day)).

The Current Affairs ((Section)) of the Province Front Committee should have the Front Committee members and cadre who are going on TDY missions to neighboring areas attend training courses. Committee members and cadre on duty in distant areas should, together with the representatives of popular organizations, attend training courses conducted by the latter organizations in their areas of operation .

Each committee member and cadre is to concentrate on his specialized field of ((proselyting)) activity: Intellectual, religious, Vietnamese of Khmer descent, and Chinese proselyting. They should attempt to operate deep in the areas to which they are assigned.

Religious proselyting:

Hold numerous talks with Buddhist monks, nuns, and dignitaries of Cao-Dai Tây Ninh, Cao-Dai Tiên Thiêñ, and Minh Chón Dao ((Buddhist sects)) in the two province capitals and some district seats such as Phước Long and Lich Hồi Thủng to discuss current events, expose the wicked enemy, and propagandize on the policy of the Front and the ((NLF)) 10-point solution.

Hold three meetings for the Cao-Dai dignitaries and conduct motivation and indoctrination sessions for dignitaries of the Tiên Thiêñ and Minh Chón Dao ((sects)) in the province.

Conduct five meetings for Catholic dignitaries to study the current situation and their mission. Hold a seminar with the participation of one Catholic priest and 20 dignitaries to discuss the US failure in Cambodia, the assassination of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia by the Lon Nol ((clique)), and the great achievement of the Indochinese peoples. In the seminar, the priest will ((be guided to)) read a statement condemning the Lon Nol clique's slaughtering of our compatriots in Cambodia, and will ask the participants to support his protest.

((Page 7 of Item 2 of O.T.))

Conduct separate propaganda activities among the other religious organizations.



Intelletual proselyting:

Conduct separate illegal propaganda activities for five teachers and four bourgeois intellectuals in the two province capitals and semi-legal propaganda activities among the other intellectuals and a number of ((RVN)) junior officers and noncommissioned officers. Conduct propaganda among students, especially those of Hoang Dieu and Bo De Schools, and motivate them to initiate a large struggle movement in the province capital. Their movement will be in support of the struggle movement waged by the high school and university students in Saigon-Cholon in protest against the Thieu-Ky-Khiem ((Administration's)) unlawful arrests and confinements of students and to demand autonomy for universities.

Chinese proselyting: Establish contact with a number of Chinese businessmen and bourgeois to indoctrinate and motivate them to pay Liberation taxes.

Take advantage of direct relations to conduct propaganda among Chinese laborers, and motivate them to conduct propaganda among their compatriots in the two province capitals, the Vinh Chau District Seat, and especially in the Soc Trang Province Capital.

Through the above motivation activities, we have succeeded in increasing the struggle movement, demanding social welfare and democracy, aiding the struggle movement of Vietnamese and Chinese students mentioned above and the people's struggle movement against enemy conscription, forced enlistment of youths in the People's Self-Defense Force, and indiscriminate firing, plunder, and rape among the Cao Dai and Catholic followers.

In pagodas, temples, and churches in the province, we have conducted solemn services to pray for the assassinated victims of Lon Nol in Cambodia and of traitor bonze Thich Tam Chau and Thieu-Ky ((in SVN)) to denounce the enemy crimes, and to commemorate Chairman Ho ((Chi Minh's)) birthday.

Along with propaganda and motivation activities conducted among the people, we have established and consolidated our forces as follows:

In XI ((sic)), we have "consolidated" one key agent. In XII ((sic)), we have recruited one key agent, proselyted two receptive teachers, provided refresher training for one hard-core cadre and two key agents among Buddhist followers, two key agents among dignitaries and intellectuals; and won the sympathy of a number of Buddhist leaders and dignitaries of the Cao Dai Tien Thien Buddhist sect, and one Catholic priest. We have recruited and trained many key personnel in ((Catholic)) villages such as BN ((sic)), Long Hung, and Ben Bao in Vinh Loc ((District)), among the followers of the Cao Dai Minh-Thien-Do Buddhist sect in 10 villages of Phuoc Long, Thanh Tri, and Vinh Loc Districts, and also among the members of the Tinh Do Cu Si Buddhist Association in the suburbs of Bac Lieu Province Capital.

