(C) This report contains information obtained from an enemy document captured on 29 April 1969, and concerns a series of reports on the situation of the political struggle movements of the ethnic minorities in Quang Duc, Phuoc Long, Lam Dong, Tuyen Duc, Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan Provinces. The reports state the achievements and contributions of the ethnic minorities towards the Revolution. This report also contains an outline of tasks for the motivation of people in the area of K.28 ((former Phuoc Long Province)) in April 1968.

(C) Following is a full translation of a captured enemy document. This document was captured on 29 April 1969 in South Vietnam (YU390364; II CTZ) by Special Forces, Camp Buprang. The document was received at CDEC on 4 June 1969, and is listed under CDEC Document Log Number 01-0511-70.
I. SITUATION OF ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS LIVING IN THE SOUTHWESTERN HIGHLANDS:

In Quang Duc, Phuoc Long, Lam Dong and Tuyen Duc Provinces, and in western Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan Provinces, there are approximately 180,000 inhabitants of ethnic minority groups. They represent one-fourth of the population of the region (there are over 700,000 people in the region).

They live in mountainous and forest areas which cover an area approximately 10 times larger than the lowlands.

According to the languages, customs and habits of the people, we can divide them into over 20 ethnic minority groups, of which some are small in number. Following are some groups that have a large number of members: The Raglai group has over 30,000 people living in western Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan Provinces; B'Nong, (possibly Mnong), has over 20,000 people living in Quang Duc, Tuyen Duc and Phuoc Long Provinces; Chiem Than (Cham) has over 30,000 people living in Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan Deltas; Stieng has approximately 12,000 people living in Lam Dong and Phuoc Long Provinces; and the Ma-ko-ho group has over 17,000 people living in Lam Dong and Western Binh Thuan Provinces.

Most groups have a common language; however, some have many tribes and many different languages. Generally speaking, every group lives in its own separate area. These groups have many good customs and habits such as solidarity among the people of their group, respect for guests, and a hatred for laziness.

However, superstitious beliefs and a fear of ghosts still exert a bad influence on the solidarity, production and fighting attitude. Since our revolutionary movements have been initiated, their customs and habits have improved. Also, their superstitious beliefs and fear of ghosts have decreased. Regarding the economic level of various groups,
only the Cham group is similar in this respect to the Vietnamese. Other groups live as nomads. In the cultural field, only the Chiêm Thanh group has its own written language. However, most people of this group have been living in areas under temporary enemy control, so their written language has been gradually forgotten. Formerly, the French made phonetic transcriptions of the Ó-de and Kohs languages. These written languages are still used, but they have been modified. In addition, we made phonetic transcriptions of the Raglai and B' nong languages. The Raglai language has been diffusing in western Ninh Thuận Province.

II. SCHEMES AND CRIMES OF THE ((US)) IMPERIALISTS AND FEUDALIST RULERS TOWARD ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS LIVING IN THE SOUTHWESTERN HIGHLANDS, AND THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE TRADITION OF THESE GROUPS.

The Southwestern Highlands has a very prosperous economy and is an important strategic position. Formerly, the French colonialists took all political measures to divide and oppress ethnic minority groups in this area with an attempt to dominate and exploit these groups. They committed uncountable barbarous crimes. The created hatred, increased dissension, and caused conflicts between various groups. In addition, they forced people of these groups to do labor activities, imposed taxes, and robbed and exploited the people. They also organized "Cum" ((possibly groups)) consisting of local ((RVN)) administrative personnel to take control over ethnic minority groups, oppress their resistance and destroy our ((VC)) revolutionary activities.

The US imperialists and their henchmen have occupied South Vietnam because of the important strategic position of the Western Highlands in general, and the Southwestern Highlands in particular. They have tried to turn the Western Highlands into a mobile military base and a stepping stone which they will use to attack North Vietnam, oppress revolutionary movements in South Vietnam and sabotage the Revolution in Cambodia and Laos.

For the purpose of carrying out the above scheme, the US imperialists and their henchmen also initiated cunning and cruel schemes against ethnic minority groups in the Southwestern Highlands. After the restoration of peace, they denounced Communist crimes, resettled the people, and established populous areas. In addition, they bribed ethnic minority people and impaired the solidarity between the Vietnamese people of other
areas and highlands. In 1960-1961, when our spontaneous movements were fiercely launched, they strived to conduct sweep operations and air and artillery strikes, spread toxic chemicals in order to destroy crops, and relocated the people to establish strategic hamlets. For the purpose of carrying out their schemes of dividing the ethnic minority groups and forcing them to oppose our Revolution, they armed and organized the groups into (GVN) Special Forces. Recently, they organized Trương Sơn CIDG's (Civilian Irregular Defense Groups). These groups were espionage groups.

Since the restoration of peace, the US imperialists and their henchmen have committed uncountable crimes against ethnic minority groups in the Southwestern Highlands.

During the period that they denounced Communist crimes and established strategic hamlets, they killed, tortured and disabled thousands. In addition, they looted property of the people.

With the policy of relocating the people and establishing strategic hamlets, the US imperialists and their henchmen made the people of ethnic minority groups very miserable. Our people had to leave their destroyed forests and fields. The sentiment in their lives was destroyed. Most of them died from cold and famine. By the end of 1963, most ethnic minority groups were resettled in strategic hamlets. During this resettlement period, over 10,000 people died of famine and disease. Some families such as families of ethnic minority people in Oro, Ma-Nôi (Ninh Thuận), were separated from their relatives. In some villages, over 500 persons were relocated by the enemy. After the relocation to strategic hamlets, there remained only 50 to 70 persons in the village. For a period of over one year, the number of graves dug was greater than that of houses built in some strategic hamlets such as Nhà-Ba and Trái Thít (Ninh Thuận).

One of the typical crimes of the US imperialists and their henchmen is the resettlement of the people to build strategic hamlets during the "An Lạc" campaign (from Jun 62 to Oct 63). In this campaign, the enemy gathered over 10,000 people from North Tuyên-Dúc to North Da-lat. The people had to leave thousands of acres of destroyed fields to settle in an area where there were only pine trees and land which was not fertile. Hundreds of persons died of famine and disease.

Taking advantage of the misery of the people, the US and its henchmen compelled youths to enlist in their army and women to work on their plantations. By late 1963, the people initiated fierce struggles to ask for relief and to return to
their native villages. The enemy resettled the people for the second time. From North Dalat, the people were sent to South Dalat along Route 21 (Đà Lạt District). Furthermore the people had to leave their property empty-handed and move to a new location. Everyday, approximately 30 persons died of famine and disease.

