

Republic of Viet-Nam
(South Viet-Nam)

Province of Chy-lôn

The 6-month action project of the
province of Cho-lon

Considering that the Vietnamese communists have operated very actively from the cease-fire to present time and shook partly the people's confidence in the national cause. They incited still the people doing violence against the National Government to demand consultative conference. Facing this important situation, the province seeing that they profited the kindness and the tolerance of the Government, and moreover operated freely while the members of the village council have fallen away and wished for peace. The main work in the urgent stage of the National Government is, at present, not to use weapons, but to "win the people backing". The province of Cholon proposes a 6-month action project with the participation of all the civilians and soldiers in order to stop and smash the Communist trickery. It is better to set a good example of the National Cause by means of suppressing those who are indifferent or wish for peace working in the commune authority with the intent to bring to the people a truly free life.

To demonstrate the common situation of the Cholon city, an example is given:

The security of the province is regarded as a hand where there is a pustula full of microbes (microbes here indicate communist cadres and degeneration or wishing for peace created by the village council). This pustula is more swollen by communist microbes. To suppress them, we must friction by antiseptic medicaments, therefrom the pustula does not spread any more.

After having suppressed "Communist microbes", we must friction by another medicament which is the "explanation for the people" to soothe their pain caused by the strength of the medicament.

The coming back of security to us is not enough, we must friction by sweeter medicament to reinforce our flesh, that is the propaganda policy for the education of people and the learning of nationalism.

The province is planning a following activity program to reach good results:

1st stage.-- Paralyzing and disintegrating Communist ranks.

- A - Pursuing communist cadres and seizing them in one place.
- B - Increasing activities everywhere and taking a village for base.

- C - Sowing anxiety among communist ranks and breaking out their influence over the people.

2nd stage.- Controlling and exercising influence on the people.

- A - Solidifying and improving the village administration.
 B - Organising auto-defence groups.
 C - Organising sureté organizations of district, commune and village.
 D - Organising village chiefs and auto-protection of five families groups.
 E - Propaganda of education.
 F - Organising the committees for the service of people.
 G - Establishing inter-families for communist denunciation.

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Explaining the first staged application policy in the first work.

Paralysing and disintegrating communist ranks.

- A - Pursuing and seizing communist cadres in one place.

It is secretly ordered to military services and connected with local governments to investigate the communist cadres' activities and find out communist organizations in each village.

After having collected documents on communist organizations, we begin to set a secret trap to prevent the communist cadres' activities and wait until the trap is full of communist fishes, then we tighten it.

Before tightening the trap, we catch first new cadres (more profitable), after former cadres, for the latter is relying on the Geneva agreements.

Starting to draw the trap - sector units are mobilized in coordination with Sureté and Police agents or the Civil Guard to counter attack by catching communist cadres at their homes. This work must be done in a flash, and each village has to operate within a day. The application is not very difficult because we have had lists of communist cadres and documents from villages. So, communist cadres have no time to run away. After we must imprison them, nevertheless, a few of them may flee from the opening of the trap.

If this project is perfectly accomplished, we have another profit

that Vietnamese communist organizations are uncovered because of the accusation of the caught communist cadres.

B - Increasing activities everywhere and taking a village for base.

To catch communist cadres left, we open an entire operation and apply a strategic named "showing our power in the East and attacking our enemy in the West".

At first, we launch a mopping-up operation in two places such as Duc Hoa and Go den, make a minute perquisition and camp there for two days. So, Vietnamese communists will rush to Can Giucc, Can Duoc and hold that we make only a domiciliary search upwards. Suddenly, three days later, we will order to military troops of reserve an operation between the two divisions of quarter downwards.

At the same time, we must investigate severely to prevent Vietnamese communists taking flight to another sub-quarter. During the operation, caught communist cadres are forced to recognize their accomplices among the people who centralizes in a reserving place. Consequently, the setting of a trap brings us fine results.

C - Soving anxiety in communist ranks and breaking down their influence over the people.

Destroying and disturbing communist organizations in the province mentioned above in the articles A and B is imperfectly accomplished. It is probable that other communist cadres continue to be active. Our main work in this moment consists in separating successively among communist cadres, breaking down their influence over the people. The province applies the division plan.

The division plan is divided into many periods:

1/ Cadres educating and releasing them.

The general psychology of the communist cadres are their pride, because they are fascinated by communism. To educate them, we must apply the psychological education method.

Before educating them, the second department of the sub-division relies on the declarations of the communist cadres to divide them into the following categories:

- 1 - Titular cadres (communist partisans).
- 2 - Public cadres (cadres who are going to be admitted in the Communist party).
- 3 - Ordinary cadres (cadres who are profitted by communist cadres).
- 4 - People tending towards Vietnamese communists.

Counting on the above categories, the second department of the sub-division and the provincial information service studies an effective training document.

The training method.

The document is vulgarized in detail to four or five of our people who come from the distant places. They must play the roles of titular Vietnamese communist cadres as to be interrogated, they are pretending to be arrested. Those men are detained also in the jail as other delinquents. But some days later, they are called as a pretext to be interrogated. In reality, we shall know better the spirit of the Vietnamese communists during the detention time.

After those men are taken back into the jail within two days, we organize a dialogue according ^{to} the fixed document.

The lecturer must have a good knowledge of politic in order to answer fluently difficult questions. (In the conference, the lecturer gives questions to our so-called prisoners who can ask him).

In so doing, we shall bring discredit on the two categories such as "public cadres" in despite of the people tending towards Vietnamese communists. This method of education will make amends for the two categories of cadres mentioned above and falter the spirit of the titular cadres. But we shall vary our method of education in proportion as the disillusion of the prisoners until we release them.

We can release the following cadres categories:

- public cadres.
- ordinary cadres.
- people tending towards Vietnamese communists.

For titular Vietnamese communist cadres, they can be imprisoned until the situation is settled, and following their declarations they are charged with their sabotage of security and public order and their plots against the Government.

2/ Impeding the viet-Cong by means of having the guarantee of their families.

In the number of released cadres, we cannot believe completely their disillusion. We must terrorise their spirit not to come into contact with Vietnamese Communists. Before liberating them, their relatives are compelled to write a guarantee form for their acts. They must present themselves to the post chief of village every ten days, to the sector of the Intelligence Service in the district every month.

3/ Bringing divisions among Việt-Công.

Before liberating Vietnamese communist cadres, they are compelled to sign their voluntary request in which they will be members of the committee of communist denunciation and agents of village Street. They will be given a working certificate available for a village but not for others.

We supervise severely the acts of their cadres by setting up a three-person cell. Each cell has a cell chief.

This cell is responsible for investigating the new organizations of the Việt-Công. Besides, they must control one another to inform us who is the betrayed man, and the two others are responsible for him. In each cell, there is a secret agent. Under this form, the Communist cadres are in the inextricable situation. If they are contrary to our mind, they will be caught because they had made engagements and the Việt-Công suspect them. Moreover, their relatives will avoid the implication by contriving to prevent them not to work with the Việt-Công.

4/ Bringing divisions between the people and the Việt-Công.

In the first stage, the moral of the people is much unresting. We beat still a blow of nerves to paralyze the credit of the people on the Việt-Công.

We imprison the people who participate in the demonstration incited by the Việt-Công; or are suspected of their activities in the communist organizations. Those men will be imprisoned in a separate place without relationship with the Việt-Công cadres who were detained before. They should study the right policy of the Republic of Việt-Nam and the crimes of the Việt-Công. They will be progressively released. Before setting them free, explain that they are detained by the declarations of the Việt-Công.

Causing a division between the people and the Việt-Công is more effective, if we isolate them, by launching news that thanks to the people indicate the communist cadre, we catch him.

Stage II - Controlling and having the people's situation well in hand.

A - Solidifying and improving the village administration.

We don't take up the improvement of village administration problem, but the rebuilding up of the administration machine.

As mentioned above, the powerlessness of the village council or of the village administrative committee depends mostly on its wish for peace

or its degeneration.

To ensure the village council serving the National Cause the following organizations should be established to defend and help its village auto-defense, surets of district, commune, village and inter-families, committee for the service of people, inter-families of communist denunciation.

Besides, political and technical training courses will be organized to build up the service spirit and increase the possibilities of the attendants: training of information cadre course; course of cadres training of agrarian reform, agriculture, breeding; course of Police intendant training; course of training of Health and social action cadre.

