E. MILITARY SUPPORT TO NEW LIFE HAMLETS

MILITARY - CADRE - ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL R.D. CONGRESS

Hold in Tuyen Duc on 29 & 30 December 1966

(SUPPORT AND TRANSLATION SECTION)
## CONTENTS

# 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.
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The subject that we from the General staff/J3 have the honor to present today is entitled "Military Support to New Life Hamlets"

1.- ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION.

a/ So far the military have been primarily concerned with search-and-destroy operations. As far as the mission of providing support to pacification is concerned, it has been of secondary importance.

As we may know, it is the Communists' policy to "take over rural areas for eventual besiegement of cities".

Starting from 1965 the NDFSVN and Hanoi have built up armed forces in South VN, while at the same time stepped up the rate of infiltration of troops from the North. This is aimed at completing the "2nd Phase" of the so-called People's war in order to move on to the "Phase of General Uprising", which was supposed to start in 1966. During this time the ARVN does not muster enough strength to conduct search-and-destroy operations, and at the same time provide support to the RD effort. To insure a balance of power, the Allied Forces were therefore dispatched to South VN to back up the ARVN. Things in the Republic of Vietnam have been looking up since early 1966 in spite of the fact that the Communists showed no sign of slowing down their infiltration of men and war material from the North. The ARVN and Allied Forces have wrestled back the initiative on the battlefield,
thus preventing the VC and North VN Communists from freely operating as they used to previously.

Capitalizing on this favorable trend - and to root out the Communists from the countryside - the government has set forth, among other things, a major objective for 1967: "To win in rural areas". The ARVN is charged with achieving this objective.

Hence the fact that the ARVN will, in 1967, provide military support to the Rural Reconstruction is, so to speak, a combination of military and political efforts aimed at "strengthening our infrastructure, expanding the RVN - controlled area and triumphing over the Communists".

b/ Providing military support to the Rural Reconstruction is, as a matter of fact, nothing new. Nor is it a subject of current interest when we think that a key to the Vietnam war has just been discovered by a combination of military, political, economic and social efforts. The reason why the problem is dealt with again is that so far we have not yet thoroughly realized the policy, missions, and that the coordination between the military, cadres and Gov't officials has been inadequate, with the result that military support to the Rural Reconstruction has not been properly carried out.

It is therefore essential that the military, cadres and gov't officials should thoroughly understand the gov't policy and line, and realize each other's missions which, though not alike, aim at the same objective, namely "To wipe out the Communists, create a new society by building "New Life Hamlets".
c/ What we are going to discuss is intended to clarify our thoughts so as to insure a better coordination between those who are charged with the Support and Motivation in the Revolutionary Development.

To begin with, we'll deal, in general terms, with the following:

- What is military support in the RD?
- Military support in three RD phases.
- Military support to "New Life Hamlets".

2. WHAT IS MILITARY SUPPORT IN THE RD?

It is a combination of military efforts with political ones toward defeating the Communists in the ideological war they are waging against the Nationalists. Specifically, military support to the RD includes:

- Tactical support.
- Control of resources and re-opening of vital communication lines.
- Defense of political and economic installations.
- Implementation of Polwar activities
  (Pavwar + Civic Action)
- Relief to Refugees.

a/ Tactical Support:

Tactical Support includes military operations to provide security to the countryside as well as protection to RD groups operating in hamlets and villages.

The operations will either be put under the operational control of the Sector or directly help (in military sense) the Sector in the support of RD activities set forth in the Provincial RD Plans.
Support Operations include:

1- Operations for the mopping up of VC main force units or the guerilla ones (full time or Organic mobile guerillas) in special areas to be covered by RD activities.

2- Operations for the annihilation of guerilla units or the enemy grass-root level organs in special areas which are or will be covered by the RD Cadres' activities in mopping up or pacification phases.

In addition, with the cooperation of local government, military men will organize Hamlet Festivals, Hamlet Searches and County Fairs.

3- Operations in coordination with military and police forces of the Sector for the safeguard of security for the locality, the people and RD cadres operating in hamlets and villages.

4- The maintenance of reserve forces entrusted with a sole mission:

To support units of Regular and Regional Forces used in missions of tactical support, control of resources, protection of economical and political installations, reestablishment of communication lines.

5- Operations in areas close to the ones being covered by RD Cadres' activities to prevent the VC main forces from sneaking back and directly oppressing the people.

b/ Control of Resources and Reestablishment of Vital Communication lines.

They include operations aiming at helping the Government control resources especially cereals, rice and salt and at the same time safeguard the security of vital railways lines, roads and waterways set forth in the Provincial RD Plan in conformity with the Plan AB.
Actions for the above-mentioned missions include:

1) Operations for the protection of crops (rice, cereals ....) and the gathering of salt.

2) The setting up of resources - control posts along communication lines.

3) Operations for the destruction of VC tax-collecting places.

4) Operations for the re-opening and protection of roads, waterways and railway lines.

a/ Protection of economical and political installations.

Active defense of the Capital, Province and District towns as well as other important economical and political installations.

d/ Implementation of Polwar Activities

(Polwar + Civic Action)

Psywar and Civic Action activities are aimed at supporting operations mentioned in points a, b and c above. The activities must be centered upon the open-arms policy. Military men will coordinate with local government in the implementation of Civic Action activities to really satisfy the people's legitimate aspirations so as to enhance the government prestige.

e/ Relief to Refugees.

At the request of the local government, military men will launch operations or help refugees in professional orientation, rehabilitation and resettlement.