Since 1963, for the purpose of relocating the people to establish strategic hamlets, the enemy has unceasingly conducted sweep operations, air and artillery strikes, and spread toxic chemicals to destroy crops. According to unofficial reports, 200 villages were destroyed, over 10,000 houses were burned, over 15,000 head of cattle were stolen or killed, over 2,000 tons of provisions were stolen or destroyed, property worth over 10,000,000 SSVN ($1.00 US) was looted, and thousands of persons were killed or wounded in enemy sweep operations and shellings. Many villages such as Cu Kang-gia (on Road 8) were destroyed by napalm bombs. The people in Buon Xa Na (Village), (Quang-Duc), were compelled to live in strategic hamlets. The people living in areas under enemy control were also ruthlessly massacred. For example, the enemy used his aircraft to drop napalm bombs on Baxar Hamlet (on Road 20, Lâm Đông Province) three times on 5 May 65, which destroyed all of the houses and property of the people and killed or wounded 42 persons. On 7 May 65, the enemy continued to drop bombs and conduct shellings in this hamlet, killing or wounding 21 inhabitants.

The barbarous crimes of the ruling imperialists and feudalists constantly increased. They caused great sorrow to the people. The ethnic minority groups in the Southwestern Highlands fostered a deep hatred of the enemy and rose up several times to resist him many ways. Before the Revolution of August 1945, there

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were many movements against the French and their cruel henchmen, such as the movement against the French of the Prong-nong ethnic minority group (Phuoc Long Province); the struggle against the Chief of Bo-rum ((tribe)) (Cham ethnic minority group) of Ma people (Lâm Đông); the struggle against the French conducted by the Ma-cam-xuc tribe of Pnong ti-be-ri ((Quang-Duc)); Blu-Tam-Bo of Stieng and Ma groups killed Moret Matty (a French man); and the struggle against the French conducted by the Lo-lo-xit tribe of the Koho group (Bình Thuận). During the 80 years of French domination, the ethnic minority groups living in Ma area, Lâm Đông Province, were determined to live in forests and were uncooperative with the French colonialists. In various local areas, there were many uprisings against the ruling imperialists and feudalists. For example, the ethnic minority people living in Tám Mỹ (Ninh Thuận) destroyed the road running from Tám Mỹ to Ba Ngoi (this road was rebuilt after the Japanese arrived in Indochina, and by the US and Diệm).
During the daytime, the enemy forced the people to build the road. At night, the people would destroy the work which was done during the day. Under the period of French domination, Kiell Gum-Gong-To (tribe), Blao living in Lâm Đồng Province, was jailed because he opposed the French. In early 1945, he was released. He later organized youths of a village to intercept and attack the French on the Blao Pass (by using crossbows, poisonous arrows, and tubes containing salt and hot peppers mixed with water used to pump into enemy soldiers' eyes, etc...((sic))).

That indomitable tradition remained in the struggles or separate actions against the oppression and exploitation of the ruling imperialists and feudalists, and it was a natural self-will. Since our Party exercised leadership, the struggle tradition of ethnic minority people has been developed. The people stood up under Party leadership and contributed their part to defeating the French colonialists in the nine-year Resistance. Since the restoration of peace, the people have continuously struggled against the US Government and Diém. An example is the struggle movement against enemy occupation of land to develop farming, initiated by the Chau-Ko groups (Lâm Đồng, Phước Long), and the "peace" movement against the US Government and Diém conducted by 10,000 people of the Ede, P'long and Rích (sic) ethnic minority groups. That indomitable tradition has been unceasingly developed by the Party in the present resistance movement for national salvation. The people rose up to oppose the US imperialists and their henchmen and frustrated their cruel and cunning schemes such as the schemes of sowing dissension among ethnic minority groups, conducting sweep operations, relocating the people, destroying the land, establishing strategic hamlets and constructing combat villages. The people strived to increase production for self-sufficiency, improve their living conditions, contribute their manpower and property to our Revolution and turn their areas into bases and firm strong points for our Revolution.

III. REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS FOR NATIONAL SALVATION, AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN EVERY FIELD ATTAINED BY ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS IN THE SOUTHWESTERN HIGHLANDS:

At the beginning of the Resistance, except in Western Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan, the revolutionary movement of ethnic minority groups in the Southwestern Highlands was only present in a number of villages in Di Linh, La Van (Lâm Đồng). A few (VC) agents were active in northwestern and southwestern Đa lat. Many armed propaganda units and action units in charge of bringing (VC) agents from the outside to these areas and recruiting agents in these areas were driven out or annihilated by the enemy.

After the restoration of peace up to 1956, there were no Resistance agents. In mid-1959, various action units in charge of recruiting agents began to enter Quảng Đức, South Lạc ((possibly southern Đa lâc)), Tuyên Đức, Lâm Đồng and Phước Long.
By 1961, many agents had been recruited among ethnic minority groups in all areas of the Southwestern Highlands. The rate of development of agents at this time was greater than the rate of development of agents during the previous Resistance. This is the period that ethnic minority groups recruited many agents and began to strengthen our movement.

From 1961 to 1963 was a period of fierce dispute between the enemy and us. When the Staley-Taylor plan was initiated and with the important strategic position of the Southwestern Highlands, the enemy concentrated his efforts to counter our attacks. On one hand, the enemy endeavored to resettle the people and establish strategic hamlets to pacify rural areas. The enemy also made every effort to conduct sweep operations and encroach upon the land in an attempt to encircle and destroy our bases and revolutionary forces. The most disastrous event for our movements was the relocation of major elements of ethnic minority groups in the Southwestern Highlands to various strategic hamlets and areas.

Since 1963, being detained in various strategic hamlets and areas, the ethnic minority groups living in the Southwestern Highlands lost their freedom, and their lives became oppressed. Therefore, the people fostered a deep hatred for the US imperialists and their henchmen. With the indomitable struggle tradition, the ethnic minority groups rose up to destroy hamlets and break enemy control, returned to their native villages, and initiated revolutionary movements for national salvation. Since the Front (NLF) initiated the Western Highlands Independent People's Movement, the influence of this movement has been broadly spread. It inspired enthusiasm and pride among the people and urged many people to join the revolutionary movement for national salvation. Also, our Party and Fronts implemented a policy showing solidarity, equality and mutual aid toward ethnic minority groups. For instance, our Party and the Front initiated a broad ideological campaign among the people, created understanding among the imperialists and feudalists, strengthened the relationship among ethnic minority groups and between Vietnamese and ethnic minority groups, and established hamlet and village administrations to regulate control of rural and mountainous areas, and especially for the control of laborers. In addition, our Party and the Front also developed the economy and culture of ethnic minority groups; fostered their struggle tradition against the enemy; organized armed forces to fight the enemy and protect villages; protected the lives of ethnic minority people; motivated the people to eliminate customs and habits which are harmful to their work, production and fighting spirit; endeavored to improve and train local cadres, and strengthened the Party and people's organizations, etc.

