REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
RD MINISTRY

MILITARY
CADRE
ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL RD CONGRESS
1966

Held in Tuyêncôc on 29 & 30 Dec. 1966

DESTROY OLD LIFE TO

BUILD NEW LIFE

Part A,B,C,D,E,F,G
CONTENTS

# 12017 : A. - MISSIONS TO BE PERFORMED IN CARRYING OUT THE 11 N. L. H. CRITERIA.

# 12017 : B. - SCHEDULE FOR THE BUILDING OF N. L. HS.

# 12016/1 : C. - 7 STEPS TO SUCCESS

8 OPERATION TECHNIQUES.

# 12016/2 : D. - NEW LIFE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.

# 12016/3 : E. - MILITARY SUPPORT TO NEW LIFE HAMLETS.

# 12016/4 : F. - R. D. C. INTERNAL REGULATIONS.

# 12016/5 : G. - THE ROLE OF NATIONAL POLICE IN R. D. OPERATIONS.

APPENDIX : POPULAR SONGS
A. Missions to be performed in carrying out the 11 N.L.H. Criteria

b. Schedule for the building of N.L.Hs

MILITARY - CADRE - ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL R.D. CONGRESS

Hold in Tuyen Duc on 29 & 30 December 1966

(SUPPORT AND TRANSLATION SECTION)
A/- MISSIONS TO BE PERFORMED IN CARRYING OUT THE 11 N.L.H. CRITERIA.

B/- SCHEDULE FOR THE BUILDING OF N. L. HS.
PEOPLE IN RURAL AREAS!

STAND UP,

DESTROY OLD LIFE

TO

BUILD NEW LIFE!
C O N T E N T S

* FOREWORD :

* CRITERION 1 :
Extermination of stay-behind Communists.

* CRITERION 2 :
Extermination of the village bullies.

* CRITERION 3 :
Dispelling of Rancour - Building of a New Spirit

* CRITERION 4 :
Organization of Democratic, Mass and Administrative organs.

* CRITERION 5 :
Organization of the people to fight against the V.C.

* CRITERION 6 :
Eradication of illiteracy.

* CRITERION 7 :
War on Diseases.

* CRITERION 8 :
Land Reforms.

* CRITERION 9 :
Agriculture and Handicraft development.

* CRITERION 10 :
Development of the Commo-Liaison network.

* CRITERION 11 :
Special treatment for soldiers.
FOREWORD

We are determined to realize a social revolution in rural areas, aiming at destroying the present gloomy old life and replacing it with a brighter and nicer new life.

The old life is full of mourning, hatred, injustice caused by the stay-behind communists whose accomplices are village bullies. The old life plagued by dissension, poverty, diseases and illiteracy must be destroyed. Inversely, the new life, expression of security, freedom, democracy, justice and happiness... is built according to the 11 basic criteria to be dealt with in the following pages.

To realize each criterion, a number of tasks are outlined in this document. The total tasks to be done reach 98. They are important, essential, in accordance with the present situation of the rural area. Nevertheless, each locality has its own aspect and cadres should have initiatives in planning the works suitable for the framework of activities of each group.

Consequently the R.D. Ministry wishes all cadres should use this document as a guide. They should supplement the theory with their experiences in response to the local requirements while outlining the realistic action program for 1967.

It is the R.D. Ministry's view that the R.D. Cadres would work effectively
if they meet the 5 following prerequisites.

1.- The R.D. Groups should be consolidated. The elements lacking sincerity, good working style and capabilities will be eliminated.

2.- They should be trained so that they would understand thoroughly the policy line of the rural development and believe in the success of that policy.

3.- They should make necessary concessions to other military and Administrative cadres to get along with them in locality, so that all elements of the "RD machinery" are snugly fitted as expressed in this slogan:

"People will do, Cadres assist, Government sponsor and Army protect".

4.- They should practice the "three togethers" principle (Eat together, live together and work together) while fighting and living with the people. Each cadre should have at least 3 families that love him and treat him as one of their relatives.

Cadres should stay long to help the people and never disturb them. Cadres should do first, enjoy later, and win the hearts and minds of the people so as to be treated as members of the latter's community.

5.- They should endure hardships and accomplish resolutely their missions whatsoever difficulty encountered.

Saigon, 27 December 1966

R.D. Ministry
CRITERION I

EXTERMINATION OF STAY-BEHIND COMMUNISTS

I/ GENERAL CONCEPT:

The stay-behind Communists are the VC bullies who, operating the political and military infrastructures in villages, professionally maneuver, exploit the innocent people and sow terror among them.

They have covert elements such as party chapter members and overt elements such as customs cadres and village guerrillas. They stay legal right in the village or linger around the adjacent insecure hamlets.

They do not refuse any means to meet the requirements of the Communists Armed Forces even if they are compelled to oppress the people.