3.- MILITARY SUPPORT IN THREE PHASES.

a/ To contribute their efforts to the PD, military forces' duties are to establish and maintain the required security inside and outside the area chosen to be pacified. Military forces launch mopping up
operations to re-establish security in the locality. A security perimeter is set up around the area to prevent the VC main forces from filtering back.

b/ Inside the area chosen to be pacified, military activities are carried out through 3 following phases:

(1) Phase 1: Mopping up.

a/ The purpose of this phase is to drive away VC main forces from the area to be pacified.

b/ Operations are conducted by Regular Forces.

To unify the efforts and with the approval of the Tactical Area, ARVN Regular Forces Units may be put under the Sector Commander's operational control.

(2) Phase 2. Pacification

a/ The purpose of this phase is to eliminate the VC remaining influence and prevent their main forces from coming back.

b/ Regional Forces and Popular Forces take charge of launching police operations in replacement of Regular Forces for the protection of security inside the area with missions such as to discover and destroy the enemy guerrillas and grass root level installations, to protect important bases and vital communication lines.

c/ ARVN Regular Forces will launch operations in neighbouring areas or around the area being pacified to prevent the VC main forces from returning.

(3) Phase 3. Building.

a/ The purpose of this phase is to develop the new life and set up permanent administrative structures.
b/ The National Police takes charge of the protection of the local security in replacement of the Regular Forces and Popular Forces. National Police may have the support of armed mass groups if the latter are organized.

c/ Regional and Popular Forces may be replaced in the mission of protecting the local security only when the police forces are capable of assuming the task.

d/ In the building phase, Regular Forces (or Allied Forces) may be requested to launch mopping up, search and destroy operations in neighbouring areas so as to prevent VC main forces from returning to the area being built.

A.- MILITARY SUPPORT TO NEW LIFE HALETS

We have just covered, in general terms, the military support to RD activities in 3 phases.

Now we will deal with the specific missions of:

- Support Forces
- Duties of units assigned to support RD activities and those of RD Cadres
- The coordination between military men, cadres and administrators in such a way that missions can bring forth good results

a/ Support Forces.

(1) To effectively support RD activities, on directives of the Central Command, each locality has planned to provide 50 to 60 percent the existing strength of Regular Forces for the support of RD activities. The average strength earmarked for the support of the provincial RD activities is two battalions of Regular Forces. In addition, the Province
can have the support of Regional and Popular Forces. Averagely, each district has two companies of Regional Forces and each village one platoon of Popular Forces cooperating in the support of RD activities.

(2) RD Support Forces should correspond with RD areas and have required capabilities to cope with the enemy. Hence whether the area be a large or a narrow one, that depends on the terrain and the enemy situation which are decisive factors for the fixation of areas of responsibility and the duties entrusted to the support forces. The boundaries of the area of responsibility should be clearly indicated on the terrain as well as on maps. The mentioned forces will stay in the RD area until their missions are accomplished, that means when New Life Hamlets have been built.

b/ Duties of units assigned to support RD activities and those of RD Cadres.

When the operational forces have destroyed or driven away the VC regular and mobile units from the area to be pacified, that means the mopping up has been accomplished, thus bringing phase one to an end. RD Cadres will then be brought to the area for the building of New Life Hamlets.

(1) Duties of the units assigned to support RD activities:

a/ Covering the area to be pacified means setting up a firm defense perimeter by launching operations to block and barricade all the roads leading into the area so as to prevent the VC from coming back as to protect the security of RD cadres and the people. Hence special attention should be paid to the intelligence activities so that we can take timely actions whenever the enemy appears.
b/ Launching operations throughout the area by widely dispersing and splitting units into squads or sections which will carefully search for enemy shelters, tunnels and all kinds of caches, etc.

c/ Conducting constant patrol and laying day and night ambushes with small units. Studying places favorable for large coordinated night ambushes to take the initiative at night.

d/ Launching police operations to support RD Groups and the National Police in their controlling and screening of mass groups for the identification of VC guerilla elements and underground cadres.

e/ Protecting key bases, vital communication lines and administrative installations of villages and hamlets.

f/ Carrying out Psywar, Civic Action and Open-Arms operations.

(2) RD Groups: Duties:

a/ Providing military forces with information on VC local forces and grass-roots level organs.

b/ Annihilating VC underground cadres and bullies and tyrants.

c/ Setting up the Village and Hamlet Administrative organs.

d/ Controlling the people and organizing mass groups.

e/ Organizing the Village and Hamlet Defense System - Setting up the alert system so that timely actions may be taken to cope with any VC attacks.

f/ Supporting military forces in setting up liaison system between hamlets, villages and districts.

c/ Carrying out Psywar, Civic Action and Open Arms operations.
Coordination and Command.

(1) In RD activities, the duties of Military and Revolutionary Development should be clearly distinguished - RD activities can bring forth good results only when they are carried out parallelly with military activities. Hence, military support plans should be in conformity with RD ones. Military and Civic actions are just like teeth and lips. Any gap in their coordination may result in the foiling of the reconstructional undertaking and sowing of confusion among the masses.

(2) We have already mentioned the duties of military units and those of RD Cadres in the area to be covered by RD activities. Though those duties are separate ones, they have a close relationship and aim at a sole goal: Building and Development of New Life Hamlets. To reach that goal, their planning and programs of activity require a close coordination.