In various local areas, there were many movements. Four opposition movements: Oppose economic blockades and undermining; oppose (GWN) Special Forces, sweep operations and terrorism; oppose conscription and armed activities of the enemy.
Four building movements: Build solidarity; build a better life; build combat villages and strengthen guerrillas; and organize (build) people's associations.

Four transformation movements: Transform negativeness to positiveness; transform small quantities to large quantities; transform bad things to good things; and transform weakness to strength. Among the youths, there were five (sic) love and three hate movements (love our country, love our people, love progress, love our Revolution; and hate colonialists and imperialists, hate henchmen, hate backwardness). The above movements contributed to the Revolution for national salvation of ethnic minority people in the Southwestern Highlands and helped the people make many achievements in the following fields:

Uprising: Seething with hatred, ethnic minority groups could not live with US imperialists and their henchmen. In the beginning, our action elements had not yet directly contacted the people; however, the people themselves took many actions against the enemy. When the enemy concentrated the people into strategic hamlets and areas, the people were determined to be uncooperative with the enemy, and moved into forests to establish combat villages. The people endured famine and other miseries for two to three consecutive years. Typically, the people living in (sic) endured famine; however, they could find roots and vegetables in forests to eat. The people dared not eat all paddies, so they mixed paddies with sand and pebbles and would use these to produce grain for the next crops (sic). Since 1962, the people living in a number of villages (Dáng - Lo, Buôn - Lo and Dáng-Du) in Phước Long Province were determined to hold their mountainous areas and participate in the Revolution. Some who were concentrated in strategic hamlets still kept in contact with our revolutionary forces. Some adopted a wait-and-see attitude. They picked vegetables to eat for three consecutive years or in some areas, although the people lived in strategic hamlets, (two sentences missing)

experience to destroy hamlets; sought cadre and invited them to come to plan ways to destroy hamlets (Bu Rchau, Phủ Đức Long)...

In some villages in B4, the enemy used barbed wire to encircle hamlets. When it was dark, the people concealed this barbed wire and the following morning youths and women with packs (carried on the back by highlanders) went to find cadre to ask if they could enlist to kill the enemy ... and under the leadership of our Party, these uprising movements were broadly
spread and well organized. Stieng, Châu Ma, M' nong and Kohe ethnic minority groups living in Phước Long, Lâm Đồng and Quảng Đức Provinces rose up to destroy hundreds of strategic hamlets, and smashed enemy restrictive administrative machinery in hundreds of villages. A great portion of the land was liberated (15 districts in the Southwestern Highlands and five districts in western Ninh Thuận and Binh Thuận), including over 68,000 people of the 173,683 in these areas.

**Armed struggle:**

Ethnic minority groups killed thousands of Popular Force soldiers and combat youths and seized thousands of weapons. Using primitive weapons such as spikes, bows, traps and crossbows, etc., and weapons seized from the enemy, our ethnic minority groups, guerrillas and local troops fought the enemy, conducted 1,000 countersweep operations and killed over 1,000 enemy soldiers. In addition, the people built over 200 combat villages. In many combat villages such as Tap La in Bạc Ai (Ninh Thuận Province), Pând Du in Phước Long Province, Gia Rá in Quảng-Đức Province, and To-bi-la-da in Đi Linh, etc., the enemy was not allowed to enter. When he attempted entry, his forces were destroyed. Particularly, in Bạc Ai Đông and Bạc Ai Tây (Ninh Thuận), our ethnic minority groups established inter-village and combat districts. Therefore, during recent years the enemy has not been successful in these areas, and could only conduct artillery fire from outside or use his airplanes to drop bombs over these areas.

Guerrilla warfare movements were developed and guerrilla units of ethnic minority groups were strong. In some areas, the guerrillas used their rifles to down enemy aircraft (in Mar 66, guerrillas in Bạc Ai shot down or damaged four aircraft). Many people set good examples for others. For instance, many women used copper bracelets given by their lovers as spikes to kill the enemy; guerrilla Maray Browery killed four Americans; an old man used his scimitar to behead two US soldiers at Suoi ((Stream)) Rê, Bạc Aí, etc.; and in some areas, guerrillas made carbines and one-shot pistols and used them to fight the enemy (Bac Aì).

Organization of armed forces: Each district had district units, district local forces (from a platoon to a company), 30 village units, 70 cadre, 463 village guerrillas and 830 hamlet guerrillas.

**Military proselyting and political struggles:**

Ethnic minority groups in the Southwestern Highlands
realized the enemy schemes of sowing dissension and resentment among ethnic minority people, inciting misunderstanding between the ethnic minority people and Vietnamese people, and causing misunderstanding toward our Revolution. Therefore, these people forgot their resentment, united to oppose the US for national salvation, realized that revolutionary tasks were theirs, and placed stronger confidence in the Party and Revolution.

During recent years, people of ethnic minority groups conducted thousands of struggles against the enemy's resettlement of the people, conscription, forced labor, organization of local ((RVN)) administrative control and false election of officials. They demanded to be returned to their native villages to earn their living and asked for aid relief. The people also conducted struggles by carrying people who were wounded or killed by enemy toxic chemicals or by air and artillery strikes to the enemy to ask for an indemnity, etc... The people conducted struggles with the participation of tens of thousands of people. For example, the struggle conducted by 3,500 ethnic minority people living in Di Linh District in Jun 65 was conducted to demand that the enemy return them to their native village to earn their livings, and asked for rice and salt supplies. They also countered enemy artillery shellings. In 1965, there were over 200 struggles with the participation of over 10,600 people.

Regarding military proselyting tasks, ethnic minority people motivated over 2,000 enemy soldiers of various ((RVN)) Republic, Regional, Popular Forces and combat youths to defect to our side, carrying over 200 various kinds of weapons with them.

Self-sufficient production and improvement of living conditions:

Formerly, the ethnic minority people living in the Southwestern Highlands had backward living conditions. This was because they were seriously exploited by the enemy. Therefore, most of them suffered famine and misery. In many areas, the people had to find wild roots to eat, used ashes ((sic)) instead of salt and used the bark of trees for clothes.

However, their living conditions have been improved, although the enemy has carried out many economic control schemes such as shelling and destroying people's cultivated areas, spreading toxic chemicals and conducting sweep operations. In some areas, the enemy unrelentingly conducted air strikes and artillery fire (Bac Ai), but the people were still determined to improve their living conditions.
Results: Many people living in base and liberated areas came to live together in the same areas.

