

REPUBLIC of VIETNAM
THE PEOPLE'S DIRECTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE
C. D. C. S. A.



ACHIEVEMENTS
OF THE
CAMPAIGN OF DENUNCIATION
OF
COMMUNIST SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES
(FIRST PHASE)

PUBLISHED ON THE OCCASION OF THE
SECOND NATIONAL CONGRESS OF
ANTI - COMMUNIST DENUNCIATION
MAY 1956

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*Document of
the 2nd National Congress
of Anti-Communist Denunciation*

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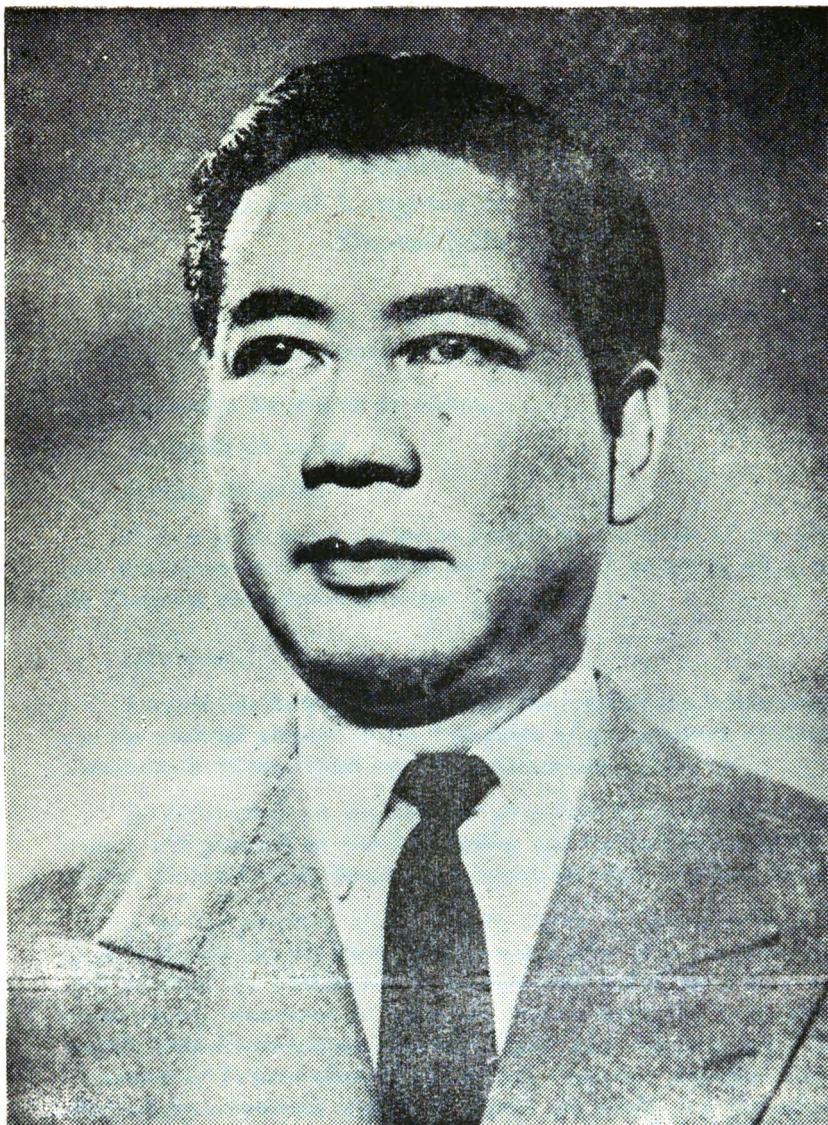
**National Congress of
Anti - Communist Denunciation
1956**

A. — Inauguration of the National Congress of Anti — Communist Denunciation

On May 12, 1956 the National Congress of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities was inaugurated in the lecture hall of the National College of Pedagogy, Saigon, under the auspices of President Ngô-Dinh-Diêm, who was represented by Mr Nguyễn-Huu-Châu, Secretary of State at the Presidency, acting Secretary of the Interior.

Also present at the inauguration ceremony were Secretary of Justice Nguyễn-Van-Sĩ, Secretary of Foreign Affairs Vu-Van-Mau, Secretary of Information and Youth Trần-Chanh-Thanh, delegates from other Departments, deputies of the Constituent Assembly, the acting Mayor of Saigon and representatives of the local and foreign press.

In all there were 480 delegates from government agencies and civic organizations from all over Vietnam attending the inauguration of the Congress.



President NGO-DINH-DIEM

*The enlightened Leader of the Vietnamese People
Honorary Chairman of the 1956 National Congress of
Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities*

**Translation of the speech delivered by
Secretary of State Nguyen Huu Chau representing the
President of the Republic at the inauguration of the
National Congress of Anti-Communist
Denunciation, 1956**

*Mr Chairman of the People's Directive Committee for the Campaign
of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities,*

Honorable Secretaries of States,

Distinguished guests

Messrs. Delegates,

*It is a great honor for me to preside in the name of the President
over this Congress. On his behalf and my own I extend to all of you and
the Congress, our cordial greetings.*

Gentlemen,

*I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to reconsider with
you the essential purpose of the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist
Subversive Activities which we have continuously carried out.*

*In 1954 when our country was struggling for independence, the colo-
nialists still pursued an outdated policy and were defeated by the Com-
munist Vietminh, who fought them under the label of fake nationalism.*

*After the partition of our country by the Geneva accords, a number
of peace-loving patriots having a clear nationalist stand considered it neces-
sary to check all Communist maneuvers and called for a true national
revolutionary movement in view of implementing the principle of the
people's self-determination. It was under such circumstances that the
Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities was born.
Directed by courageous leaders, it showed the world and the nation our
people's firm determination not to surrender to any form of oppression.*

*Inspired by this spirit, the campaign has succeeded in setting up a
regime of freedom for Vietnam.*

*Thanks to this spirit, we have been able to wipe out the last vestiges
of Feudalism and win an overwhelming victory in the last years referendum.*

Also thanks to this spirit we have succeeded in electing a Constituent Assembly.

We shall have to rely on this spirit, too, if we seek to reunify our country by free and democratic means.

In one word, all our actions in the fight for freedom must always be based on the same ideal.

In such a way, we can be sure that we are fighting for the right cause.

Consequently, it is necessary that we should do our best to promote this anti-Communist campaign among all social classes and create a new life, i.e., a free life for all our countrymen in the South as well as in the North.

The campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities has achieved brilliant successes: Communist bases have been destroyed and their agents converted. Experience has shown us that wherever the anti-Communist movement is strong, our activities there bring about satisfactory results in all fields.

Furthermore, the campaign has produced a far-reaching echo in the world, setting off the freedom loving spirit of the Vietnamese people and fusing our anti-Communist spirit with the anti-Communist movement, which is spreading all over the world, particularly in Southeast Asia.

The Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities has been effective beyond the seventeenth parallel, nurturing the hope of our countrymen, who continuously turn their eyes towards Free South Vietnam.

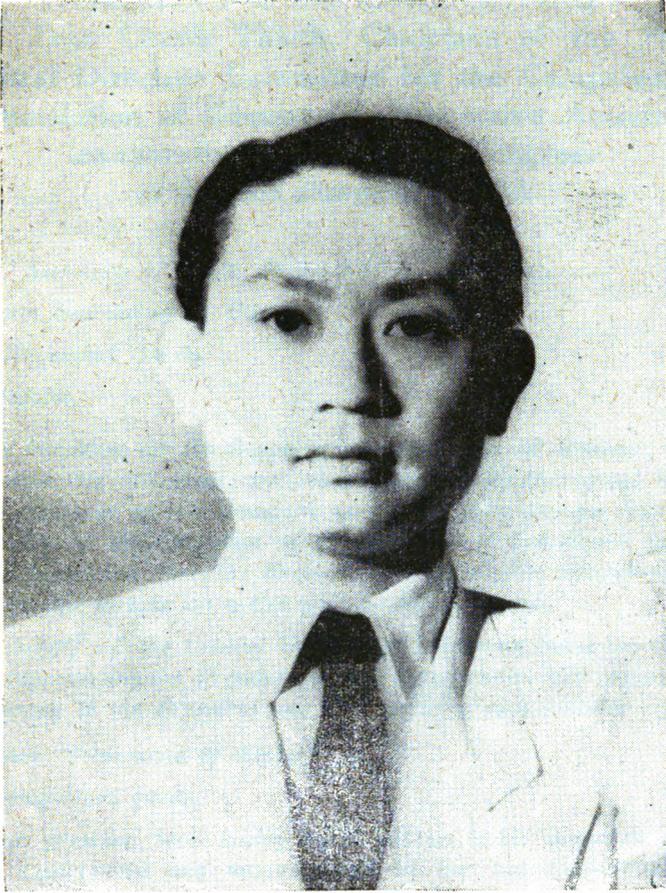
Distinguished representatives of different Boards of Directors.

The Campaign has gone through the three waves of its first phase. In a new situation it is entering its second phase, a decisive one.

This Congress will give you an account of the accomplishments as well as shortcomings of the past and help you decide on a plan for the next phase.

As pioneers in the campaign, you have certainly realized the heavy task that befalls you. In the name of the President of the Republic. I sincerely wish you great success in the campaign until the day when our country is reunified in freedom.





Mr. NGUYEN-HUU-CHAU
Secretary of State at the Presidency
Acting Secretary of State for the Interior

**Translation of the speech delivered
by Mr. Tran Chanh Thành, Chairman of the People's
Central Directive Committee for the Campaign of
Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities,
inaugurating the National Congress
of the said campaign, 1956**

*Mr. Secretary of State, Delegate of the President,
Messrs Secretaries of State,
Distinguished Guests,
Delegates,*

The President of the Republic, being on tour of Kontum, will not be back until this afternoon; nevertheless, he has kindly agreed to be the honorary chairman of this inaugural session, in order to show his approval of the policy of the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities. More than once, the President has by written documents invited different groups to take an active part in this campaign.

On behalf of the Central Committee, I sincerely thank the Secretary of State representing the President at this inauguration and request him to kindly convey to the President our most grateful appreciation:

*Messrs. Secretaries of State,
Distinguished guests,*

Your presence here to-day bears witness to the cooperation of the different departments and organizations in the anti-Communist drive. Some of the Secretaries, being with the President on his tour, have not failed to send their representatives to this ceremony: To all of you I wish to extend our warmest greetings.