Considering those last years the local government was interested only in its administration; but now it must aim at the improvement of people and look after education, youth, economy, hygiene, social action.

Meanwhile, all the technical services of district and province entrust the responsibility of direct command with village specialists to urge on the works effectively. The administration machine is responsible for planning the program of general activities, controlling what is carried out (see the chart in the article entitled "The organization of village and five neighborhoods").

B - Organisation of communal auto-defense

In order to protect closely the commune, each village has to organize the auto-defense groups which are not apart from the people. But the relation with the people is new, so the organizations still have to operate cautiously in order to avoid the infiltration of the Việt-Cộng cadres in the national ranks.

Therefore the broadening of the auto-defense front must not be carried out presently till the situation is as follows:

- the people understands what is the nationalist cause.
- the people gets rid of the neutral or pro-communist attitude.
- perfect sympathy between the people and the national government.
- the majority of the enemy activities in the people have been crippled.
- the movement of youth in serving the nationalist cause have been created.

When having well in hand the situation mentioned above, the movement of auto-defense can be launched widely in order to protect the governmental authorities and to wipe out completely the communist subversive activities.

At the first phase, the half-apart communal auto-defense organization

should be established in order to help the governmental and military authorities to win the backing of the people and to cope with the present situation.

Organization

The organization is carried out in three phases:

- I. Recruitment.
- II. Instruction and training.
- III. Practice.

I. First phase: Recruitment.

Each commune recruits 20 vigorous lads having the following conditions:

- 1/ Not being Việt-Công cadre from 1950 to date.
- 2/ His family is victim of Việt-Công policy (relative had been killed, ruined and imprisoned ...)
- 3/ Not having relative regrouped in the North Việt-Nam.
- 4/ His family has not absentee without correct reason (the local authorities have to investigate carefully).
- 5/ No participation in the communist organization from cease-fire till now.
- 6/ Having good sympathy with the nationalist cause (observed through spirit and habitual attitude).
- 7/ Good conduct, not being vagabond.
- 8/ To know writing and reading.
- 9/ Or being a former service man having good achievement.

The introducing of participant to the auto-defense is guaranteed by the family of the participant and by the village council.

II. Second phase: Instruction and training.

- To open a two-week course of military and political instruction.
- The information cadres are in charge of political instruction.
- The Civil Guard cadres are in charge of military instruction.

The importance of the instruction course.

This course has the purpose of providing the national rank the auto-defense cadres in order to broaden the movement for denunciation of communist and the struggle against communist. Therefore the political instruction given to them must be carried out carefully and completely. The auto-defense cadres must be kindly treated in order to make them enthusiastic in serving the country.

They shall be eyes and ears of the national government, they shall be in close touch with the people.

If understanding well the importance of the auto-defense organization, we can use all abilities of all strata of people for the achievement of eradicating the enemies by isolating them and for the laying of the strong and safe base of the country.

III - Third phase: Practice.

Before serving his own region under the direct command of the Commissioner for communal police, the communal auto-defense group has to coordinate with the local civil guard for a period in order to instruct itself while on performance of its duties. This period varies according to the observation of the command staff of Civil Guard which will deem the auto-defense group has or not required conditions for operating apart.

The auto-defense group is put to the test under the following points:

Political proof: to win the people having the sympathy with the national government by way of propaganda and education to prevent the enemy from disturbing the people, to attract the pro-communist elements.

Military proof: to wipe out the hidden communist cadres, to isolate them and to annihilate them.

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For developing the auto-defense movement, the emulation movement must be launched between the auto-defense groups. Reward and punishment measures must be taken in order to encourage them.

C - Organization of popular sđretđ from district to inter-family level.

Sđretđ is a sharp arm for the protection of the governmental authorities and the interest of the people. Order and security are maintained thanks to the skilful sđretđ organization.

Up-to-date there is an erroneous conception considering sđretđ as a separate and technical organization. Therefore all abilities of the people cannot be used to the finish for the sđretđ service, the protection of governmental authorities of its own interest. That is why we run after the communist subversive activities instead of being stopped or broken off at time or being prevented from.

At the present situation, the Viđt-Cđng after being regrouped to

the North left behind them a great number of loyal agents having the function of disturbing and sabotaging the nationalist zone.

Besides, the sûreté service is organized only at province level, not extended to district and commune level.

Therefore we must organize presently a wide trap of popular sûreté.

A. Purpose:

- To protect effectively the village authorities.
- To guarantee the village security.
- To create an anti-communist front in order to prevent from and to smash to pieces the communist subversive activities.

B. Duties: 4 principal duties:

- 1/ Espionage.
- 2/ Counter-espionage.
- 3/ To conduct inquiry about the guilties of light and serious crime.
- 4/ To carry out and to broaden the popular sûreté.

I/ Espionage:

- To organize the relations for the inquiry and the pursuit of the subversive activities of the hidden communist systems from village to district level.
- to keep close contact with the chief of post and intelligence service section of the subdivision sector in order to protect the military units and the governmental authorities.

II/ Counter-espionage:

- To discover the Viet-Công cadres infiltrated in the ranks of military, governmental, religious organizations, of the parties, the popular grouping, the demonstrations against national government.
- to establish the documents, to pursue, to investigate the Viet-Công cadres not being regrouped to the North or being regrouped and returned for handling subversive activities.

III/ Elimination of the social ill manners.

- To investigate and to discover the thieves, the robberies, the smuggling, the murders, the gambling den, the drunkenness, the prostitutes.

IV. Carrying out and broadening of popular sûreté.

- To organize eyes and ears for the front of popular sûreté in order to cope with the situation, to smash into pieces the enemy subversive activities, to isolate the enemies for annihilating them and to carry out effectively the important duties of sûreté.

C. Method for the organization of popular sûreté.

- To coordinate with the military, governmental levels for the setting up of a sûreté trap.
- To launch a movement of participation of the people in the sûreté works.
- To educate the people for they serve as investigators.
- To employ the former cadres of resistant movement who has nationalist spirit and who hate the communist.

D. System of organization.

In order to coordinate strictly, the military functions cumulate the sûreté works.

1/ The composition of sûreté of district level.

- a/ a chief of district sûreté (chief of district civil guard cumulates this function).
- b/ a deputy chief of district sûreté (a cadre of sûreté service resumes this duty).
- c/ a secretary (an ordinary cadre designated by the sûreté service).
- d/ a number of employees of district sûreté (this number varies according to large or small district).

2/ The composition of sûreté of commune.

- a/ a chief of communal sûreté (the chief of Civil Guard post cumulates this function).
- b/ a deputy chief of communal sûreté (assisted by the police Commissioner, the communal council).
- c/ a secretary.

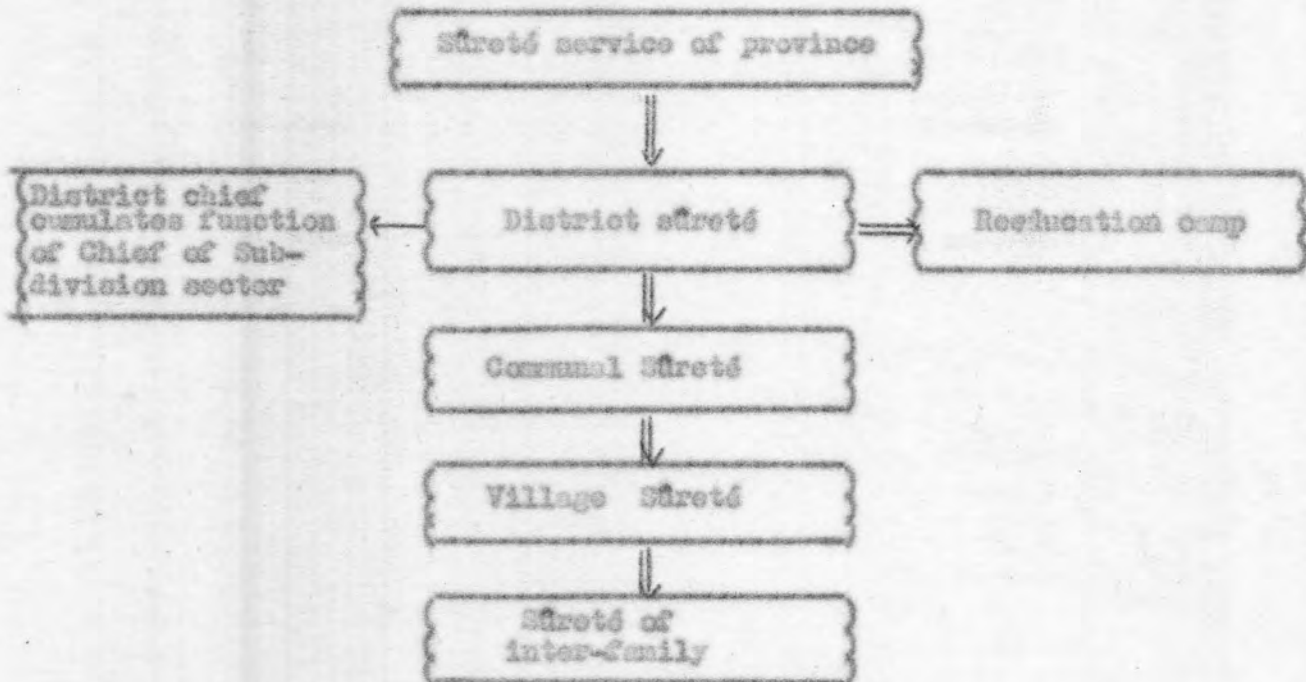
- 3/ Each commune is divided into several villages, the chief of village sûreté is responsible for the security of the village.