By exterminating the stay-behind Communists we can destroy the VC infrastructures, isolate the VC from the people, have the opportunities to defeat the Communists and end the war.

Not only have we to destroy the Communists, but we must further prevent their infrastructures from developing in the unlimited future. If their infrastructures are damaged they are ready to restore them to good condition; paralysed, they will strengthen them and, destroyed, they will steadily rebuild them.

Therefore in the security-restored areas we should heighten our vigilance. Do not let the Communists secretly organize and develop their infra-
structures in South Viet Nam as the President Diem's government did in 1955, 1956 and 1957.

II/- MISSIONS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED:

1.a: Make an organizational chart of the VC infra-structures in every hamlet, to include the following data:

(1) Labor Party
(2) South VN Liberation Front
(3) Administrative agencies
(4) Military organizations

1.b: Compile data concerning the biography and activities of the staff behind VC in those organizations.

1.c: Make a list of the full-time VC born in the very hamlet and compile all data pertaining to their biography and activities.

1.d: Check all families that have VC sympathizers or other members who follow the VC.

1.e: Call on, arrest or destroy the VC mentioned in 1.b and 1.c (in an ambush, raid or patrol....) and capture all their weapons. Take them to the local authorities.

1.f: Isolate the families mentioned in 1.d to prevent the liaison between them and the VC.

1.g: Discover, use or destroy all the covert fortifications of the VC such as shelters, communicating trenches or information stations....
"Revolutionary Development is the integrated military and civil process to restore, consolidate, and expand government control so that nation building can progress throughout the Republic of Viet-Nam. It consists of those coordinated military and civil actions to liberate the people from VC control; restore public security; initiate political, economic and social development; extend effective GVN authority; and win the willing support of the people toward these ends."

1.1: Draw plan of the hamlet, pay attention to the houses, fortifications and other critical features of terrain.

1.2: Make inventory of all resources and man-power in hamlets. Establish the family-census cards.

1.3: Coordinate with the local authorities in establishing the regulations for the movement of resources, man-power, in day-time as well as in night-time, stipulating the curfew and organizing the check-points and checking teams.

1.4: Implant the C/G cadres in every hamlet to follow up the VC infrastructures.
CRITERION 2

EXTERMINATION OF THE VILLAGE BULLIES

I. GENERAL CONCEPT:

The village bullies are members of the local authorities or their relatives who have committed corruption, exaction and oppression.

Most villagers know them well but nobody dare unmask them for fear that his life might be threatened.

As long as the Government let the stay-behind Communists and the village bullies be safe, the peasants will have no confidence in the sincerity and good-will of the Government; and as far as they are concerned, security, freedom, democracy, justice and happiness... are just nonsense.

The village bullies are characterized by their connivance. They may be in cahoots with one another on all levels.

For example: the bullies in village may be in connivance with those on District or Province levels.

To destroy these bullies, we should have recourse to powers of the higher authority. In the investigation of the bullies, much tact, determination and patience are required.

Replacing a bully by a good man is much encouraging. But it is not good enough. We should keep him followed up unceasingly. In the future, in 3 months or 3 years, he might commit corruption, exaction,
and oppression, who know? Therefore, we should control our organizations as much carefully as we follow up the enemy infra-structures.

Besides, we should not observe automatically and blindly the 2 criteria mentioned above. Let us try to call on them first and we will severely punish only the stubborn elements.

We should tighten our vigilance against the Communists scheme which is aimed at liquidating the Anti-Communists people by the very nationalists.

II.- MISSIONS TO BE PERFORMED:

2a/- Make a list of those who are denounced as bullies by one or more individuals in the hamlet.

2b/- Make investigation to affirm or deny the accusation and acquire more useful information.

- Establish dossiers and consider carefully the relations among the defendants and among the plaintiffs in hamlets and higher levels.

- Come to the conclusion that:

  (1) the defendant is innocent
  (2) the defendant is unjustly accused
  (3) the defendant has committed minor offence
  (4) the defendant has committed major offence

If we do not come to any conclusion we should make another investigation for further information.
If we can't because the investigation is not within our competence, then forward complete dossiers to higher authority.

2a/- Should the accused be considered innocent and should the plaintiff be sincere and honest, we ought to bring the injustice to light, that is we ought to explain clearly to the plaintiff in order to avoid any misunderstanding.

If the accused is considered innocent and further, the plaintiff has made false statement, the slander will be investigated. We should tactfully correct those who have uttered slander about somebody on their own account, otherwise, forward the complete dossiers to Provincial Command, with one copy to the Central authority.

In case the defendant commits minor offence and the plaintiff only requests the former be warned, we should help him to recognize his faults.

If the accused commits major offence, we should forward the complete dossiers to Provincial Command with one copy to Central authority, for disciplinary action or for trial, and inter-teams and Special commissioner from Central authority should be reminded to pay attention to these people whenever they participate in the activities of the Group.