Lastly, to the delegates of different services and organizations of all levels and from all localities, we say: welcome from your comrades, the members of the Committee and from myself.

Ten years ago, immediately following the world war, enslaved peoples rose up to claim their right of self-determination. The Vietnamese people, too, took advantage of this movement to fight for their liberation from foreign rule. But, a group of men, the smallest political party,

profited by the national cause, turning the fight for independence into the consolidation of their communist party, only to the advantage of Russia and Red China.

Under the label of Resistance, the Communist Vietminh sought to liquidate all other political parties, suppress intellectual and moneyed classes and exploit workers. They shamelessly deceived the people and betrayed the Country: in 1946 they came to terms with the Colonialists; in 1954 they allied with the rebels and feudal lords.

Therefore, upon his return to the Country to take the reins of government, President Ngo Dinh Diem was aware of the obstacles raised by the three enemies of the people: Colonialism, Feudalism and Communism. Hence, the motto of his policy:

Abolish Feudalism, fight Colonialism and annihilate Communism.

Communism was the most important among these three enemies; Colonialism and Feudalism were but disintegrated forces before the progress of humanity and there was no longer room for them in this world. To carry out the President's policy, to triumph over our adversary, we have found a wonderful formula: to denounce Communist subversion. The campaign, aimed at annihilating Communism, necessarily destroys its allies: Colonialism and Feudalism.

By the time this campaign started, the population could be classified, psychologically speaking, into 4 categories:

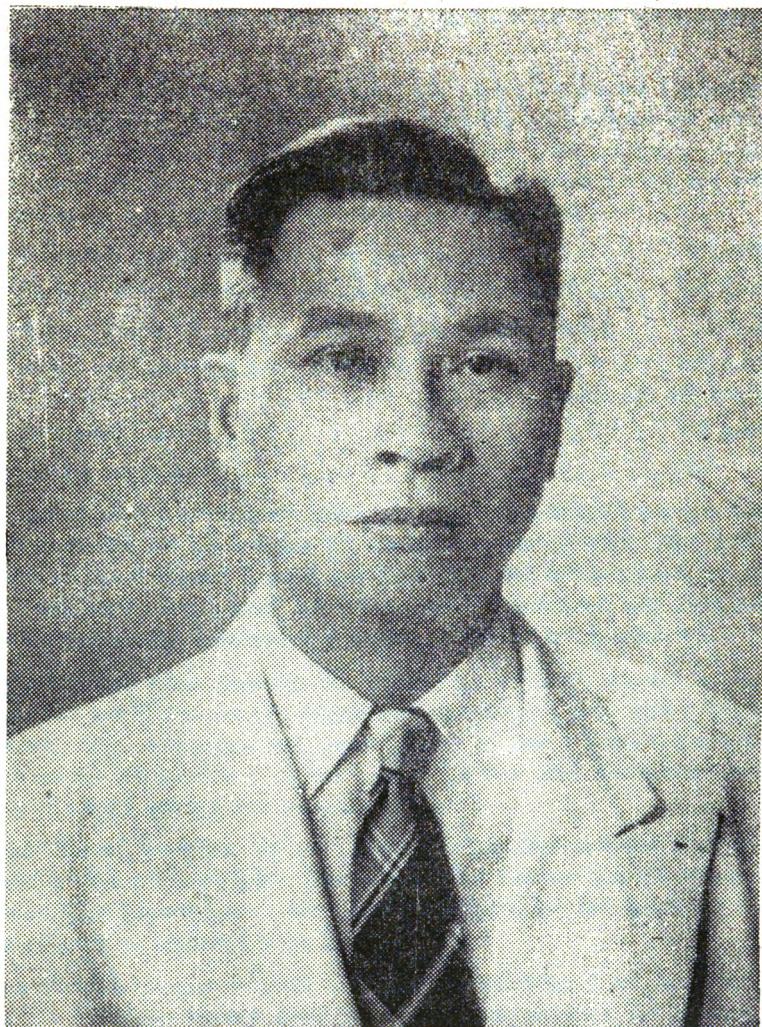
1) Those who sympathized with the Communists, because they knew them through the label of resistance and through Communist publications and propaganda. The true facets and intentions of Communism, however, were unknown to these people.

2) Those who disliked the Communists, but kept a reserved attitude towards them.

3) Those who were indifferent to Communism because they did not realize its danger.

4) Those who hated Communism, but dared not take an open stand against it and had no organization by which they could materialize their secret desires.

One year has passed, and today all over the Country, from Camau to the 17th parallel, Communist agents, one after another, rally to the national cause and people rival in denouncing Communist elements and organizations having clandestine activities or hiding themselves among the population. An old peasant has told me with satisfaction: « Formerly, the Nationalists were afraid of the Communists; today, on the contrary, the Communists are afraid of the Nationalists ». These words clearly reflected



Mr. TRAN-CHANH-THANH

*Secretary of State for Information and Youth
President of the People's Directive Committee for the
Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities*

the substantial transformations wrought in the people's mind. This has been the best result of the anti-communist campaign, the one that has brought about other brilliant successes in the political as well as military and economic fields.

From the psychological viewpoint, the anti-Communist campaign has won a resounding victory! We have completely annihilated the prestige of the adversary, which was acquired during nine years of war. Thanks to its intensive actions, the campaign has attained during the 1st phase, beginning July 1955, the following achievements:

- Vietminh agents denounced by the people. 15.473
- Former Vietminh agents converted to 'he national cause. 87.454
- Active Vietminh agents rallied to the Gouvernement. . . 5.908
- Arms and ammunitions captured. 123.810
pieces of all kinds
- Documents seized. 75 tons
- Caches uncovered. , . . . 707

As regards national reconstruction, the anti-communist Campaign has greatly contributed to the success of the referendum of Oct. 23, 1955. the election of the National Constituent Assembly and to the movement of political instruction, unmasking the communist hypocritical and deceitful propaganda, preventing sabotage and helping rehabilitate the country.

At home, we have defeated the adversary. Abroad, thanks to the campaign, the world has come to appreciate our people's firm will to fight Communism. Our campaign has given birth to the « Sino-Vietnamese Anti-Communist Association », which unites Chinese and Vietnamese nationals in the fight against our common enemy.

Last March, delegates of our Central Committee attended the 2nd conference of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League held in Manila, and substantially contributed to its success. Furthermore, the spirit of the League's Charter is identical with ours.

If a divided country with the Communists watching at its door, such as ours, if a people having lived under Communist rule for 9 years, such as ours, has been able to check Communist invasion, this proves that any strong-willed people can defeat Communism. The Communists are not so strong as their propaganda claims: the Nationalists are not so weak as we used to believe.

Now, what are the real causes of the success of our anti-communist Campaign?

The Anti-Communist Campaign does not fall within the attributes of a ministerial department; it does not dispose of any budget and personnel. Nevertheless, it has been able to mobilize all military, administra-

tive and technical services, political organizations, professional groups, popular associations and the whole population without distinction of religion, age or sex.

No doubt, you have been witnesses of the competitions between different groups and individuals. You have certainly heard of those buffalo-boys running after Communist agents and having them captured by local authorities.

We have seen old women attending the courses of political instruction. A woman public servant, after having finished such a course has resigned from office in order to devote herself entirely to instructing the population.

During the night of March 3rd, our agents, working under the impulse of their ideal, were after Communist saboteurs. Communist documents were surrendered by Vietminh agents or seized by the people.

The Anti-Communist campaign has found enthusiastic response and effective cooperation, precisely because it fulfills our people's deep aspirations. Our countrymen, hating and abhorring Communism, had been eagerly waiting for an opportunity to get rid of it and liberate themselves as well as their families, their country and mankind from this evil. The anti-Communist campaign opened just at the right time and: from its very beginning, was welcomed by the entire population; it struck a dreadful psychological blow against the Communists, making them groan and shout with bitterness; but so far they have not dared to organize a similar campaign against us, because our cause is just and unattackable.

The anti-Communist campaign started on July, 1955. Today, its first phase, composed of three waves, has been completed. In this initial phase, besides the above mentioned achievements, we have furthermore scored the following results:

— The campaign has awakened all our social classes to the Communist danger and united their efforts to safeguard the people from the Communist yoke.

— It has transformed pessimists and personal security-loving individuals into optimistic and strong-willed men, determined to fight continuously to defeat Communism in all fields.

— The anti-Communist campaign, in its 1st phase, has strengthened the faith of the population living in the free as well as Communist zone, and produced a far-reaching echo abroad, particularly among the anti-Communist people's of Southeast Asia.

Based on the results of the 1st phase of the campaign, I firmly believe in the success of its second phase. It is for the purpose of giving an account of the achievements and experiences of the past, and tracing out a program for the next phase that this congress convenes today.

I solemnly open the national Congress of the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities of 1956.





Mr. LE-KHAI-TRACH
Chairman, Central Board of Directors

B. — The Congress

At the Congress of Denunciation of Anti-Communist Subversive Activities held from May 12 to 16, 1956, the following questions have been considered :

— Machinations and crimes of the Communist Việtminh since after the Geneva accords and the development of the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities.

— Achievements of the 1st phase of the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities.

— Basic viewpoints of the Campaign and the policy to be followed in its second phase.

A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS

ELECTION RESULTS — AGENDA

I. — *THE PRESIDIUM:*

Mr Le Khai Trach, Chairman, Central Board of Directors
Mr Le-Van-Sang, representative of local Boards of Directors
Mayor Le-Van-Sai, Vietnam Armed Forces

II. — *THE SECRETARIATE:*

Mr Nguyen-Duc-Phan
Mr Trinh-Van-Hien

III. — *THE COMMITTEE OF RAPORTEURS:*

Mr Nguyen-Van-Tan, Central Board of Directors
Mr Pham-Van-Hy, League of Revolutionary Civil-Servants
Mr Pham-Duy-Dieu, representing regional Boards of Directors
Capt. Bao, VN Armed Forces
Lt, Chuong, Civil Guard
Mr Pham-Van-Khoa, Security Service
Mr Tran-Van-Lanh, representative of provincial Boards of Directors
Mrs. Nguyễn-thi-Vinh, representative of Government Departments

IV. — *THE COMMISSION ON PLANS:*

Mr Dinh-Sinh-Pai, Central Board of Directors
Mr Vu-Huy-Thach, representing civic organizations
Mr Le-Van-Tam, id.
Lt-Col. Nguyen-Van-Y, VN Armed Forces
Lt. Phuong, Civil Guard
Mr Bui-Hien-Ton, Security Service
Mr Nguyen - Thanh - Danh, representing Government Departments

Mr Nguyen-Dinh-Dung, representing Government Departments

Mr Vo-Thu-Tinh, Regional Information Service

Mr Vo-Van-Tinh, id.