(3) In planning, the following plans require a close coordination:

a/- In military domain,
- Pacified Area Defense Plans
- Defense Perimeter System
- Blocking Operations
- Patrol Plans
- Night and Day Ambush Plans
- Police Operation Plans
- Intelligence Information Collection Plans
- Village and Hamlet Defense Plans
- Alert Plans
- Reinforcement and Pursuit Plans
- Commo-liaison Plan
- Key bases, vital communication lines, village and hamlet administrative installations protection plans

b/ In RD domain:
- Plans of controlling and screening the people
- Plans of annihilating VC grass-root level organs, bullies and tyrants.
- Plans of setting up administrative organs
- Plans of organising mass groups including the people’s armed forces
- Plans of gathering the people for the building of hamlets
- Plans of developing RD activities in all fields.
- Plans of controlling resources
- Plans of setting up hamlets
- Plans of development and sustaining in all domains

(4) Programs of activity.

Programs of daily activities also require a close coordination

(5) COMMAND

a/ Once the command and control systems have been clearly set forth, military activities will be carried out by military forces under the operational control of, depending on the situation, the tactical area or the Sector. RD activities will be carried out by Provinces, Districts and RD Cadres and go through the intermediary coordination of all RD Councils the lowest one of which is the District level.

b/ However, in practice, for the unification of command of military forces and RD Groups in New Life hamlets, which of them will take charge of the command? which of them will be responsible for coordinating
controlling and supervising men in New Life Hamlets?

Therefore, it is deemed necessary to set up an "Area Joint Security Center" for the formulation of activity policy, collection of intelligence information and holding of conferences for operation reviews.

(6) CONCLUSION

At present, in the Republic of Vietnam, there is not only an anti-communist war but also a war against poverty, illiteracy and injustice. Hence RD activities are considered as important as military ones.

If the RD is to be a success, that is not due to the work of an individual, the army, cadres or a certain group but to the contribution, in all fields, of the government, the armed forces, cadres and the people. All of them have together been determined to push RD activities to success and it is only the success in the Revolutionary Development which is "real victory".
F. RDC
INTERNAL REGULATIONS

MILITARY - CADRE - ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL R.D. CONGRESS
Hold in Tuyen Du on 29 & 30 December 1966
(SUPPORT AND TRANSLATION SECTION)
CONTENTS

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

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

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

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

# 12016/4 : G.-- THE ROLE OF NATIONAL POLICE IN R.D. OPERATIONS.
R.D.C. INTERNAL REGULATIONS

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

ITEM 1: Purposes

The country-side of V.N. is fighting its revolutionary war in the war against its two key enemies: the underground Communists and village bullies.

The R.D.C.'s (R.D. Cadres) came into existence therefore to contribute their male and female youths' activities to the above historic struggle.

They will be present all over the country, as well as in remote hamlets. Side by side they will shoulder the charge of leading this Revolution to completion for putting an end to the dark old life of riots, poverty, ignorance, diseases and backwardness in view of the construction of a bright new life of peace, prosperity and progress.

ITEM 2: Main policy.

R.D. cadres have at heart the only aspiration to the eternal glory of V.N. and the welfare of her citizens.

All the R.D. cadres' activities are dedicated to the service of their people and nation which are concurrently the objectives and guides of R.D. cadres' individual and collective activities.

ITEM 3: Nature of the R.D. cadres.

R.D. cadres are cadres of the people and of the revolution.
a. "Cadres of the people" means cadres originating from the population including both male and female rural youths indoctrinated by key cadres of the vanguard. Having fully realized the necessity of replacing the old life by the new one they volunteer for the R.D. to serve the people. When operating in villages they mingle themselves with villagers, by adopting the thoughts, actions, languages, clothing and deeds of the latter. They know how to conduct themselves to win popular affection and credit in order to become elements of these communities. Their arrivals are welcomed, their stays cheered up and their leaving regretted.

b. "Cadres of the Revolution" means those ones who understand so well the misfortunes of their fellow countrymen, the peril of their nation and the historic mission of their lives that they are ready to make any sacrifice for their ideology to develop the new life in rural areas. They accept all devotions and miseries. They enlist in the R.D. not for draft deferment purpose, good positions and salaries, but for having an opportunity to serve their political ideal and to share their efforts in the anti-red fighting for national salvation and construction. The greater contribution they make, the higher sacrifice they undergo and the less benefit they have. But cadres never mind it and keep operating merrily because finding "they still have too many material comforts in comparison with the people's miseries".

ITEM 4: Coordination of internal activities:
In order to maintain their organization, unify their members' acts and thoughts, the R.D. like all other political and social organizations must bring out rules for administering its organization and coordinating their members' meetings.
Every R.D. cadre must be aware of the above necessities and observe, on their own, the regulations we specify this internal statute.

CHAPTER II
TASKS AND DUTIES

ITEM 5: R.D. cadres' main task is the motivation of people to stand up for a rural revolution, namely a transformation of Old Life Hamlets into New Life Hamlets in line with the 11 R.D. criteria:

1/- Extermination of underground Communists.
2/- Extermination of village sharks and bullies.
3/- Eradication of hatred for the elaboration of a new spirit of solidarity, affection, nationalism, science and responsibility.
4/- Foundation of democratic structures of a people's government.
5/- Eradication of illiteracy.
6/- Organization of the people into anti-red struggles.
7/- War on diseases.
8/- Land reforms.
9/- Development of agriculture and handicrafts.
10/- Development of the commo-liaison network.
11/- Good treatment to fighters.

ITEM 6: R.D. cadres are concurrently political, military and technical cadres.

as R.D. cadres are military cadres because their center of activities lies in the semi-secure contested countryside. They are fully armed for:
1/- Their self-defense as well as the defense of their fellow countrymen.

2/- The extermination of VC politico military underground infrastructure.

b.- R.D. cadres are political cadres because their tasks consist of explaining activities for gaining and motivating the people.

1/- Their explanation put to light the R.D. policy and purpose of the G.V.N.