The Chinese Proselyting Section in XI has recruited three hard-core cadre and 16 key agents and activated one secret guerrilla cell armed with weapons seized

((Page 8 of Item 2 of O.T.))

from the enemy. In addition, there were about 150 civilians who dared to conduct face-to-face struggles, and about 5,000 people (that is one-third of the Chinese inhabitants in XI) who sympathize with the Revolution.

The Patriotic Bonzes' Associations in Vinh Chau and Lich-Hoi-Thuong Districts have been successfully consolidated and developed to become the foundation of the indoctrination and struggle movements among the bonze and nun circles.

Concerning the ((RVN)) officers and soldiers' proselyting:

In general, this task has received greater attention. Even while proselyting religious followers, we have tried to inquire about their relatives serving as enemy troops or cooperating with them.

In rural areas, ((Front)) Committee members and cadre have spread propaganda to ((RVN)) soldiers' dependents and motivated them to conduct proselyting activities. However, the motivation has not been widely executed or carefully followed. Therefore, they have only succeeded in indoctrinating the soldiers' dependents to conduct a struggle to force enemy troops to reduce their tyrannical acts, drive them into confusion, and increase the number of deserters. But they failed in the mission of motivating enemy troops to perform revolutionary tasks.

Motivation of the people during Têt ((1970)).

The Province Front Committee assigned one member to Phuoc Long District to cooperate with the Front Committee of that district and the War Invalids Section there to design a plan to motivate the people in villages and hamlets to clean the graves of dead heroes, care for invalid soldiers, and visit sick and wounded soldiers in the province hospital. The visits and gifts, cakes, and fruit have greatly lifted the morale of invalid, wounded, and sick cadre and soldiers.

At Têt, the Front Committee assigned its members and cadre to establish contact with the dignitaries of all religious sects such as the Cao Đài Tây Ninh, Cao Đài Tiên Thiện, and Tinh Đô Cù Si Buddhist sects, and the Catholic sect as well as notables, intellectuals, and bourgeois in the two province capitals, and other religious dignitaries and leaders in rural areas. The purpose of these contacts was to make them understand the situation and all current events, and spread propaganda for the Front. This helped us to expand our areas of activity, recruit a number of agents and key cadre, and win the sympathy of others.

((Front Committee members and cadre)) motivated the Cao Đài Tiên Thiện Buddhist dignitaries in various districts and the province capital to visit our comrades detained in the Sóc Trang and Bạc Liêu Prisons to express affection, give comfort, and offer gifts which cost 26,000\$ SVN ((118\$ SVN = \$1.00 US)).

They also guided ((monks and dignitaries)) of all religious sects to pay calls to one another to exchange views on and aspirations for independence and peace and their hatred of the war, and to denounce the enemy crimes against all religions. This has produced a good effect in the two province capitals and in a number of villages of Chau Thanh, Phuoc Long, and Thanh Tri Districts.

Concerning district front committees, local governments at district level, and front committees at higher levels:

The Province Front Committee has exchanged views with district front committees on the activity plan for the ((1970-1971)) Winter-Spring ((Campaign)). It sent official letters to ((the latter committees)) in order to provide additional guidance for better performance of tasks in the

present situation. It has continuously urged and reminded district front committees ((to comply with the plan)) and submit reports to the Province Front Committee.

It has closely coordinated with Châu Thành District Front Committee to exchange ((views)) on the technical aspect of its work. This should help it strengthen its organization, and conduct activities incompliance with regulations.

District front committees have: Submitted reports and requests for instructions to the higher front committee twice every month, and reviews every quarter and every six months.

Regularly exchanged correspondence with the Province Committees. Sent one of their committee members to work in the War Invalids Service. Assigned specialized cadre to work in the Emulation Section of the Province People's Committee.

On behalf of the Province Front Committee, and in execution of the resolution adopted by the meeting of the Indochinese people, made statements to protest the Lon Nol clique who massacred our Vietnamese citizens in Cambodia, and the Thiêu-Ký-Khiêm clique who obeyed the US ((government)) order to invade Cambodia.