In case the solution of the responsible official is not made in time or not satisfactory, the Group leader concerned will bring this case in the periodical meeting with the central authority.

2d/- Implant G/G Cadres in every hamlet to take follow-up action on our infra-structures.
CRITERION 2

DISPELLING OF RANCOUR - BUILDING OF A NEW SPIRIT

I/- GENERAL CONCEPT:

Any rancour and resentment between people in the hamlet, however deep they may be and no matter whether they are incited by the nationalists or the wicked communists themselves, should be dispelled for the building of a new spirit which is:

(1) Love and unity creating the strength of the Village Community.

(2) A liberal spirit guaranteeing human basic freedoms.

(3) A moral spirit enhancing humanity, gratitude, urbanity, sagacity and trust.

(4) A national spirit protecting the essence of the Vietnamese civilization and at the same time adopting what is good in foreign ones.

(5) A scientific spirit eliminating superstitions and applying progressive methods and measures to any activity.

(6) A citizen's sense of responsibility making people in the hamlet love their country as their village, respect the laws and know how to use their citizenship.

II/- MISSIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT:

2a: Reconciling disagreements and resentments between individuals, families and groups. The difference in privileges, political parties, localities, religions and languages may cause disagreements and resentments. Any kind of the latter should be reconciled, whether they be present or future disagreements and resentments.
Help from the Provincial Command should be asked in case we are unable to reconcile them.

3.b : Motivating in such a way that there is mutual aid between families, lineages and hamlets in their farm work (exchange and rotation of work), in their community development work as well as in the reconstructional activities after any natural disaster, typhoon or flood.

3.c : Helping the hamlet R.D. Committee organize one or two days of collective activities per month, gathering the majority of hamlet people in an area. Each mass group's program of activity should depend on the circumstances. But in general, it may be as follows:

(1) Conferences :

   a.- Singing of the national anthem - Trooping the colors. Commemoration of dead heroes.

   b.- Election of presidium.

   c.- Reports on R.D. activities which have been performed since last conference - Criticism - Examination - Observation on good points and shortcomings.

   d.- Study of monthly magazines or directives which have just been received.

   e.- Hearing of special broadcasts about R.D. activities. Discussion.

   g.- Plans for activities in the next month (11 criteria)

   h.- Comments - Distribution of work
2. **Community Development Activities:**

Community Development Activities of one or many planned missions. Comments and distribution of work: new missions or repairs of what has been done in former missions.

3. **Military, Sport and Music Trainings:**

   (a) Military training - Repair of combat fortifications and practice of alert.
   
   (b) Training or competitions of ping-pong, badminton, volley-ball, soccer.....
   
   (c) Training of march in review.
   
   (d) Singing and theatrical performance practice.
   
   (e) Training of shouting slogans.

2.d: Motivating the neighbouring RD Committees in such a way that there are competitions of community development, military, sport and music trainings between hamlets.

2.e: Motivating and helping refugee families return to their villages.

2.f: Motivating and helping families the members of which follow the VC call on them to come back to our sides.

2.g: Motivating qualified and reputable elements to stand as candidates for leading positions in administrative organisations and people's ones. Organising or helping organise any elections so that there are real freedom and justice in them.

2.h: Encouraging the people's participation in conferences for the
expression of ideas, criticism and distribution of work. Everybody has the right to express his own ideas as well as the duty to participate in any conferences. In conferences, people's rights must not be infringed by any authority. And nobody can use money to get into someone's good graces in conferences or to avoid participating in them.

3.k : Motivating pupils' parents to better educate their children. At the same time training young children in such a way that they know to take off their hats, to bow their heads, to politely inquire their elders whenever they meet them. Young children should also be taught not to ask for money, for candies when seeing someone. And they should respect themselves and be proud of being Vietnamese young children.

3.l : Motivating young men who can make both ends meet to stay in their village for the protection of it instead of going to work in towns for their money.

3.m : Motivating young men to be moderate in their alcohol drinking and to eliminate gambling.

3.n : Motivating young girls not to wear sex-appeal clothes and not to earn their living by prostituting themselves. Helping the authorities to eliminate open or disguised brothels.

Motivating bookshops not to buy or sell obscene books or magazines.

3.p : Motivating as many young men and girls as possible to participate in "national language popularization" and "mass education" classes.
Teaching them how to read, how to write. Giving them lessons about Vietnamese History, Geography, Language and Customs.

3.q : Motivating everybody to use the Vietnamese language in speaking, writing and singing. Motivating shop-owners to write Vietnamese in the advertisements and the sign-boards of their shops. Popularizing the National Anthem as well as patriotic and healthy songs. Preventing crazy and obscene music as well as dances.

3.r : Motivating the Hamlet RD Committee and the village administrative committee to build temples, to name roads and installations, to compose heave-hoes and folk songs for the adoration of local heroes.

3.s : Motivating the concerned families to simply organize their festivals, marriage ceremonies as well as funerals and to diminish the expenditures for these events.