There were 309 work exchange cells in 309 villages and hamlets, and 2,227 association members. In many areas, the people knew how to clear the land for cultivation in the unproductive season, and successively planted various kinds of vegetables and fruit trees. For instance, the people living in western Bàc Ai (Ninh Thuận) planted 40,000 banana trees, 32,000 papaya trees, 99,000 orange trees, 74,000 pineapple plants and 28,030 jackfruit trees. The cultivated areas have increased each year. At that time, one laborer planted an average of two cases of rice seeds (in some areas, some persons planted three cases of rice seeds), one and a half liters of corn seed, and 500 manioc plants in order to economize on rice. In many areas, the people ate rice mixed with other cereals or roots and they knew how to economize food in the husbandry of animals (they fed their pigs with bananas and wild vegetables). As a result, the problem of famine does not exist at the present time.

In many areas, the people already solved the problem of salt shortages and they had a salt reserve for the whole year.

Clothing shortages are no longer a problem. In some areas, the people planted cotton plants and developed weaving to be self-sufficient with clothing (Bàc Ai planted 25,000 cotton trees and wove 30,000 meters of cloth).

Handicraft works were developed. Every village had forges used to make various necessary items. In some areas, the people established paper producing shops (as in Bàc Ai) to produce paper used in work and study for the entire district (8,000 sheets of paper were produced every month). Husbandry and other secondary jobs were developed.

In the cultural and social fields:

Much money was made and there were great changes.

Public health and sanitary activities were directed toward the new life. Formerly, the ethnic minority people living in the Southwestern Highlands lived under backward conditions because they were affected by bad customs and habits. Under our Party leadership, in some areas, the people eliminated their bad customs and habits. For example, the people knew how to find medicine to cure their diseases, and they knew how to use oriental medicine to cure some diseases (such as malaria and rashes) and dress wounds. In some areas the people automatically contributed thousands of dongs (SVN currency equalling one piaster) to make medicine chests and establish villages. The people knew how to use bowls and chopsticks to eat meals. They ate cooked foods,
drank boiled water, kept their houses clean, dug latrines in accordance with sanitation regulations, built cattle stables far from their houses, etc... Therefore, the rate of sick personnel decreased to a very low level.

The public health and sanitary networks were organized, and in each district there were medical specialists. In every village there were public health cadres and sanitary personnel. Particularly, in every village in Sắc AĐ (District), there was a village Public Health Section.

To date, the people have trained 36 medics, six medical specialists who were ethnic minority people, 422 first-aid personnel, five midwives and 60 sanitary personnel.

In the cultural and educational fields:

The phonetic transcriptions of three written languages of three ethnic minority peoples: Châu Ma (Lâm Đồng Province) B' nong (Quảng Bàc) and Raglai (Ninh Thuận) were improved.

In order to eliminate the illiteracy, 405 training courses were conducted for 7,431 students and 29 advanced educational training courses were conducted for 872 trainees. Most of them were village and hamlet cadres, guerrillas, key agents and male and female youths. In addition, over 100 (primary school) ethnic minority group teachers were trained and 83 popular training courses were opened for 1,855 students. The ethnic minority people living in the Southeastern Highlands were very fond of studying, but they had to overcome many difficulties to study. For instance, the people used sheaths of areca palms and banana leaves in place of paper; porcupine spines, fragments of tin sheet and fragments of napalm bombs as pens; soot, a substance from batteries and water from sweet potato leaves which are pounded and squeezed as ink; pieces of white clay and dry manioc instead of chalk; and burned-dry pine trees and otter oil instead of oil in order to study. (The people went to study in the afternoon, studied in the evening and returned home in the morning).

Contributions of ethnic minority people in the Resistance:

In the resistance for national salvation, the people living in the Southwestern Highlands made great contributions to the Revolution.

During the most fierce years of the movements in Area 6 (1954-59), the people fed and protected our cadre and eagerly contributed their manpower and property to our Revolution. For instance, the people performed farm tasks, supplied food for the
Resistance and served as civilian laborers. In many areas such as Bắc Ai, the people were ready to serve as civilian laborers at any time. Some people who had infants also asked cadre if they could serve as civilian laborers. The people contributed their manpower and property toward the victories of our military activities in the battlefield of the Southwestern Highlands in the past.

Thus far, there are 5,000 male and female youths who enlisted in our armed forces and carry out missions of our agencies in districts, provinces and regions. There were over 2,000,000 man-days of civilian labor. In addition, the people contributed thousands of tons of food to our Revolution.

Establishment and organization of administrations, organizations and the Party; and training of local cadre:

Under the leadership of the Party and Front ((NLF)), the ethnic minority people living in the Southwestern highlands rose up to crush the rule of the US imperialists and their henchmen, and took over control of the mountains, forests, villages and cultivated areas. They strived to establish administrations and revolutionary organizations in order to actively control their villages. Under the improvement and organization of our Party and Front, the number of cadre of ethnic minority people was increased each day. Their authority and revolutionary organizations had been developed and consolidated. In the beginning, ethnic minority cadre were inexperienced in revolutionary tasks. At the present time, they are familiar with such tasks. Cadre of ethnic minority people made up the administrations of all villages. They also controlled districts such as Di Linh and Bắc Ai.

In addition, ethnic minority cadre comprised part of the leadership in provinces and developed the Party in local areas in order to lead the Resistance movements for national salvation of ethnic minority people. Thus far, there are three province Independent People's Committees (in Phước Long, Lâm Đồng and Quảng Đức).

There are 20 district Independent People's Committees (each committee had from nine to 15 personnel).
Ninety-one villages had Independent People's Committees consisting of 531 village cadre; and 155 villages and hamlets had 400 cadre in Independent People's Committees.

Organizations:

These were 52 revolutionary Youth Groups consisting of 463 Group members and 222 cells and Farmer and Female Association Sub-Chapters consisting of 7,766 members.

Party: 72.

Party Chapters consisting of 515 Party members were established. Training courses were conducted for ethnic minority cadre. In the process of revolutionary motivation, many ethnic minority cadre were trained, including seven province Party Committee members (one female), 43 district Party Committee members (two females), Chapter Party Committee members and village Party Committee members (seven females).

In brief: The Southwestern Highlands is an important strategic position. Therefore, the imperialists, especially the US imperialists and their henchmen, always did everything possible to hold this position. They perpetrated many cruel and cunning schemes and committed uncountable barbarous crimes toward ethnic minority people living in the Southwestern Highlands in order to carry out their traitorous schemes.

With the indomitable struggle tradition and under the leadership of our Party and Front, the ethnic minority people living in the Southwestern Highlands consistently stood up to frustrate the sinister schemes of the US imperialists and their henchmen to restore the right to live, build a new way of life, and develop the Resistance movement for national salvation. So far, a vast area of land with two-fifths of the population (in comparison with the number of ethnic minority people living in the Southwestern Highlands) has been liberated. The people control their villages and the Resistance movements for national salvation have been increased each day. The areas of ethnic minority people became firm supporting areas and revolutionary bases contributing their part to the decisive victory.

Copy: Two copies 6 Apr 67
Lam Sơn
REPORT

Results of the National Front Congress of K (possibly Phuoc Long Province).

