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# FIGHT AGAINST Communism

*by the People's Directive Committee for the  
Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities  
on the occasion of the 2nd conference of the  
les Anti-Communist League held in Manila,  
March 9-12, 1956*

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**FIGHT AGAINST  
COMMUNISM**

*Published by the People's Directive Committee for the  
Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities  
in Việt Nam on the occasion of the 2nd conference of the  
Asian Peoples Anti-Communist League held in Manila,*

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**March 9-12, 1956**



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Mr. TRAN - CHANH - THANH  
President  
of the Movement for National Revolution  
Chairman  
of the People's Directive Committee for the Campaign of  
Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities in Vietnam.





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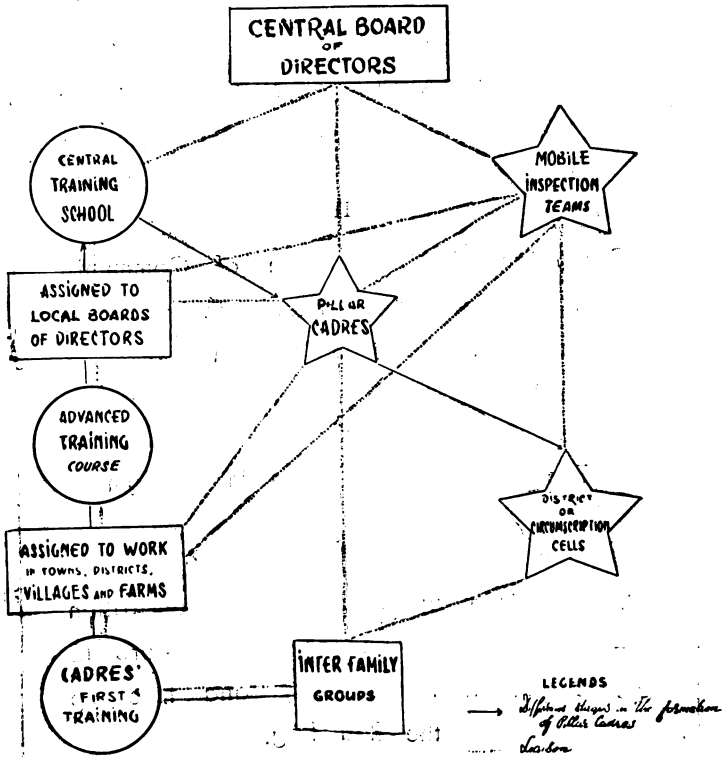
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REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
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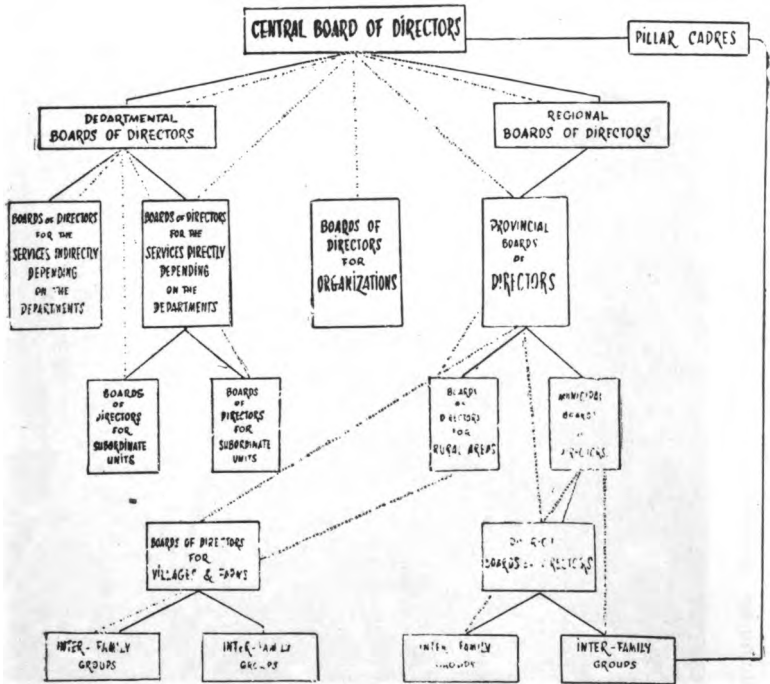
# PILLAR CADRES' ORGANIZATION



LEGENDS  
 → Different stages in the formation of Pillar Cadres  
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# ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE

PEOPLE'S DIRECTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF  
DENUNCIATION OF COMMUNIST SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN VIETNAM



*Approved*  
12/10/68  
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Ex - Communists demonstrate in support of President NGO DINH DIEM



# STRATEGY

## of the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subservice Activities in Vietnam

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### I. — *Aims of the Campaign:*

— To expose the perfidious schemes of the Communists and the crimes committed by them, so as to unmask the true face of Communism, preserve people from its bluffing propaganda and win them to our side.

— To denounce Communist elements, destroy their political influence and economic resources, convert those who go astray, purge our ranks and build up a strong fighting force.

— To elucidate the national cause and increase the confidence of the people in the national government and the leader Ngô Đình Diệm.

— In the present state of things in Vietnam, the anti-communist campaign is a means to save and rehabilitate the Country, the only way toward unifying Vietnam, repulsing Communist aggression and achieving peace.

Therefore, it is the duty of all Vietnamese citizens to participate with the utmost willingness and effort in this campaign.

The entire population fighting against Communism is the main force to defend the Country.

It is the strong anti-communist spirit of the Vietnamese people that shall win the final victory.

## II. — Strategy :

The anti-communist campaign is a long-term campaign divided into many phases, the first of which (1) is based on the strategy of infiltration, proceeding.

- from visible things to ideas
- from intentions to voluntary actions.
- from organizations and offices to the common mass

This 1st phase is aimed at creating an intensive and extensive movement among the people; forming in them a strong will to fight Communism, and converting it into common actions pushing the movement forward on the mapped-out lines.

The first phase of the campaign is again divided into three waves.

### WAVE 1

a/ *Extent required :*

— To open the campaign vigorously so as to awake and attract people.

— To declare the campaign in such a way as to create in the country as well as abroad an impression favorable to the movement and exert moral pressure on the enemy.

b/ *Characteristics :* extensive diffusion.

— To stop at the surface of things.

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(1) The 1st phase of the campaign started on July 20, 1955 will end by March of 1956. The 2nd phase may begin on April of the same year.



— To start all over the country at the same time.

**c/ Guiding principles :**

- Start with full preparation avoiding precipitation.
- Abstain from exaggeration.

**d/ Methods :**

- Use for the campaigning all kinds of propaganda means: public-address systems, posters, leaflets, the press and radio, etc...
- Obtain the participation of all organizations with the collaboration of administrative authorities.
- Take advantage of all public gatherings and organize meetings and demonstrations to launch the movement vigorously.
- Choose one day for the nation opening of the campaign.

**B.N.** — While the first wave is going on, we must prepare for the second wave.

## WAVE II

**a/ Aims :**

- To create directive committees for the campaign in all government offices and organizations in preparation for the creation of such committees among the people.
- To organize political study hours in all organizations and government offices to foment the anti-communist spirit of their

members and personnel. To expose communist atrocities and crimes, and elucidate the national cause with a view to increasing the confidence of the people in the government and promoting friendship between our people and those of the Free World bloc.