4/ Each village is divided into several inter-family groups which are directly relating to the chief of village sîreté.

5/ The reeducation camp of district.

Being under the direction of the chief of district sîreté, this camp has the following purposes:

- a/ to keep for a short time those who are going astrayed by communist propaganda or those who have no constructive spirit.
- b/ to detain the dangerous opponent elements for being transferred to provincial authorities.
- c/ to detain the thieves, the pirates for being transferred to provincial authorities.
- d/ a certain number of cadres for political instruction are responsible for the spiritual life of the detained people.



Notice {
 ⇨ Direct command (vertical system)
 ⇨ Report (horizontal system)

D. Working method.

I/ Sûreté of district level.

- The chief of district sûreté is entirely responsible for his branch to the district chief and all activities must be submitted to the district chief in order to keep him informed with the situation.
- To report permanently the works to its higher authority.
- To perform the decisions issued by higher authority.
- To draw up the action projects for each period in order to cope with the situation of the district (these projects are based on projects which are drawn up by technical branch of higher level).
- To order, to draw up plans for commune level.
- To control the sûreté village.
- The agents of district sûreté have to move along the communes for keeping close contact with commune sûreté in order to help the commune in carrying out the works.
- To meet on the 10th of every month with district authorities (particularly the technical works must not be reported during the session).
- The working method must be simple and supple.

II. Sûreté of commune level.

- The village sûreté is the key organization for the direct carrying out of all plans, governmental policy, for the protection of military organizations and village authorities.
- To protect the life and interest of the people.
- To protect the security of the whole commune.
- To lay the foundations of popular sûreté in the whole commune.
- To instruct the people in order to make them clear-sighted against the enemy.
- To keep close relation with district sûreté in order to carry out all order issued by higher authorities.
- To keep close and secret relation with village sûreté in order to cope with the situation.
- To meet on the 5th of every month with communal authorities (particularly the technical works must not be reported during the session).
- The working method must be simple and supple.

III. Streets of village level.

- The working method must be popular.
- In secret connexion with village security service.
- May organize a system of secretness keeping agents, i.e. inter-family security agents.
- Gather together secret documents provided by inter-family security agents in order to submit them to the higher levels and the latter will face them by measures.
- Hamlet security agents act in the inter-family organizations, in individual's economic bases.

IV. Inter-family security agents.

In the public.

- According to the situation of each region, many or few inter-family security agents are appointed to work there.
- Inter-family security agents, in the public, by a secret way, in connecting to their direct leader, hand him tidings.

In the organization services of the Government in the village.

- Organize many secretness keeping agents.
- In connexion right with the Leader Board of village security service, by a secret way.

E. The notions and styles of the cadres who lead the regular security agents.

Through security agents' past operations are shown many remarkable faults.

In a word, our cadres and agents have still mistakes such as: individual prides, indiscipline, etc...

So, without meaning, we have worried the internal consolidate sentiment, separated ourselves from the people, not worked carefully. This situation is very harmful for the creation of a good administration.

In the course of completing the Administration machine, developing services, consolidating internal affairs, we must beat down the non up-to-date ideas, correct mistakes, in order to have a solid security foundation, to gain the people's support, sincere to assist the Administration and in love with it.

This does not mean that we must follow, flattering the people that one day we may ill-treat them as the communist regime, but this means that we must seriously lead the people, right at their first step, in following truly the way and assertion of the Government, make them understand their duties; believe the Administration is always ready to work with us with an aim of creating a good future for our country.

So, we must ardently struggle for ourselves, understand the viewpoints of the mass, study and imitate the style-leading methods of the President Ngô. Thus we can convince the people against the opposite with more efficacy.

The reason why, long ago, the opposite can, profiting of our discord, separate us from one another in our internal services as well as in the public, worry the political power, make the safety difficult, is that because we have not yet been able to unify our wills and actions, not yet bravely quitted the non up-to-date ideas, not yet fulfilled the Vietnamese citizen's duties of today with all efforts and, moreover, not yet known the vanguard cadre's important role for the national reconstruction.

The Popular Security agents will succeed, if we have a new style conformable to the public aspirations, a relatively passable degree of politics.

D - Hamlet organization and five neighborhood groups

Hamlet and hamlet chief.

Each village is divided into many hamlets. In each hamlet, there is a representative of the village council to execute works, called hamlet chief.

The number of hamlets in a village gets high or low, depending on areas on houses. A too large hamlet is difficult for liaison. A hamlet, containing too many houses makes the hamlet chief not be able to supervise. Deriving from this, we can reorganize the limits and hamlets of a village.

Hamlet chief's duty.

1/ Explaining for the inhabitants in a hamlet to understand the national uprightness and unmasking the harms of the communism.

2/ Transmitting and strictly surveying the execution of the orders of the local national administration on every branch: Economics, Finance, Health, Education, Social Welfare.

- 3/ Examining the postures and activities of the inhabitants in his hamlet and the neighboring ones.
- 4/ Defending security; providing for and striking out the brigands in the hamlet.
- 5/ Secretly informing with the post head the elements who stealthily act against the government of the Vietnamese Republic.
- 6/ Immediately making reports on everything, which has happened in the hamlet, to the post-head or the Police Commissioner.
- 7/ Submitting the opinions of inter-family heads and five family heads to the higher levels.
- 8/ In connexion with the President of the village council, about administration; about directly concerned security and responsible with the Police Commissioner who directly manages inter-family heads.

Selecting the hamlet chief.-

Undertaking the security of hamlet, hamlet chief must be selected by the village council among the elements who have either performances against the Communist or national viewpoint clearly shown.

This selection must be approved by the Deputy of district chief.

Liaison with the levels of village.-

Each village has either one or many liaison agents to connect with its hamlet chief. Liaison agents may be chosen among village defending men.

Five neighborsgroup or inter family group

Five houses which are next one another in a same hamlet form a Five Neighbor Group or an Inter-Family Group.

Giving numbers to inter family groups.

Each inter-family group includes five houses (families). However if after dividing houses into many inter-family group, we find remain two or three ones, then, these two or three ones form an inter-family group. We should not associate these two or three houses with three or two ones to have an inter-family group.

In each hamlet, people must give numbers to each inter-family group, counting from the number 1. The following is called No. 2 ... The inter-family groups which are next one another have succeeding numbers. We should not place the number 1 at this end and 2 at the other; this makes us difficult to find the numbers later.

Each inter-family group has houses bearing numbers, counted from the number 1. Every house has signhang in it front. On these signs we placed the inter-family group numbers before and the house ones after. For instance, house No. 4 in inter-family group No. 25, we place them as follows: 25/4.

nearest

When there are newly built houses, the Head of the inter-family group must let the hamlet chief know about this. These new houses may be associated to this inter-family group and given succeeding numbers. When the houses of an inter-family group amount to 8, the inter-family group may be divided into 2: the first inter-family group has 5 houses and the other the rest. In view of keeping the numbers of inter-family groups in order, people can give to these new inter-family groups new numbers, using the former inter-family group ones and adding the letter A, B, etc., after them.