The congress was organized and opened on 15 Jan 68. Participants included 100 representatives from district (national) fronts, villages, and hamlets throughout K.

Thanks to the efforts and determination of all representatives, the Presidium, members of the organization section, and the cadre after three days of work, the congress was closed with great success. This is a good sign for the tasks of the (revolutionary) movement in K.

The congress was opened with a letter of greeting from the region Party Committee. The letter, containing strong encouragement, brought enthusiasm to all congressional participants and efforts to make the congress successful.

After declaring that the congress was open, the Presidium reported (VC) achievements and great victories in both North and South (Vietnam) in the last year, and the heavy, serious failures of the US aggressors and their henchmen during the same period. They also reported the achievements of our people in K in fields such as: Solidarity, production, support of the frontline and combat. Our people continuously set up and strengthened their organizations, intensified the people's guerrilla warfare movement and built a new life in their villages and hamlets.

In addition to the achievements of K in the last year, the Presidium also pointed out the weak points of the movement in various fields.

After the report of the Presidium, all of the representatives studied the details and agreed unanimously. A group of representatives of hamlets and villages then competed with each other to express their opinions. Each representative spoke enthusiastically of our great successes and achievements and those of K in the last year. Realizing our strong position and the weak position of the enemy in the future, all representatives promised to resolutely overcome their remaining weak points and develop their achievements in order to accomplish all missions assigned to their localities by higher echelons and K. Their statements expressed enthusiasm and confidence in the leadership of the Party. They believed that the Revolution would defeat the US and their henchmen and that only the Party and Revolution could save the people. There is now just one course to follow: That is the determination to follow the Party to the end in order to hold the villages in mountainous areas to serve the Revolution. Considering the achievements of the movement in various
fields in the past year, the congress chose the following outstanding villages, highlander hamlets, and individuals who were granted letters of appreciation by district fronts.

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Three villages in three areas:

Village 2 in the border area: First grade.
Village 5 in the liberated area: Second grade.
Village 10 in the old base area: Third grade.

Nine highlander hamlets in 10 villages in K:

Bu Nung Hamlet of Village 1.
Bu Khô Hamlet of Village 2.
Bu Bung Xi Hamlet of Village 2.
Bu Du Hamlet of Village 4.
Bu Rót Hamlet of Village 5.
Bo m Lô 1 Hamlet of Village 6.
Bu Roong 2 Hamlet of Village 7.
-Đăng Wya Hamlet of Village 9.
-Dien Ra Hach Hamlet of Village 10.

One family of four in Bu Bung Lôi Hamlet of Village 2 was granted two letters of appreciation by K in two successive years.

Thirty outstanding individuals in K were presented awards. Half of them were issued two letters of appreciation by K in two years. Among those people, eight were women and three were teenagers under 13 years of age.

Two junior high schools were also issued letters of appreciation by K:

- One in Village 2 in the border area.
- One in Village 6 in the liberated area.

All the above outstanding individuals were members of guerrilla organizations and work exchange cells. They were worthy of symbolizing the movement, their organization, and their highlander villages
and hamlets. They were also new elements of the movement serving as key personnel in all fields to intensify the movement throughout all of K.

Regarding their promises, the representatives of various hamlets and villages challenged each other. With enthusiasm and high determination, guerrillas of this village challenged those in another village to down the enemy aircraft and destroy Special Forces soldiers, to protect the people's lives and property, and at the same time to serve as key personnel in the various tasks of the local movement.

The congress was closed at 1600 hours, 17 Jan 68. All representatives departed, taking the good results and achievements of the congress along with them back to their local areas. They were to report the results in other meetings in their local areas and not to forget the challenges of other representatives. They were to recruit 25 youths (male and female) to serve in the army.

After the congress, K Party Committee held a meeting to evaluate it. The results are as follows:

This congress obtained very good results and was very successful. Through the statements of the representatives, their challenges and promises of sending their sons to serve the army, they proved to be very enthusiastic both during and after the congress.

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The good results and success of the congress were brought about as a result of the following strong points:

1. There was close unity in the leadership of the Party Headquarters and efforts of cadre and comrades.

2. The form, plan, and subject matter of the congress were prepared beforehand. Party Committee echelons, cadre, and village agents were ideologically sound and they attended the congress with determination. Everything was orderly and the atmosphere of the congress was gay and enthusiastic at all times.

3. The location, organization, and form of the congress were perfectly prepared.

4. Representatives had been carefully chosen in accordance with requirements of the congress. Therefore, the congress was conducted in an orderly and continuous manner.

5. Spiritual and material needs of representatives were satisfied. As a result, during the three days of work, they felt relaxed, gay, and enthusiastic.

20 Jan 68

Office of K28
RESOLUTION FOR FIGHTING

To the NFLSVN and the NLF Committee of Region 10.

We, the 151 representatives of various groups in the NLF of K28 (former Phú Quốc Province) attending the Second Congress organized by our districts, respectively convey to the Central Front Committee and the Region Front Committee our deep gratitude for and our absolute confidence in the Front's leadership.

We were very encouraged and confident when we learned of the victories gained in both regions (North and South Vietnam) during the 1967-1968 Winter-Spring Campaign on the first days of the congress. We are certain that this news contributed to the success of the congress. After three days of working eagerly, the congress recapitulated achievements, properly evaluated the strengths and weaknesses during the past year, and selected 45 outstanding units and individuals. They are units and children deserving of the four brilliant and golden words offered by the country "Western Highland Bastion" of the "Fatherland's Bastion" (sic).

They proved to be the most outstanding in production movements, in combat, and in the accomplishment of tasks. They are also bright flowers with many colors in the garden of "fighting against the US aggressors for national salvation."

Having recapitulated achievements, properly assessed the movement, and gained experience over the past years, our congress unanimously approved the plan of the new missions for 1968.

We agreed with the Central Front Committee and the Region Front Committee that we are determined to:

1. Foster deep hatred for the US aggressors and their henchmen; exploit the success of the congress, protect, consolidate and strengthen liberated and base areas in every aspect; and fulfill the duty of "the rear of the great frontline" and successfully implement the slogan: "The frontline appeals, the rear responds."

2. Successfully carry out Uncle Ho's advice: "Ricefields are battlefields; plows and picks are weapons; farmers are soldiers in the rear competing with those in the frontline." We will strive to guide and increase production in Montagnard hamlets to build a self-sufficient economy in order to feed our troops well and enable them to defeat the US aggressors. First of all, we must clear the land for farming and raise various kinds of crops. At the same time, we must strengthen the unity of the people and positively improve and reconstruct Montagnard hamlets in accordance with the requirements of the Front.
3. Strive to initiate and develop "the entire people's fight against the enemy" movement according to Uncle Ho's advice: "31,000,000 people throughout the country must be 31,000,000 killers of Americans." To carry out his advice, we will set up the defense among the people and build up guerrilla forces in hamlets and villages to be ready to annihilate the enemy when necessary.