Mr Nguyen-Han, id.

AND PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATIVES :

The head of the Provincial Information Service of Tay-Ninh (South Vietnam)

Mr Doan-The-Nhon (Central Vietnam)

Mr Ly-Xuan-Dan (Highlands of the South)

Mr Nguyen-Xuan-Phat (strategic provinces)

Mr Le-Minh-Chiem (Camau)

Mr Tran-Van-Kien (Bentre)

Mr Le-Van-Te (Long Xuyen)

Lieutenant Hoang-Bui-Tran

Mr Le-Quan

V. — THE COMMISSION ON AWARDS :

Mr Nguyen-Xuan-Yet, Central Board of Directors

Mr Tran-Van-Kinh, Civic organizations

Mr Tran-Huan, Civil Guard

Mr Binh, VN Armed Forces

Mr Doan-Quoc-An, Security Service

Mr Nguyen-Thuong-Chi, Government Departments

Mr Nguyen-Ro, regional representative

Mr Vu-Viet-Huong, provincial representative

VI. — THE AGENDA :

SUNDAY, May 13. — Report no.1: « The machinations and crimes of the Communist Vietminh after the Geneva Accords and the development of the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities » by Mr. Dinh-Sinh-Pai of the Central Board of Directors.

MONDAY, May 14. — Report no.2 « Achievements of the 1st phase of the Campaign of Denunciation of Com-

**munist Subversive Activities » by Mr Nguyen-Van-Tan,
Central Board of Directors.**

**TUESDAY, May, 15. — « Unification of the basic
viewpoints of the Campaign of Denunciation of
Communist Subversive Activities and the policy to be
followed in its second phase » by Mr Dinh-Sinh-Pai
on behalf of the Commission on Plans**

WEDNESDAY, May 16.

**Competition measures for the II phase
Considerations of proposition for awards
Closing session**



C. — Machinations and crimes of the Communist Viêtminh since after the Geneva Accords

The Communist Viêtminh are fatherlandless and perverted men, who seek to establish foreign dictatorial domination and Communism in Viêtnam.

In order to defeat the Viêtminh, it is necessary to understand what they are. Knowing our adversary and ourselves, we have an advantageous position in the psychological field as well as on the battle ground and can win any battle.

I. — THE COMMUNIST PLAN OF AGGRESSION AND SABOTAGE

The machinations and crimes perpetrated by the Vietminh in the South of Vietnam below the 17th parallel, as described by Mr Dinh Sinh Pai in his report to the Congress, have unmasked the treacherous face of the Communist party.

The report can be summarized in these lines :

1. — The Vietminh have blindly obeyed the orders of the Soviet and Chinese imperialists, and, during nine years of war have abused the patriotic feelings of the Vietnamese people ; they have plotted with the Colonialists the Geneva Agreement dividing our country for their own interests.

On the other hand, they have flattered their masters and deceived the people of the North by distorting the facts of the world situation.

After the country had been divided, they still called for the continuation of the struggle, i. e, they continued consolidating a treacherous political front to implement their new plan of aggression, which they called a « peaceful struggle ».

2. — In the North, in order to seize the land from the people, they impudently launched the « public denunciation » movement under the pseudonym of « agrarian reform ». However, they realize to their grief that their position in North Vietnam is far from being stabilized, because they fail in taking away all the land from the people. Famine is raging all over the countryside as well as in the cities, the population's reaction against them is growing stronger and stronger under all forms and their agents remain passive or turn anti-Communist.

3. — In the South their agents receive orders to use naive people and malefactors to provoke class hatred, spread dissension between Southerners and Northerners and disturb order and security. They are to create troubles first in the economic, then in the political field.

Here are some documents related to the above plan :

The order of the day issued by the Vietminh on July 23, 1956 reads as follows : « The cease-fire is but the first step... We have to continue the fighting in South Vietnam... Most of our regular troops, guerillas, party members and agents of all levels have to remain in the South to carry out clandestine activities. Military equipment, arms and ammunitions must be kept in secret caches. Only a small number of our men including agents and their families have left for the North. Our guerilla forces should be reorganized to cope with the new situation.

On July 27, 1956 the Viêtminh declared :

« The Party decides to reorganize our bases in the South... establish new bases, maintain or replace the old ones... infiltrate our men into Government agencies as spies and fifth columnists... reinforce our army and strengthen our position in the North, consolidate our forces and carry on the political struggle in the South... The party members have to engage in clandestine activities and our secret organizations so as to conceal the strength of the Party... »

« We have to get in close contact by all means, with the Party bases in the Northeast of Cambodia and Southern region of Laos with a view to creating a common body and establishing secret communication lines from Cua Tung to South Viêtnam ».

4 — The Viêtminh have organized the « Fatherland Front » to deceive and seduce the naïve people of the South, leading them to the misbelief that following the Communists they can safeguard their interests, maintain their present positions and ways of living. How can the Fatherlandless Communists organize a true Fatherland Front ? They are but actors who had successively disguised themselves under the names of Viêtminh and Liên-Viêt.

5 — In the Eighth Congress of the Viêtminh Communist Party held in August 1955, the Central Committee showed great concern over the rapid changes in South Viêtnam and the effective campaign of anti-Communist denunciation. They decided to send more agents to South Viêtnam in order to find a way to counter-act this campaign.

6 — Having plotted with the colonialists the partition of the country and shared the profits with them they now utmostly

support the colonialists with the hope of obtaining their help in asking for the implementation of the Geneva Agreement. Alas! the colonialists are withdrawing their troops from Vietnam.

Their plan to hold general elections in 1956 having failed, the Viêtminh resort to lies and calumnies to deceive the people of the North. They fail, too, in urging the people to claim the preliminary consultations in preparation for the general elections.

7— Due to this situation, the Viêtminh think of concentrating their strength, consolidating their position in the North and carrying out thoroughly a plan for robbing the people of their land.

In the meantime, they go on with their sabotage plan in the South according to a new strategy, which they call « attack by peaceful means » They explain their strategy in these terms :

« In order to wage a struggle by peaceful means, it is necessary to go step by step, from provisional partition to partial unification, from partial to total unification. Each step is a difficult one, so we must concentrate all our strength, neutralize and win as many people as we can, the chief means being division in the ranks of the adversary, the temporary content of the working class in the South, and the satisfaction of the interests of the colonialists and their allies and even of the feudal lords etc..., provided that such means be useful to the our policy and help attain our present objectives ».

Needless to say, it is easy to understand how treacherous are the maneuvers of the Vietminh.

The people of the North are compelled to support their « way of struggle » by concrete actions, i.e. by measure exceeding production records. This is really an opportunity of exploiting the people. Their much publicized two-year plan is the most eloquent proof of such exploitation.

8— The fact that the Vietminh have asked the Chinese army to come to North Vietnam proves that they maintain constant warlike intentions.

9 — In short, the Communist Vietminh and their clique are pursuing the following objectives :

In North Vietnam: they strengthen their army and prepare for war.

In South Vietnam: they urge the people to claim consultative talks and bluffing general elections, they engage their party members and agents in inhuman acts, and in connivance with the colonialists, feudal lords and rebels they establish secret bases, disturb public order and the security of the people.

In the meantime, international Communism is facing its decline: the «destalinization» movement and internal purges are taking place in Communist countries; working masses all over the world are rising up against the Communists and denouncing their treacherous propaganda. All these events lead to the conclusion that the decline of Communism is in sight.



II.— CRIMES OF THE COMMUNIST VIỆTMINH

a) *IN SOUTH VIỆTNAM.*— Obeying the instructions of the Communist party, the Việtminh have perpetrated untold crimes in the South below parallel 17. We can enumerate only a few of their major crimes :

— In connivance with the colonialists, they have sowed dissension among the religious sects, instigated the rebels to fight against the Government, causing death and destruction in the country.

— They have mixed with the rebels to pull strings and give evil advice, disturbing order and security.

— They have destroyed electric power transformer stations with time bombs and thrown hand grenades into crowds during popular meetings, spreading terror among the population.

— They have divided the people of the South from Northern refugees and by calumniation, separated the population from the government.

— They have instigated bloody conflicts among the peasants and minority people, causing them to fight each other.

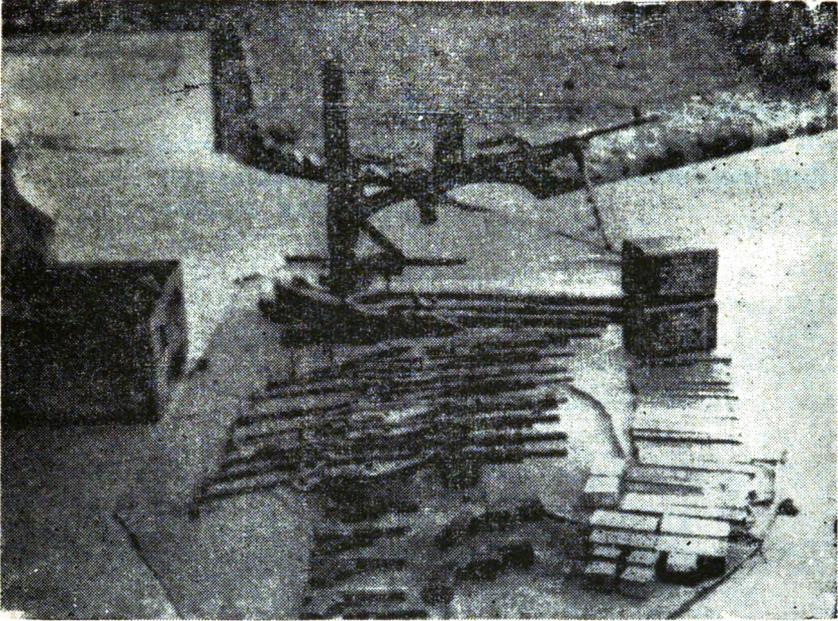
— During the referendum of October 1955 and the elections of March 1956, the Việtminh have set fire to villages and refugee camps to prevent people from going to the polls ; they have seized ballot-boxes and killed voters (the case of Bentre).