For example, the inter-family group of number 25 which, of course, includes 5 houses, rises to 8 ones. People can divide this inter-family group of 8 houses into two ones and give them the numbers as follows:

First:	25/1	25/2	25/3	25/4	25/5	25/6	25/7	25/8
Divided:	25/1	25/2	25/3	25/4	25/5.			
	25-A/1	25-A/2	25-A/3.					

To classify the family census paper.--

On the census papers given by each family to the village administration there is the notification of the name of the hamlet as well as the house number, so that the searching will be easy to do, these census papers will be classified in order according to the hamlet or the inter-families concerned.

By this classification, the family which has not yet given its census paper would be discovered so that we could invite the chief of family to do the census.

Population number census.--

When we have received all the census papers, the total of population number will make us know the number of people in each inter-family, each hamlet, village, canton, district and then province.

Map.--

To draw the boundaries of the hamlets and to note the house number in the map for facilitating the pointing out of the people when necessity comes. There will be two maps (one for the village and the other for the district).

Responsibility.--

The numbering of the inter-families groups and houses, the checking of the order of the census papers and the completing of the maps are done by a police commissioner.

Applying.--

On the demand, official papers, tax register, there is the mention of the house number and the name of the hamlet. The section relating to the receipt or income of these papers is responsible for the control, the correcting and completing of which.

If there is a letter denouncing the intrusion of any Việt-Công cadre in any house or hamlet, the district chief, the section chief, the civil guard or the district security chief can find out easily the Việt-Công cadre's hiding place. So, the abduction will be secretly done.

In the case a tax commissioner is superannuated, sick, or deserts his post as well as in case of his imprisonment or reorganization of the village administration, a new personnel of the village level will carry on his function to collect easily the taxes of every one in finding out on the map.

Inter-families chiefs and technical chief of a group
of five families.

In each inter-families organization there are 5 chiefs. The Chief of hamlet will choose one families chief as an inter-families chief among those who have good anti-communist performance or a clear national idea.

The four last families chiefs will be chosen, according to their aptitude, for these functions below:

- Chief of group of 5 families inter-education and youth.
- Chief of group of 5 families for economy.
- Chief of group of 5 families for hygiene and social service.
- Chief of group of 5 families for tax.

This hamlet chief's choice must be confirmed by the village council.

Duties of the inter-families chief.

- 1/ To give explanations to the people of the inter-families organization about the right way of the national spirit and the danger of the communism.
- 2/ To inform and to control strictly the carrying out of the nation administration order in different branches: economy, finance, health, education, social action
- 3/ To control the activities of all people of his inter-families and the others.
- 4/ To ensure and protect the order and security to prevent and repress the spies in his inter-families group.
- 5/ To report secretly to the Chief of Post those who act clandestinely anti Viet-Nam Republic.
- 6/ If there is any event in the inter-families, to report immediately to the hamlet chief, chief of post or the village council.
- 7/ To report and expose the inter-families opinion to the hamlet chief.
- 8/ To be placed under the authority of the hamlet chief on administrative and security matters.

Duties of the chief of group of 5 families for the inter-education and youth.

A. Concerning the information propaganda and youth:

- 1/ Political training to make himself understood all the documents coming from the village information cadre.
- 2/ To summon all people of the inter-families for these above documents information.
- 3/ To incite them to attend the meeting organized at the information center of the hamlet.
- 4/ To report to information cadres the worries of the people of inter-families and those of the neighboring.
- 5/ To incite young men to participate to the social actions.
- 6/ Relationship with the inter-families chief on administrative matter and with the village information cadre on technical matter.

B. Concerning the education.

1/ To study so that to know the bad consequences of illiteracy and the usefulness of education.

2/ To explain clearly to the people these above said matters.

3/ To draw a list of illiterates in the inter-families group.

4/ To organize courses to teach the illiterates for reading and writing.

5/ If courses could not be organized, then contact with the Headmaster of the nearest public school who will organize these courses. The inter-families groups chiefs are responsible to incite the people in these groups to attend regularly the courses.

6/ To contact with the inter-families groups chiefs on administrative matters and with the Headmasters of the nearest public school and the Commissioner for the village education on technical matters.

Duties of the inter-families chief for economy.

A. Concerning the Public Works.

1/ To study so that to know the usefulness of the maritime and road communications, bridges and highways, public office public buildings and the citizen's duties on the upkeep of these properties.

2/ To explain clearly to the people of the inter-families groups these above said matters.

3/ To look after these public properties, to prevent them from sabot-making.

4/ To incite the people using automatically their own means to repair roads and bridges that may be needed by them.

5/ To report to the Public Works Commissioner of the village what having been done.

6/ To report to the public works commissioner of the village the damages on roads communications, bridges and highways, public offices, public buildings, unmendable by the inter-families groups.

B. /

B. Concerning the economy.

- 1/ To study on the usefulness of the production increase, citizen's duties and the method of implementation.
- 2/ To explain clearly those matters to the people of the inter-families groups.
- 3/ To encourage commerce, industry, handicraft, cooperative society.

C. Concerning the agriculture.

- 1/ To study so that to know what is the agrarian reform, the usefulness and method of implementation (chemical manures, selection of seeds, mechanization of farming implements.)
- 2/ To explain clearly those matters to the people of the inter-families groups.
- 3/ To hand to the inter-families chiefs the agricultural tools and magazines.
- 4/ To help the village commissioner for economy to make a census of the cultivable areas, the agricultural production, the area of fallow fields, in the inter-families group land.
- 5/ To encourage the culture to increase the production, to exploit the fallow fields by starting to plant vegetable, beans, maize, sugar cane, gourd, round the house to be self-sufficient.
- 6/ To report to the village commissioner for economy the need of the inter-families people in seeds, chemical manures, agricultural tools (drawing the list).
- 7/ To report monthly to him the state of harvest in the inter-families land.

D. Concerning the breeding.

- 1/ To study for understanding what is breeding, its usefulness, the breeding scientific method, the summary of hygiene of animals.
- 2/ To explain clearly those things to the inter-families people.
- 3/ To hand to the families chiefs the magazines, documents about breeding and veterinary.
- 4/ To encourage the breeding by starting first.

5/ To help the Commissioner for economy in the census of the cattle in the inter-families groups.

6/ To apply the cattle hygiene rules: to report the illegal cattle killing, transport of cattle, and cattle epidemic or contagious disease.

7/ To report monthly to the Commissioner for economy the state of cattle hygiene and activities of cattle breeding in the group.

8/ To help the veterinary agent in mission in the inter-families areas.

B. Concerning the agrarian reform.

1/ To study so that to know what is the agrarian reform, the usefulness for the land owner, the tenant farmer, the implementation method.

2/ To explain it to the people of the group.

3/ To help the Commissioner for economy in his census of the land owners who exploit themselves in any fields or rent in any others, to make him know who are the tenant farmers, the number of contracts having been made or no (with its reason).

4/ To carry out the contract between the land owners and tenant farmers.

5/ To help and facilitate the agrarian reform agent in mission in the region.

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o o

To connect with the inter-families chiefs on administrative matters and with the Public Works Commissioner, village economy and agriculture commissioners on technical matters.

Duties of the five families group chief for social and hygienic service

A. Concerning the Hygiene.

1/ To study to know what is hygiene, its usefulness and the bad consequences of the non-hygiene and the hygienic rules.

2/ To explain it to the people of the group.

3/ To look over the public hygiene and to call the people of the group to it.

4/ To help the people of the group in their disease like to invite the doctor and to ride the patient to the hospital.

5/ In the case there is an epidemic in the group, to report immediately to the inter-families chief and to the village health Commissioner.

6/ To help the health agent in his mission in the region.

B. Concerning the social action.

1/ To study to know the bad consequences of "four vices" (tứ đồ tượng): fondness for play, opium, wine and prostitution) and the proceeding of the Government for repressing these social dangers.

2/ To explain it to the people of the group.

3/ To look over the people and recall them to the preventing rules.

4/ To report to the inter-families chief those who break the rules.

5/ To expose the importance of the relationship among the families in the group while to create the brotherhood atmosphere in it.

6/ To organize the help for the poor families and those of the war suffered.

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Relationship with the interfamilies chief on the administrative matter, and with the village commissioner for social and hygienic service on the technical matter.

Duties of the five families group chief for the taxes.