- To wage a violent psychological attack against the adversary. Indifferent and neutral attitude must be condemned in the present situation (avoid personal attacks).

**b/ Characteristics :** penetration.

- To change the superficial character of the movement into substantial assimilation of ideas by promoting political studies and discussions and mobilizing the whole population for the campaign.
- To expand the movement from organizations and government offices to the masses.

**c/ Guiding principles :**

- To create directive committees is the basic factor.
- To organize political studies is the essential point.
  - To open a violent attack against the adversary on the psychological field is the main objective.

**d) Methods :**

- To create and spread the movement among

**the masses by means of popular literature, songs, music, plays, posters, caricatures etc. . .**

**— To organize festivals, exhibitions, competitive contests etc. . .**

**— To explain to the public the political study texts and encourage constructive questions. Let the audience find answers to the questions, the lecturer only suggests and recapitulates. The texts for study should be by adapted to the intellectual capacity of the popular masses.**

**— Indifferent elements must be converted by means of confidential persuasion, personal accounts, pictures, movies etc. . . and condemning neutral attitudes, thus winning their sympathy little by little. Never scare and push them over to the side of the adversary. Reactionaries must be denounced, warned and closely watched. Communist agents are to be severely chastized to set examples to others ; but after being reeducated, they may be helpful in denouncing their former colleagues.**

**— Directive Committees for the campaign must be created in all organizations and government offices. The Central Board of Directors of the Campaign is composed of representatives of all organisms directly responsible for the movement and delegates of genuine nationalist organizations. We should form as many cadres as possible in order to strengthen the Central and local Boards of Directors. Parallelism of direction must be applied.**

**— All directive committees must work in harmony according to a common plan and have regular reports and instructions. Reports should be made in given forms and sent to the Central Board.**

— The Central Board shall dispose of mobile inspection teams, and two sub-committees for Propaganda and Training, and for current affairs, provided with headquarters and adequate means of action.

— Pillar cadres are to be formed and trained in preparation for the 3rd wave.

### WAVE III

This is the last wave of the 1st phase of the campaign

a) *Characteristics* : full penetration and completion

— To transform acquired, Government-originated ideas into native and people-originated ideas,

— To change abstract ideas into voluntary actions, for the purpose of :

1) Consolidating the directive system, improving the methods of action ; forming *pillar* cadres ; raising the revolutionary spirit ; promoting solidarity among the population so as to build up a strong fighting force.

2) Mobilizing the entire population for the campaign, developing spontaneousness and willingness in the denunciation of Communist crimes and in condemning indifferent attitudes ; elucidating the national cause so as to increase the people's confidence in the national government and President Ngo Dinh Diem and obtain an utmost participation of the population in self-defence organizations against the Communist danger. In this con-

nection, special attention should be paid to the peasants, working classes, students, artists and writers, and the army.

3) Completing the 1st phase and preparing for the next one ; pressing hard on the enemy ; denouncing reactionary elements and purging our ranks (In this 3rd wave of the 1st phase, we should take great interest in destroying by all means the political prestige and economic resources of the communists and their allies, the Colonialists and rebels).

c) *Guiding principles :*

*Basic factor :* Strengthening the directive system

*Essential point :* Mass mobilization for the campaign

*Main objective :* Completion of the first phase.

d) *Methods .*

- Finish off the works of the 2nd wave
- Strengthen the Central Board of Directors with the participation of all organizations and government offices
- Apply the principle of parallelism of direction.
- Form *pillar* cadres, promote sound literature and organize popular clubs and associations to orient the people toward the national cause.
- Pay attention to religious organizations (Buddhist Catholic, Protestant) and to all

kinds of associations (teachers, students, youth, workers etc...)

- Promote solidarity among the population
- Encourage popular anti-communist organizations for mutual help and self-defence.

### III. — *Tactics* :

During the entire first phase of the campaign, we have to follow up the principle of "Simultaneous action".

— The attack against the enemy must go on simultaneously with the consolidation of our ranks.

— Exploit the potentialities of the people, but at the same time try to maintain their enthusiasm and courage.

— Launch the movement and seek to maintain it.

— While pressing hard on the principal adversary, we must not neglect less important opponents.

— Destroy not only the political influence of the adversary, but also his economic resources.

— Denounce reactionary elements and counteract bluffing propaganda, converting those who go astray and encouraging those who sympathize with the movement.

— Refute false ideas by true teachings. Avoid provoking the animal nature of man; abstain from coercion and reprisals so commonly used by the Communists.

In order to achieve better success, the execution of the plan must be adapted to particular circumstances.

# CAMPAIGN

## of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities among the Chinese residents in Vietnam

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### *I. — Importance and aims. —*

It is an undeniable fact that the Chinese residing in Thailand, Burma, Malaya, the Philippines etc... have recently constituted a dilemma for these countries. Needless to say, the Chinese Communists must avail themselves of the presence of Chinese citizens in Free Vietnam to cause trouble for our Country.

Therefore, the anti-communist Campaign among the Chinese residents is of great importance.

Based on the plan of the 1st phase of the anti-Communist Campaign, such a movement among the Chinese residents is aimed at three main objectives :

1 — To cement solidarity between the peoples of Nationalist China and Free Vietnam for mutual defence against the danger of Communist aggression ; to win over the people and to build up strong forces to defeat our common enemy.

2 — To pursue and exterminate those agents of the adversary who may be clandestinely active among the Chinese as well as the Vietnamese population ; to destroy the political influence and economic resources of the adversary.

3 — To denounce the evil schemes and crimes of the Communist in order to prevent the people

from being deceived by them and to convert those who are going astray ; to increase the faith of the people in the national cause and the confidence of the Chinese in our strength, and to spoil the Communist design of creating a fifth colume in the territory of Free Vietnam.

*II. — Strategy.* — It is the same strategy as that approved by the People's Directive Committee for the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities

The first thing to do is to imbue everybody with the anti-communist spirit and to transform that spirit into spontaneous action.

We must not neglect the formation of Pillar Cadres.

*III. — Tactics.* — In order to tell friends from enemies, the principle "Stir the water and mud will come up" always proves to be effective.

In a place where the situation is as calm as stagnant water, after launching a violent campaign with demonstrations, meetings etc. . . , we shall clearly see the reactions and estimate the value and influence of the adversary.

*IV. — Organization.* — Wherever there are Chinese residents, there should be created directive committees for the campaign. These committees, independent from each other, are placed under the direction and supervision of our local and central Boards of Directors. Only the Central Board may keep direct relations with the Chinese Anti-



Communist Association and the Chinese Consulate-General, and thus try to enquire into Chinese organizations and to get into contact with the Formosan Government.

*The Chinese Anti-Communist Association.*

The Chinese Anti-Communist Association was founded with the cooperation of the Chinese personalities in the Saigon-Cholon area and the People's Directive Committee for the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities with a view to launching the movement among the Chinese residents in Vietnam.

The campaign started on December, 12, 1955 with the participation of some twenty Chinese organizations.

Most active were the students of Chinese schools. One day was assigned to each of these schools for action.