— With the cooperation of the colonialists, the Việtminh have smuggled opium from Red China to intoxicate the people of South Vietnam.

— The Việtminh have assassinated nationalist pioneers who actively worked for the country and, with help of the colonialists, created difficulties for the national government at home and abroad, obstructing the progress of our people and country on the way of national revolution.

b) IN NORTH VIETNAM. — The Vietminh have asked the Chinese Communists to come over to Vietnam and, together with them, oppressed and exploited our countrymen. They have killed priests, banned religions, accused and condemned those who opposed them, destroyed families and human feelings, caused famine and misery, and have constantly provoked class hatred and struggle in accordance with their motto « divide and conquer ». Fathers are denounced by their sons, husbands accused by their wives, neighbors hate and do harm to each other: these are common scenes in the hell of Red North Vietnam.





*A Communist cache in Cholon,
uncovered by the people*

D. — Unification of basic viewpoints

After the reading of reports, the Congress proceeded to unify the basic viewpoints of the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities.

I. — ORIGIN OF THE CAMPAIGN

The campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities was born out of the people's respect for human dignity and national culture, and their opposition to all forms of foreign domination.

The Communists are just another kind of Colonialists, who resemble the old Colonialists in that they want to destroy the national spirit of the Vietnamese people.

The anti-Communist spirit. — As recorded in history the will to fight foreign aggression is native to our people, it is constantly preserved and developed through long and bloody struggles. Anti-Colonialism was born at the very moment when the first colonialists landed in Vietnam; anti-Communism began to exist also on the day when communist ideology was first introduced into our country by Moscow's adepts.

This anti-Communist spirit of the Vietnamese people has faded to some extent under the pernicious influence of Feudalism, colonial oppression and treacherous communist propaganda.

The anti-communist movement. — Fortunately, our nationalist elite has awakened and started many patriotic movements. Through their various struggles for freedom, the anti-communist spirit of the Vietnamese people has developed into a strong movement in many localities all over the country.

Since 1932, the nationalists have more than once denounced the communist bluffing propaganda in their various anti-colonialist uprisings.

Our people have long ago denounced the « three no's » doctrine advocated by the Communists (no family, no religion, no country).

This fact has shown us that the anti — Communist spirit of the Vietnamese has its origin in our people's respect for human dignity and national culture and their opposition to any

foreign domination, In the years 1945 — 1946 the nationalists firmly opposed the monopolization of power by the Communist Vietminh; they organized active resistance in many localities, particularly in South Vietnam.

Let us recall here the bloody uprising of 1953 in Hung Nguyễn, Hung yen district, in the province of Nghê-an.

The people of Hung Nguyễn proclaimed autonomy. They defended the village with strong bamboo fences and decided to repulse any attack by the Communists. Everybody, men, women, young and old people, armed with an ardent fighting spirit, with sticks and swords, were ready to give their lives for the right cause and freedom.

Three neighboring villages joined Hung-Yen to form a stronghold against the Communists.

Confronted with this situation, the Communists dispatched five fully armed battalions to lay siege and launch attack on the area. How many nationalist combatants fell on the battle ground in this bloody conflict! A certain girl, by the name of Tran-Thi-Kha, impulsed by her bitterness against the enemy, jumped out of her hiding place, threw herself on a Communist soldier and with a knife cut his rifleholding arm. She was then killed by the adversary. This living story of courage and sacrifice should set an example for our anti-Communist fighters of today.

We remember, too, the anti-Communist resistance organized by the religious united front in the North and central Vietnam.

All these things have shown the Vietnamese people's firm will to oppose any foreign domination. The recent mass evacuation of nearly one million people of North Vietnam is another anti-Communist movement, the greatest ever witnessed in our history.

The Anti-Communist Campaign. — The original anti-Communist movement has grown stronger and stronger, creating favorable conditions to set up a plan and launch a general campaign throughout the country.

The Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversion had its origin in Quang Nam, a province that had suffered the most under Communist oppression. It soon spread to Quang Tri, close to the 17 parallel.

On July 7, 1955, the first anniversary of President Ngo Dinh Diem's coming into power, the Campaign already spread all over the country. But it was vigorously launched on the 20th of July, the national shame day, on which, one year before in 1954, the Communist Vietminh and the colonialists had cut our country in two by the Geneva agreement.

On that day, anti-Communist meetings and demonstrations took place in many places causing great effects throughout the country, as well as abroad. By this campaign Vietnam has become a pioneer in the fight against Communism in Southeast Asia.



II. — THE CAMPAIGN OF DENUNCIATION OF COMMUNIST SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IS THE MAIN FORCE OF OUR NATIONAL REVOLUTION

The Vietnamese people have constantly struggled against Colonialism to achieve freedom and independence for the country. The Communist Vietminh have used this struggle for their own profit with a view to introduce into Vietnam an exotic false doctrine and establish foreign dictatorship. The Communists and the Colonialists have connived at dividing our country : both are enemies of our people,

The triple task of our national revolutionary movement consists in fighting Colonialism, wiping out Feudalism and destroying Communism. These three objectives must be attained simultaneously ; however, our strength should be concentrated on the destruction of our no. 1 enemy, Communism. The Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities is foremost in the plan of our national revolution. It is the main force that destroys the chief enemy of the people ; at the same time it necessarily destroys Communist allies, viz. : Colonialism and Feudalism, which however are dying out.



III.— MEANING AND AIMS OF THE CAMPAIGN OF DENUNCIATION OF COMMUNIST SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Denunciation does not mean reprisal or terrorism as the Communists understand the word.

To denounce Communist subversion means :

1o) To unmask the Communist valets, who clandestinely engage in subversive activities, so that we may preserve order and maintain peace for the people.

2o) To expose the crimes and machinations of the Communists in order to prevent people from being deceived by their treacherous propaganda and at the same time clarify the national cause and increase the confidence of the people in the enlightened leadership of President Ngô-Dinh-Điêm.

Anti-Communist denunciation preserves freedom and, builds up democracy, because Communism stands for dictatorship and slavery.

The denunciation of Communist subversive activities is the only means to reunify the country, consolidate independence and promote peace, — because the Communists are warmongers and aggressors who have plotted with the Colonialists the partition of the country.

The denunciation of Communist subversive activities will bring about social welfare, charity and progress, because Communism bans religions, incites people to accuse and fight each other, tramples on human dignity, destroys national culture, and deceives and exploits people.

So, the denunciation of Communism by no means stands for reprisals on former resistance men, as the Communists pretend. In fact, many of those who have formerly participated in the resistance movement, are now champions of the anti-

Communis campaign. This aims at acquiring moral virtues as its objective to be reached by mass education ; it is a social and charitable work.

Being a national policy, the campaign of anti-Communist denunciation must be considered as the soul and basis of all the activities of the Nation.



IV.— MOTIVE POWER OF THE CAMPAIGN OF DENUNCIATION OF COMMUNIST SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Looking back at the history of our people's struggle, from the time of Ngo Quyen who chased Nam Han troops to the Chinese border, to that of the Trung Vuong sisters, Le-Loi and the Den Hong conference, we come to the conclusion that it is the strength of the whole people, united together, to fight against foreign domination that has saved the country.

Therefore, the motive power of the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities must be the strength of the whole people, the army, population and government united in one mind.

It is the duty of every Vietnamese to actively participate in this Campaign.



V.— THE MAIN FACTOR OF SUCCESS

We cannot underestimate the value of the spirit of the people. A soldier in the battle field, armed with the most powerful weapon, will fall into the hand of his adversary, if he has not the will to fight.

We have learned from experience that nationalism, patriotism, the love of freedom, the insubordination spirit etc..., all of these are not enough to achieve real success, because they may be abused, and in fact, have been abused by the Communists

In the present task of national revolution and reconstruction, it is the anti-Communist spirit that counts. It is the strongest and most comprehensive spirit, because it includes all others. Those who have the anti-Communist spirit, are well-qualified to be entrusted with the noble mission of liberating the people from oppression and slavery. So the main factor of success in our national revolution is the spirit, the will to fight Communism.

The following example confirms our assertion :

Young Ha si Trung came from a middle class family, which later on was rendered penniless by the Vietminh-sponsored class struggle. Living in the nationalist zone, far from his family, he joined the national army to find a way of living. Fighting on the side of the nationalists and coming in constant contact with the people, Ha Si Trung recognized the true face of the Vietminh.

Formerly he had wrongly believed, as had many of his fellow-countrymen, that the Vietminh were true patriots who fought for the national cause. The maledictions thrown on the Vietminh by liberated people made him reflect. Wherever he went, people told him of unheard stories about the crimes committed by the Vietminh. Everybody, even seven-years old children, cursed the Communists and the mere thought of these Red devils revived their bitterness against them. He was sorely affected by the misery and suffering of the people resulting from the years of Vietminh oppression. They had been

thoroughly exploited and robbed by the Communists-by inconceivable means : forced labor, exorbitant taxes, gold collection etc., the most inhuman being the « public accusation » policy by which fathers had been denounced, unjustly, by their sons. husbands accused by their wives and family ties disregarded. In one word, the Vietminh had trampled on human dignity and made of men mere machines and beasts.

Ha Si Trung began to realize that the Vietminh were but disguised Communists, who profited by the patriotic sentiments of the people, putting the people's struggle for freedom to their service provoking class struggle and trying to impose the Communist dictatorial regime. The former unwilling soldier changed his mind and took a clear and firm stand against Communism.

Soon came the signing of the Geneva Agreement, Ha Si Trung withdrew from Binh dinh to Phu Yen with the national government. There he had an excellent opportunity to prove his anti-Communist spirit. He volunteered to work as an information agent in Son Hoa, the most dangerous district of the province, situated in middle of forests and mountains, where national authority had just been restored and the national revolutionary movement newly initiated. In less than three months, Ha Si Trung successfully helped establish information services in 8 villages and 38 hamlets, where he created popular revolutionary committees. An exemplary information agent, Ha Si Trung, mostly alone, crossed mountains and forests, went to isolated villages, never discouraged by hunger, fatigue or hardship of any kind. He knew no obstacle and was ready to sacrifice everything for a just cause. His efforts were rewarded with great success and consolation : Son Hoa became a model district, setting an example for the whole province of Phu Yen.