3.t : Motivating the Hamlet RD Committee to organize main ceremonies in the hamlet as mentioned in (3.c)

3.u : Motivating the people to get rid of their beliefs in ghosts, demons, sorcerers, mediums and the burning of votive papers. Motivating the people to use machines, medicines and scientific farming methods.

3.v : Motivating young men who reach the age of military service to enlist themselves

3.x : Motivating young men and girls to participate, in great number and wholeheartedly, in popular groups' activities.
1.y: Motivating families which owe tax to the government or money to the Agricultural Credit Office to pay their taxes and money at fixed time. Helping families which are entitled to Government aid to early receive it.
I/ GENERAL CONCEPT:
We have already realized that the R.D. activities must be carried out by the people themselves. Hence the people must be turned into organized groups, the purposes of which are to reconstruct the village and hamlets, to destroy the dark old life and to build a brilliant new one.

Upon their arrival, cadres must motivate the people to organize different groups: R.D. young men, R.D. young girls, armed R.D. youth, farmers' associations and combat hamlets. The mentioned groups with which the hamlets R.D. Committee is formed will play the principal role in the R.D. activities in villages and hamlets. The above-mentioned organizations should be selected and carrying out their activities in a democratic manner as well as regularly supported and sponsored by R.D. cadres.

In addition, members of administrative organs such as the hamlet council, the village administrative committee and the people's representatives council should be elected by the people in the village or the hamlet in a legal, fair and free election. But an election is not enough. Cadres should encourage the people to participate in democratic activities so that they can have opportunities to express their own ideas to the representatives elected by the people themselves. By so doing, the whole people will whole-heartedly participate in the village affairs and consider the latter as their own ones; hence the collective spirit will more and more developed.
II/ MISSIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT

4.a: Searching, establishing contacts with, organizing, training and testing a number of qualified and reputable elements for leading positions in administrative and people's organizations.

4.b: Organizing cells then groups of RD Young Men, Young Girls, RD Youngsters and associations such as Farmers' Associations.

4.c: Organizing the election of the Hamlet R.D. Committee. The Committee components should be flexible, depending on the locality. In principle, the Committee should include 1 Chairman, 1 Vice Chairman, 1 Member in charge of Military affairs, one for Culture, one for Public Health, one for Agriculture and one for Reconstruction.

4.d: Helping the Hamlet R.D. Committee organize one or two days of collective activities per month for the groups to hold conferences, to study political and military subjects, to play games and music and to carry out their community development activities (Mission 3.c)

Guiding and sponsoring the groups' activities till an undetermined future.

4.e: Motivating and guiding the Hamlet R.D. Committee to draw up a hamlet constitution to fix the hamlet regulations and also the punishment measures applicable to those who do not respect those regulations. The hamlet regulations should report the RD spirit and especially the new spirit mentioned in Criterion 3
The hamlet regulations should not be contrary to the national laws.

4. a: Helping local authorities organize elections of Hamlet Councils, Village People Representatives Committees.

4. b: Motivating qualified and reputable men to stand as candidates.

4. c: Motivating the people, as many as possible, to go to vote.

4. h: If asked, helping the District train the elected administrative personnel.

4. i: Organizing ceremonies of hamlet constitution promulgation and of the Hamlet Council's and the Hamlet RD Committee's oath-taking. They will pledge to be absolutely honourable and economical, to decidedly serve their people, regardless of any difficulties as well as miseries.
CRITERION 5

ORGANIZATION OF THE PEOPLE TO FIGHT AGAINST

THE V.C.

I/- GENERAL CONCEPT:

Combat hamlet Section and R.D. Armed Youths are 2 democratic organizations in various hamlets.

Each hamlet is divided into many sections. Each combat section comprises all its inhabitants: males, females, youths and old people who are assigned to guard their section. Each section includes many cells such as: warning cell, combat family cell, liaison cell and first aid cell.

The warning cell has the mission to give alarm when it discovers the enemy's attempt to break into the village.

When being in danger, each combat family cell has to perform the 5 following duties.

1/- Giving a chain alarm.

2/- Setting up mobile and secret obstacles at various places planned before.

3/- Closing all entrances, front and back doors.

4/- Members of active cell should assemble and those of combat family cell going to shelters.

5/- Providing the V.C. no info, supplies, nor executing their orders.

Liaison cell has the mission to secretly transmit orders to neighboring sections, R.D. cadres, Popular Forces units or other military forces on
operation in this area. First-aid cell is responsible for the wounded.
Of an outstanding composition, having good will and enthusiasm, the R.D.
Armed Youths are the vanguard organization of R.D., male and female youths.
They are armed and organized into many active cells.

In the event of enemy attack, each active cell has the mission to fight
from position to position, from frontline to frontline, snipe at the
enemy, blast mines, toss grenades to harass them in order to wear out
their forces. Those cells must get ready for vanishing into secret under-
ground tunnels, withdrawing from the village or guiding military units
in attack or reinforcement.