Disseminated leaflets to expose the lackeys operating intermingled with the Caođaist followers of Tay Ninh Province, and appealed to the Tay Ninh Caodaist dignitaries to oppose this enemy scheme.

Sent letters to inquire about soldiers' health and encourage them during Têt.

Activities of all district front committees.

Vinh Châu District.

The Vinh Châu District Front Committee coordinated with the Province Khmer Proselyting Section to motivate Buddhist monks and Khmer people to participate in propaganda activities including: Investigating the enemy situation; exposing the enemy evils and schemes; creating indignation among the dignitaries of religious sects and people; and supporting the struggle movement of the people against conscription and pillage. Some violent struggles occurred to oppose the barbarous enemy repressive acts, such as those in Jan 70 in the two province capitals and Vinh Châu District Seat.

A demonstration was organized to protest the Lon Nol clique who overthrew the Cambodian government ((meaning Sihanouk government)) and to support the struggle of the Cambodian people and ((former)) Chief of State Sihanouk.

Consolidated and developed the Patriotic Buddhist Monks' Association.

Phuoc Long District:

The Phuoc Long District Front Committee motivated the followers of Minh Chon Dao and Cao Đài sects, Catholics, the Khmer people residing in Co Thum ((Hamlet)) of Ninh Thanh Lôi Village, Vietnamese and Khmer dignitaries,

monks, and nuns to participate in the struggle movement against conscription, pillage, and destruction of temples and pagodas.

Recruited revolutionary key agents among the ranks of different religious sects.

Châu Thành District:

The Châu Thành District Front Committee motivated the Ba Na ((sic)) Group of Catholics and two Cao Đài groups in Long H<úng and M<úy H<úong to participate in the struggle ((movement)) against the oppressive enemy control, forced labor, and plundering.

((Page 10 of Item 2 of O.T.))

They also participated in proselyting activities, built combat villages, contributed their efforts to increasing the people's uprisings to gain control of their local areas, and consolidated and recruited a number of the other district front committees that rarely contacted the Province Front Committee and did not submit reports on their activities.

In general, many district front committees have not yet been consolidated. Their activities are not consistent with their roles, capabilities, and assigned missions.

A number of district front committees were relatively active, but their committee members did not operate regularly. The Vinh Ch<áu and Lich H<ói Th<úong Districts failed to establish their front committees.

V. ASSESSMENT OF STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES:

1. During the first six months of this year, the army and people of all South Vietnam were enthusiastic in attacking the enemy and gained continuous successes while the revolutionary movements in Cambodia and Laos also attained great victories. This was a favorable opportunity for us to motivate the people of all walks of life, ethnic minorities, and persons belonging to different religions to participate in our people's General Offensive and Uprising movement.

All members and cadre of the Province Front Committee were determined to implement their prescribed plan, stay close to their area of operation, select objectives to conduct propaganda, and motivate the people. Consequently, they attained significant results.

2. In conjunction with the motivation of the people, the Province Front Committee also provided leadership and led its agents to conduct propaganda and motivate a large number of other members ((of various organizations)) to participate in the political and military proselyting struggles and isolated and opposed the disguised lackeys and the counterrevolutionary clique, such as Catholic priests T<óng and S

In motivating the people, committee members coordinated with local people to implement the ((struggle)) policy in order to enhance the prestige of the Front and the Provisional Revolutionary Government, and strengthen the confidence of the people throughout the province. Although the enemy

established many more posts to control the population, certain religious followers, including the dignitaries, still kept in contact with us. In some places, we provided leadership for religious followers in their various activities.

3. Having motivated, we recruited a number of progressive persons and trained them to become our agents in the province capital and rural areas.

4. We were successful in improving working procedures between lower and higher echelons.

Despite these strengths, the Province Front Committee still had some shortcomings:

1. The Committee has not exploited past victories

((Page 11 of Item 2 of O.T.))

properly, and has not striven to overcome all hardships and difficulties to motivate the people. It was not highly determined to assess the enemy situation, but still tended to rely on others; procrastinated; and feared hardships and difficulties. A number of committee members still worried about their families. This limited their personal efforts in motivating the people, so the results were still poor in comparison with the requirements prescribed by the Committee.