2/- They must gain the sympathy and credit of our citizens for a determinate struggle against the Old Life in favor of the New Life Development.

3/- They have to motivate the people to indoctrinate them with above beliefs and ideas then exhort and push them to take charge themselves of their hamlets and villages' reconstruction.

c.- R.D. cadres are technical cadres because they must assist and support their countrymen to develop hamlets and villages in all fields: Economic, Cultural as well as Social.

ITEM 7 : In their duty performance R.D. cadres are dashes that link the citizenry with the government. They are the messengers and envoys the government dispatch to the citizens for serving them and representing them to bring up their hopes to the government knowledge.

ITEM 8 : The guide lines of R.D. groups' activities are :

a.- The government's policy

b.- The people's aspirations.
CHAPTER III
ORGANIZATION

ITEM 9 : Admission ;
R.D. ranks admit only male and female youths of good will, endurance who can do without their families for the rural development sake. In view of gathering the cream of these elements the recruitments of R.D. cadres must proceed in two ways.

a. - Motivation and enlistment of best youths of both sexes from local population.

b. - Promotion of R.D. meritorious young cadres.

ITEM 10 :
All R.D. cadres have to undergo 2 training periods :

a. - The basic training (in the R.D. National training Center) which is a hard time of learning and profiting in politics, arms, and technicals. Of primary importance is the political study purposing to build-up cadres' ideological platform and to reorient them.

b. - The refresher training of two weeks in assigned localities to familiarize cadres with activity programs, local conditions and technical experiences under guidance of technical agencies in province.

ITEM 11 : Organization.
R.D. cadres are organized into 59-man groups under management and direct supervision of the R.D. Provincial Command in each province or under the R.D. Town Command in every town. The composition of a 59-man group is as follows :
a.- **Group Leadership** : (7 men)

- Group leader.
- Ass't group leader cum political officer.
- 1 recon cadre,
- 2 nurses
- 2 liaison cadres

b.- **Militia inter-team (34 men)**

- Ass't group leader for Militia
- 3 Militia teams composed of 11 men/each (including each :
  1 team leader and 2 cells of 5 men)

c.- **Reconstruction interteam (18 men)**

- Ass't group leader for Reconstruction
- 17 cadres divided into 2 teams :
  
  (1) **Civil Affairs team (10 men)**

  * 1 team leader
  * 1 CG cell (3 men)
  * Admin. Cell (3 men)
  * 1 Propaganda Motivation cell (3 men)

  (2) **Development team (7 men)**

  * 1 team leader
  * 1 cadre for Culture
  * 1 cadre for Health
  * 1 cadre for Land Reforms
  * 1 cadre for Agriculture
  * 1 cadre for Farmers Assn.
  * 1 cadre for Public Works.

  (See attachment)

ITEM 12 : Responsibilities

- Group leader.
- Over all supervision.
- Operational control and Administration
- Application of internal regulations.
- Maintenance of equipment, arms and ammo.
- Liaison and coordination with friendly agencies and forces in operational localities.
- Continuing activities progress reports to higher levels

**Assistant Group leader-cum-political Officers:**
- Replacing group leader in his absences.
- Beefing up cadre's political platforms to bolster up their beliefs in the N.D. lines of policy.
- Motivating cadre by bolstering up their duty spirit and leading internal activities (meetings).
- Promoting the National culture and local good customs (of villages and hamlets.)

**Recon Cadres:**
- Reconnaissance in total coordination of operational localities.
- Recapitulating intelligences of up-localities.

**Liaison Cadre:**
- Conveying information, internal relations, relations with friendly forces and agencies.

**Asst. Group leader for Militia:**
- Operational management and control of Militia team under line.
- Maintaining group's security.
- Organizing and training self-defense militia
- Designing plans for hamlets defense and combats against VC attacks.

**Militia Team and Cell Leaders:**
Operational management of teams and cells to execute the orders of the asst. group leader for Militia in order to:
- Carry out activities of criterions 1 & 5, i.e., to exterminate the underground VC and to organize the people into anti-red struggles.
- Cooperate with other teams to carry out activities of other criterions.

-Ass't Group leader for Reconstruction:
- operational control and management of 2 teams (Civil Affairs and Development).
- Making politic, economic, cultural synopsis of villages and hamlets.
- Leading teams to motivate the people to develop by themselves their villages and hamlets.

-Leader of Civil Affairs team:
- Control and management of cells (C/G, Admin, Propaganda and Motivation)
- Assisting Ass't group leader for Reconstruction in studying the civic, geographic, psychologic and politic problems in villages and hamlets.
- Assisting Ass't Group leader for Reconstruction to lay out activities relating to criterions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, for submission to the group leadership.

-C/G cell:
- Collecting information for C/G records.
- Supplying information relating to criterions 1 and 2

- Administrative cell:
- Making classifying census of the population
- Establishing family census cards, inter-families organizations, administrative records.
- Cooperating with local authorities to organize elections of village council, village (admin) committees and hamlet admin. board.
- Collecting ideas, designing programs for the integration of the people into groups and bodies.
- Organizing the People's Committee for Hamlet Reconstruction and concerned mass groups.
- Cooperating with Militia teams to organize Anti-Red Combat mass groups.

Development team leader:

Leading 6 technical cadres to lay out programs for motivating the people to realize criterions 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, i.e., criterions for the development of villages and hamlets politically, culturally and socially as follows:

a/- Cadre for culture : Eradication of illiteracy (Criterion 6)
b/- Cadre for Health : War on diseases (Crit. 7)
c/- Cadre for Land Reforms : Agrarian Reforms (Crit. 8)
d/- Cadre for Agriculture : Development of Agri. and Handicraft (Crit. 9)
e/- Cadre for Farmers' Assn : Organization of Farmers' Assn.-NACO cooperatives; distribution of gifts (Crit. 9 & 11)
f/- Cadre for Public Works : Development of the Comm.-Liaison Network (Crit. 10).