Thus, once breaking into the village, the V.C. will encounter the people's
struggle: continuous alarm, obstacles everywhere, closed door, deserted
roads, "no crowing, no barking, no talking". Being attacked by snipe fire
mines and grenades, they will be besieged shortly after by the G.V.N.
military units.

The struggle concept mentioned above is more reasonable than that of the
current defense system with barbed wire fences around the village, commu-
nication trenches and foxholes. However, the village fencing is not en-
tirely useless because its main purpose isn't to block the V.C. armed
units which attack the hamlet but to control the movement of hamlet peo-
ple and hamper the infiltration of VC underground cadres. Moreover, the
fencing, if suggested and made by the hamlet inhabitants themselves,
also manifests the Army-People's spirit of solidarity, self-defense and
their determination of fighting against the Communists.
In short, the struggle against the VC must be organized into guerrilla warfare, i.e., in accordance with the 3 following principles: The struggle is the common duty of hamlet people and should be carried out in active and passive forms; covert and overt popular intelligence must be organized carefully.

R.D. cadres are responsible for the management of various active cells at first and give support to some combat inter-family cells and warning cells. Gradually, R.D. Armed Youths and R.D. hamlet Committee will take full charge of organizing the people to fight against the V.C.

II/ TASKS TO BE CARRIED OUT:

5.a: Finding out, contacting with, organizing, training and testing some elements having capability and prestige to assume the command in various organizations of People’s struggle against the V.C.

5.b: Forming combat family cells, warning cells, liaison cells, first-aid cells...... Organizing combat inter-families and combat sections.

5.c: Guiding the above-mentioned cells to study military and political combat orders, setting up defense works and obstacles, studying positions and procedure of setting obstacles.

5.d: Helping hamlet R.D. Committee organize criticism sessions, assigning hamlet inhabitants to clear bushes and fencing village and hamlet with barbed wire, bamboo trees, tamarind, cactus........
5.0: Urging and helping scattered families move inside the hamlet. Movement must be made voluntarily, without Gov't allowances or indemnities. Thus, they should be moved within the range of 1,000 meters only.

5.5: Urging enthusiastic and qualified youths to join R.D group or Popular Forces if its members required for the village are not adequate.
CRITERION 6

ERADICATION OF ILLITERACY

I. GENERAL CONCEPT:

We want to create a new spirit in village and hamlet on the basis of love, solidarity, democracy. It is further a liberal, moral, national, scientific spirit, and a spirit of responsibility.

This new spirit could only survive and develop if hamlet people can understand cadres' talks, read the latter's documents and write their reflections themselves. Thus, the eradication of illiteracy is the first step in mass education.

Schools are not built for the purpose of educating children but also a place where classes for propagating national language and popular education are held for male and female middle-aged hamlet inhabitants. R.D. cadres take charge of organizing the said classes, in coordination with hamlet RD Committee and village administrative Committee.

II. TASKS TO BE CARRIED OUT:

6.a: Identifying and making a list of illiterate people from 10 to 45 years old or those whose reading and writing are too bad, number of students in the current year and that planned for the next one, the number and present status of classes and places that can be used as classrooms, number of teachers or individuals that can be urged or recruited as teachers.
6.b Organizing classes for "propagating national language" and those for "popular education". The former give lessons in reading and writing; the latter give lessons in history, geography, language and V,N. customs. These classes also deal with various topics mentioned in Item "Tasks to be carried out to meet criterion 3's requirements" : Eradication of hatred and resentment to bring about a new spirit ".

Urging male and female educated youths to voluntarily serve as teachers and persuading hamlet youths to attend those classes.

Requesting provincial authorities for granting 19,000$ to every New Life Hamlet as fixed for its expenses.

6.c Reading and commenting on monthly magazines during communal meetings (task 3.c).

6.d Helping hamlet R.D. Committee organize criticism sessions, assignments of work, build and repair classrooms. Urging parents of students to send them to school. Requesting provincial authorities for the distribution of 85,000$, 75 bags of cement and 80 iron sheets as fixed for each classrooms. Each New Life Hamlet could build as many as 5 classrooms, each having at least one teacher.

Reporting immediately to provincial authorities and requesting for their intervention when those classes, due to any reason, stop their activities.
WAR ON DISEASES

I.- GENERAL CONCEPT:

Our expectations in this field appear very simple:

We expect all families to have their clothing and housing in good sanitary conditions. People must know how to procure good nourishing food, drink boiled water, keep away from flies, mosquitoes, dust, wastes; take to aerated, well arranged lodgings instead of shabby shacks, proceed with daily laundries, bathing and gyns. Each household be provided with a well kept latrine, tidy clean kitchen and a trash pit. People must get into the good habit of protecting their food with fly proof meat safes and the common use of mosquito nets. Even sub-hamlets must have potable water well, and a good draining system.