2. The requirement of studying and gaining experiences while performing missions was established. But the implementation of tasks of each committee member or cadre has not been properly implemented. The method of executing missions was not significantly improved. As a result, the effectiveness of missions, especially the mission of investigating and studying the situation, studying each circle, and each individual to assess the enemy scheme accurately, was ((seriously)) affected. Therefore, we did not know the viewpoints of each circle and individual, and could not find an appropriate way to cope with the enemy. We were not highly determined to implement the policy and thoroughly understand the target to be motivated. Therefore, we conducted propaganda and motivation irregularly. The ((struggle)) movement was not promoted continuously and enthusiastically. This affected the recruitment of key agents and the development of our organization.

3. The Committee has not made monthly plans to fulfill the long-range requirements. The committee members and cadre have not carried out activity programs to meet prescribed standards. The leading cadre and members operating in local areas did not submit reports regularly to the standing committee. They did not gain much experience in performing their tasks and did not make suggestions to the standing committee to provide better overall leadership.

They have not helped lower echelons to strengthen the Front Committee and carry out their activities properly.

These weaknesses indicate that the Province Front Committee still has a poor sense of responsibility.

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

2/11

Docs/Pages

(S. P.
Inner Front)

Sum: , Ex: , Full:

Circumstances of Capture:

Date: 14 Sep 70

Coord: XR175433

Ba Xuyen Prov

RVN MR 4

Unit: 411th RF Bn, RVN MR4

Batch No: 2844/KTTL/70 & 1588/QK4/P2

Operation

Circumstances:

Received CDEC: 10 Oct 70

SUBJ: Agencies of VC SocTrang Province Party Committee, VC Region 3. (U)

(C-Joh 71) Item 1. (4 pages, typewritten; B-3). Report, number 10/PN-P, dated 15 Jul 70, prepared by the Command Committee, Women's Association, P ((possibly SocTrang Province, VC Region 3)), concerns activities conducted during the first half of 1970.

Document first outlines the enemy ((FWMAF/RVNAF)) activities which resulted in 93-98 children youngsters killed, 92 women and 60 youngsters wounded, 326 women who were either arrested, tortured, or raped; over 3,000 gia ((approximately 36 miles each)) of unhusked rice looted, and a number of radios, clothings, and jewels valued at 5,000,000\$ ((SVN)) ((118\$ SVN = \$1.00 US)) robbed.

As for friendly ((VC/VNA)) activities, the Women's Association of P held 806 meetings for 9,801 members, disseminated 5,000 leaflets, passed around 1,180 proselyting letters, conducted 1,220 demonstrations for 35,589 women, proselyted 849 RVNAF soldiers' dependents, and demoralized 608 RVNAF soldiers who turned in seven weapons, 103 grenades, and 8,557

10-1532-70

rounds of ammunition to the Revolution.

In addition, 1,285 women sharpened 72,990 bamboo spikes; prepared 271 spikepits, six booby traps, and 979 meters of underground tunnel⁵; put up 33 road obstacles and 33 off-
(constructed)
limit signs; and fixed 67 defensive breastworks.

Document also reveals that the Women's Association of P activated one special action
and
squad, 15 secret guerrilla cells of 38 women, and trained three female gunners.

Document further reveals that members of the Women's Association of P collected
(of KIA)
1,159,988\$ ((SVN)); donated 11,946\$ ((SVN)) to ~~the war dead's~~ families, fixed 450 war
dead's bodies, donated 461,342\$ ((SVN)) to the WIA^s, local^s and guerrilla units personnel,
and to force dug
activated 34 cells of 356 members; trained 2,055 members of 230 coordination^s operations
committees; reorganized 251 cells of 1,425 members; and conducted refresher training classes
for 28 key cadre.

(C-3am71) Item 2. (7 pages, typewritten; B-3). Plan, dated 2 Jul 70, prepared by the
Front Committee of A ((possibly Soc Trang Province)), concerns activities to be conducted
from Jul to Sep 70.

Document first outlines the situation of the laborers living in ((Soc Trang)) City
and in the rural area. Document further reveals that during the *cited* reported period, the
Front Committee of A held meetings for a number of Cao Dai dignitaries, one Catholic
priest, and 20 Catholic teachers to discuss the US defeats suffered in Cambodia and the
friendly ((VC/NVA)) successes gained in the top meeting of the Indochinese peoples.