In Cholon, on the morning of December 23rd, 1955, ten thousand Chinese demonstrated against Communism. In the afternoon of the same day, some 2,000 Chinese students and delegates organized another anti-Communist demonstration in Saigon to greet the New Republic of Vietnam and its first President, NGO DINH DIEM.

Other anti-Communist demonstrations and meetings were successively held in the following provinces :

- In My-tho and Bentre on Dec. 25, 1955
- In Dalat on Dec. 26, 1955

- In Baclieu, Cantho, Chaudoc,  
Hué, Quinhon on Dec. 27, 1955
- In Nhatrang and  
Tourane on Dec. 29, 1955
- In Phanthiet and  
Phan-rang on Dec. 30, 1955
- In Soctrang on Jan. 3, 1956

Chinese residents in other provinces also joined the campaign with enthusiasm.

**V.- Conclusion** — The Chinese residents in Vietnam are proud to present to the Free World their achievements in our common fight against Communism.

Anti-Communist campaign committees have been created in all Chinese-populated provinces.

Anti-Communist documents and political study texts written in Chinese have reached every corner of the country.

In all meetings and conferences, Communist crimes and atrocities are exposed by former Chinese victims of the Red regime in China or North Vietnam, who relate their personal stories.

These are the most eloquent proofs against the bluffing propaganda of the Communists and cause bitter hatred against them.

The Chinese residents in Vietnam constitute a vanguard against Communist aggression; they are determined to win the final victory over our common enemy.

# THE COMMUNISTS' CRIMES

in Viêt-Nam.

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For the last ten years, the Communists had been very successful in our country. Those who live in towns, or in places which have not yet made acquaintance with the Communist regime, know the Communists only through theory, nice and pathetic words of propaganda, pictures of a guerilla, praises from a liaison-agent, or a spy, and feel sympathy for the Vietnamese Communists.

Furthermore, they see only that the Vietnamese Communists are fighting the French, but it never occurs to them to go deeper than that and realize that the *Communists' fight* against the French is not for our people, but for their new masters: The Russians and the Chinese. Those people look at the Communists very superficially, so their conception of the Communists must be a wrong one.

There is another category of people, who have suffered too much from the Communists, have experienced their subtle cruelty and in the deep of their heart hate them bitterly, but they dare not show their real feelings, because their fear of the Communists obsesses them, and pervades their subconsciousness. There are a third category of people, especially former Vietnamese Communist agents who, until the present day, believe that they are serving their country, without realizing that the Communists have led them into another slavery.

Today, thanks to the fight led by sincerely patriotic Nationalists, thanks to the clear-sighted spirit of our countrymen, we still have a patch of Nationalist land to live on, fighting for our Fatherland. Let us have a look at the way the Communists have followed and are going in North-Vietnam, and then let us stand up all together for our country, because we still have time to amend our mistakes, and build up our strength.

I. — *The metamorphoses of the Indochinese Communist Party :*

After the failure of patriotic organisations such as *Cần-Vương*, *Quốc-dân-Đảng*, the Vietnamese National Spirit is set in very great anger against the French.

While our countrymen are suffering so much, indignant with the French, the Communist ideology comes to us from Soviet Russia, courting and coaxing our National Spirit thirsty of independence, liberty and happiness. The Russian agents treacherously and cleverly put on the Nationalist mask, and thus make our countrymen mistake Communism for a way to reach nationalist aims.

Actually, the Communists' purposes are not to liberate our people from slavery, but to make our country a Satellite of Soviet Russia which they call the stronghold of world proletarians. The Vietnamese people, in presence of Communism, are just like a sick man to whom an opium-pill is given. The pill anaesthetizes the sick man's pains, but

does not cure them. On the contrary it often kills him without him knowing it.

One can be certain, that if the Vietnamese back the Communists, it is not for the sake of Russian or Chinese Communist ideology, but for their own nation's sake. Understand this very well, the Communists always try to conceal their real intentions and put forth words such as Fatherland, Independence, Liberty, in order to draw the mass into their wake.

It is why the Marxists of Indochina, since 1940, have endeavoured to conceal any mark of Communism, to lure all classes of the Vietnamese population into a Communist Organisation, which they robe in a beautiful Nationalist dress : the Việt-Nam Độc-Lập-Đông-Minh Front, or in short Việt-Minh.

But after the date of 19th August, 1945, those who understand the situation in Viet-Nam, realize that the Viet-Minh is nothing but the Communist Party in Indochina. Newspapers and books openly making propoganda for Communism, gsuch as “Cờ giải-phóng” (the Liberation-Flag), “Tiền-Phong” (The Vanguard), “Tủ-sách Mac-Xít” (The Marxist Library), “Sự-thật” (The Truth), have raised increasing suspicions. This was why many youths in cooperation with men of all classes of the Vietnamese Society have stood up and organised resistance against the Communists, just when the Nationalist Chinese troops came in to our country to relieve the surrendering Japanese army.

The ideologist, or to express more clearly, the Party struggle had wasted plenty of blood at that

time. In big towns such as Hanoi, Haiphong, the Viet-Minh had practised cynical terrorism and destroyed quite a lot of fighting men, of the Nationalist opposition.

The world situation of that time was not favourable to the Communists. Besides, the Chinese Nationalist troops on behalf of the Allied Powers, had entered Vietnam. Thus the Viet-Minh, in a weak position, had announced the dissolution of the Indochinese Communist Party on November 11th, 1945.

That was the time for Communist underground activities aiming at making a compromise with the Democratic bloc, and so removing the menace impending over the Viet-Minh, when its force consisted only of stick-armed men and a few political propagandists.

But after the dissolution of the Communist Party had been announced, realizing the Vietnameese still suspected the Viet-Minh of being a Communist Party, the Central Executive Committee of the Vietminh studied and set up a new sign-board bearing the name of "Liên-Hiệp Quốc-Dân Việt-Nam", or in short "Liên-Việt"; the aim of such front was to attract all social classes of Viet-Nam.

The "Liên-Việt" is an organisation including all sections of the Communist Party, all puppet-parties having different names and well-known and intellectual individuals. The "Liên-Việt" has the duty of pushing the whole population toward carrying out thoroughly the Viet-Nameese Communists'.

plans. On the other hand, the Central Executive Committee has set up an "Association for studying Marxism" the aim of which was to make an open propaganda for Communism. There, the Communists selected among sympathizers, men they would make party-members later on. There also, Communist agents, under the cover of men of culture, were making an active propaganda for Communism.

In the earlier days of 1951, relying on the advantageous position of Communist China, and obeying orders from Imperialist Russia, the Indochinese Communist Party showed its face more obviously. They had found a very clever and wily appearance, in changing the name of "Communist Party" into "Vietnamese workers' Party", which party actually is a branch of the Indochinese Communist Party. At the same time realizing that it was not recommendable to have two coexisting "National United Fronts" (this would not work in deceiving the Vietnamese people), the Communist Party had convened a Conference for uniting the "Việt-Minh" and the "Liên-Việt" into one front called the "Liên-Việt Front". This was on March 3rd, 1951 when the formation of the Vietnamese Workers' Party was also announced.