Inhabitants be familiarized with scientific medical treatment of diseases instead of sorceries with "standing-by nurses" and good medicines be provided to every village in addition to a well served commo-liaison with triwheeled vehicles for patient evacuation to districts and provinces.

II.- MISSIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT:

7a/- Inducement of families into sanitary lodging, eating and clothing:

They should learn to get sound nourishing food, boiled water, to keep away from flies, mosquitoes, dust and trash; to like aerated orderly dwellings instead of obscure slum houses, to
like to baths, clean clothes and daily gyms. Each household be provided with a well kept latrine, tidy clean kitchen and a trash pit. Fly proof meat safes and mosquito nets be of common use in every house.

7b/- Motivation of hamlet RD Councils and Sub-hamlet chiefs to afford potable waterwells and sewage system to every sub-hamlet. The Provinces are requested to cover these expenses in the form of "Autonomous budget". Each project will be provided with approx. 50,000$ and materials.

7c/- Assistance to RD Councils in self-criticism, work distributions, construction and repair of small hospitals, maternity wards. The Provinces are requested to allot the provision reserved for Small Hospitals and Maternity wards that includes 220,000$, 175 bags of cement, and 153 sheets of corrugated iron. Every hospital and maternity hospital can have a rural nurse and laboror. Lying-in women and patients be induced to come to hospitals and maternity wards. The province be reported right away on any interruption of activity for an immediate intervention.

7d/- Motivation and inducement of RD Councils and Admin-Committee in hamlets to organize night shifts of tri-wheeled scooters for rushing patients to districts and provinces.
CRITIRI:

LAND REFORMS

I/- GENERAL CONCEPT:

Present laws and regulations of Land reforms still need amendments to reach the two set forth objectives: Improvement of tenancy statutes and re-distribution of lands and fields.

Pending this, RD cadres should co-ordinate closely with village Farmers' associations and Admin-Committees in the following problems:

a/- Set up tenancy leases in replacement of verbal agreements. Renewal of leases coming to expiration.

b/- Control the enforcement of leases especially in regard of rent rates.

c/- Vulgarization and explanation of Gov't decisions concerning the collection of arrears owed by farmers in insecure years.

d/- Immediate exploitation of lands abandoned by private and juridical persons.

e/- General allotments of lands and fields by the people's determination. Bestow free cultivation of public lands instead of calls for bids.

f/- Settlement of previous Red-initiated land tenancy, alternations.

h/- Settlement of illegal occupancies.

i/- Reconciliation of land conflicts.

k/- Issuances of titles to purchasers of expropriated lands.
II. ACTIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT:

3.a: Encouragement, assistance favoring the making of tenancy leases to replace verbal agreements and renewing of expired leases: We have now 3 categories of leases: A, B and C. Leases of category A deal with relations between lessors and tenants in regard of cultivated lands; leases of category B with uncultivated lands; leases of category C with uncultivated lands whose owners are absent and replaced by Village Administrative Committees.

3.b: Encouragement, assistance to farmers to put into application their leases especially in regard of rents that are stipulated by the government: to rate from 15% to 25% of the main crop in the year.

3.c: Vulgarization and explanation of GVN's decisions on the collection of arrears owed by farmers during periods of insecurity. This means land owners are not allowed to claim for rents during years while the zones of rented fields were considered by local authorities as insecure zones, i.e., while owners were exempted from agrarian taxes.

3.d: Assistance to Farmers' Associations to make a list of abandoned fields of all private and juridic persons and suggest the Village Administrative Committee to have them immediately exploited.

3.e: Assistance to Farmers' Associations to hold criticism sessions and determine meritorious individuals for recommendation to village Admin-Committees.

(1) In land-distributions, priorities be given to RD fighters and meritorious persons in the reconstruction and defense of villages and hamlets.
Free distribution of lands and fields be put into effect instead of invitations for bids.

8.g : Assistance to Farmers' Associations to request for Village Admin-
Committee's settlement of tenancy alternations caused by previous Red's
distribution of land.

8.h : Assistance to Farmers' Associations to request for Village Admin-
Committee's settlement of illegal occupations of public properties.

8.e : Assistance to Farmers' Associations and Village Admin. Committees
to reconcile agrarian conflicts.

8.k : Assistance to Village Admin. Committees in issuances of land titles to purchasers of expropriated fields.
CRITERION 9

AGRICULTURE AND HANDICRAFT DEVELOPMENT.

I. GENERAL CONCEPT:

Even the best conceived and implemented land reform program cannot bring about any realistic result without satisfactory modernization and development in Agriculture because only crop improvements can augment the yield of their fields, i.e., to increase their families' incomes which determine the high living standard, material comforts and prosperous welfare of NLH's inhabitants.