Concerning the proselytizing of intellectuals and Chinese residents, document reveals
that the Front Committee of A succeeded in proselytizing five intellectuals, four dignitaries,
and a number of RVNAF servicemen, students, and Chinese residents who wished to pay
liberation taxes to the Revolution.

In addition, the Front Committee of A recruited nine teachers, one Catholic priest,

refresher training classes for a number of key cadre in the Catholic communities of Long Hung and Vinh L^oc Villages and in the CaoDai churches of Phuoc Long, Thanh Tri, and Vinh L^oc Districts, ((Soc Trang Province)).

The Front Committee of A had also recruited 19 key proselytizing cadre, activated one secret guerrilla cell, and proselyted approximately 5,000 Chinese residents.

After outlining activities of Vinh Chau, Phuoc Long, and Chau Thanh District Front Committees and bringing up their strong and weak points, ^{noting} ~~noted~~, document prescribes the following missions for the Front Committee of A to ^{the} ~~implement during the reported period:~~ ^{for the cited}

(1) ~~Strive to~~ strengthen the Front Committee of A and complete the strength of

intellectual, religious, follower, and student/ proselytizing sections in order to

effectively play the Party entrusted role, ~~entrusted to them by the Party~~

(2) Investigate the enemy situation and his plans and follow-up the activities and well as the all situation of every social strata, religious sects, and political parties in order to prepare suitable proselytizing plans;

(3) Motivate the people of every social strata, race, and religious sect to provide support for the general movement for standing against the Americans and Puppet ((RVNAF)) and

(4) Develop the revolutionary forces in every social strata, race, and religious sect in the three areas ((RVN controlled, VC liberated, and disputed areas)) accordingly to with the established criteria.

In addition, agencies of the Front Committee of A were to (1) Compile rosters of the bourgeois, intellectuals, students, religious leaders, and administrative personnel of the province, districts, and villages; (2) hold meetings for religious followers and personnel of the middle class, using every propaganda facility such as leaflets, proselytizing letters, megaphones, and proselyte the RVNAF officers and RVN administrative ^{and}

the enemy proselyting machinery at all levels, and assign missions to the responsible leading cadre.

6-020-1056-70

- 21632
SD21 : (34)
- 1/- Tri lính 1-si : 11-9-70
- 2/- Tịch thu nguy : X.R. 175. K33
- ✓/ Trưởng hợp tịch thu : D-AN / SPA.
- 3/- Đơn xin KTL nguy : 17-9-70
- Trich yem : V/v số lô 6 tháng
đầu năm 70 của BCH / PN - P
- 4/- Khai thác và phô biến :

SO LƯU 6 THÁNG ĐẦU NĂM 70

(kèm theo bản báo cáo)
của BCH PH-P.

1/- Âm mưu thủ đoạn ách đồi với phụ nữ.

- Chết 93,88 thiểu nhi.
- Bị thương 92 chị, 60 thiểu nhi.
- Bắt đánh 96 chị.
- Bắt giam 64 chị.
- Hỗn hiếp 163 chị (có 6 chị sang bình tiêm là).
- Cố giật vong vàng, dây máy, ra diò, gao, quan áo, hàng ngàn bà viết, heo và nhiều tì san khúc, qui ra tách tron 5 triệu bạc, súc hăng trăm giờ giao và trên 3600 giờ lúa.
- Xã Minh Lập (Vĩnh Lập) có 24 chị, xã áp ra ở hợp pháp, chúng bắt 7 ngày phải trình diện 1 lần.
- Mở phòng vé dân sự số 200 (chưa nấm chặt).

Hành động bắn giết đánh đập hổm hiếp cướp giật táo bạo nhất là vào tháng 6/70 ở huyện Mỹ Xuyên PL. CT, VL nhằm thực hiện âm mưu đòn dồn dân chiếm.

2/- Công tác tuyên truyền phát động.