ITEM 12 : Administration

R&D. cadres operate in units and constitute an autonomous body. Their
interior administration is based on a vertical dependency or chain of command starting downwards as follows: Provincial Commands, Groups Inter-teams, Teams and Cells. Ahead every 3 groups there is a Vice Provincial Commander for the supervision of their operations and internal activities (meetings). All R.D. cadres are to observe the following principles:

a. Lower levels must submit themselves to superior, local organizations must obey the Central Command.

b. Men in charge of any level are fully qualified for taking decisions in regard of his subordinates. But they had better bring out matters of importance to meetings for consultation with the majority.

ITEM 14: Equipment:

R.D. cadres are fully provided with clothings, equipment, arms according to their ranks and positions. Details are specified in the TOE set up by the Central Command.

CHAPTER IV

INTERNAL ACTIVITIES

ITEM 15: Time schedule.

R.D. cadres must operate on permanent duty in operational localities. Therefore they must be always present day and night at the hamlets covered by the R.D. program even on Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

Every morning Group leaders must gather their cadres for a roll call, comments on their previous day’s distribution of work. At the end of every day the same gathering is needed for a head count and briefing of
night guard. Daily or weekly time schedules are to be laid out by the group leadership in accordance with local conditions and needs and phases of activities.

ITEM 16: Operational clothing:
Black uniforms are the only working suit for all RD cadres of both sexes. ARVN combat uniforms are strictly forbidden. Male cadres must have crew cut hair and female cadres their hair dress neatly. Both of them should not wear expensive fancy items except watches and fountain pens; and insignia must be worn in duty hours.

ITEM 17: Use of weapons.
Cadres only wear weapons within the operational localities of their groups. Mission orders signed by their group leaders are required for weapons wear beyond assigned places (group leaders must be provided with Mission orders signed by their provincial commanders).

ITEM 17: Ways of living.
For solidarity and thrift purpose, cadres’ boarding and lodging be collective (by group or by team). No individual means be allowed except for particular cases.

The Asst. group leader for politics should make arrangements for this. If possible, a system of supplies and mutual relief fund should be brought into existence in support of cadres and their families.

Cadres must keep away from bothering the people and asking for their service. In case their help proves most necessary it would be required
by the commands of groups. No cadre can make on Groups' behalf requests for gifts and help to their individual advantage.

ITEM 18 : Criticism meetings.
Criticism meetings should constitute a permanent way of internal activities for RD group. They are an essential factor of progress for cadres helping them to review their activities and serving as a means toward technical improvements. They can be carried out under 3 forms: Autocriticisms, daily and weekly collective criticisms.

a.- Autocriticisms: This primary step can be made by teams and cells every evening after working hours for a review of cell and team members' activity progress.

b.- Daily criticism: carried out by interteams under the chairmanship of a Deputy Group Commander who designates a Secretary among team leaders.

(1) Attendance: Members as well as leaders of cells and teams within an interteam.

(2) Agenda (or schedule)

A/- Opening procedure:

1/- The chairman announces the meeting to start with a minute of silence for dead soldiers in the National Salvation.

2/- The chairman designates a member to recite the 5 precepts and 7 commandments of the RD.

B/- Discussion:

1/- Team Leaders' daily activity reports.
2/- Deputy Group Commanders' comments and criticism.

3/- Discussion on operational difficulties and obstacles -
Solutions and measures to be taken.

4/- Individual and collective autocriticism on daily manners and
lines of conduct.

5/- Work distribution for the coming day.

THE END.

Minutes of meetings be submitted right away to group leaders as reports.

G/- Weekly criticism: carried out by groups every Sunday afternoon or
night under the chairmanship of Group Leaders with the Recon ordre as
secretary of the meeting.

1/- Attendances: Group Commands, Deputy Group Commands, team leaders
and members.

2/- Observer: Deputy Provincial Commander.

3/- Agenda (or schedule).

A/- Opening procedure:

1/- Trooping the National and Group colors.

2/- One minute of silence for National heroes.

3/- Five (5) R.D. precepts.

4/- Seven (7) R.D. commandments.

G/- Discussions:

1/- Interteam leaders report on works done and difficulties or
obstacles encountered.

2/- Discussion on measures to be taken in regard of problems brought
up.
3/- Deputy Provincial Commander's comments on groups' activities and advices.

4/- Group Leaders' comments on individual as well as collective comportments and conducts.

5/- Activity programs for coming weeks - Work distribution.

6/- Proposals - Miscellaneous.

7/- Review of the meeting that is closing.

THE END

ITEM 19 : Monthly seminar.

In order to beef up cadres' ideological platform and improve their operational techniques a Seminar is organised monthly by each group.

a.- Date and time : Every beginning of Solar month

b.- Location : Conference Room of District town hall

c.- Attendees : - District Chief

- R.D. Provincial Commander or his Deputy

- Group Leaders.

- Co-chairmen : District Chief.

- R.D. Provincial Commander or his Deputy

- Group Leaders.

e.- Secretaries : Recon cadres

- Culture cadres

f.- Rapporteurs : Deputy Group Leader for Politics (Political subject)

- Deputy Group Leader for Reconstruction (Operational techniques)

- A representative of technical agencies (Specialized subject).