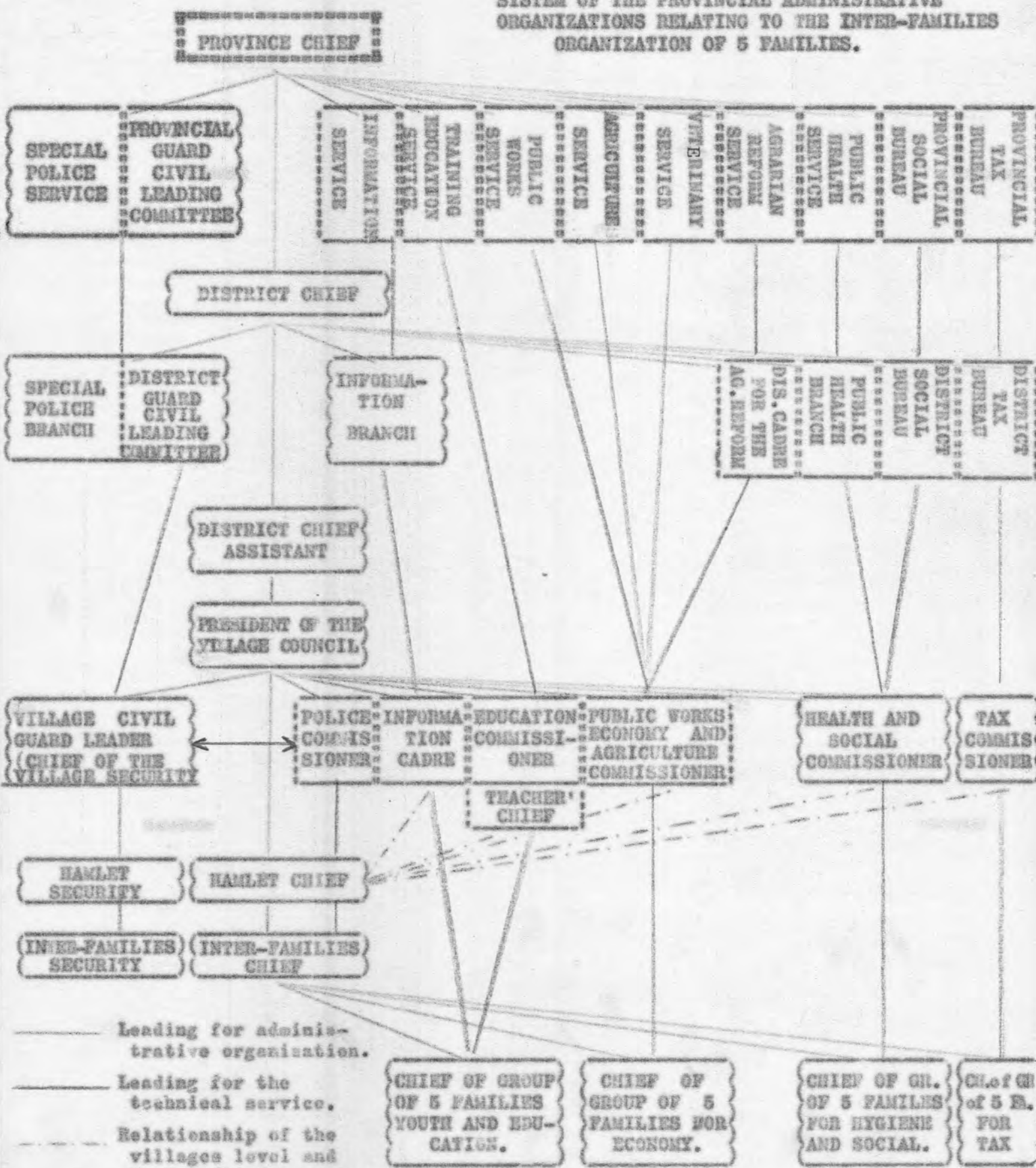
1/ To study to know the reason of the creation of new taxes, the duties of a citizen in the tax pay.

2/ To explain to the people of the group the usefulness and the necessity of it.

3/ To help the village finance commissioner in his census of the fields, buffalo, cow, car, vehicle, small boat, firm, industrial workshop.. for a setting up of a just and complete pay roll.

- 4/ To make himself as an example by starting first to pay the taxes.
- 5/ To keep a watch on the people of the group in their taxes pay.
- 6/ To connect with the inter-families chief on administrative matter and with the tax commissioner of the village on technical matter.

SYSTEM OF THE PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATIONS RELATING TO THE INTER-FAMILIES ORGANIZATION OF 5 FAMILIES.



Leading for administrative organization.

Leading for the technical service.

Relationship of the villages level and Hamlet Chief.

Horizontal relation.

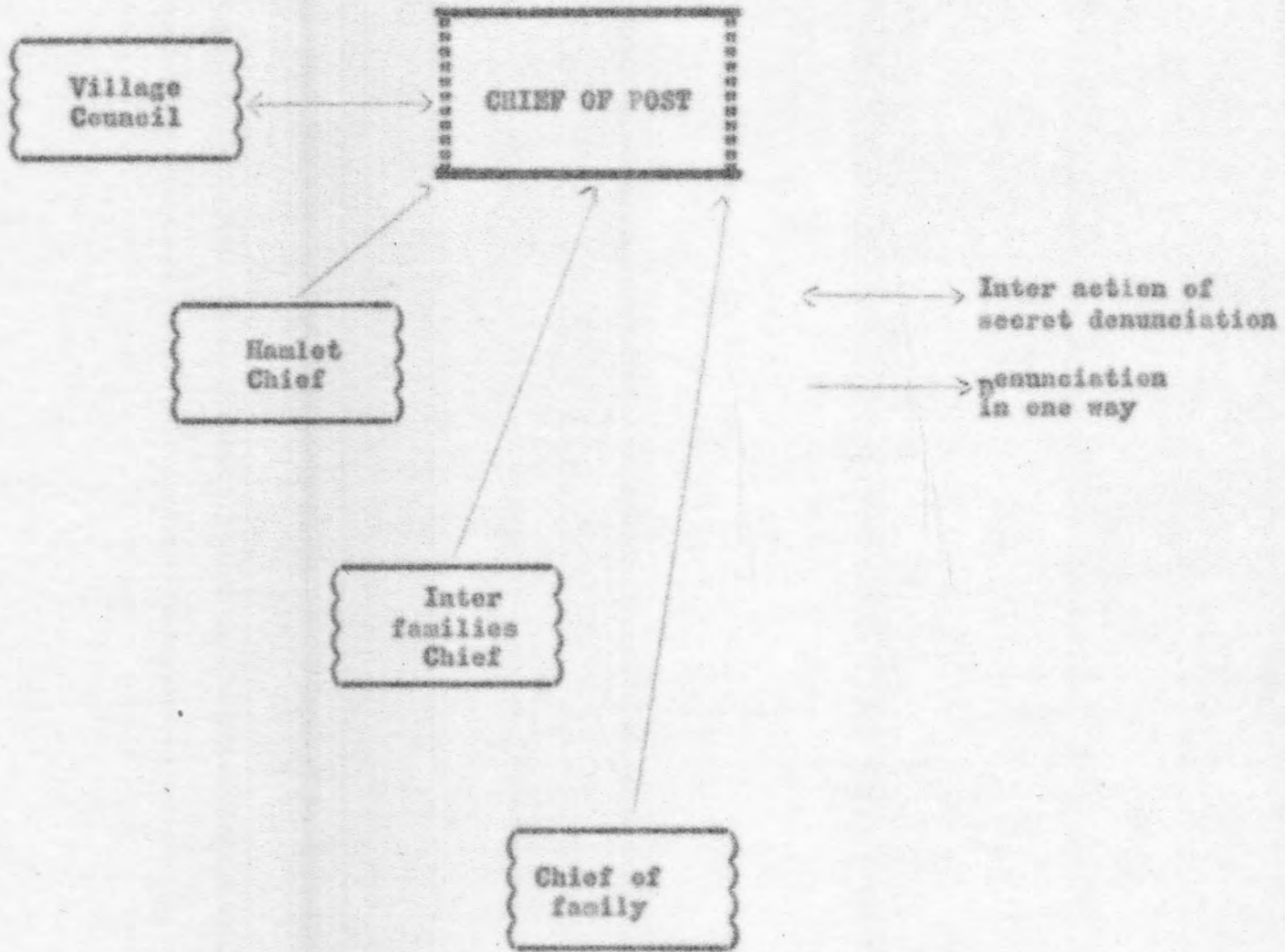
CHIEF OF GROUP OF 5 FAMILIES YOUTH AND EDUCATION.