4. Be ready to carry out the missions in support of the front-line such as support of manpower and property.

The above determination of the congress resulted from our enthusiasm and loyalty to the political lines of action just set forth by the Central Front Committee.

We promise that after the congress, we will promptly distribute the program of the missions for 1968 to all soldiers and people in Montagnard hamlets. At the same time, we will be the first assault soldiers in all fields, such as production and combat tasks. We will be determined to overcome all difficulties and induce ourselves, under enemy bombs and barrages of fire, to rush forward to gain greater achievements and contribute a small part to the sacred Resistance of our people in reaching the complete victory.

17 Jan 68

The entire congress of the National Front of K28

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I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ENEMY AND FRIENDLY SITUATION AFTER THE LIBERATION:

A. General Characteristics:

1. Population:

In 1965, there was a total of 2,164 people living in four villages of the liberated area of K.28. Later, due to enemy pressure, 550 persons emigrated to the area under enemy control. Presently, there are 1,114 persons remaining, including 116 Vietnamese.

They live along both sides of the roads from Phước Long leading to Buprang (from Đa Tú to Đa Tô and Bù Gia Mập).
2. Characteristics of the enemy situation:

In early 1962, they enemy relocated the people into -Da Tu', Ta To', and Bu Gia Mập strategic hamlets.

In approximately Jun 65, the SVN resolutionary movement, which was powerfully developed, compelled the enemy to withdraw. However, he was still making preparations for the reoccupation and for an attack against our forces.

Before withdrawal, he had encouraged his henchmen and administrative agents to strengthen their convictions.

The enemy organization had 120 spies and chiefs of inter-family groups and hamlets left behind in four villages.

These elements continued to demoralize the people's spirit, caused difficulties to the Revolution, and provided information for their leaders in preparation of agent networks in the inner area, and in the performance of their sweep operations against our forces. From -Da Tu' to -Da To' and Bu Gia Mập, one of his administrative machines was formed to contact those operating in the inner area. His Special Forces elements were used to motivate the population to flee to his areas and make preparations for reoccupation.

Along with the employment of spies and hamlet administrative agents, he had coerced and bribed a number of persons belonging to the high class who associate with the imperialists.

Coupled with the liaison with his agents operating in the inner areas, aircraft, "open-arms" elements and defectors were also used to threaten the people and to insert Special Forces elements for sweep operations in support of those operating in the inner areas.

He then launched a movement to motivate the people and to purge his ranks. Having lost support, he turned his attention to bombings and shellings in an attempt to destroy villages, to undermine the economy, to occupy -Da Tu' by Special Forces elements, and to appeal to the population to emigrate to his areas.

3. Characteristics of the population:

The population is laborers who farm for a living. Some of them are high social class exploit the population and work as agents of French and US imperialists.

However, revolutionary influence was not yet spread in the area. Some of our units were assigned to operate there. However, efforts to eliminate the Revolution's policies were difficult. The inhabitants still discriminate against Vietnamese and the high social class avail themselves of the opportunities to control and bribe the poor.
Due to the divide and rule policy implemented by the imperialists for centuries, although the inhabitants find that they are exploited and oppressed, they still believe that the high class will always protect them. The relationship between them and the high class still exists. They are dependent on the upper class and the henchmen, and lack confidence in the Revolution.

4. **Political strength**:

After the enemy's withdrawal, we stayed close to the people to educate them, to fill them with strong resentment for the enemy and to propagandize the Party's policies. Our intentions were to show them the crimes committed by the enemy, to widely disseminate the Party's policies to them and to develop the revolutionary capabilities.

One man from Village 5, two men from Village 6, and two men from Village 8 were admitted to the Party as of late 1967. Until early 1967, each area had 20 to 30 key cadre including hamlet and village guerrilla agents. In hamlets, work exchange cells were formed. Most of the key cadre and Party members have relationships with the enemy guerrillas, combat youths, village administrative personnel and children of high class individuals who have not yet been indoctrinated. This is why the basic recruitment of key cadre and Party members from the unindoctrinated class, and poor ideological motivation which permits the enemy to undermine the people's spirit, pursue the people to move to his area and to counter our policies. Worse yet, some of our key Party members protected and aided the enemy Special Forces elements, propagandized the enemy's policy and caused confusion among the people. Therefore, the people remained neutral. Sometimes, they were inclined to the enemy's side. In the areas under our control, the enemy's policies were carried out, but the people were hesitant to implement our policies.

5. Causes of the above facts are numerous; however, the main causes are that both ideological motivation and indoctrination of enemy spies and hamlet administrative personnel were poorly conducted. The strengthening of the revolutionary force and the improvement of hard core cadre have not yet been properly stressed. This left the movement undeveloped with production activity decreased and the revolutionary capability weak. Even though the enemy was stationed far away, was still able to control the population and to attack us easily, we possessed a determination to cling to the population and to build up our forces.

II. **OUR IDEOLOGICAL MOTIVATION**:

In such a situation, the region Party Committee advocated the initiation of an ideological campaign among the population in Apr 68. Its general requirements were as follows:
Launch an ideological campaign among the people with emphasis placed on those who have experienced poverty and endless suffering. Increase the revolutionary spirit of the laborers. Make them distinguish friend from foe, and clearly realize who inflicts sufferings upon them. Show them the right path which they must follow in order to ensure their survival and that of their nation. Urge them to discover those who serve as the enemy's henchmen. Induce them to rise up against the enemy. Instill in them the idea that they are masters of their own land. Uphold their belief in the Party and in the victories achieved by the Revolution. Call on them to transfer their beliefs into specific action to motivate the movement and the national salvation resistance, and to improve their living conditions.

A. Specific Requirements:

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Launch an ideological campaign among the people with emphasis placed on those who have experienced poverty and endless suffering. Heighten the revolutionary spirit of laborers. Educate them so that they can distinguish friend from foe, discover bad elements (including enemy spies and administrative agents operating in the local areas) and lower the enemy's power and influence in the areas. These activities are designed to weed out undesirable elements among the population and promote the leadership role of workers.

Investigate, improve and recruit village cadre in order to establish a solid basis for workers.

Discover and prepare a plan to settle difficult matters of the population. Build up the solidarity among the Vietnamese and highlanders, and among the workers and high social classes, in compliance with the Party's policy implemented in the ethnic minority areas.

Strengthen the workers' confidence in the Party, in their capability and in the ultimate victory. Make them appreciate the full power of the Revolution. Appeal to them to join the Party because this is the right path to survival.

Intensify immediate missions, carry on the struggle against the enemy, and increase production to serve the Front.