2. **Subject:**

- A subject on politics or the present situation extracted from R.D. Internal Magazines or a subject given by the R.D. Provincial Command's directives.
- A subject on a certain specialty or operation technique suggested by the Group and approved by the RD Provincial Command.

At last are questions and suggestions of the Group. Representatives of local Government and RD Provincial Command will resolve every concerned question and suggestion.

3. **ITEM 20: Cultural Activities.**

Cultural activities are those performed by RD Cadres in their free times or even in their missions.

a. **Purposes:**

- Entertaining the cadres and heightening their unity and active spirit.
- Showing Cadres' morale and standpoint in the present phase.
- Guiding and disseminating among the masses the national cultural spirit.
- Demolishing obscene foreign culture - Upholding the national culture and epics.

b. **Forms:** There are various forms of cultural activities aiming at obtaining results mentioned in the above purposes. They include:

- Writing articles, composing poems and pieces of music to uphold the people's fighting spirit as well as their RD fighters
- Organizing the writing of newspapers posted on the wall and special magazines (Efforts should be made so that we can have monthly issues).

- Teaching rural youngsters to sing folk songs and epics......
  (such as the songs entitled "Vietnam, Vietnam" and "The Countryside Rises up" ....)

- Telling and teaching rural youngsters stories about Vietnamese heroes and famous men of ancient and present times.

- Organizing joint entertainment performances with the cooperation of local artists so as to entertain the people.

CHAPTER V

BEHAVIOUR

ITEM 21: Toward himself, an RD cadre should:

a. - **BE PATIENT**: For the salvation and building of his country, he should try to keep on fighting, regardless of difficulties and miseries encountered in his missions.

b. - **YIELD TO REASON**: He should take into account the people's criticism on him so that he can better himself for his own sake as well as for that of his missions.

c. - **SEEK IMPROVEMENTS**: He should never be contented with himself but always keep on studying for the improvement of his knowledge as well as his capabilities so that he will never be in a backward state.
d. = **DEVOTE HIMSELF TO HIS MISSIONS**: Whenever he assumes a mission, the cadre should be wholly devoted to it and not to do it just for the sake of formality.

e. = **BE HONEST**: He should try to be honest and not to do deeds which dishonor his reputation for the sake of money.

**ITEM 22**: Toward his superiors, an R&D cadre should:

a. = **BE UPRIGHT**: He should straightly express his ideas when he finds something wrong. He should never be obsequious to get into his superiors' good graces as are the good-for-nothing.

b. = **BE POLITE**: He should always show his respect towards his superiors and uphold their prestige.

c. = **BE LOYAL**: To be loyal to one's superiors means to be loyal to the missions entrusted to one by them. A cadre should never incorrectly carry out his missions nor carry it out badly but report it good.

**ITEM 23**: Towards cadres of the same rank, an R&D cadre should:

a. = **UNITE WITH THEM**: They should consider themselves as comrades and not to be jealous or envious of one another.

b. = **LOVE AND HELP THEM**: Together they share their happiness or sadness and they should wholeheartedly help one another.

**ITEM 24**: Towards his inferiors, an R&D cadre should:

a. = **BE TOLERANT**: He should make converts of wrong-doers so as to have more friends and less enemies.

b. = **BE DETERMINED**: He should not let his inferiors take profits of his tolerance for their wrong deeds. Once he is determined to
do something, he should do it at all cost and his standpoint should not be influenced by other people's comments.

c.- **BE MODEST**: He should not show the "authority" of his position but uphold the "Justice" of the missions entrusted to him.

d.- **BE PEACEFUL**: He should not violently reprimand his inferiors in order to appease his temper. He should keep calm and peaceful in his examination, criticism and even in the management of the operations. His comments should be sincere and constructive and he should avoid hurting personal self-love.

e.- **SET A GOOD EXAMPLE**: He should set a good example to his inferiors so that the latter will not be envious of him. In danger, he should be in front of his men; in happiness, he should enjoy it after his men.

f.- **KEEP HIS PROMISE**: When he makes a promise to someone, he should willingly keep it. Never promise anything just for fun nor unwillingly put it into effect just for the sake of formality.

**ITEM 25**: Towards the people, an RD cadre should:

a.- Love the young, respect the old, be serious to women and friendly with young men.

b.- Be honest when buying or selling something; give back what he borrows; compensate what is damaged.

c.- Respect the people's customs and manners as well as religious beliefs.

d.- Be polite and modest in his manner of speaking. He should not be authoritarian nor threatening the people.
e.- Be frank and trustful; never say what is not well understood; never promise to do what cannot be done.

f.- Always consider actions of helping and protecting the people as a spiritual debt which RD cadre have to pay back.

g.- Always control himself; not to take to drinking, gambling; not to go out hand-in-hand, arm-in-arm nor to be too familiar with a woman cadre although the latter is his wife.

h.- Be correctly and simply dressed. Not to wear expensive and showy clothes which can make the people envy and hence lament their lots.

i/- Avoid living in rich families' large house in case of absolute necessity where cadres have to motivate the people for their dwellings.

ITEM 26: Towards friendly agencies and forces, an RD cadre should:

a.- Be modest, peaceful and friendly: he should always consider himself as the youngest brother in the family of military men, cadres and administrative for creating affection and unity among them.

b.- Coordinate with and help them. He should always wholeheartedly help friendly agencies and forces so that he can receive help and support from them.

c.- Reproach himself first before reproaching the others. In case there exists any disagreement between him and friendly agencies and forces, the cadre should admit that it is due to his fault, thus he can easily re-cooperate with them.
ITEM 27: Towards the enemy, an RD cadre should:

a. Be kind and human. What he hates and resents in the enemy is the enemy's ideas and activities which are detrimental to the country as well as to the people, and not the enemy himself. Hence he should treat him as a man does a man, a fellow-citizen does a fellow-citizen although the enemy is a fault-committing fellow-citizen.

b. Call on him to come back to our side. With his human policy and eradication of resentment for reconciliation, an RD cadre should find out means to make a convert of his enemy so as to bring him back to the just cause.