CHIEF OF GROUP OF 5 FAMILIES FOR ECONOMY.

CHIEF OF GR. OF 5 FAMILIES FOR HYGIENE AND SOCIAL.

CHIEF OF GR. OF 5 F. FOR TAX

SYSTEM OF THE SECRET REPORT IN THE VILLAGE LEVEL



CONTROLLING SYSTEM OF THE VILLAGE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

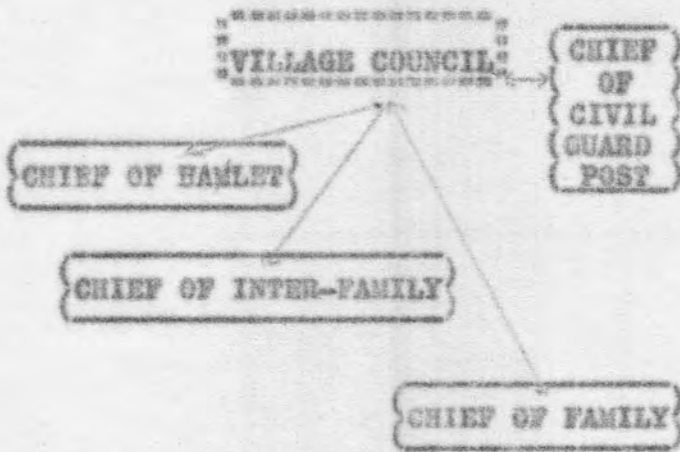


FIGURE I

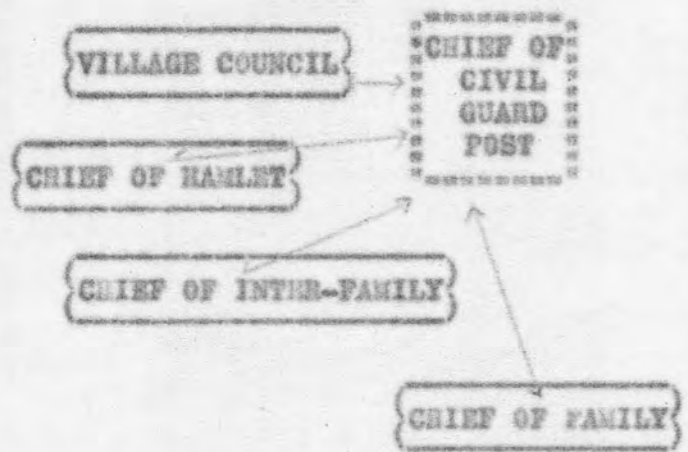


FIGURE II

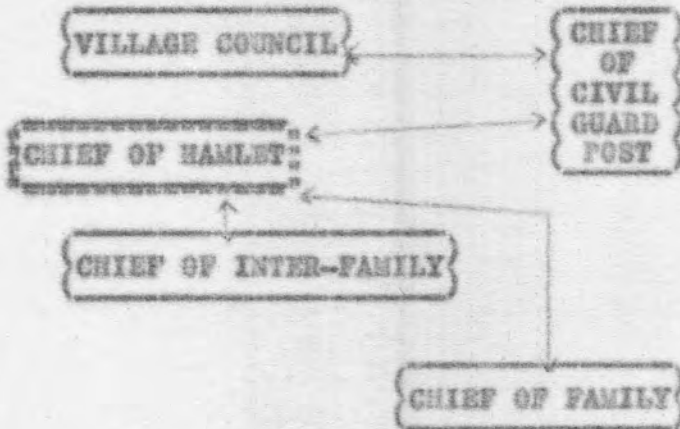


FIGURE III

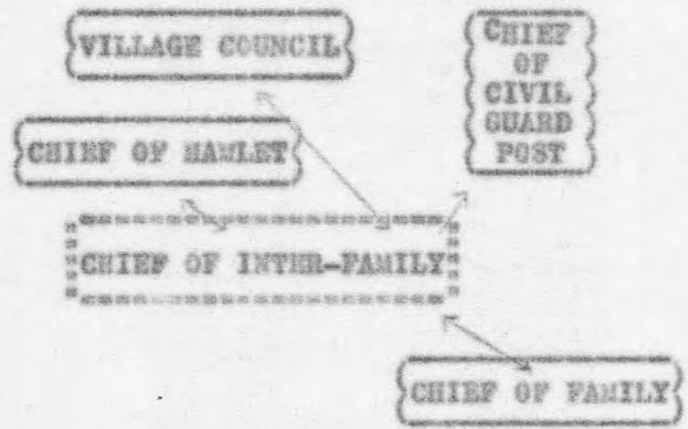


FIGURE IV

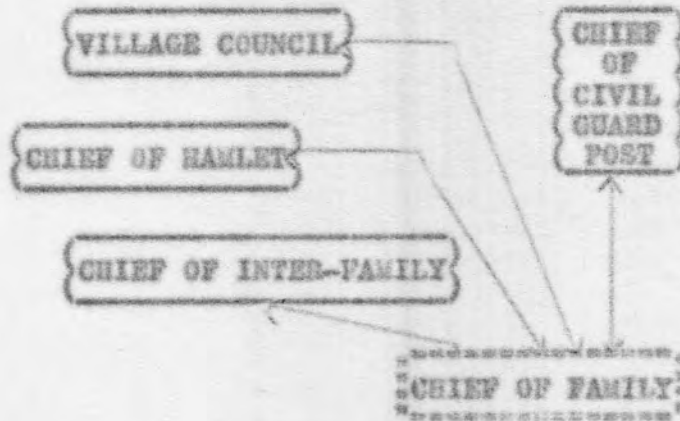


FIGURE V

OBSERVATIONS

- ← → mutual control
- connected organization
- relation of the principal organization in the Controlling System with the other organizations.

SYSTEM OF THE SERVICES IN THE PROVINCE RELATING TO
THE INTER-FAMILY ORGANIZATION (five families)

Division of authority.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <u>Province chief</u> directly governed | - District chief
- Special police service
- Provincial civil guard
- and all the technical branches of the province. |
| <u>District chief</u> directly governed | - Assistant district chief
- Special police branch
- District civil guard
- and all the technical branches of the district. |
| <u>Assistant district chief</u> directly governed | - Chairman of the village |
| <u>Chairman of the village council</u> directly governed | - Chief of the village surete service
- Village civil guard
- Police Commissioner
- Chief of hamlet
- and all technical branches of the village. |
| <u>Chief of hamlet</u> directly governed | - chief of inter-family |
| <u>Chief of inter-family</u> directly governed | the chief of five inter-families. |

TECHNICAL SECTION.

Special police section.-

- The special police service governed directly the district special police branch.
- The district special police branch governed directly the chief of village security service.
- The chief of village security governed directly the hamlet security service.
- The hamlet security governed directly the security of inter-family.

Police section.-

- The village police commissioner connects the horizontal system with the chief of village security service.
- The village police commissioner governed directly the hamlet chief.
- The hamlet chief governed directly the chief of inter-family.

Security section.-

- The provincial civil guard governed directly the district civil guard.
- The district civil guard governed directly the village civil guard.

Information section.-

- The information service governed directly the district information service
- The district information service governed directly the village information cadres.
- The village information cadres governed directly the chief of inter religion and youth.

Education branch.-

- The education service governed directly the commissioner for education and the chief of village education.
- The commissioner for education and the chief of village education governed directly the chief of inter-education (five) and youth.

Public works - Agriculture - and Veterinary branch.-

- The provincial publicworks, agriculture and veterinary service. } Governed directly the village commissioner of publicworks, of economy and agriculture.
- The village commissioner of publicworks, of economy and agriculture. } Governed directly the chief inter-economy family (five)

Land reform section.-

- The land reform provincial service governed directly the land reform district cadres.
- The land reform district cadres governed directly the public works, economy and agriculture village commissioners.

Health section.-

- The provincial health service governed directly the health district service.
- The health district service governed directly the social and health village commissioners.
- The social and health village commissioner governed directly the chief of inter-family for social and health.

Social section.-

- The provincial social service governed directly the social district service .
- The district social service governed directly the social and health village commissioner.
- Health and social commissioners governed directly the chief of inter-family for social and health.