To-day, before our firm determination to reject the General Elections prescribed by the Geneva Agreements, the Vietnamese Communist Party has changed its name into "Mặt - Trận Tổ - Quốc" (Fatherland Front), to deceive our people

and better serve their masters : the Russians and the Chinese.

II. — *The Vietnamese Communists' crimes in the past nine years :*

An ideology is good, not on account of its wonderful theory, but on account of its practical results. A group of men are able, not because of their subtle tricks but because of the righteousness of their aims.

Some say that the Communist ideology is good, and the Việt-minh is righteous. Some say the contrary. To decide who is right, we have only to compare what the Việt-Minh has said and what it has done in the past nine years. Everything will be as clear as daylight.

What has the Việt-Minh said ? Independence, Union, Liberty, Democracy, Happiness Justice, Humanity, Serving the People... Is it really so in their mind ?

*What is the Communist Independence ?*

In the month of August, 1945, taking advantage of the surrender of the Japanese Army to the Allies, and of the rising National Spirit of Asian Peoples asking for their independence, the Nationalist Parties such as Đồng-Minh-Hội, Việt-Nam-Quốc-Dân-Đảng, meeting the Việt-Minh in a Conference in Liu-chow, (a China's town in the Province of Kuang-Si) had delegated their powers to Hồ-chi-Minh and sent him back to the country to prepare for the seizing of power. But, once in the Country, Hồ-chi-Minh



had betrayed them and kept the power for himself alone. After that, he practised dictatorship, and sought to annihilate all other Parties, in order to set up the Communists' own regime. In their song " Long live Hô-chi-Minh ", the Communists have avowed that " Hô-chi-Minh has reserved all merits for himself. . . "

Taking advantage of our internal division, and weakness, the French, under the cover of fighting the Communists, reoccupied our country. Then the National war broke out on December 19th, 1946. Since then, the war of Vietnam went on fiercely. Apparently, it was a war of liberation, but in fact it was a war, in which two Imperialist Powers, France and Russia, were disputing their interests, shedding the Vietnamese blood. As a matter of fact, the Vietnamese Communists had fought the French, not for the Vietnamese people, but for the Russians. Because of this, in a nine years' time, they had signed two treaties with the French. The preliminary treaty of march 1946 had allowed scores of thousands of French soldiers to land in North Vietnam and occupy important strategic bases on our national soil. This had given them free hands to massacre the Nationalists, as in the incident of Ô-nhu-Hầu Street in Hanoi, North Vietnam, or in the incident of Chiêm-Son Bridge, in Quang-Nam, Centre Vietnam. Again, in July 1954, they had signed with the French the Geneva Agreements aiming at a compromise with the French Colonialists, and plotting with them the annihilation of all Nationalist

forces. After them, if the war had to go on, the Free World would directly help the Vietnamese People defeat the Communists as well as the Colonialists. Realizing this, after shedding our countrymen's blood in a nine years' fighting, they gave up half of our country to the French Colonialists, and offered the other half to the Russian and Chinese Communists. But this time they failed, because the Nationalist Government has grown very strong, the Vietnamese people have seen the Communists' true faces through their masks, and though linking with the French, the Communists are unable to sabotage our National Independence, and to use the Colonialists' hands for the destruction of the Vietnamese Nationalists, as they wish they could.

In foreign policy, the fanatic Viet-Minh leaders have brought the Vietnamese people into the Soviet System, transforming the fighting spirit for liberation of our people into obedience to a camouflaged Communism. This has alienated all sympathy from the Free World. The French themselves, if they have to release their Vietnamese prey, will release it into the hands of true Vietnamese nationalists so as to keep our sympathy, but they will never release it into the hands of the greedy Russians. The Free world helps us to free our country from slavery and oppression, but it never occurs to the Free World to help the Russians to conquer the French colonies. For this reason, in the international scene,

the Vietnamese Communists have no influence. They are isolated. If they say brazenly in their propaganda that the peoples of the world support them, these people are only a minority of Russian Communist agents.

Facts have answered their propaganda : out of five Asian countries not yet freed immediately after the second world war, namely the Philippines, Indonesia, Burma, India and Viet-Nam, the first four which have followed the nationalist line are independent long before Vietnam. The Vietnamese land is partitioned into two : the Southern half is really independent, whereas the Northern part is in the hands of the Russian and Chinese Communists.

Taking it by and large, the Communist fight for independence is but a question of changing masters. The French tricolour had been brought down to be replaced by the Russian " Hammer and Sickle " flag.

The Communist citizen has his Vietnamese body only. His soul, his mind are entirely Russian or Chinese. At present time, the Vietnamese Communists worship Russia and China more than any God. They open their mouth only to speak of Mao-tse-Tung's thoughts, Chu-Duong's culture, Lru-thieu-Ky's politics, all of them are outstanding men of Communist China. But our great Poet Nguyễn-Du, our National hero Trần-Hung-Dao who had fought and driven away the Mongols are considered as feudal and backward people and never spoken of. Just as the valets of the French, who in the time of colonialism praised anything

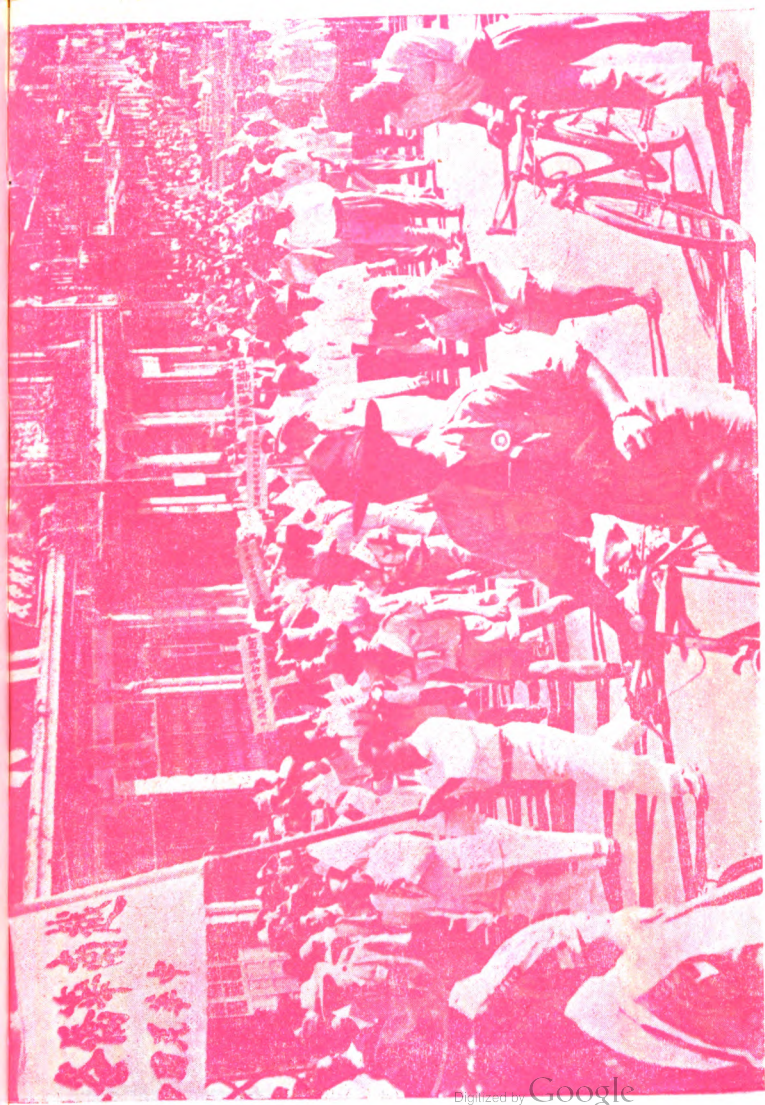
from France, their "motherland", Hô-chi-Minh and his accomplices are now praising "Great China", Great Russia". In any ceremony, they have the Vietnamese, Chinese and Russian flags hoisted side by side, and the three National anthems sung.