When the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities was launched, Ha Si Trung was called to hold an important position with the District Board of Directors. In the first four months of the Campaign, outstanding achievements were scored : all Communist bases in Son Hoa were uncovered and its people enthusiastically participated in the Campaign.

In October 1955, Ha Si Trung was summoned by the Central Board of Directors and assigned to Cholon, the most delicate center and completely unknown to him. This was chosen as the experimentation center for the whole country. In such a place, at the time when the Campaign had just begun, his mission required much patience and a lot of sacrifices. Notwithstanding the lack of action means and regardless of hardships and obstacles, Ha Si Trung, armed with his unshaken spirit and with the collaboration of his comrades, succeeded in creating anti-Communist Campaign Committees and forming interfamily mutual help groups in all the districts of the area.

Ha Si Trung won the attention of the President of the Republic and of the President of the People's Directive Committee for the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities. He pledged himself to put forward more efforts and sacrifice everything for the Campaign.



VI. — CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CAMPAIGN OF DENUNCIATION OF COMMUNIST SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

The campaign has three following essential characteristics :

1. — *It is continuous* — because this campaign can not be interrupted, considering the continuous communist plan of aggression and because it plays an important role in the national revolutionary movement.

2. — *It is extensive and penetrating.* — Extensive, — because it is not limited to any localities or people but must be extended over the entire country and to all social classes. Penetrating, — starting under a superficial form, it must little by little penetrate the conscience of everybody to be exteriorized later into positive and spontaneous actions,

3. — *It is a long-term campaign.* — It is not only a means to check the present communist subversion in Vietnam, it also helps train the people in the path of democracy for the sake of the national cause and world peace. Hence, this campaign is divided into different phases to cope with the progress of our national revolution and the world situation, until the day when communism will be completely wiped off the face of this earth.



VII. — DIRECTING RULES

From what has been said above, we may draw the following conclusions, which will serve as rules for guiding our activities during the campaign :

1° The campaign of denunciation of Communist Subversive activities has its source in the people's respect for human dignity and national culture and their anti-domination spirit. It virtually existed since the beginning of our people's history. Therefore, all activities of the Campaign should concur in building up a glorious history for the nation.

2° The campaign of anti-Communist denunciation, being the main force of our national revolution, can not be separated from this movement. Therefore, all activities of the campaign must be carried out in parallel with the revolution movement to help attain its objectives.

3° This campaign of Denunciation constitutes a national policy. Therefore it is necessary that it should be involved in all government activities ; it must also be considered as a social and charitable work, to be undertaken by every patriotic citizen.

4° It is the duty of every Vietnamese citizen to denounce Communist subversive activities. So, throughout the campaign, we should have the active and spontaneous participation of the people as a whole, united in one.

5° The strong anti-Communist spirit is the main factor of success. We must never neglect, but constantly nurture and promote it among the people.

6° The Campaign of denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities is divided into different phases to cope with the progress of our national revolution and the development of the international situation in the fight for freedom and peace in the world. Therefore, the campaign must be carried out in confor-

mity with the plan and strategy required by the circumstances of each phase. It must be well coordinated not only with all the activities of the nation on both sides of the Ben Hai river, but with those of the entire free world as well.

E. — Historical Development of the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities

The Congress then reviewed the development of the Campaign and gave an account of its accomplishments.

I. — THE LAUNCHING OF THE CAMPAIGN

It started in Quang Nam, one of the provinces recently transferred to the national government in virtue of the Geneva Agreement, which, like Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen etc., had suffered a lot under Communist oppression. After only a short time, the campaign brought about security and order in the whole province. Vietminh agents, one after another, surrendered to the people.

The campaign then spread to Quang Tri, especially in the region close to the seventeenth parallel, and produced similar effects.

On July 7, 1955, the first anniversary of President Ngo Dinh Diem's administration, the campaign already reached all parts of the country. But it was formally and vigorously launched on July 20, the national shame day, when one year before in 1954 the French colonialists and the Communist Vietminh signed the betrayal agreement at Geneva.

On the 15th and 16th of the same month, some 2,000 young men, students and schoolboys, incensed at the haughty attitude of the Vietminh in the International Control Commission, gathered in front of their headquarters, 12 Chi lang street, Saigon,

shouted at them and questioned them on the crimes they had committed against the country and people. Nothing could appease those young Vietnamese patriots burning with hatred and anger. However, acting in accordance with reason, they dispersed after having posted and written slogans on the walls around the building. One could read among others the following :

- Down with the Ho-Chi-Minh clique, valets of the Russians and Chinese!
- We protest against the Geneva Agreement which has divided Vietnam against the will of the Vietnamese people.
- Down with the Colonialist aggressors and the Vietminh betrayers!
- Let the Vietminh show up and answer to the people's accusations.

Other demonstrations successively took place in the capital and provinces with the same purpose. The people's indignation reached its climax and resolutions flowed in to the Central Government office requesting for authorization to freely demonstrate on the national shame day, July 20. Group meetings were also organized everywhere and all their reports contained the same request : to publicly denounce the colonialists and the communists. In response, the Government had to agree to the people's wish.

During the whole day of July 20, gold-and-scarlet flags were flown at half mast all over the country as a sign of national mourning. People did not go to work, or market ; they gathered in mass demonstrations to show their firm will to fight Colonialism and Communism and protest against the Geneva Agreement.

In the Capital, over 200,000 people demonstrated through the main streets, with the participation of all social classes : intellectuals, workers, youths, students, men, women and children. The determination to fight the country's enemies was revealed in their angry faces, read on the banners they carried while shouting constantly :

- Down with the bloodthirsty and dictatorial Communists!
- Death to the Communist aggressors !
- Down with the Colonialists and the Communists, who have plotted the partition of the Country !
- Down with the Geneva agreement !
- Down with Ho Chi Minh and his followers, who have sold the Country !
- Let the pro-Communist members of the International Commission get out of Vietnam !
- Full support to the national Government headed by the patriot Ngo Dinh Diem !
- Long live the patriot Ngo Dinh Diem !

Like the July 15 demonstration, this gigantic rally displayed the mighty power of the people, which nothing could stop. Some regretful incidents happened to a Chinese-owned hotel, but everything was soon settled.

After the event, Colonialist and Communist saboteurs maneuvered to put time bombs in power transformer stations, public buildings and crossroads, But their sabotage activities were soon checked and their schemes failed miserably.

Certain French nationals and Communist agents were caught in flagrante delicto and pleaded guilty before the court of justice.

In those days it was reported that the people of the Republic of Korea, — a situation similar to that of Vietnam, — also rioted against the pro-Communist members of the International Armistice Commission.

Then, Malaya, the Philippines etc. responded in support of the anti-Communist movement, which was ready to spread to all Asian countries.





**Demonstration against the Geneva Agreement
July 20, 1955**

II.— THE INITIAL PHASE OF THE CAMPAIGN THE FIRST WAVE

Beginning July 20, 1955, the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities was formally launched all over the country.

As we have said, the campaign is divided into many phases, and each phase, again, into different waves.

The first wave of its initial phase extended from July 20 through August, 1955. Its aims were :

— To open the campaign vigorously throughout the country, so as to awaken the people's will to fight Communism and Colonialism, and oppose the Geneva agreement, and to increase the people's faith in the national cause and the leadership of the Patriot Ngô Đình-Diệm.

— To produce a far-reaching echo in the country as well as abroad, to create an impression favorable to the campaign and exert moral pressure on the adversary.

The force of the campaign grew stronger and stronger by itself. However, this first wave was essentially extensive, i.e., it stopped at the surface of things without penetrating deep into the mind of the people.



III.— THE SECOND WAVE

A second wave immediately followed the first one with a view to :

— Unite the anti-Communist forces of the country into one organized body based on the people's strength and having a hierarchical direction system.

— Transform the superficial character of the campaign into the conscience-penetrating campaign by stimulating patriotic sentiments, organizing political instruction courses, exposing the crimes of the Communists, setting off the national cause and promoting friendship between Vietnam and other peoples of the Free World.

— Press hard on the enemy on the psychological field ; condemn indifferent, reactionary and pro-Communist attitudes and pursue saboteurs.

— Open a way extending the campaign from Government agencies and group organizations to the common masses.

— Unite the people in the fight against Feudalism, instrument of the Colonialists and Communists.

Results : The following accomplishments were achieved in the second wave which lasted until Oct. 23, 1955.

— Mobile exhibition units went to every corner of the country, showing the governmental achievements scored in the first year of the Ngô Đình-Diệm administration.

— The patriotic spirit was revived and nursed by daily flag ceremonies.

— Citizens, particularly public servants, were morally trained to fight the adversary by political instruction courses.

— Leader-agents were formed for the direction of the campaign.

— Emulation was encouraged in the work of national rehabilitation.

— Boards of Directors of all levels were created for the campaign with democratic and systematic working methods.

The activities of this second wave were mainly directed toward the destruction of Feudalism, an ally and instrument of the Communists and Colonialists.

It ended on the 23 of Oct. 1955, when Bao-Dai, the puppet emperor, — symbol of Feudalism, — was deposed by the people in a referendum.

The Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities was the main force that destroyed feudalism in order to establish a true democratic regime. The Republic was proclaimed and the patriot Ngo Dinh Diem became its first President.

The campaign could mobilize and unite the whole people around the savior of the nation — So, all the maneuvers of the Colonialists, the Communists and the rebellious Feudal-lords, met with bitter failure in this wave of the campaign. Feudalism was buried for ever with its puppet king.

The success of this wave was chiefly attributed to the political study movement, by which the treacherous maneuvers of the Communists and their allies, were exposed under the light of the national cause.

Political instruction equipped us with ardent patriotic sentiments and a firm determination to win over the adversary. In other words, it gave us a moral weapon to overcome all obstacles and fulfill our duty as good citizens.

The political study movement was the most efficacious means to bring to light the right national cause and break the iniquitous coalition of the Communists with the Colonialists and Feudal-lords.

As soon as every patriotic citizen became determined to fight for the sake of the nation, naturally Communist agents could no longer engage in clandestine subversive activities because they were easily identified by the people as traitors to the

country; at the same time the old feudal regime had to collapse entirely.

As of Oct. 15, 1955, there were already some ten thousand Communist members and agents who spontaneously broke with the party and joined the national community.

The return of these communists during the second wave of the campaign not only gave proof of the success of the political instruction policy, but also discovered and destroyed many economic and financial bases of the communists, disclosed their schemes, documents, arms caches and sabotage organizations.