Farmers need supports in hydraulic facilities, fertilizers, farming techniques, crop protection, animal husbandry system and control as well as seeds or breeding beasts. They must be granted cash loans for their crop, agricultural equipment purchases, farming beasts, raising means, resettlement and draining networks etc.

We do not think our work done with the establishments of some demonstration and experimentation centers; free distributions of rice seeds or fishing gear or cattle; organizations of some training courses. Our cadres must motivate farmers to found their associations, claim the government for support to help them survive and grow i.e. We assure the Provincial Agriculture agencies to convey their help to farmers only thru Farmers' associations whose members are entitled to low interest loans; low cost purchases of fertilizers, seedlings, breeding beasts; and exchanges of experiences.
AGRICULTURE AND HANDICRAFT DEVELOPMENT.

I. GENERAL CONCEPT:

Even the best conceived and implemented land reform program cannot bring about any realistic result without satisfactory modernization and development in Agriculture because only crop improvements can augment the yield of their fields, i.e., to increase their families’ incomes which determine the high living standard, material comforts and prosperous welfare of NLH’s inhabitants.

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Farmers' associations may promote competitive campaigns of crop and animal raising, contests of initiatives and inventions. Meanwhile they can serve as producers' cooperatives to help them in finding out markets for their products. They would build up and repair large scale hydraulic works, organize training courses in modern technics, coordinate with Village Committees' Agriculture Members in land reforms in order to eliminate profiteering mediators who rob and exploit farmers.

Over all, handicrafts and small industries are to be introduced into rural areas, then encouraged in their development. A rural electrification proves very effective for this purpose.

II. ACTIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT:

9a/- Help to Farmers' Associations to turn out Sections for Agric. hydraulics, Crop works, Animal husbandry, fisheries and small industry according to local economic activities.

9b/- Coordination of Agric. cadres already on special assignment in inter-groups - Guide and help Farmers' Associations in launching campaigns to improve rice productivities, minor crops, animal raising or fisheries in line with local conditions as follows:

(1) Build up or repair of hydraulic works: dykes, dams, sluices, canals, drains and sewers etc ...

(2) Distribute, lend or sell at low cost:
   a. Chemical fertilizers
   b. Rice seedlings, seeds, cereals, plants, animals
   c. Feeding and housing materials for home beasts
d. Chemicals and drugs for plant and beast protection

e. Farming equipment: motor plows, pumps and sprayers

(3) Grant NACO loans

(4) Set up demonstration centers and training courses in modern techniques.

Each NLH's Farmer Association is entitled, in principle, to the following operational loans from the GVN: 60,000$ of seed and seedlings - 40 breeding pigs (2,500$) or 640 chicks (150$) - 1000$ of building materials or 4 bags of cement for pig-sty construction - 500$ of materials for poultry houses - 300$ of Feed of all kinds for each pig - 20$ of feed for each chick - 10,000$ of plant protection chemicals for home beasts - a lot of water pumps (10,000$/each) - a lot of sprayers (2,000$/each).

Moreover each NLH can set up 2 Animal husbandry demonstration centers and 2 Crop demonstration centers (each former center has right to 6,000$ of loans in breeding animals and feeds for 6 months - each latter center can have a loan of 2,000$).

Provincial Agric-Services or Animals Husbandry Services are provided with allowances for 2 crop training sessions and 2 animal husbandry training sessions in each NLH during 1967.

Poor farmers can have easily NACO loans (with RD cadres' proposal and RD group leaders' approvals) for crop growing if they promise to observe the technical instructions of Agric-cadres and to pay back on time.

2D: Request to RD provincial command to intervene with the Provincial government for provision of implementation needs.

2D: Motivation of Prov. Gov. to carry out hydraulic programs under the management of "State agents" and the RD Provincial Command; with
participation of mass-group thru clear and fair time keeping and attendance systems.

2E: Help to Farmers' Associations to hold criticism for bringing up active farmers with technical abilities in competitive campaigns for improvements of rice, minor crops, animal husbandry, fisheries in line with local conditions.

2G: Assistance to Agric. Cadres to set up, guide and manage demonstration centers.

2H: Help to Agric-cadres to train proposed farmers in demonstration centers.

2I: Recommendation of farmers for NACO loans.

2K: Assistance to Agric. Cadres to make with proposed farmers leases with the following main conditions:

(1) NACO loans can be only used in farming activities (growing main crop or minor crops).

(2) Distributions, loans and low cost purchases concern only fertilizers, breeding species, feeds, housing materials for beasts, drugs, crops and animal protection chemicals, farming tools.

(3) Participation in training courses and strict observation of technical instructions.

(4) Diligent crop work

(5) Timely return of loans in commodities

(6) "   "  "  "  in cash

2L: Assistance to Agric. Cadres in guidance of Agric. campaigns and rotation of the farming equipment among borrowers.

2M: Assistance to Agric. cadres:
(1) In getting back NACO loans in cash and in commodities.
(2) In Organizing the 2nd wave of campaigns.