- Hợp ban chấp hành huyện 14 cuộc, 62 lượt cán bộ.
- Hợp BCH PN-xã 47 cuộc, 151 lượt cán bộ.
- Hợp BCS áp 54 cuộc, 352 lượt.
- Hợp khóm-phụ nữ GP-314 cuộc, 2260 chị viên (có 35 phụ nữ Miền).
- Hợp trong to 113 21 cuộc 68 lượt.
- Hợp nhóm, nhóm 324 cuộc 2.165 chị.
- Học hội mẹ 15 cuộc 78 mẹ.
- Hội tình 0/3 5 cuộc 810 chị (và nhiều nông dân thanh niên).
- LĐ TĐ 2595 chị (có 350 PN Miền).
- Hội thảo 12 cuộc 139.
- Học cho 113 21 chị và 195 chị vùng ngoài Cộng chung 406 cuộc, 9001 lượt chị em.

12 cờ, 15 băng lờn, 5.000 truyện đơn 1,180 tờ tay.

3/- Dấu tranh chính trị:

Tổng số 716 cuộc đấu tranh, 26.307 lượt chị em (có 80 gia đình binh sĩ, 16 gia đình công chức, 42 phòng vé dân sự, 206 sư sai) chia ra như sau.

- Dấu tranh tại chỗ chống hổm hiếp chống cướp giật giành người giành của 504 cuộc 9.282 lượt người.

- 37 cuộc chống gom dân quyết liệt 1.122 người.
- 11 cuộc giành người quyết liệt 142 người.
- 2 cuộc chống bắt lính quyết liệt 12 người.
- Dấu tranh ra đơn bột tơ xác, chống hổm hiếp quảng thây, giành người 122 cuộc 3.238 lượt người.
- Di tinh và tai hại 6;23 cuộc 9.905 người.
- Thị trấn: 19 cuộc, 2.616 lượt người.
- Hứng theo 515 đơn 10 cờ phạt 1 can xó tượng phạt bể 40 chị đội khinh tang.

A D

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Tin Công nghệ

- Đến tháng 10 năm 1954, số lượng khai thác mỏ than đã đạt 1.000.000 tấn/tháng, và đến tháng 12/1954, mỏ than đã khai thác được 12.000.000 tấn.

8/- Cánh tác ứng hàn bộ đội, nuôi dưỡng thương binh binh.

- Tổ chức liên hoan với bộ đội 79 cuộc.

Vận động quay vặt, tien bao nini:chanh đường,bánh gà vịt,học,thuốc rubi
sữa v.v... qui ra so tien la 461.542 dong cho 1p đợi,du kích và thường. bình
đun.

- Gởi tiền về cho bộ đội và thương binh: 85.000 đồng (đã gởi về BR-T
40.000 đồng, gởi cho đơn vị trong tỉnh 30.000 đồng (3 thị xã 5.000 đồng và một
số tiền huyện còn giữ).

có 1180 gông chí và mèo đì thím viếng nghĩa trang, có 871 chí làm cờ
nghệ chiến sĩ, đúc 450 cái, đúc 28 tràng hoa.

Chỉ em còn tổ chức thành đoàn đi thăm binh điện, tham gia đình chiến tử sĩ, giúp cho gia đình chiến tử sĩ, cán bộ 11.550 đồng, 72 giỏ lúa, 35 táo-500, 5.000 táo lá, 5 cái mùng.

- Trang 167: khán bay, khán túm.

9/- Công tác may định hàn

Phát triển.

- Thành lập 1 BCH PN xã 3 ủy viên.
 - Phát triển 34 tiêu đề giải phóng, 356 hội viên, 2 tổ 6 mg.
 - 8 to vùng ngoại 49 hội viên, 19 nông cát.
 - Củng cố tổ chức:

- Bổ sung cho 5 BCH huyện và thi xã 22 ủy viên

- Chan chinh lai 5% DGN trong 10 nam vien

14. *Leucosia* sp. (Diptera: Syrphidae)

Đến tháng 10 năm 1954, sau 1425 hỏi vách.

- **Ấn hưng** là tên gọi của một loài ốc biển.

trắng.

và to trung.

nhang chit cung 14 nong co.
Gia hanh khac khong duoc

Đó là lý do mà các nước không được báo cáo.