The success of the II wave shook the adverse party to its roots, spread confusion among those still going astray, encouraged our combatants and called the attention of friendly countries to our campaign.





*A political instruction class for the personnel of
the Security Service*

IV.— THE THIRD WAVE

The feudal regime becoming disintegrated, both Communists and Colonialists were deprived of popular support to carry out their plan of sabotage. However, the rebels were still active in some isolated areas, the Colonialists maintained their stubborn attitude and the Communists continued to deceive people by cunning propaganda.

So, the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities launched a third wave, with a view to :

— Transform ideas acquired in political instruction courses into native and spontaneous ideas to be materialized into positive actions, and transform government-directed actions into people-originated initiatives, in which the masses would play an active role.

— Consolidate directive committees of the campaign, improve working methods, train leader-agents, and at the same time stimulate the national revolutionary spirit, destroy the « divide and conquer » plan of colonialist-communist coalition and unite the people in one unique front against the adversary.

— Wage a violent psychological attack on the adversary, denounce reactionary elements, in order to purge our own people's ranks, annihilate the remaining political influence of the feudal rebels, colonialists and Communists and discover their secret economic, financial and liaison organizations.

— Accomplish the first phase of the campaign and prepare the way for the second phase.

RESULTS : In the last wave of this first phase, we scored outstanding achievements beyond expectation.

a. — VARIETY OF TACTICS

From the first through the second and third waves, we constantly attacked the adversary on the psychological field using

various tactics adaptable to circumstances, so that he was confused and could not turn his hands.

Our *experiment centers* were extremely active in gaining experiences and diffusing them to other areas. The important *strategic points* of the adversary were attacked and seized one after another. Here we must cite the case of Cholon, which was chosen as an *experiment center* for the whole country. This center, under the direction of its provincial governor, Lt-Col. Nguyen van Y, contributed much to the victory of our battles, successfully destroying the forces of the adversary, and to the organization of *interfamily groups*, building popular strongholds for the salvation and reconstruction of the country.

We have also to mention the province of Thua Thien, which on its own initiatives, greatly succeeded in pursuing enemies and bringing them to the right cause. The Thua Thien prison became a well-organized reeducation center with a new way of life. Erring countrymen were converted into active able agents of the campaign.

Brilliant successes were achieved in other provinces : Bac lieu, Soc trang, Phu Yen, Da nang, Quang nam, Quang tri, Binh dinh, Quang-ngai, Pleiku, Da lat etc...

Our success in the third wave of the campaign was mainly attributed to the variety of tactics of the same strategy, which was twofold : to attack the adversary and build up our own strength.

b. — ATTACK ON THE FIELDS OF CULTURE AND MORALS.

With the third wave, the press began to play an active part in the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities. This was carried out not only on the political domain, but also on the cultural field : all publications, poems, songs, plays, novels etc., were directed toward the same objective : to denounce Communist subversive activities. The themes of all topics tend to condemn the crimes of the Communists, expose their machinations and at the same time develop sound patriotism.

This duty became involved, as an essential characteristic, in our national culture, giving impetus to an anti-Communist culture competition movement. Anti-Communist posters, wall-magazines, caricatures etc... appeared everywhere.

The movement developed to such an extent that a national cultural contest could be organized with more than satisfactory results.

Pro-Communist publications, motion-pictures, musical pieces and plays were strictly censored and the Communists had no more chance to empoison the mentality of the people.

In the meanwhile, the Colonialists and Communists continued to weaken our people by fomenting social vices.

Within the framework of the anti-Communist campaign, a war was waged against four social vices — vestiges of Colonialism and Feudalism. Houses of prostitution and gambling dens, formerly owned by Feudal rebels, were closed ; opium-smoking and excessive drinking, banned.

The campaign against social plagues produced, to the astonishment of the whole world, brilliant results and brought back health and prosperity to our people.

c. — PARTICIPATION OF CHINESE RESIDENTS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY.

Communism is a common danger to mankind. We are not alone in the fight against it, we have the cooperation, support and help of friendly nations, which form with us an allied force, an anti-communist bloc.

The creation of the «Chinese Anti-Communist Association» and the «Vietnam-China Anti-Communist League» was a success which helped develop our own strength and foster the solidarity between two peoples against a common enemy.

These organizations, created during the 3rd wave of the campaign, increased the confidence of Chinese residents in the anti-communist fight led by Marshall Chiang kai Shek, raised up the prestige of President Ngo-dinh-Diem, and predicted the defeat of the Communists.

During December 1955, Chinese nationals all over Vietnam, organized a « Chinese Anti-Communist Week ». In their numerous anti-communist meetings and demonstrations, one could see and hear such slogans as these :

- Down with the Mao Tse Tung — Ho Chi Minh clique !
- We are determined to fight for the liberation of the Chinese continent !
- Full support to the national governments of China and Vietnam !
- Long live President Chiang Kai Shek !
- Long live President Ngo-Dinh-Diem !

On Dec. 20, 1955, the Chinese youths and students of Saigon — Cholon were busy the whole day, going to every corner of the capital to make propaganda, post wall-papers, distribute tracts and hang banderoles.

The Chinese press vigorously condemned the Red Chinese and Mao Tse Tung's followers, denounced their evil machinations and the misdeeds they were committing on the mainland against their own fellow-countrymen.

The papers of Formosa joined their colleagues in Vietnam, asking the overseas Chinese to unite together, turn their eyes toward Formosa, put their faith in the Tchiang kai Shek government and maintain their will to liberate the fatherland.

On Dec. 25, 1955, over 50,000 Chinese nationals from all social walks gathered at the People's square, and demonstrated through the main streets of Cholon and Saigon to the Independence palace, where they greeted President Ngô Dinh-Diêm and promised him their whole-hearted support.

An old Chinese lady, moved by this act of solidarity, took the hand of a Vietnamese youth and introduced her son, who was bitterly shouting against the Communists. From the bottom of her heart, she said to the Vietnamese :

« My friend, now I realize that they (the Communists) have divided us. My son is determined to side with you in order to liberate his country, even if he will have to make the supreme sacrifice. My family have come here as victims of Communism, but we always think of liberating our country...»

During the entire month of January 1956, Chinese literary-musical programs were organized, in which Chinese folk dances, poems, songs and plays reflected a strong will to fight Communism and gain happiness and freedom.

The resolutions addressed to Presidents Ngo Dinh Diem and Tchiang kai Shek by Chinese nationals from all over Vietnam showed their faith in the strength of the Free World and anti-Communist Asian countries.

d. — MASS SURRENDER

Among the violations of the Geneva Agreement by the Vietminh, we have to mention the fact that when they withdrew from South Vietnam, they left in this zone regular troops, guerilla men, party members and agents to carry on sabotage activities. Their armament and ammunitions were not evacuated, but kept in secret caches. They sought refuge and protection among the people they could deceive, and urged them to demand a strict application of the Geneva agreement, which they themselves did not observe. They established new organizations, strengthened or replaced the old ones, tried to infiltrate their men into government agencies to serve as spies and eventually fifth columnists.

While the Vietminh were striving to put their machinations into effect, the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities was pushed forward with intensity.

Communist organizations were exposed one after another, their ranks disintegrated, their top-leaders either arrested or reduced to helplessness. Deprived of their leaders, Communist agents were driven into confusion.

Unable to foretell the course of events, Communist leaders issued discrepant instructions and orders, which could not meet the situation but caused their agents to fall into our hands in numbers beyond expectation, while carrying out their mission. According to the reports and documents seized from them, we knew that the morale of their men had become very low, to the point where they trembled before the intensity of the campaign, and before the high spirit of the people who really wanted to expose their fallacious propaganda and reduce them to inactivity.

Their old tactics of taking refuge in the forests and hide-outs were rendered useless. Sooner or later they would be caught or die from starvation for lack of provisions, which they used to get from the people. Isolated in the forests and mountains, like germs in a tube, the Communists could do no harm; on the contrary, they became weaker and weaker and died out with the time.

The following story of a 12 years old girl, Hoang Thi Tham, will show us how people responded to the Campaign against the Communists and were determined to denounce them to the authorities.

Hoang Thi Tham hailed from the village of Cao Bang, Phong Dien district, Thua Thien province. Her father, a joiner, was dead; her mother, Nguyen Thi Ty, earned their livelihood by hired labor.

One afternoon, on November 30, 1955, Hoang Thi Tham was making hay in the field. It happened that a Communist agent, Tran Duc, assistant secretary of the village Communist Committee of Trang Luc, Quang Dien district, Thua Thien, passed by that place. Seeing Duc dressed with skin colored clothes and having a bulky bag on his shoulder, Hoang Thi Tham recognized him to be a Communist agent; she immediately stopped working and went after him.

After a while, Duc, aware that he was followed by the girl, turned to her and said: « Please don't follow me, it is very far; let me go as night is falling » Tham replied: « Go your own way, I am going to make hay, and will have nothing to do with you ».

As night fell, both arrived at Tram where a great many people lived. Tham cried out: « A Vietminh! A Vietminh! Come and arrest him! » From all sides, people quickly rushed to the place. Duc tried to escape, but members of the « destroy-the-Communists » group were already encircling him.

Duc was arrested, tied up and taken to the administrative authorities of Phong-Hien intervillage. On the way, he jumped into a river, attempting to commit suicide. But our men saved



*12 years old Hoàng-thi-Thâm
who had a Communist agent arrested*

him from this meaningless death. This proved that the anti-Communist Campaign was aimed at converting the enemy by acts of charity and reeducation rather than killing him.

Hoang thi Tham was cited for galantry by the provincial anti-Communist Committee of Thua Thien. Furthermore, she was given the title of « anti-Communist Combatant » by the National Committee and set as an example for every Vietnamese citizen.

On account of the intensity of the campaign which was whole-heartedly supported by the people, the number of surrendering Communists increased every day. All over the country from Camau to Ben-hai, they came out of their hideouts and surrendered en masse. In one day only, we received about 80 of them in a district of the Thua Thien province.

In Tourane city, all caches of arms and ammunitions, documents and provisions were uncovered one after another.

Those who had earlier returned to the fold urged their still erring comrades to come back to the right way.

Regional meetings of ex-Communists were organized under the sponsorship of national authorities to study new policies and guide themselves on the new path of life. Thereafter, they sent resolutions addressed to the Government asking for authorization to organize a public ceremony for all of them to pledge allegiance to the National Government.