In the mind of any patriot, independence means the integrity of the national territory, political sovereignty and a pure national culture. The Communists want to wipe out the borders, making our country part of the International Communist bloc, politically they are slaves, culturally they are uprooted men. How can they say that they fight for independence? To be independent in the Viet-minh pattern is to let 23 million Vietnamese people be absorbed by the mass of 700 million Russians and Chinese.

### *What is the Union With the Communists ?*

Hô-chi-Minh is always making an appeal for a national union. But this is only a senseless matter of propaganda, designed to camouflage a dictatorial regime, and a class struggle. Besides this, there is a plan for moral division inside the family and the society. Promoting class hatred and struggle, how can he favour union?

If the Communists are for the national union, why do they teach the peasants to hate the land-



The Chinese residents in Vietnam join the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities



Thousands of people gathered at the Saigon City Park  
2000 Ex-Communists swore fidelity to the



to witness the most sensational event of the year :  
National Government (Feb. 27, 1956)

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The Chinese residents in Vietnam join the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities



owners and the rich farmers? They say that the intellectuals are reactionaries, traitors, and are not worth "a lump of dung", that the small property-owners are parasites. They accuse the French of "dominating the Vietnamese through the Vietnamese". Well, if this is an art, they have mastered it.

The Vietnamese Communists are claiming for a union between the Buddhists and the Christians. But in fact, they have caused them to hate one another. They have exiled Catholic Priests, taken Buddhist monks to concentration camps. They have egged on the people of Quang-Ngai, Binh-Dinh, Nghê - An, Thanh - Hoa, to fight the Catholic Priests, Novices and Christians in Kim-Chua affair at Binh-Dinh, in Hung-Yên, Ba-Sàng, Lu-My, Anh-Son, Minh-Son, (Nghê-An) Officially they have issued a decree forbidding the Caodaists to have any activity in South-Vietnam.

They promote the union between the Vietnamese and the non-Vietnamese people living in mountainous regions, and this only to seize the hilly regions in Centre-Vietnam, the Nung Country and the Thai Country in North Vietnam. But everybody knows that the mountain people have not accepted the Communist regime and have fought them. This has been a pretence for them to massacre all tribe-chiefs, and their followers.

When unity is needed, they promote it among all classes, but once their aims attained, they say that unity can only be achieved through fight, and they promote fight to annihilate. The purges of

1951, 1952 1953 have killed plenty of intellectuals many of whom had sacrificed everything, family and property, to be their followers.

General Nguyễn-Binh had organised the resistance against the French in South Vietnam. But when he was no longer needed, the Vietminh called him to the North and assassinated him very cleverly on the way. When he was needed, Pham-phu-Tiên, a man of Quang-Nam, and a former Governor of Binh-Dinh, was appointed a member of the interregional committee of resistance and President of the Courts for the South, but when he was no longer needed, he was dismissed and became a tramp. When needed, Huynh-thuc-Khang was appointed Minister of Home Affairs, but when he was no longer needed, he was assassinated in Quang-Ngai and was reported to die from sickness.

This is the union with the Communists. They always have their tricks to massacre men from all classes of the Society to satisfy their thirst of blood.

### *What are the Communist Democratic Liberties ?*

The Communist Constitution claims that all democratic liberties have to be guaranteed. Actually, under the Communist regime, rich men are not allowed to make use of their wealth, talents are not allowed to be developed freely. Freedom of travelling, of living in a strange place, of making conversation, of wearing dress, all these essential rights, are suppressed or limited, especially for those who are considered as their

opponents. Thoughts, faith, discussions are strictly and severely controlled. As to newspapers, there are only a few, all belonging to the Communist Party. Everybody is compelled to accept Marxism as an absolute truth, and to recognise that only the Communists are clear-minded for seeing the Truth. Everybody is compelled to love, to hate, to resent conformably to the Russian and Chinese Communist way. Thinking and feeling in a way other than the Communists' is a great crime to be relentlessly punished. Wearing an untorn shirt is considered as a sign of contempt for the working class. Eating out of a clean bowl is considered as a feature of small property owners.

Everybody is always watched by the eyes of an iron net which is the Communist Police. A wife is likely to denounce her husband, a child to denounce his father. Members of a family have to be on their guard against one another. In reality, under the Communist regime, the Vietnamese citizen is spied, and compelled to do everything he is ordered to do. He is more unhappy than a slave in ancient time.

The Communists' real intention is, on the one hand, to promise every liberty to the population, and on the other to practise dictatorship in every domain. They always take care of robbing any act of dictatorship in a democratic dress. Everybody knows how the General election in 1946 was a mock one. Old and experienced men, youths, women, peasants were said to enjoy their democratic liberty, but in fact at that time, they were compelled to learn by heart the

Communist slogans about the General election and the names of the Communist candidates to be elected. And the very day of the election, those who did not know whom to write were helped to write down the name of the Communist candidate on their ballot-forms. In these last years, we see their false democracy more clearly, especially in the purges made in all committees of resistance, of administration, in all popular councils, the aims of such purges are to eliminate the members suspected of being unfaithful to the Party, and replace them by the Communist members who are to form the core of the leaders in all Lièn-Việt organisations. Even political parties are under their leadership : the Democratic Party, the Socialist Party have become their instruments. This is the feature of the Communist methods of party dictatorship. Any organisation without Communist participation is to be dissolved or to face many difficulties and cannot develop.

By the same method, they set up a move for education and criticism. Education for the Communists means cramming the head with Communist ideas, criticism means maneuvering in such a way as to make everybody accept the missions that the Party has decided beforehand for him to do. To sum up, the Communists always say that the population agree on, or claim for, an act to be done, but in fact, everything, even the smallest, is planned and ordered by them to be carried out. There is no democracy at all. They

themselves are under the leadership of international Communists, from whom they have to get orders : education campaign, mobilization, denunciation campaign, are ordered by the Chinese and Russian Communists, who choose the moment they think fit to launch them.

The Communists are aiming at class-dictatorship ; democracy and freedom are spoken of only to deceive.

### *What is the happiness of Vietminh pattern ?*

In this matter the Vietnamese Communists lie brazenly. The Vietnamese presently are more unhappy than under the Colonialist rule. Not only their life, their security are not guaranteed by the Vietminh Government, but they are also ill-treated, tortured, plundered. After the " gold week ", (week in which everybody had to give up their gold to the Government), came the " copper week ", the " rice-collecting week ", then very high taxes of all kinds. With their slogans : " Every sacrifice for Victory ", " Long-term suffering for self-salvation ", " All for the Party, by the Party ", the Vietnamese Communists have succeeded in taking away all their wealth and energy from the Vietnamese people. The rich have to sell out their properties : houses, gardens, rice-fields. The poor have to toil and moil but in the end, they are poorer than before. As to the Communist leaders and agents, they live in wealth and luxury. The Party discipline has compelled the majority to sacrifice for a ruling minority. All,

peasants, workers, merchants, intellectuals, land-owners, all have become poor.