CHAPTER VI

DISCIPLINE

ITEM 26: RD cadres are voluntary cadres. The discipline of RD cadres is a self-imposed onecself criticism is to be encouraged in regular criticism sessions.

ITEM 27: Seven disciplinary rules of RD cadres:

1. Not to desert their posts. Not to return late from leave
2. Not to perform their missions just for the sake of formality
   Not to do things badly and report them good,
3. Not to create internal division nor to undermine unity of the group.
4. Not to drink alcohol. Not to gamble nor fool around with girls.
5. Not to shoot aimlessly and without reasons.
6. Not to lose their equipment, weapons and ammunition and public materials.
7. - Not to reveal the secrecy of their missions.

**ITEM 28**: Discipline enforcement:

The following forms of discipline will be applied, depending on the circumstances and the nature of the violation, to cadres who violate any item of the above mentioned regulations:

- a. Confinement
- b. Denial of special leave
- c. Private warning and public warning
- d. Demotion
- e. Temporary or permanent exclusion from the group by the Discipline Board,

Cadres will be brought up for trial by the Discipline Board if they have committed some than 3 times a mistake, even though it may be a minor one.

**ITEM 29**: The special Discipline Board includes:

- Chairman: Chief of Province, Chairman of Provincial RD Council
- Members:
  - Commander of RD Provincial Command
  - Deputy Commander of RD Provincial Command
  - Group Leader
  - A Cadre suggested by the group leader
- Rapporteur: Deputy Group Leader also Political Officer
- Defender: A Cadre selected by the concerned individual

**ITEM 30**: In addition to the above mentioned disciplinary regulations, any actions violating penal codes such as breach of the peace, wilful murder, manslaughter, violation of good morals and customs etc...
will be subject to prosecution in accordance with the existing laws.

x

x x

CHAPTER VII

TREATMENT

ITEM 26: Since RD cadres are Revolutionary and Political Cadres, the following forms of treatment stipulated in this set of Internal Regulations - besides those specified in the Policy for Cadres - aim at heightening their spirit of sacrifice for the RD ideals.

ITEM 31: As moral incentives, forms of treatment include:

a.- Grant of Special leaves.

b.- Recommendation as distinguished and model members of the group or the RD Provincial Command Team.

c.- Citations in the Group, the RD Provincial Command or the National Convention.

ITEM 32: Grant of Special leaves: Depending on their operation achievements and their spirit of service, RD cadres may be granted one-to-four-day special leaves upon the suggestions of the Team - and Group-Leader to the District Chief who has disposal of the Group.
ITEM 33: Annual leaves: As fixed in the Policy for cadres, annual leaves must be divided into two periods of 7 days each. Each period of annual leave is granted to cadres every six months. The applications for annual leaves should go through the administrative channel, from the Group to the Provincial Command then to the Chief of Province.

ITEM 34: Number of days for leaves and authorities granting leaves are set as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of days for leaves:</th>
<th>Recommended:</th>
<th>Decided:</th>
<th>Informed:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>by Team Leader</td>
<td>by Group Leader</td>
<td>to The Provincial Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 2 to 4 days</td>
<td>by Group Leader</td>
<td>by District Chief</td>
<td>to The Provincial Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual leaves</td>
<td>by Group Leader</td>
<td>by Prov. Chief</td>
<td>to The Provincial standing Board</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ITEM 35: Proportion of cadres on leave: Leaves must be granted in
rotation and the proportion of cadres on leave which should be respected is 1/10, that means only 5 cadres of the Group may be on leave at the same time so that the Group can have enough cadres required for its activities.

ITEM 36 : Commanding cadres on leave:

a/- Leaves (special or annual) granted to Team Leader or Deputy Group-Leader must be recommended by the Group Leader and decided by the District Chief.

ITEM 37 : Recommendation of distinguished and model individuals:

a/- Every six months, the Group will hold a conference for the recommendation of distinguished and model individuals which is based on two criteria: operation achievements and individual behaviour. The recommendation will be witnessed either by the District Chief or his representative.

b/- Every year the Provincial Command will hold a conference with the participation of representatives of all groups in the Province for the recommendation of distinguished and model individuals of the Province which is based on 3 criteria: operation achievements, behaviour and number of times in which the concerned cadres were elected as distinguished members of their groups. The recommendation will be witnessed by the Province Chief or his Representative.
ITEM 38: Citation in the National Convention: Every year, before November, the Province Chief also Chairman of the Provincial RD council will suggest the citation of distinguished and model individuals of the Province in the National Convention.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

ITEM 39: The internal regulations, applicable to RD Cadres of all branches and all ranks, take effect since their promulgation.

ITEM 40: If it is deemed necessary to detail or complement these regulations to suit the local special conditions, cadres of the Provincial Command may draw up Internal Regulations applied particularly to cadres of the Provincial Command.

The new regulations must strictly be in keeping with the spirit and items specified in this set of Internal Regulations.

ITEM 41: Regulations drawn up by Provincial Commands as mentioned in ITEM 40 should be approved by the Central authority prior to promulgation.