On February 23, 1956, a national congress of 2.000 ex-Communists was held in Thong Nhat theater, Saigon. Attending the congress were representatives of ex-Communists from all the provinces below the seventeenth parallel, and some from North Vietnam.

In the first part of the morning session, the congress exposed the Indochinese Communist Party disguised under the misleading names of « the Vietminh », « the Lien Viet », « the Vietnamese Workers Party », « the Peace Movement », « the Fatherland Front », etc...

In the second part of the session, the congress analyzed the anti-people, anti-progress policy of the Viêtminh. Concrete evidences were produced in testimony of the acts of treason

committed by the Viêtminh during ten long years of war during which they built up the position of the Communist party with the blood and lives of our country-loving people. Our compatriots struggled in vain during 80 years of colonial domination and 10 years of resistance, and the Communists have profited by this struggle, trying to satisfy the ambitions of Communist dictators.

The former victims of Communism took turns in relating how they had been exploited by the Vietminh, like lemons squeezed of their juice ; how their own parents were accused and tortured by the Red devils. An ex-Communist woman wept with emotion when she told the Congress how the Vietminh destroyed family ties and happiness, and considered women as instrumental means of satisfying their physiological needs. An ex-Communist member, who had formerly served in the Vietminh army at Quang ngai, revealed how bitter were the people of this region against the Vietminh on account of the ill-treatment they had received during the years of resistance and how they actually helped the Government discover and destroy Communist organizations in the region. Communist documents and flags were presented at the Congress ; also the pictures of Communist leaders printed in China with Chinese characters.

A grave atmosphere of hatred and indignation reigned over the Congress, and time and again burst into fierce shouts : « Down with the Communists ! Down with the Vietminh ! »

The atmosphere of the Congress in the afternoon changed completely : the audience became enlightened with hope and confidence when discussing their new line of conduct as members of the national community in the works of constructive revolution and the campaign of denunciation of Communist subversive activities. A 58 years old man, ex-member of the Communist party in Phu Yen described the peaceful and happy life the people of his province enjoyed under the republican regime. He concluded : « During the dark years of Communist oppression, we lived as slaves at the mercy of the dictatorial party regime ; today under the light of the national cause, the people of Phu Yen and other provinces of Free Vietnam can live for themselves, for their families and their country ».

The Congress pledged themselves to:

- **Definitely break with the Communist Party**
- **Fight for the national cause under the leadership of President Ngo Dinh Diem.**

All as one, two thousand ex-Communists swore in unison: two thousand strong arms were raised to testify their firm determination.

At the end of this session, the Congress issued a joint declaration and passed two resolutions: 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.

The congress opened new prospects for the Campaign.





*A Chinese Anti-Communist demonstration
Cholon, December 18, 1955*



**JOINT DECLARATION BY 2000
EX - COMMUNIST MEMBERS ON FEB. 23rd 1956**

We, the undersigned, ex-members and cadres of the Indochinese Communist Party and its disguised organizations such as the Viet-Minh, the Lien-Viet (Vietnamese People's Union) the Peace Movement, the Movement for the Protection of Life and Property, the Fatherland Front, the Vietnamese Workers 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, Huỳnh van Tiêng, Tôn đirc Thắng, forsook the people under the iron heel of the French Colonialists and fled to North Viet-nam in order to preserve 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-Dai, the Hoa-Hao, the Catholics, the Buddhists ;

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

— They have terrorized, murdered and systematically exterminated 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 for impoverishing 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,

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.

Do unanimously resolve :

To definitely break with the Indochinese Communist Party and its affiliated organizations in disguise, such as the Vietminh, the Lièn-Việt, the Vietnamese Workers' Party, the Fatherland 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 23rd of February, 1956.

(Two thousand signatures)



SPECTACULAR ANTI-COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION

On the afternoon of 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 in a special ceremony which formed part of their national congress.

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 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 execrated flag of the Communist party, Two resolutions previously passed by the Congress were read : one addresssed 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 and again 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 the Republic of Vietnam ! »

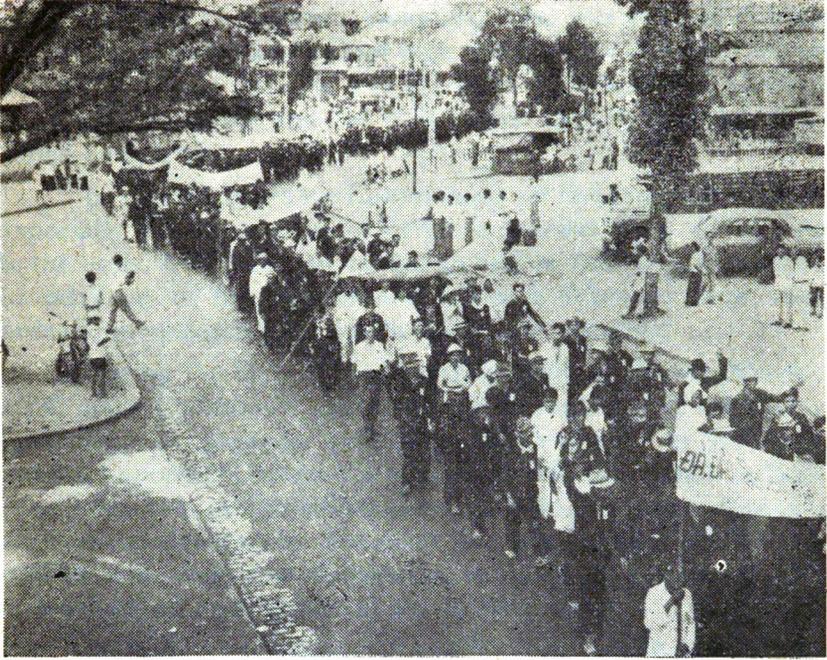
« Long live President Ngo-dinh-Diem ! »

Our future generation will be proud to read the pages of our history which record the event of Feb. 27, 1956.

Since this memorable day, more and more Communist members and agents joined the national community, so that by the end of the 1st phase of the campaign, the number of « rallied » men reached a total of 93.362.

Due to the rapid changes of the political situation in South Vietnam and the withdrawal of the French Expeditionary Corps, the remaining Communist and rebel elements, deprived of aid from their colonialist supporters, were incapable of doing harm of any significance to the national government, which, moreover, was increasingly growing in strength and prestige.





***Demonstration by 2,000 ex-Communist members and agents,
Saigon, December 27, 1955***

e) ELECTION OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities has greatly contributed to the success of the general elections for a Constituent Assembly. This was an essential step toward democracy and raised high the prestige of Free Vietnam before the world opinion. The elections were held in defiance of the Geneva Accords and the Communist plan to sabotage them failed completely.

In several places the Communists set fire to people's homes especially refugee camps, in order to prevent them from going to the polls. However, our campaign agents and people, knowing in advance of the Communist sabotage schemes, took every precaution necessary to assure order and security.

During the three days preceding election day on March 4, 1956, many Communist saboteurs were caught in the very act of possessing propaganda material, weapons etc. In successive arrests, important Communist agents were detained, such as heads of assassination and propaganda committees, district and provincial commissioners, etc. A liaison line connected with the Colonialists and rebels was discovered, secret headquarters besieged and destroyed and important documents seized.

On March 4 in a peaceful and festive atmosphere the entire population enthusiastically participated in the elections. The people rejoiced in celebrating one of their most brilliant victories on the way toward democracy and national reconstruction. Once more, the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities proved to be the main force of our National Revolution. To the satisfaction of the entire population, the first Constituent Assembly of the Republic of Vietnam declared itself to be « anti-Communist ».

f) SUCCESS IN THE INTERNATIONAL FIELD

The Free World, especially our friendly neighboring countries, have paid particular attention to our anti-Communist campaign from the very beginning, when a violent popular demonstration took place on July 20, 1955. Since that time they have constantly followed the progress of the campaign from afar, and delegations from various countries like the United States,

the Philippines, Nationalist China and Korea, etc... were sent to Vietnam to observe on the spot activities of this campaign.

Last March, a Vietnamese delegation attended the Second Annual Conference of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League, of which Vietnam is a Charter member. This delegation was composed of : Mr. Tran-Tam, vice-chairman of the Campaign Central Board of Directors, Lawyer Nguyen-phuong-Thiep, National Assembly deputy, Messrs. Nguyen-Hoa-Pham and Dinh-Sinh-Pai of the People's Directive Committee, and Mr. Hoang-Nam-Hung, President of the China-Vietnam Anti-Communist League.

The Vietnamese delegation disclosed to other delegations attending the conference the strategy and tactics of our anti-Communist campaign and denounced before the conference the numerous crimes perpetrated by the Vietminh during the last ten years. Furthermore, the delegation demonstrated the successful achievements of the Campaign. One ton of anti-Communist documents were distributed and films shown for this purpose.

The most concrete result of the conference, in our favor, was a resolution passed by the delegates, in protest of the Geneva agreement which had been plotted by the Communist Vietminh and French colonialists, and signed against the will of the Vietnamese people. The integral text of the resolution is as follows :

— « Whereas, the Geneva agreement of July 20, 1954 signed notwithstanding the formal opposition of the government and the people of Vietnam, is a flagrant violation of the principle of self-determination recognized in the United Nations Charter,

— « Whereas, the final declaration of July 21st 1954 in which the general elections have been prescribed for July 1956, has never been signed and therefore is of no legal value,

— « Whereas, the Vietnamese Government has not signed the Geneva agreement and has repeatedly expressed its formal opposition to it,

— « Whereas, the National Assembly of the Republic of Vietnam, elected in accordance with democratic principles, on

March 4th 1956, has vigorously expressed the wish of all Vietnamese to oppose the Geneva Agreement and its final declaration,

— « Whereas, elections under the communist regime can never be free,

« Therefore, we, the members of the Asian Peoples Anti-Communist League unanimously :

« 1) protest vigorously against the Geneva Agreement of July 21 st 1954.

« 2) Support whole-heartedly the position of the Government and people of the Republic of Vietnam, concerning the Geneva Agreement and the general elections.

« 3) request the United Nations to support the position of the Republic of Vietnam so that the principle of self-determination may be universally implemented ».

g) *MILITARY SUCCESS*

The achievements of the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities were also crowned with decisive victories over our enemies, won by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam. Our heroic army acquired successive outstanding achievements at Rung Sat and Operation Nguyen-Hue.