~~Do we have enough data from direct
EGB flights to help validate these models?~~

	ĐCS	UV	TĐS ²	HV	Vùng ngoại	Phụ chú.
					TT HV	HC
LP	20			89		
GT	7		11	109		
TT	12	43	75	697	25	nằm được 4 xã
VG	12			600		
PL	14	67	186	1476	5	14 tổ 42 hộ, 1ĐCS, K.
HX			190	2956	25	48 hộ canh tinh vùng
VL	10	26	103	759	36	nguyên.
LHT					120	27
TKST					3	2 ĐCS 6 UV vùng ngoại
					11	
					5	

Điều 111. Tranh chấp về tài sản là do công ty.

July 20 1998 9:00a

** 200 27 000

21632

SD 21

1/- Tài liệu lobi

2/- Tích thu ngày

24/- Tài

13/ Trưởng hợp tích thu : TD-411/ĐPA.

3/- Đón D-2 KTTL ngày

- Trích yếu: V/v Chương trình công

tai mặt hàn A từ đầu tháng

7/70 đến cuối tháng 9/70

4/- Khai thác và phổ biến :

99

Theo nghị định số 16/1970

-2602-

卷之三

1/- Quyết định 2000/ĐT-BTC về nồng độ:

IV.—SỰ HỘI ĐỒNG TẠI VĂN DÒNG QUỐC ỦY KHẨU MÌNH

còn việc phát động và tuyên truyền chủ trương chính sách

1/- Đọc tiếp cáo chí thị Đồng Xuân, về chủ trưa, kế hoạch, ngày 15, tháng 9.

TÙI CÁO VĂN

Hiệu ứng tuyên truyền là tờ khéo với cù nhón thuộc về

THE VILLAGE

chiến đấu. Ngoài ra có khoảng 150 quân chừng đến đây trên trục diện
vịt địch và khoảng 5.000 quan chúng (tức 1/5 tổng số Hoa kiều HN)
có triều huống và cách mạng.

Hội Cứu Hồi giáo nước được cung cấp về pháo tròn ở 2 huyện
Vĩnh châu và Lai Hồi thường làm cốt cho phong trào học tập và đấu
tùy. Họ không cách xa khỏi Sư sái.

Công tác vận động sĩ diện và tinh thần:

Nhìn chúng có vẻ ý bon trước, vận động các tầng lớp tôn
giáo đều có sự cản trở việc vận động tham gia họ đang cản cứng
họ với sự nghiệp của mình, nhất là Võ Công Tôn giáo.

Ở Lai, theo các ủy viên, cán bộ Mặt trận tỉnh có trực
tiếp giáo dục tránh thủ gác định bối rối làm cộng tác binh vận. Tuy
nhưng việc Võ công đưa ra sau sáu tháng theo dõi rút kinh nghiệm,
phản hồi là giáo dục gác định bối rối sử dụng tuyên truyền vận động
mỗi ý là cuộc chiến đấu quyết liệt chất ép ôn, làm hoang mang thêm
và rắc rối nhau hơn chính sử dụng đến mức hành động cách mạng.

Công tác vận động ngày tốt Xuân:

- Ủy ban xã trên tinh thần công 1 ủy viên của huyện Phù
long phải hợp với UB MT và hợp thành, binh huyện có kế hoạch hướng
đầu xã ủy vào mục đích trong liệt sĩ, chia sẻ thương binh, binh
và vận động quần chúng thăm viếng, bệnh viện binh, ủy ban đỡ vật hích
trái, Xung Kế, chia mộc tinh thần thương binh binh, cán bộ tại binh
viện của huyện rất tốt.

- Phản ứng tốt, Ủy ban phản công ủy viên, cán bộ đi vào
các tòng lão trung niên, sau tinh thần như: Phật giáo, Cao
cấp, Tôn giáo, Hồi giáo, Định độ, Cử sĩ, Công giáo và các giải
nhân sĩ, chí sĩ, tư sản, nhà và 1500 tu chúa bảo tồn giáo ở nay
thông do tuyên truyền tinh binh trái sự và chủ trương chính sách của
họ trên, nhằm mở rộng phạm vi hoạt động, bắt được 1 số nơi để xây
dựng cơ sở nông cát và trại thu được 1 số người khéo trong Ban
giao khéo hợp tác với Võ công và tạo thành chính sách của ta với
những điều đó khác nhau.