Tax section.-

- The provincial tax service governed directly the district tax service.
- The district tax service governed directly the village tax commissioners.
- The village tax commissioners governed directly the chief of inter-family of tax.

Relations between the village technical
organization and the technical chief
of inter-family.

All mail from the village level will be sent to the chief of hamlet, then to the chief of inter-family who distributed it to the chief of group of five families, and inversely all mail sent from low to high level must be followed the same relation system.

ORGANIZATION SYSTEM
and Method of work of the technical
sections (except the Police)

A.- Vertical system.

I) Hamlet.-

a) The chief of group of five families are placed under the authorities of technical sections of the village level and the control of chief of inter-family. The activities of the chief of group of five families are in their technical field. The monthly meeting is held on the first of each month with the following subject:

- Report on the technical subjects, drawing a plan for the next month.
- Study the situation in the group of five families and in the hamlet.
- To criticize with constructive spirit.
- Correct proposal.

b) The chief of inter-families are responsible about the technical activities of the chief of group of five families.

- Transferring the documents and mails of technical subjects from the chief of hamlet to the chief of group of five families.
- A monthly meeting organized on the first day of each month at the police commissioner village to report the situation in the inter-families.

c) Chief of hamlet.- receives the documents which is sent from the technical service of the village level. The hamlet chief will send the documents to the chiefs of inter families who will distribute to the chief of group of five families.

- Study together under the leading of the technical chief of group of five families.
- A meeting will be held on the first day of every month with the share of the chief of inter families.
- Must be placed under the direct management of the police commissioner.

2) Village.-

- All technical section of the village are placed under the management of the district technical sections.

3) The district control commissioner is responsible of the technical activity situation in their district which he will report to the district chief in the district regular meeting. (except the police)

- The district control commissioner must be participated to the district meeting which is held by the district chief. The district control commissioner must report the general situation and give his technical ideas to the meeting.

- The district control commissioner must be placed under the authorities of the district chief and the deputy chief of district on the administrative and technical subject.

4) District.-

All technical sections of the district are placed under the management of the provincial technical sections.

- A technical meeting of the village level is held on the 5th day of every month.

- The district is placed under the direct management of the district chief and the deputy chief of district.

- A meeting is held on the 7th day of every month in the province.

5) Province.-

- All technical sections of the province are placed under the management of the ministry or the direction on its technical subjects.

- Study all reports sent from the lower level in getting the experiences.

- Study the activity project for each region.

- A provincial meeting will be organized by the province chief on the 10th day of every month.

- The province is placed under the direction of the province chief and the deputy chief of the province.

Horizontal system.-

Depending on the necessities conditions, all technical sections have its relatives following the horizontal system in the regional technical (field). In the information technical section, the cadres can hold the political meeting to improve and rise the policy of the government.

Organization system and method of work
of the security technical section.

1/ Hamlet security service is placed directly under the authorities of village security service by the secret way. All reports of hamlet security service must be sent to the village security service.

2/ Village security service governs secretly the hamlet security agent, is placed directly under the authority of the district security agent.

- To connect in the horizontal system with the village council and with the other service on the technical matters.

3/ District security service.-

- Governs directly the village security service.
- Placed directly under the order of the district chief.
- Must have monthly a meeting with the village security service to get constructive idea, to educate the technical matter and to get more experiences.
- Connects in the horizontal system with the other services on its technical domains.

4/ Province security service.-

- Governs directly the district security service.
- Placed directly under the authority of the province chief on the administrative matter.
- Connects in the vertical system on technical domain with the security of the South Viet-Nam.
- Connects in the horizontal system on technical domain with the other services.
- Must have monthly a meeting with the district security service.

E: Propaganda Education.

For getting good results in the propaganda activities to educate the people, we must popularize a new propaganda method so that we will coordinate with the people situation and with its knowledge degree. So, we must leave the ancient dry and tame propaganda method which has the surface and not the depth.

The pick up makes nothing but cries for a few people in

the town, but in fact, the great number of people is in the distant village, these ones cannot know the right way of the National spirit and yet they distort it. The back of the Government is the people, the main organism is in the village; but in the contrary, the villagers unknow the national spirit that is our weak point and that will be also our present propaganda activities center.

To give more effect to our further propaganda method, we have to know the strong points of the Viet-Cong in their propaganda to win the people's confidence, then we analyse and compare them. The reason why people lend their ears to the Viet-cong cadres is that these later coordinate their activities aimed at the winning the people's confidence to those of their propaganda.

Example. A Viet-Cong propaganda cadre want to act effectively, he must follow the by word "three with" that is to say: to eat with, to work with and to live with. To abuse the people sympathy (sentiment) is the principle of the Viet-Cong.

Moreover, they have a solid organization system of propaganda from high to low level. They act permanently, hard, and they are all enduring and long suffering.

When receiving a document, all cadres study thoroughly it, then they put it in practice. So, they will explain, in their propaganda, fluently without obstacle and in a united way.

Like that way, they don't spend too much but get much good result in the surface as well as in the depth of their propaganda.

Before all, we must have a propaganda system down from the village level.

First part.

To form a number of village technical cadres who are capable of leading the people and the village administration in the public training course and in all technical sections of the new organization.

That is the most important part in the propaganda system, and we try to organize and educate.

Second part.

With the present cadres we must think immediately to the

establishing of village cadres.

With the administration.- All administration personnel such as village committee, chief of hamlet, chief of inter families, chief of group of 5 families must follow the cadre training course to manage the people.

With the soldier, civil guard, police.- They are all propaganda cadres.

With the Viet-Cong surrenders.- They are politic cadres to wrestle the opinion and argument with the people.

With the Viet-Cong prisoners.- They are disillusionated enemies, but now they become our friend in the people disillusionated operation.

With the land owner.- They are typical cadres of solidarity and fraternity.

With the religions organization.- They are cadres of wrestling for virtue.

With the national elements.- They are cadres in the struggle for the right way of the national spirit.

Question.-

If we realize this above method, what are we getting on ?

Answer.-

- A strong and powerful army.
- A firm, loyal, safe and devoted administration.
- A people force ready to help us in giving man energy, talent and material for reponding to all emergencies in and out of the country.
- A solid net to prevent the enemy intrusion.
- To wipe out all sabot making element in the administration as well as in the people.

Therefore, we realize that the political education and propaganda is closely related to the fate of the whole country, especially the role of the cadres in this phase of winning the people support.

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F.- ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PUBLIC PEOPLE SERVICE.

F.- ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PUBLIC PEOPLE SERVICE.

Objectives.- This organization concerns itself with the matter rather than the manner since its composition is included within the Governmental organization. The committee for the people service has the nature of an village Judiciary council but on a larger scale in that it goes deep into the substructure in view of a consolidation from above to below and vice-versa, aiming at the following goals:

- Carrying out the Government policy
- Internal reconciliation.
- Education & re-education ^{of} the people mind.
- Promoting the confidence of the people to attain an active anti-communist activities.

In short, it is a mobile of the Government from a form point of view and a stable organization of the people from a moral point of view, established with a view to compete each other in the building up of a genuine nationalist regime.

System.- Depending directly on the Government for policy in order to carry out the given instructions properly.

- Independent from a mission point of view and from an authority standpoint (to be defined later on).

Composition.-

Committee

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| - Chief of Committee | :Deputy of the village council |
| - Deputy Chief of Committee | :Commissioner for communal police |
| - Secretary | :Secretary of the village council |
| - Supervising cadres | :Chief of Âp |
| - Chief of Cell | :Chief of Inter-families |
| - Cell member | :Chief of families |

Current affairs

- Chief of Committee
- Deputy
- Secretary

Duties

- Settlement of all problems relating to the vi-cash.
- Supervision and carrying out of the nationalist policy among the people.
- Supervision and promoting the education and training of the people.
- Supervision and promoting the improvement of standard of living.
- Experience taking from monthly activities and project-planning.

Authority

- Establishing of rewards and punishments.

Rewards :

Rewards :writing congratulations or economic assistance or books giving.

Punishments :Small fines; decided by the committee after discussions.

- Supervision over the local authorities from a nationalist policy point of view. (This supervision is carried out by particular sessions concerned by standing committee.
- Noticing, reporting, and proposing of rewards or punishments on regarding services or individuals belonging to military or administrative or civil services, that shows a lack of serving spirit or doing acts capable of discrediting the Government policy.