Based on the above requirements the region Party Committee assigned a number of cadre who, together with K.28, directly initiated the ideological campaign in one particular village in order to gain experiences. After that, they developed the campaign in every village. In the first phase, the region Party Committee members provided guidance for them in the test village. In the other villages the Region Party Committee members only watched over them.
B. Plan of Campaign:

The plan consists of six steps. Each step has its own requirements and the steps support one another.

**Step 1: Preparation step.**

Its requirement is to be fully aware of the characteristics of the situation in all aspects (friendly, enemy or political situation ...) in order to work out a plan to launch the campaign in accordance with the situation in the local areas; and make the Group cadre fully understand the contents and requirements of the campaign and each change of the campaign, and clearly know the current situation in their AO ((area of operation)).

**Step 2: Contact our personnel to recruit hard-core cadre in an attempt to further control the situation and search out and influence unhappy people.**

**Step 3: Enter the indoctrination phase.** Urge the population to confess their misery and denounce the enemy. Make them realize that they are now experiencing misery. Show them the cause of their misery, and the propaganda theme and activities of the enemy. We must have firm arguments to break the enemy's allegations, and reform the thoughts of his spies and village administrative personnel.

**Step 4: Encourage the masses to rise up to unmask the enemy's henchmen and leaders and lower the power and influence of the enemy spies and administrative personnel.** The requirements of this step are to cultivate a deep hatred of the people toward the enemy; improve our hard-core cadre; indoctrinate miserable persons and arm them with firm arguments in order to struggle with the enemy; and know how to employ the strength and the revolutionary spirit of the masses. In addition, efforts should be made to persuade those who will be denounced to fight with us. First, we must unmask them and then separate them from their clique so as to concentrate attacks against their leaders. Then, we must explain our policy to their families, and appeal to their families to join the people's struggle and to point out errors committed by their relatives in order to mold their relatives' attitude towards the people more properly.

**Step 5: Hold parties to celebrate victories.** Emulate the intensification of activities in all fields and continue the improvement of hard-core cadre. Review achievements and set criteria for specific missions. Continue to reform thoughts of enemy spies and administrative personnel and make preparations for the strengthening of the revolutionary capability of the people.

**Step 6: Develop organizations such as the Party, Group, labor exchange cell and women's, youths', militia, guerrilla, security, finance, economy and psywar-entertainment cells.** Consolidate the administrative machinery, etc...
The length of the campaign was 48 days.

Length of each step:

Step 1: 12 days
Step 3: 10 days
Step 5: Six days

Step 2: Five days
Step 4: Seven days
Step 6: Eight days

Strong and weak points:

a. Strong points:

In the preparation step, we have properly anticipated information on the situation of all activities, and have provided good leadership.

We have carefully educated Group cadre so that they could thoroughly comprehend the requirements and contents of the campaign and its changes.

We have built up a high determination in Group cadre.

We have made them fully aware of the Party's class policy towards the ethnic minority rural areas, and characteristics of the situation of villages. The Party's policies have been correctly applied.

In addition to strengthening the determination of Group members and the solidarity among the internal Group, we have aroused their creative minds in the execution of missions and in the study of the situation, and have improved hard-core cadre. After each step of the campaign, there was a review of achievements to gain experiences and to correct errors promptly. Group cadre have been trained to thoroughly understand the main points of each step of the campaign and the mutual support of all steps of the campaign.

The sense of organization and discipline of the Group is high. We have unified the Group's plan and ensured that cadre have strictly implemented all policies in a unified manner; and we have made progress in all activities of the local areas.

b. Weak points:

When attending indoctrination every one stated that he would have to motivate poor people and that he would be faced with difficulties when motivating them. In practice, a number of our cadre showed confusion. They did not know whom they could put confidence in and rely on. Therefore, in the beginning they did not directly contact the poor people. They relied on those who speak
Vietnamese fluently, are clever, and have relations with former enemy administrative personnel. Most of these elements are bad, thus causing difficulties in the observation of the situation.

The attitude of relying on the basic people is not firm. They showed a lack of determination to act according to the people's will, lack of consistency in the improvement of hard-core cadre, and lack of confidence in the people's capability.

They lacked eagerness in educating weak cadre and were afraid of hardships. The cell in charge of assignment of missions dared not refuse its duty, but it was unwilling to act as an example to teach the others. As a result, some cadre were not experienced in educating the people and wanted to resign their positions.

A number of cadre still lack delicate manners and do not carefully study documents. They teach in vague terms and employ many words which are difficult for the people to understand. This occurs when they conduct improvement for hard-core cadre and analyze the situation for the people.

**WEAK POINTS OF THE GROUP LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE**

**Step 1:** Although requirements, contents and methods of investigation of the situation were pointed out, no plan was drafted to guide cadre to make statistical statements on all activities.

**Step 2:** They posed many difficult questions for the people instead of concentrating their questions on major problems. As a result, the people showed confusion. Not much was done toward improving hard-core cadre.

**Step 3:** They did not make elaborate preparations to select persons to denounce the crimes perpetrated by enemy administrative personnel and spies. Therefore, when the chairman called on them, they forced the chairman to withdraw the punishment given to the accused instead of denouncing the crimes of the accused.

**Step 4:** Leadership in the organization of the people's congress is not proper. For example, they did not make preparations for the selection of participants, and for emulation movements among various hamlets.

**III. A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCES.**

1. The training of cadre to participate in the campaign is a problem of necessity not only towards those who take part in the campaign for the first time, but also towards those who take part
in the campaign more than once. They must be trained and must review their experiences in order to prevent overconfidence, self-satisfaction, and actions which will not be suitable to the new areas of operation. Training lessons must be appropriate and all difficulties and advantages must be pointed out. In groups, if there are some ethnic minority hard-core cadre who do not speak Vietnamese well, it is necessary to train them carefully in accordance with their knowledge. The requirements of the campaign are to study hard, to execute each phase well, to watch over and help trainees and to make them realize that they have responsibilities to their own nation (ethnic minority), and that they must believe in their own capability and not rely on Vietnamese cadre. Vietnamese cadre must be humble and must help them sincerely.

In training, in addition to making reports on the situation of all activities in the local areas, trainees must learn the customs and ways of living of highlanders in order to avoid confusion when they contact the highlanders.

If there are many cadre in the Group subordinate to different branches, they should not simply be concerned with their own unit or area, but instead they should carry out general requirements.

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The carrying out of general requirements is also a means to develop all activities in their own area. The motivation of the ideology of the people is a combination of many activities. It is a difficult and complicated task and easily causes confusion among cadre. When encountering difficulties cadre usually become pessimistic, lack confidence in their own capability and see only these difficulties rather than opportunities. For this reason, when completing the training, the Group has pointed out five codes of conduct which materialize the determination of the entire Group.

- We are determined to hone a bar of steel into a needle, and to nurture deep resentment for the enemy.