**Note:** Motivation of Farmers Assistance to organize handicraft trainings and in knitting, embroidery, weaving, sewing, hat making etc..., for farmers to carry out after crop time (In handicraft NLH's, Farmers' Associations have to organize cooperative funds for equipment and material loans, provisions of technical improvements and electrifications.)
I.- GENERAL CONCEPT:

The Commo-liaison network in villages must be developed according to the following priorities:

First of all, the roads net within village, linking quarters to public buildings, hamlets to hamlets and houses to houses... must be reoult or repaired. The roads with improved surface or brick surface and with good drainage system should be wide enough for traffic ("trilam" and other means of transportation) and should be maintained in good conditions in both dry and rainy seasons. The foot bridges should be replaced with timber bridges or concrete beam bridges.

The movement will be thus easier with time reduced. To maintain the roads net within village is to really serve the rights of the people. This may bring houses closer to the others, that is this may create deep understanding among villagers.

The second priority is given to the construction of roads net linking adjacent hamlets up together, linking villages to district and districts to province city. This road net is very advantageous, economically and military.

These projects should be undertaken according to the Community development, that is the government should contribute its means and the people their labour to the works of common interests, according to
the just aspirations of the local people.

Attention should be paid to the postal service too.

II.- MISSIONS TO BE PERFORMED:

10a/- Assist the hamlet RD Committee in making plan of developing the roads net in hamlets. This plan should include at least the following:

(1) Build or repair a main road traversing through the public buildings in hamlet. This road should be wide and solid enough for vehicle traffic up to class 2st.

(2) Build or repair a number of secondary roads, linking hamlets with the main road. These roads should be only wide enough for "trilam" circulation.

(3) Build or repair a number of trails, linking inter-houses with secondary roads. These trails are just passable for bicycles.

(4) Build or repair bridges and culverts and markets.

(5) Implant road signs fixing authorized types of vehicles along the roads.

10b/- Assist the hamlet RD Committee in commenting on the distribution of works for the community projects mentioned in (2) (3) (4) (5) above.

Request Provincial authority to financially support the "Self-help Projects". Each project is estimated at 50,000S plus a quantity of materials.
10c/- Request Provincial authority to approve the Project " en Regie " (under state management) referred to (1) above. Help the RD Committee and the people's bodies assure fair control over the pay roster of local employees.

10d/- Take steps with Provincial authority to sell "trilam" and radio sets on hire-purchases basis and set up post-stations and information stations. Assist the Hamlet Council and the RD Committee in organizing public criticism on the purchasing to assure fairness.
CRITERION II

SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR SOLDIERS

I. - GENERAL CONCEPT:

By soldiers we mean all elements, military, civilian, political or administrative, who have actively participated in the destruction of old life for the better new life. We should treat them well and their families too, even while they are working with all their energy and enthusiasm or when they unfortunately become disabled.

II. - MISSIONS TO BE PERFORMED:

11a/- Make a list of those who actively participate in the revolutionary development. Manoeuvre the RD Committee to command the individuals recommended as RD soldiers. This list will be confirmed every year, by October, during a meeting of all people in hamlets.

11b/- Manoeuvre the RD Committee to highlight the RD soldiers during meetings, festivals or other collective activities.

11c/- Manoeuvre the village Administrative Committee and the Farmers' Association to organize a public session discussing about the land to be granted to the RD Soldiers.

11d/- Manoeuvre the RD Committee and the Village Council to organize a public session commenting on the precedence to be given to the RD Soldiers to receive the government aid and the agricultural credit loans.
llg/- Take steps with the Provincial Authority to give aid to the dependents of the late RD Soldiers.

llg/- Maneuver the hamlet RD Committee to give realistic aid to the orphans and widows of the RD Soldiers. Advise the Village Administrative Committee to give roads and installations the names of the late RD Soldiers in memory of their heroic deeds.

The RD Cadres must:
- Consolidate their ranks
- Maintain discipline
- Understand thoroughly their policy line
- Develop techniques

DISCIPLINE, UNION AND DETERMINATION
for
VICTORIES

Be United!
Coordinate your activities!
Never baulk at any difficulty!
Never fear hardships!
7 steps to success
8 operation techniques

MILITARY - CADRE - ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL R.D. CONGRESS

Hold in Tuyen Du on 29 & 30 December 1966

(SUPPORT AND TRANSLATION SECTION)
ARMY - CADRE - ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL R.D. CONGRESS

1966

Held in Tuyen-Duc on 29 and 30 December 66

DESTROY OLD LIFE
to

BUILD NEW LIFE
6. - 7 STEPS TO SUCCESS

6. OPERATION TECHNIQUES
BRIEFING

ARMY - CADRE - ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL R.D. CONGRESS

Subject: 7 STEPS TO SUCCESS

8 OPERATION TECHNIQUES