Some misinterpret this state of things as due to the independence-war. It is true that a war makes people unhappy, but in our History, never has a government so exploited the people on behalf of an independence-war that everybody has become poor, because all their wealth had changed hands and become the property of a minority. The Vietnamese Communists have wasted the sweat and the blood of our people often uselessly. In the hilly regions of Centre-Vietnam, they have allowed the rice to go bad and let the population starve. Such starvation happened also in 1952 in Quang-Ngai, Quang-Nam, in 1953, in Thanh-Nghe-Tinh region. Even when the conditions are favourable, they don't bother with developping the national economy to give jobs to the population. They encourage production to increase the output, but only for the benefit of the Party. With them we always see everybody's money come into their hands, but it never goes out for the good of the people.

In presence of such false claim for the people's happiness, if anybody ventures to criticize, he is at once sent to prison or to a concentration camp for brain-washing. For the Vietnamese Communists, the Vietnamese people have to die so that they may live.

In short, the Communist happiness is a meaningless word, devised only to deceive the people from whom they exact no end of sacrifices.

## *What is the Vietnamese Communists' justice ?*

The Communists boast that the Government and the Party respect Justice. As a matter of fact, they have trampled on Justice, Human dignity, making everybody suffer in his body as well as in his soul.

The most inhuman of their proceedings is what is called "Beating and denunciation".

"Beating and Denunciation" has two aspects :

1<sup>o</sup>) To raise emotion among the people and keep them ready for a "denunciation and ill-treating" act,

2<sup>o</sup>) Denunciation in matter of politics.

The 1st aspect is related to land-owners (no matter how much land they have) unable to till their land themselves, and having to hire some workers for doing the job. They themselves are guilty for being landowners, rich farmers who have exploited the peasants. They have an economic debt, and a debt of blood to pay.

The second aspect is related to the acts of terrorism performed against the intellectuals, refugees, religious adepts, small property owners, merchants, whom the Party condemns as tepid followers, reactionaries, having no spirit of submission to the Party.

According to the Communist way of reasoning, the peasants-especially the poorest peasants-need some political priority rights. In order to set up a proletarian dictatorship, the classes of land owners

rich farmers, powerful village notabilities, must be wiped out. An action in this way began in 1953. The Communists achieve everything by stages. First of all, they launch a propaganda campaign in places where they are strong enough, and the Agricultural associations are strongly organized (the peasant association for the country's salvation is a committee composed of all members already admitted into the Party) This means that the Communists are now strong enough to smash all the above mentioned classes. They apply their cruel method gradually, because they realize that there are still many places that the Party ideology has not penetrated enough.

To prepare the denunciation day, the Party sends 8 agents to every village. These agents have to live for months, among the poorest peasants already members of the Party, in execution of their principles: "to eat together, to work together, to suffer together", practising their "inquiry about the people's misery". After a certain time, these agents organize regional agricultural associations. The executive committee of resistance of the place ignores and is not entitled to know much of such associations; After that, the former committees are dissolved, giving up the power to these new associations, composed of Party members only. In this way they achieve what they call proletarian dictatorship.

The Communist agents and the peasant-Party-members secretly meet in Conferences, making a list of persons to be "denounced". They decide on all cases whether the act of ill-treating will be violent or not, and prepare the accusations. The



victims are land-owners, rich farmers having more than is necessary to eat, brick houses, cattle, land, though their wealth has been honestly won by hard work. In fact, men the Vietminh consider as land-owners have an income smaller than that of a tricycle-rider in the nationalist zone. The victims may also be ordinary peasants who remain tepid with the Communists' activities. Then they are considered as land-owners. Finally, the victims are also village-notabilities, former army officers (in the French or the Nationalist Army), former mandarins, who own some land but who are charged with opposing the government's policy, though they are publicly known as good men.

After the list of victims is made, they have the village executive Committee sign the arrestation of the victims or an order putting them under police supervision, according to their cases. In some places, the victims are put in bamboo-cages like beasts, and are given only 100 grammes of rice a day. The victims under police supervision are not allowed to go out of their houses. Friends and parents are not allowed to visit them. In many places the victims offer all their property to get their liberty, but their offer is rejected. Many die or commit suicide out of fear.

There are three forms of "ill-treating" :

i) Ill-treating by violence : the victims are beaten to death or until their limbs are broken.

ii) Ill-treating by Justice : the victim's wealth is confiscated. During the accusation, they are insulted,

even if as in many cases, the victims are about 100 years old.

iii) Ill-treating by the Courts. : the victims are judged by special courts, who have got instructions from the Communists on the penalty to be inflicted.

The victim is tied to an iron pole on a mound. Thousands of people surround him. He is made to kneel on a rough stone ; Another stone is put on his head. He undergoes such a treatment for weeks, every day from twilight till dawn. The Party members leap out from the crowd, insulting and beating him, accusing him with no end of crimes. The victim is not allowed to protest. If he intends to do so, his voice is drowned in the angry shouts of the crowd. What is miserable is that sons have to beat fathers, wives to beat husbands, brothers to beat brothers. If they do not do so, they have to share the victim's fate.

Finally, if the victim is charged with the " crime of exploiting the poor ", i. e. with economy crimes he will be sentenced to be jailed at least for 20 years or for life. If he is charged with murder, as is the case of officials who have repressed the Communist demonstration in 1930-1931, he is declared to have a " blood-debt " to pay and is shot or cut to pieces on the spot. After that, all the victim's wealth is confiscated. Part of his land is given to peasant-party-members who have to work very hard to fill it, and when harvest-time comes, the Party gives them a small part of the crops, takes the rest as taxes on agriculture to be paid to the Party.

Taking it by and large, the torture of "denunciation and ill-treatment" acts is meant to achieve the following wicked plan :

- i) To destroy all classes outside the Communist Party and dissatisfied with the Communist regime,
- ii) to lure the poor by the appearance of the government's sympathy for them, into following and backing the Communists, and so becoming the latter's instruments,
- iii) to conceal the Communists' acts of plundering people's wealth.
- iv) to coax the have-nots Party members and to have them commit acts of violence against village-notabilities, and land-owners, and later on, when necessary to sue them for these acts.

The denunciation in matter of politics is not inferior in violence to the above-mentioned denunciation. The victim is charged with :

- i) non-participation in the government's activities : meetings, local training courses,
- ii) non-participation in local activities,
- iii) zeal for religious ceremony (in pagoda, or church), negligence in resistance action,
- iv) delay in paying taxes on industry and commerce,
- iv) wearing nice dress, and so not participating in the hard life of the mass,
- v) thinking of family members in the Nationalist zone, and plotting escape either to Hué, or Saigon.

The victim is tied to a pole, on a mound, or hung to a temple or pagoda roof for months.