Working methods

- Relations with outside or to superior levels must be through the intermediary of the Government.
- Penalties of small fines within the village must be turned over to the Committee for examination and decision.
- The local Government and the committee must coordinate, help each other and avoid overlapping in their tasks.
- A representative of the Committee makes a monthly report on the activities & experience of the Government in the regular conferences of the Government.
- The date of the monthly conference of the Committee must be fixed prior to that of the Government for checking up on the activities, successes or failures and for drafting the work programs of next month.
- The Committee conference must pay great attention to criticism and auto-criticism as well as to widening the discussion in order to obtain all the member's initiative.
- Regular conference may be convened by a member of the standing committee. Special sessions must be convened by Chief of Deputy Chief of the standing committee. This committee is in charge of works division, decisions taking, attitude adopting, and carrying out the committee policy.

Supervising cadres

They are responsible to the standing committee for the progress or failures of the movement within his hamlet.- To win the prestige for the standing committee and to help it to keep in close touch with the people in the hamlet. Also they are immediate leaders of the Cell-Chiefs of the Committee.

Cell-Chiefs

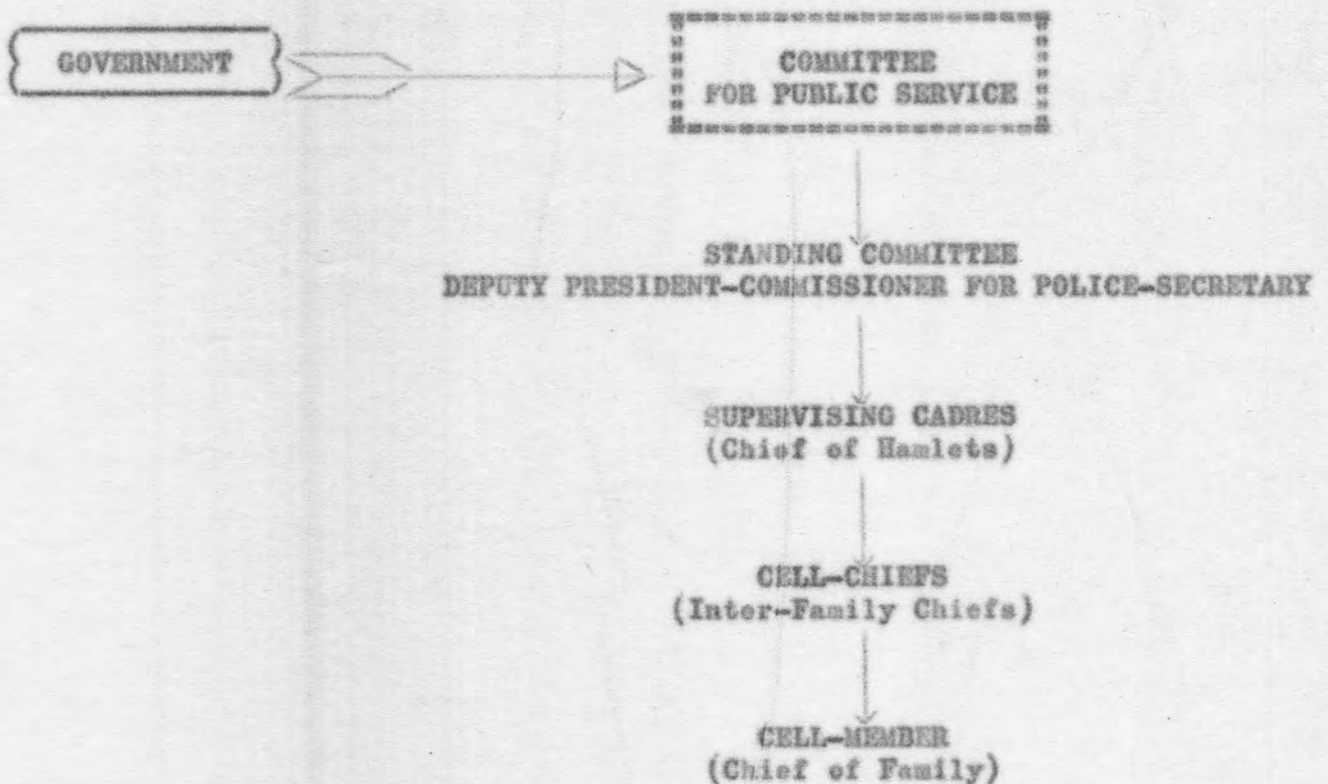
The Cell-Chiefs, under the guidance of the Supervising cadres, are responsible for the carrying out of the instructions of the committee. Cell-Chiefs are immediate of Cell-Members.

Methods

Establishing of objectives for competition such as: solidarity and mutual help - Family hygiene etc... between cells, hamlets, and then to progress towards other objectives.

Competition method is the most scientific way to secure success. But to create a competition movement is a very difficult thing which requires the coordination of all the military - administrative - civil services and the efforts of all the leading cadres.

ORGANIZATION CHART



G.- ORGANIZATION OF INTER-FAMILIES FOR ANTI-COMMUNIST PURPOSE

Objectives.-

1. Educating the village people and launching of the anti-communist campaign deep into every people within the village.
 2. Severe control to prevent the activities of the communists.
 3. Severe control in order to exterminate the communists.
- A/ Educating the village people and launching the anti-communist campaign deep into the mass.

Up to now we have launched a clamorous anti-communist campaign in school, meetings, conferences, but it did not reach each family, each people. We have a width but we lack a depth. So the organization of anti-communist inter-families is a way to meet that gap. To that end, it is necessary to make the mass conscious of the following facts:

1. Gathering of concrete evidence of communist crimes.
2. Daily working on anti-communist documents.
3. Building up a new nationalist spirit.
4. To make people conscious of the rights & duties of a nationalist citizen so that they will take care of their own security, liberty by energetically denouncing, destroying the Communists.

- B/ Severe control to prevent the communist activities.

If the five neighborhoods are impregnated with the above ideas, the Viet-Cong no longer dare to carry on their activities or propaganda for everybody has become a reliable nationalist, everybody realizes their anti-communist duties and want to show themselves equal to that task.

So, the communist will stop its activities to avoid certain failures.

- C/ severe control to exterminate the Communist.

In face of such a situation, a number of communist cadres will remain inactive in his local, and will be easily won over to support the nationalist cause, and the other, more daring, will carry on and by so doing will suicide themselves.

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ORGANIZATION

A/ Composition:

1. Cell-Chief (Chief of inter-family)
- 1 Deputy Cell-Chief (Chief of five neighborhoods)
- 3 Supervisors (Three remainder chiefs of neighborhoods)

B/ Duties:

- Cell-Chief: - Wholly responsible for the cell-activities.
- Drafting of projects, methods of working of the cell.

- Handing anti-communist documents to Deputy Cell-Chief to study in inter-families.
- Monthly report on the general situation to the village.

Deputy Cell-Chief:

- Vulgarization of anti-communist documents from above.
- Gathering of concrete local facts for anti-communist purpose.
- To promote the hatred towards communist among village people.

Supervisor:

- To compete each other in the participation in the anti-Communist campaign and in the study of anti-communist documents.
- To notify to the authorities the presence of the Communist cadres in one's place.
- To notify to the authorities any relation of the inter-family member with communists.
- So the vulgarization of the inter-family organization ^{is} very important, it is the basic anti-communist organization.
- To promote the development of the movement, a competition committee should be organized in district or village with the following objectives.
- Study of anti-communist documents.
- Anti-communist propaganda.
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* * *

CONCLUSION

During eighty years under the French protectorate and nine years under the domination of Colonialist-Communist the Vietnamese have undergone much sufferings, diseases, famine etc... This is due, on one hand, to the foreign rulers, and on the other hand, to the fact that society is not properly organized. The inter-family is a first step towards the reorganization of society.

First of all, the concrete activities of the inter-family are:

- Mutual assistance in needy circumstances.
- Mutual defence in case of banditry.
- Internal control to find out the colonialist, feudalist, communist elements within the organization.
- Close relations with the authorities to express the aspirations of the people.
- The nationalist Government advocates the salvation of man, respects the individual liberty, contrary to the policy of abolition of human rights-So man is a social unity. The five neighborhoods is a smallest organizational unity of the society. The more its organization is perfect the more the human rights are assured and the society is improved.
- The five neighborhoods is an organization in answers to the aspiration of the people, a people motivated by a strong will of living.