ITEM 42: All regulations drawn up and temporarily promulgated before the promulgation of these official internal regulations are automatically annulled.
ORGANIZATION OF AN R..J. 59-MAN GROUP

GROUP LEADER

ASS'T GROUP-LEADER

TEAM LEADER

2 Team leaders

2 Operation cells

5 men each

Total: 34

ASS'T GROUP LEADER

FOR MILITIA

Civil Affairs

Team Leader

C.M. Admin. Pro-

Cell. Cell. pagan-

Motivation

3 men

Total: 10

DEVELOPMENT TEAM LEADER

1 Cadre

for Public works

4 Cadre

Cul-

Health Land Agri.

Farmers

Total: 7

GRANT TOTAL: 7 + 34 + 10 = 59 MEN
G. THE ROLE OF NATIONAL POLICE IN RD OPERATIONS

MILITARY - CADRE - ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL R.D. CONGRESS
Hold in Tuyen Duc on 29 & 30 December 1966

(SUPPORT AND TRANSLATION SECTION)
G. THE ROLE OF NATIONAL POLICE IN RD OPERATIONS.
CONTENTS

# 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

# 12016/4 : G.- THE ROLE OF NATIONAL POLICE IN R.D.
OPERATIONS.

*****

/*****
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today, we have the honor to explain to you the role of National Police in RD programs through:

1. General organization of the National Police.
2. The role of National Police in the present period.
3. National Police infra-structures towards the help to rural people.

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL POLICE.

To carry out missions and guide lines mentioned above, we will explain to you the organization and operation of the National Police throughout the Republic of VN territory.

Under a Decree promulgated in 1962, National Police and Security, Municipal Police, Town Police, Rural Police in South VN were integrated into unique National Police branch for the whole territory of the Republic of VN.

A. The National Police is responsible for:
   a. Special Police
   b. Judiciary Police
   c. Public order and Traffic Police
   d. Administrative Police
   e. Combat Police (now known as Field Police)
   f. Scientific Police
   g. Immigration Police
   h. Technical and refresher training.
- **Special Police**: Responsible for prevention and detection of activities detrimental to national security, in order to have the culprits prosecuted by authoritative organ.

- **Judiciary Police**: Being a judiciary organ, it is responsible for observation, witnessing, investigation of misdemeanors, crimes and petty offences; setting up dossiers and providing evidences to the Prosecutor for prosecution. At the same time, it carries out operations entrusted by the Tribunal according to the laws.

- **Public Order and Traffic Police**: Maintain public order, regulate the traffic in public places, carry out administrative rules and local police regulations.

- **Administrative Police**: Control activities affecting public security such as: associations, syndicates, use of weapons, wireless sets, entries and departures of Vietnamese nationals; and conduct administrative investigations of individuals and juristic persons.

- **Field Police**: Provide support to intelligence operations, launch police operations to counter enemy armed forces engaged in terrorist and subversive activities; and reinforces local police units.

- **Scientific Police**: Conduct technical investigations in order to discover forgery, examine evidences or traces left behind at the places of crime.
- **Immigration Police**: Check residents, personal records; control entries and departures, residence, movements, visas for traveling abroad and conduct administrative investigations of foreigners living on VN territory.

- **Technical and Refresher training**: Provide basic police training for new recruits. Open technical training courses such as intelligence, judiciary, administration, field police, and refresher courses at any level, and other courses to form national Police officers, and to provide Cadres and Commanders for the National Police.

**B. Organization:**

In view of practical requirements, the National Police branch has carried out, since 1963, important reforms, from the Central to local levels.

The General Police Directorate, headed by a Director General with the assistance of a Deputy Director General, is divided into 6 Blocs. Each Bloc is headed by an Assistant Bloc Chief; 16 Departments subordinate to the Blocs are directly under the responsibility of their Department Chiefs; 6 Separate Divisions; 5 training Centers; 1 National Police Institute; 7 local directorates; 56 Provincial Police Services; 5 Town Police Services; 302 District Police Stations, and a number of Village Police Sub-Stations which vary with the population and security requirements.

**I. CENTRAL ORGANIZATION** (Chart A):

Includes 6 Blocs, 16 Departments. A number of Divisions subordinate...
to the Departments, 6 separate Divisions subordinate to the General
Directorate and Training Centers

Functions of the Blocs, Departments, Divisions are fixed as
follows:

POLICE BLOC (4 Departments):

a. Functions:
   - Motivate and control Directorates' and Services' activities
to unify the policy line and legal procedure, make statistics of categories
of misdemeanors and study preventive measures.
   - Act as judiciary police dealing with crimes of an interna-
tional character.
   - Send investigators to localities to help these units when
required.

b. Organization:
   - Judiciary Police Department
   - Administrative Police Department
   - Immigration Police Department
   - Public order and Traffic Police Department

SPECIAL POLICE BLOC (4 Departments and 2 Separate Divisions)

a. Functions:
   - Collect, cross-check, study political information and plan
counter measures.
- Direct national intelligence networks' activities
- Organize intelligence network and penetration cells within the enemy's installations.

1. **Organization**
   - Planning Department
   - Operations Department
   - Internal Political Affairs Department
   - Support Department
   - Special Dossier Division
   - Information cross-checking Division

**ADMINISTRATIVE BLOC**: (Departments)

a. **Functions**:
   - Handle personnel's salaries and expenses of the branch, provide materials, weapons, vehicle, clothing etc... to National Police Units throughout the Country.
   - Test by chemical process traces left on weapons, ammunition, out poison in order to help Investigation Organs to find the truth.
   - Collect finger prints, personal records; investigate ID cards and police records; preserve national affairs dossiers.

b. **Organization**:
   - Budget and Accounting Department
   - Archives, Identity Card Department
   - Logistics Department
   - Criminal Identification Department.