The people committed to ill-treat him are intellectuals, refugees, adepts of different religions, all compelled to do the job of beating the victim. The Party members, scattered in the crowd, leap out of it, beat him, torture him with pincers, burn his beard, his hair and his limbs with a hot iron, accuse him of being tepid, reactionary, being a spy, and compel him to plead guilty. When the victim's parents or relatives come to the Police asking for Justice, they are answered that the Government has nothing to do with such an act performed spontaneously by the population. If after a long time, no evidence can be got against the victim, or the victim firmly refuses to plead guilty, the Police pretends to intervene.

The Communists then have some Party members arrested, judged and sentenced. In fact, this is only a "mise en scene", the guilty Party members are sent away operating in another place, but the rumour is spread that they are exiled on a far land. As to the victim, when allowed to come back to his home, he becomes an invalid or he dies away from sickness due to the ill-treatment he has undergone.

This is, you see, the Communist Justice ! And we do not speak of popular trial, in which a man is sentenced to death by hand-raising. Anybody who does not raise his hand for approval of the death-sentence will be suspected and considered as the victim's accomplice. And the concentration-camps ?

There are many, installed in unhealthy places. They are designed to kill the victims by sickness. In every camp, there are Communist agents who pretend to be also victims. They are there to control the victim's thoughts and actions. Prisoners of a camp have to supply themselves with what they need. They are underfed, and have to work hard. They have to pay their scot-part of rice for their keep. Money or food sent from outside by families are confiscated. The camp-masters are generally bloodthirsty. Prisoners who happen to survive ill-treatments, when released, are in rags, and look like ghosts. Our prisons, compared with Communist concentration camps, are paradises.

Justice and Humanity in the Communist World are only words coined for propaganda.

*What are the Vietnamese Communists' Morals ?*

I) No family : In our Asian points of view, the family is something very sacred, because it is the foundation of our nation. To achieve the Soviet Internationalization of the world, the Vietnamese Communists have to wipe out the national mind ; and to wipe out the national mind, the Vietnamese Communists in particular, and the Communists in general, have to destroy the family. They set up children's organisations in order to take them away from family education. Children need not know their parents. They need to know the Party and its leaders only. The Communists destroy the ties between wives and husbands by egging on daughters-in-law to oppose their mothers-in-law fiercely, and

their husbands as well. Women give up house work to participate in political activities. The Communists want to make bad sons and bad wives.

The Communist conception of free-love, or to be exact, of beastly love, makes women mere instruments for satisfying their "physiological needs". For them, the family is an obstacle to serving the revolution; sentiments existing between fathers and sons, husbands and wives must be removed. A son is taught to beat his father, a wife her husband in a "denunciation act". Husbands and wives are taught to part easily, though they already have many children, and choose another spouse. The Communist Party member has to be indifferent when a bad news from home comes to him. Under the Communist rule a man or woman has become so fanatic that he or she thinks only of communist ideology, in order to achieve the dictatorship on thoughts, removing all sentiment or feeling, to be completely devoted to the Party. For him or her, no morals exist except devotion to the Party.

2) No religion. The Party does not allow any member to adopt a religion. For this reason when a man wants to be a Party member, he has to sacrifice his religion for his "surrender to the have-nots class". Only Karl Marx, Lenine and Stalin exist in their mind. With the exception of these men, comrades of the Party teach him that every God is merely human invention. The King of Heaven, Jesus Christ, Buddha are only the

product of human imagination. Wily as they are, they send Christian or Buddhist renegades into their former religious organisations to persuade not firmly convinced Buddhists or Christians into giving up their faith and joining the Communists.

They always claim for freedom of faith. But in fact, they send the Police to supervise pagodas or churches, ready to arrest any religious men of influence in order to terrorize the others. They choose the dates of religious festivals to organize political demonstrations, meetings,... he who, for being busy with religious ceremonies cannot come, will be jailed or sent to a concentration camp. Since the year of 1952, they cynically persecute all religions. In the province of Nghê-An (Centre Vietnam), the Communist soldiers have fired at Catholic villages, and killed many innocent Christians. In the provinces of Thanh-Hoa and Nghê-An (both in Centre-Vietnam) the Buddhist Monks Tue-Quan, Tuê-Chiêu, and Thich-mât-Thê have been kidnapped and killed. This has started the general campaign of terrorism against the Buddhists. How many Christians, bishops, Buddhist monks and nuns have been sentenced to death, or kidnapped and missing! How many Christian and Buddhist adepts have fallen under the Communists' shooting. Many of them have died by "denunciation and ill-treatment" acts, being accused of being "land-owners, rich farmers or spies"!

The Communists are not men, they are monsters, and they want to transform every man they rule into a monster, by killing in him every sentiment, every feeling of pity, every faith.

3) No Fatherland : Dissolving the family, destroying all religions, fighting for the International Communist world, the Vietnamese Communists have to destroy any conception of the Fatherland. Every word, every action from a Vietnamese Communist is for praising his " Russian or Chinese Comrade " or for compelling his countrymen to copy on his Red Masters.

For this reason they do not recoil from massacring the Patriot Nationalists. Their words such as " Independence, Fatherland " are only meant to serve their aims, in deceiving our countrymen.

The Communist Ideology is a camouflaged imperialism devised to conquer the whole world in a very subtle way. Can the Russian ever swallow the free world ? Can they or can they not ? They have begun to swallow their East European Satellites. Communist China has swallowed North Vietnam.

Through our whole History, no traitor has done so much harm to our country as the Communists.

In short, " No Fatherland " is a characteristic feature of Vietnamese Communism.

The Communist Ideology of " three no's " (no family, no religion, no fatherland) is horrid. It concentrates a man's mind on worshipping Karl Marx and Lenin's ideology. It helps the Russian Imperialists set up their cursed domination over the whole world, for Humanity's misfortune and unhappiness.



### III. — *We must adopt the right attitude.*

The Vietnamese Communists' crimes are innumerable. They set up a party dictatorship, a false democracy, the destruction of all nationalist parties. They want our race to be absorbed by the Chinese and the Russian races. They trample on the sacred heritage given to us through History. They destroy human dignity and individual, freedom despise human life, and plunder the nation. In presence of such a great danger, we must have the right attitude. The only way of escape from such a danger is to be faithful to the Nationalist Ideology. Hesitation is suicide, inactivity is self-destruction.

Our death or our survival depends on our attitude.

To be faithful to our Nationalist Ideology, is a sure way to the victory over the Communists.

We are convinced that with the help of the Free World, with our own efforts and determination, and our clear-minded leaders we shall win the battle, the battle for independence, freedom and democracy.

## Anti-Communist demonstration

Two thousand ex-Communists swore to break with their Party and tore up the Red flag.

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On Sunday afternoon, Feb. 27, 1956, twenty thousand people of the Capital at Saigon rushed to the City Park to witness the oath-taking by over 2,000 ex Communists who swore to break with their party and pledged fidelity to the national Government. These 2,000 ex-Communists represented some 20,000 former members of five disguised Communist Organizations : the Vietminh Front, the Vietnamese People's Union, the Peace Movement, the Fatherland Front and the Vietnam Labor Party.