- Trình tự trên do: Ông Lão Gia tài Tiết thiền đã thăm
viên, ông chỉ ra bị cầm giữ ở (khuôn đường Sóc Trăng, Ông Lai),
với đại tá, tên Bộ trưởng, thường yêu cầu cho ông chỉ ra, yên
nhị tinh thần và chấp thuận trả 26.000 đồng.

- Rõ ràng đối với tôn giáo di thám viêng; lớn như bảy tờ
nghệ thuật, họ là bảy hòn đảo, cản ghét chiến tranh, vạch tội ác
đối với với tin giáo có tên là: Tát ở 2 chi xã, 1 xã xã 8
huyện Phù long và thành phố.

Mos với UB xã huyện chính quyền của nông vùng ban cách mạng

- Ủy ban xã chính có trách nhiệm chính, ba huyện Đồng
Nhị với UB xã, của huyện nông lâm có trách nhiệm nắm, bố trí
khi thi hành và trách nhiệm với tinh binh, huy động tăng cường

tắc và thốn, nguyên nhân do là mao thuỷ tinh hoặc hiện và phản ánh và khói lanh.

- Thiên hổ chúa có vú trai ở đồi trại, với UB Q huyện Chợ Lách và xã trưởng xã Mùa Cống gần gũi với mìn xô của, có bộ sừng và lông màu đỏ, dài khoảng 1m có mõm to.

- Thiên hổ có bộ sừng nhọn chỉ với 3 lúp bao trùm trán, bộ da và lông màu nâu và trắng, lông màu cát, lông mõm màu xám, lông mõm màu xám.

- Thiên hổ chuyên săn bắt công vân rỉa với bộ da nhẵn dán vào mặt, lông màu nâu, lông lót màu xám, lông mõm màu xám, lông mõm màu xám, lông mõm màu xám, lông mõm màu xám.

- Thiên hổ có bộ da nhẵn : có bộ da nhẵn bộ, mõm da nhẵn, lông mõm màu nâu, lông mõm màu xám và lông mõm màu xám và lông mõm màu xám, lông mõm màu xám và lông mõm màu xám.

- Thiên hổ ở vùng này săn bắt, cái con, cái cái, lông mõm này có bộ da nhẵn màu xám, lông mõm màu xám và lông mõm màu xám.

- Thiên hổ ở vùng này săn bắt, cái con, cái cái, lông mõm này có bộ da nhẵn màu xám, lông mõm màu xám và lông mõm màu xám.

- Thiên hổ ở vùng này săn bắt, cái con, cái cái, lông mõm này có bộ da nhẵn màu xám, lông mõm màu xám và lông mõm màu xám.

- Thiên hổ ở vùng này săn bắt, cái con, cái cái, lông mõm này có bộ da nhẵn màu xám, lông mõm màu xám và lông mõm màu xám.

- Thiên hổ ở vùng này săn bắt, cái con, cái cái, lông mõm này có bộ da nhẵn màu xám, lông mõm màu xám và lông mõm màu xám.

- Thiên hổ ở vùng này săn bắt, cái con, cái cái, lông mõm này có bộ da nhẵn màu xám, lông mõm màu xám và lông mõm màu xám.

- Thiên hổ ở vùng này săn bắt, cái con, cái cái, lông mõm này có bộ da nhẵn màu xám, lông mõm màu xám và lông mõm màu xám.

- Thiên hổ ở vùng này săn bắt, cái con, cái cái, lông mõm này có bộ da nhẵn màu xám, lông mõm màu xám và lông mõm màu xám.

nhà trai, nhà gái và cả những bộ đồ của chúng tôi. Nhìn vào hình ảnh này, ta có thể thấy rõ nét nhất về cách sống của người H'Mông.

để thực hiện chỉ tiêu
đạt được chương trình công
việc, các ủy viên của bộ
nhà trường nêu ý kiến và
rõ ràng kinh nghiệm
của bản cải cách chúng.