- We will serve the people sincerely and be determined to practice the "four togethers."

- We will study hard and support hard-core cadre with all our hearts.

- We will be unified in struggle and coordinate our activities harmoniously and closely.

- We will strictly observe the Group's discipline.

2. Absolute confidence and reliance on the poor people is also a way to implement the Party's class policy.
3. Carry out the "four togethers" and study the feelings of the people from all walks of life in order to work out a specific plan to make the masses sympathize with our hard-core cadre.

4. We must instill within ourselves the guidelines which are (1) flexible and (2) immediate. We must also closely coordinate between various ((highlander)) villages, between elements in charge of motivating the masses with elements in charge of indoctrinating enemy administrative personnel, and between villages where the campaign is launched with the adjacent villages in order to promote the effect of the campaign and to prevent the enemy's reaction against the campaign.

5. It is a difficult task to discover enemy spies among the masses. However, according to past experiences, we can discover them in the two following ways:

   Be determined to launch a wide ideological campaign among the unfortunate persons with emphasis on old-aged men, and those who have lived in the local areas a long time.

   Educate and persuade those whose influence is not great, and whose ideology has been demoralized by former enemy spies and administrative personnel in order to exploit information (we will collect much information; however, this information must be rechecked). The two methods as mentioned above must be closely coordinated with each other (in order to discover the enemy organizations' leaders).

   When discovering these leaders, we must take appropriate action in compliance with the policy in order to enlist the support of the masses and separate them from their clique. We must clearly know their crimes. We must know who is stubborn, those who are accomplices, those who do nothing besides earning their living, and those who participate in the Revolution, etc... If we do not clearly distinguish their crimes, we will incorrectly execute the policy.

   We have promoted the people's deep hatred against the US imperialists and their henchmen. Our people are angry because the enemy spies and administrative personnel have relied on their power to oppress the people. However, due to long-standing relationships, sentiments, and traditional customs, our people still have compassion on the above personnel and are afraid that they will be imprisoned or killed by the Revolution.

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   Considering the above fields, we have applied the policy in the following manner.
a. Twelve out of the 54 enemy discovered in the test village were selected for thought reform.

The rest were sent to attend indoctrination with the people. In doing so, they could study with peace of mind.

b. Among the 12 reactionaries who were arrested for thought reform, two of them who had few crimes and were receptive to indoctrination were selected. They were intimidated with warnings and urged to denounce the others. These two reactionaries were set free first and were allowed to attend indoctrination together with the people, thus facilitating the investigation of their crimes and accelerating the speed by which the 10 others changed their thoughts. Furthermore, we stabilized the spirit of the people and made the people and criminals realize that our policy was proper and that the others had not been returned because they had not yet reformed their thoughts well enough. They were made to understand that the Revolution did not want to confine them. We have taken disciplinary actions against the stubborn elements who committed crimes against the people, and have partly limited the doubt of some people.

c. Among the remaining 10 reactionaries, the Group advocated exposing four of them to the people in the village in order to lower their prestige. After that, we gave two of them back to their families for thought reform and sent two others to attend long thought reform courses. After witnessing the denunciation of their friends, the remaining six reactionaries were returned to their villages to acknowledge their crimes in front of the people.

d. As for Puppet administrative personnel who are allowed to attend indoctrination together with the people, depending upon the complexities of the indoctrination, we selected and taught some of them on the reform policy, and made known their faults to the people after a number of days (our attitude towards them is not serious enough to warrant action). Concerning Puppet administrative personnel who participated in the Revolution, we should keep calm and investigate them to know which of them secretly oppose us. We should have special indoctrination programs for these active persons and for the people.

According to the action taken, as is given above, we have clearly isolated and separated the reactionaries from their clique, and have enlisted the support of the people. They together with our cadre have suppressed enemy leaders in accordance with the political situation in villages.

During and after the campaign, we have always enhanced the sense of leadership of the people, suppressed and lowered the influence of those working for the enemy, and schemed to oppress them.
IV. RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

After 45 days of carrying out the "four togethers" movement, we have obtained the following results:

A. Ideology:

The people have properly distinguished friend from foe, and have known that sufferings are caused by the French, the US imperialists and their henchmen. They have been aware of their misery for centuries in moving from mountain to mountain (including taxes, being confined and relocated into strategic hamlets).

In taking advantage of this, we promoted the deep hatred of the people against the enemy, and induced them to rise up to overthrow the enemy operating in villages. Due to the indoctrination, the people realize that only when they are united in the struggle can they liberate themselves and have confidence in the power of their solidarity.

They no longer doubt the Revolution. Instead they realize that the Party and the Revolution have saved the nation and provided for the people.

B. Developing Strength for the Revolution:

We have recruited agents among the people, and have classified our former hard-core cadre into different categories: (1) Those who prove to be active, (2) those who are bad, and (3) those whom we suspect but have not yet proven guilty (1/3 of the former hard-core cadre remain).

We have admitted 25 more hard-core cadre including 12 females. Most of them were recruited from the basic class. They know nothing other than earning their living, and they rarely contacted the Revolution.

Besides having a knowledge of the people, hard-core cadre are also aware of the fact that they have suffered more than anyone in the villages and that they have been oppressed throughout their life. Therefore, upon realizing that from now on under the leadership of the Party and the Revolution that they will no longer be oppressed, they are determined to serve the people positively and defeat the US imperialists and their henchmen.

C. Strengthening the Solidarity in Rural Areas:

The people in different hamlets may distrust each other and divide themselves. They may also distrust and worry about our cadre and still consider the high class to be those who follow the enemy to oppress and exploit the people.
Our task is to make them understand one another, unite them, encourage them to criticize and correct their weaknesses and to participate in work exchange cells to help each other in production.

Concerning the high class, the proletariat will be united to engage in attracting those who have "good" relationships with the people, indoctrinating and winning the support of passive elements, and isolating stubborn lackeys of the enemy.

The people understand the Revolution, and so they are willing to forgive our cadre for their errors. The people know that even if the cadre commit errors, the policy of the Party is always correct.

D. Suppressing Henchmen of the Enemy and Purging Undesirable Elements among the People:

Enemy spies and administrative personnel were left in villages in order to threaten the people and to support their cliques operating in the outer areas. Through the ideological campaign initiated among the people, we have induced the people to rise up to expose the enemy's criminal acts and cut his lines of liaison, and thus have regained the freedom of speech for the people.

The enemy spies and administrative personnel reacted against the people. The right of security maintenance was obtained by the poor people.

We have discovered and indoctrinated 303 enemy personnel including 52 administrative personnel.

E. Intensification of the Immediate Task:

a. Intensification of the production of crops:

The production of the crops in (blank in original text) is higher than that in 1966. The manioc crops have not yet been cultivated.

END OF TRANSLATION