This is one of the most important events of the year. The ceremony was presided over by Mr. Tran chanh Thanh, Secretary of State for Information and Youth, Chairman of the People's Directive Committie for the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities, who represented the President of the Republic.

The ceremony was considered part of a national Congress held in Saigon by ex-Communists coming from all the corners of the Country.

The oath took place in a most touching atmosphere. Delegates, in animated speeches, denounced the many various atrocities committed by the Communist Vietminh, which they termed as "hellish". At the climax of their bitterness, they tore up the

**exercrated flag of the Communist party, Two motions previously passed by the Congress were read : one addressed to the President of the Republic and another to the People's Directive Committee for the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities.**

**In his address to the ex-Communist members, the Secretary of State for Information and Youth, declared to accept, on behalf of the President of the Republic, their oath of fidelity to the National cause.**

**He was interrupted time after time by the ovations of both the ex-Communist members and the people, who shouted :**

**“ Down with the Communist Vietminh ! ”**

**“ Down with Ho-chi-Minh, traitor to the  
Country ! ”**

**“ Long live President of the Republic Ngo dinh  
Diem ! ”**

## **MOTION**

**adopted by 2.000 ex-Communist members**

**To the People's Directive Committee for the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities :**

**We, the undersigned, ex-members and cadres of the Indochinese Communist Party which is the Labor Party in disguise,**

**After definitely breaking with the Communist Party and its disguised organizations, such as the Vietminh Front, the Vietnamese People's Union, the Peace Movement, the Father-land Front... for the reasons defined in our joint declaration,**

Considering that the indulgent policy of the National Government never abandons those who have returned to reason,

Considering that we must follow a new path of life and serve the national cause for the welfare of our Country and our people,

Considering that we must redeem our past misdeeds for having spread troubles among the people and created difficulties for the National Government as we stuck to our subjective opinions and blindly obeyed the orders of the Party,

*Unanimously request*

The People's Directive Committee for the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities in Vietnam.

1 — To transmit to the Government our petition for organizing a public oath-taking ceremony, so that we may show to the people our sincere repentance.

2 — To allow us to participate in the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities ; to have our share in the salvation of the Country and the fight against Communism, Colonialism and Feudalism, in safeguarding Freedom, setting up Democracy, unifying the Country, consolidating National Independence and reforming society.

Saigon, February 23 rd, 1956  
(Signatures of 2000 ex-Communists)

## **JOINT DECLARATION**

**By 2000 ex-Communist members on Feb. 27th 1956,**

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We, the undersigned, ex-members and cadres of the Indochinese Communist Party and its disguised organizations such as the Viet-Minh Front, the Vietnamese People's Union, the Peace Movement, the Movement for the Protection of Life and Property, the Fatherland Front, the Labor Party, Gathered in congress,

Considering that these Communist organizations are against the aspirations of the people and have betrayed the Country by the following misdeeds :

— In 1945 the top-leaders of the Communist Party, such as Trần van Giàu, Ngô tan Nhon, Nguyen van Tay alias Thanh Sơn, Huynh van Tiêng, Ton đức Thắng, . . . forsook the people under the iron heel of the French Colonialists and fled to North Vietnam in order to safeguard the strength of their Party.

— On their return in 1948, they seized power, allegedly in the name of the Resistance, thus exploiting the sacrifice of the people in the fight against Colonialism to impose their party regime.

— They have mercilessly suppressed all genuine nationalist parties.

— They have massacred innocent religious adepts such as the Cao-Daists, the Hoa-Hao, the Catholics, the Buddhists.

— They have done away with heroic Resistance pioneers, such as Hoang Tho, Ta thu Thau.

— They have resorted to terrorizing, murdering and systematically exterminating opposition partisans.

— They have created the movement for calumnious mob trials to instigate the people to hatred and bitterness against one another.

— Recently in connivance with the enemies of the Country, the obstinate Colonialists, they have plotted the partition of the Fatherland.

— They have openly supported the Feudalists and rebels thus augmenting their crimes and atrocities against the people.

— They have linked with the traitors Bao Dai, Tran van Huu, Nguyen van Tam, against the interests of the Country.

— They have incited the people against the National Government to spread disorder and subvert the security of the population.

— They have no real desire to bring happiness to the people, on the contrary they have plunged North Vietnam into famine and misery in execution of their plan to impoverish the people,

Considering that the Indochinese Communist Party has perpetrated crimes upon crimes against the people,

Considering that the Indochinese Communist Party is but an organization which tries to sell the Country to a foreign power, fostering the dream of World Conquest of the Soviets and Chinese,



Ex-Communist members swore to break with Marxist ideology and tore up the party flag,



Ex-Communist members swore to break with Marxist ideology and tore up the party flag,



Considering that the Indochinese Communist Party cannot survive for ever in Vietnam, because its blood-thirsty and aggressive policy is not consonant with the nature and mentality of the Vietnamese people composed mostly of honest, simple and peace-loving peasants,

Considering that the Republican regime under the leadership of President Ngo Dinh Diem reflects the aspirations of the people and aims at achieving genuine freedom, peace and welfare for the nation,

Considering that the policy of the National Government stands for indulgence and clemency, whereas Communism means dictatorship and inhuman barbarism,

Considering that we must fight for the survival of our people and build up a powerful independent nation,

*Unanimously resolve :*

To definitely break with the Indochinese Communist Party and its affiliated organizations in disguise, such as the Vietminh Front, the Vietnamese People's Union, the Labor Party, the Father-land Front, the Peace Movement etc...

To side with the people so that we may, under the guidance of the National Government headed by President Ngo dinh Diem, serve the Country and fight against Communism, which threatens to subdue and plunge our people into the Red hell.

**To ask the International Control Commission to forward this our declaration to the Indochinese Communist Party above the 17 th parallel in order to inform them that from this day on we cut off all our relations with the Party.**

**Done at Saigon on this 27 th of February, 1956.**

**(Two thousand signatures)**

From our experiences gained in the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities, it must be concluded that the fight against Communism must not be confined within the boundaries of one nation, and that an identical strategy should be adopted by the Free World bloc, the tactics only being varied in accordance with the particular circumstances of each country.

In Vietnam, the tactics applied in the different phases of the campaign, although varied, remain within the bounds of humanitarianism and democratic ideology. All methods of psychological warfare produce excellent effects in obtaining mass participation in the campaign.

One of our most outstanding achievements has been the pledge of fidelity taken by 2000 ex-Communists who swore in a ceremony on February 27th, 1956 to break with their Party. On this occasion many Communist members of 10 to 20 years' standing confessed :

“To-day we realize that in the past we had been only minute cogs in a big awful man-eating machine... Under the light of reason we have come to understand the noble ideals of Freedom, which respect the spiritual value of man”.

This sincere and heartfelt declaration has created such a stir in the souls of passionate Communist adepts, that 60 hours later 35 Communist top-

cadres in Giadinh province, 10 km from Saigon, called on the People's Directive Committee for the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities to ask to protect and help them back to the cause of Freedom. They said in addition that they had changed their minds on account of the confession of their former colleagues; the pledge of fidelity to the national cause taken by the latter had encouraged them to uphold a new ideal: the cause of Freedom and respect for human dignity.









The independence of the people results in the evacuation by all means of nearly one million people to the Free Zone of Vietnam