The prestige of our brave and recently matured army was rising higher and higher, thus strengthening the faith of our people in the national cause and the leadership of President Ngô Dinh-Diem.

Top-leaders of the rebels were reduced to helplessness : Bay-Vien fled to a foreign country, where he is now in exile with his colleagues, — valets of the Colonialists and Feudal lords — namely Nguyen-van-Hinh, Nguyen-van-Tam, Buu-Loc — and the puppet emperor Bao-Dai, betrayer to the country ; the pirate Bacut was captured alive with his followers ; General Nam-Lua abandoned the *maquis* and joined the national community.

We must never forget the outstanding merits of the Security Service and Civil Guard, which contributed so greatly to the extermination of the rebels.

As peace has been restored in an atmosphere of liberty and democracy, the situation of Free Vietnam clears up with bright prospects in store for the entire Vietnamese people.

**h) *OUR PEOPLE HAVE MADE UP THEIR MINDS
TO DEFEAT COMMUNISM***

The determination to exterminate Communism has been deeply impressed on the minds of our people, after the three waves of the first phase of the Campaign.

Since April 5, the first day of Commemoration for the Dead of Asian countries, the entire Vietnamese people have turned their thoughts to those who had died for the sake of the country, under Communist hordes. The National Commemoration of the victims of Communism was solemnly observed throughout the country on April 10, 1955. The mournful toll of church bells and the odor of incense in pagodas reached the heart of every Vietnamese patriot and the soul of nationalist militants who had undergone the supreme sacrifice for the country.

The love of country, the memory of dead fellow-compatriots and relatives have created in every Vietnamese heart a firm determination to fight against Communism in defense of the country, the people, individual as well as collective liberty and welfare.





**President of the Philippines Ramon Magsaysay (x)
received the Vietnamese delegation to the A.P.A.C.L. second annual
conference : (1) Mr. Nguyễn-phuong-Thiếp, (2) Mr. Trần-Tam,
(3) Mr. Hoàng-nam-Hùng, (4) Mr. Đinh-sinh-Pai,
and (5) Mr. Nguyễn-hoa-Phâm**

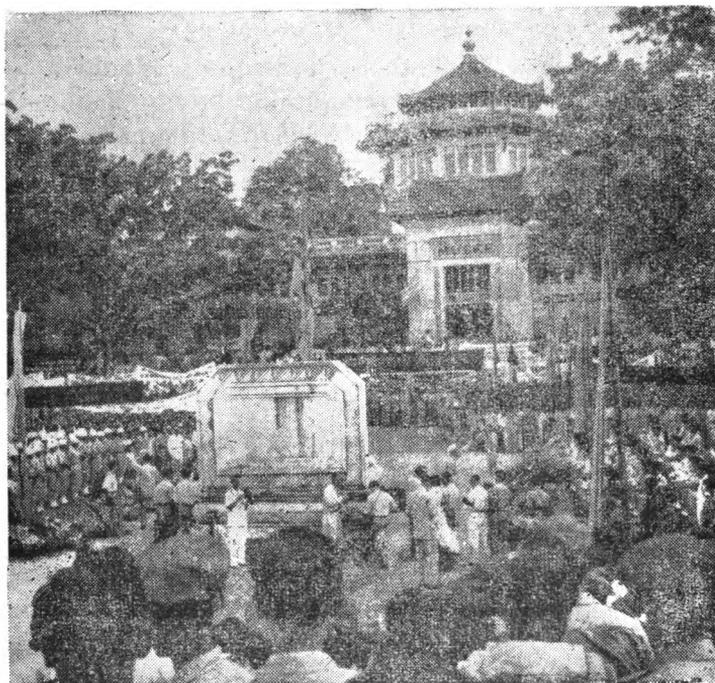
V. — ONE PHASE ACCOMPLISHED

Going through the three waves of the initial phase, we have seen that the Campaign of Denuciation of Communist Subversive Activities has always been the main force of National Revolution and that it has accomplished its first phase, which was both defensive and offensive, and created for us an advantageous position in recuperating national sovereignty from the hands of the Colonialists and Feudal-lords.

In its first phase, the Campaign has succeeded in uniting and developing all the forces and movements of the people on the path toward national salvation and rehabilitation,

This first phase, predominantly superficial, did not fail, however, to progress toward intensive activities in preparation for a second phase.





***Ceremonies in commemoration of the victims
of Communism held in 1956
at the Saigon zoological garden***

VI.— ENTERING THE SECOND PHASE

With the completion of the first phase of the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities, we have traveled an important part of the road of National Revolution.

A new phase is going to follow. A new era begins, in which our National Revolution must be carried on under new circumstances, and with new responsibilities on our shoulders.

Our strength is increasing with successive victories, while our enemy, faced with bitter failure, finds himself in a state of disintegration. We must unite more closely, gain time and seize the opportunity to push the Campaign forward.

The splendid situation of Free Vietnam with bright prospects for the future, is proof that the destiny of the country is already in our hands. The situation has come up like the dawn — spreading beautiful lights of hope, announcing a new era of struggle and reconstruction and creating in all Vietnamese a sense of pride and self-confidence born of their own strength.

Considering the turn of events and the achievements in the first phase of the Campaign, this forthcoming phase is an entirely offensive one, characterized by its deep-penetrating and intense actions directed towards complete victory.



F.— Recapitulation of the Accomplishments Achieved in the First Phase of the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities

The Congress summarized the achievements of the first phase of the campaign in concrete figures.

The readers of the statistics given below are invited to bear in mind the following local conditions of each region of Free Vietnam :

— In the provinces of Central Vietnam, most of them just recently transferred to the National Government after the Geneva conference, the Communists were most active in causing trouble and unrest.

— In the provinces of South Vietnam, some of them just recently transferred, — the Vietminh in connivance with the Colonialists and the Binh-xuyen and Hoa-hao rebels, engaged themselves in intensive sabotage activities.

— In the Highlands of the South, close to the frontiers of Laos, the Vietminh flattered and deceived our compatriots of ethnic minorities and established secret lines of infiltration into Free Vietnam.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN CENTRAL VIETNAM

TABLE 1

No ORDER	PROVINCES	BOARDS OF DIRECTORS FOR THE CAMPAIGN	ANTI-COMMUNIST MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS	Communists denounced by the people	Communists having broken with their Party	Communists having surrendered themselves
1	Binh-Binh	—	505	1,182	7,519	—
2	Binh-Thuan	—	102	1,060	2	141
3	Khanh-Hoa	14	573	438	1,103	—
4	Ninh-Thuan	—	336	280	—	367
5	Phu-Yen	—	—	280	9,201	—
6	Quang-Nam	746	567	2,572	65,371	332
7	Quang-Ngai	—	—	14	—	—
8	Quang-Tri	—	758	471	—	106
9	Thua-Thien	13	202	6,470	460	—
	Total	773	3,042	12,767	83,666	946

ACHIEVEMENTS IN CENTRAL VIETNAM (Continued)

(Armament, material and provisions seized)

TABLE 2

PROVINCES	MORTARS	AUTOMA- TIC GUNS	RIFLES	MINES AND BOMBS	GRENA- DES	CACHES UNCO- VERED	MONEY	OXEN AND BUFFA- LOS	PADDY
1 Binh-Dinh		4	5	7,433	34,264	1			
2 Binh-Thuan	1	22	26	572	546	3	HCM\$ (1) 16,000	9	930thùng(3)
3 Khanh-Hoa	2 Bazookas	10	34	1,253	831	5		9	
4 Ninh-Thuan			4	1	83				
5 Phu-Yen		12	23	880	1,316	17	{ HCM\$ 38,000 { IC\$ (2) 2,464,000	47	9,471 kgs
6 Quang-Nam		5	1	23	560	150	{ Treasury bonds { 4,278,500	2	1,431thùng
7 Quang-Ngai							IC\$ 1,020		
8 Quang-Tri			58	44	131	14	{ HCM\$ 360,785 { IC\$ 15,030		16,033thùng
9 Thua-Thien	138	20	149	376	2,410	504	{ IC\$ 235,300 { HCM\$ 1,609,290	18	111,781thùng
Total	141	73	309	10,582	40,183	694	{ IC\$ 289,350 { HCM\$ 4,450,075 { Treasury bonds { 4,278,000	85	130,175thùng 9,741 kgs

(1) HCM\$ = Ho-Chi-Minh piasters

(2) IC\$ = Indo-China piasters

(3) The « thùng » varies between 40 and 48 kilos

ACHIEVEMENTS IN CENTRAL VIETNAM (Continued)

TABLE 3 (Ammunitions, equipment... seized)

ORDER NO	PROVINCES	AMMU NITIONS	TROM BLON V.B.	IRON PICKETS planted in hideouts	TRANS- MITTER SETS	TYPE WRITERS
1	Binh-Dinh	75 tons				
2	Binh-Thuan	8,679 bullets			6	1
3	Khanh-Hoa	15,482 bullets				
4	Ninh-Thuan	2,729 bullets	27	1		
5	Phu-Yen					
6	Quang-Nam	17 cases		622		
7	Quang-Ngai					
8	Quang-Tri	2 tons			1	
9	Thua-Thien	2,849 bullets		6	7	
Total		29,739	27	623	14	1

ACHIEVEMENTS IN SOUTH VIETNAM

TABLE 2

No	PROVINCES	REGIONAL Boards of Directors for the Campaign	INTERFAMILY groups organized in experiment centers	ANTI-COMMUNIST meetings demon- strations	COMMUNISTS denounced	COMMUNISTS HAVING surrendered themselves	COMMUNISTS HAVING broken with their Party
1	Bac-Lieu	27	2,766	6	66	300	133
2	Ba-Ria				47		30
3	Ben-tre	147	115	1	641		501
4	Biên-Hoa	157		90	322		34
5	Cần-Tho	58	48		207		18
6	Châu-Dộc	3		1	1		11
7	Cho-Lon	82		2	11		1,500
8	Gia-Dinh	212	7,434	72	258		1,181
9	Go-Công	39		8	5	74	
10	Ha-Tiên	3		36	31	41	48
11	Long-Xuyen			38	27		17
12	My-Tho	211	273	4	240		124
13	Rach-Gia	3					
14	Sa-Dec			6	64		
15	Soc-Trang	92	1,560	235	368	4,481	24
16	Tân-An	114			68		
17	Tây-Ninh				21	31	
18	Thu-Đau-Môt	128			37		
19	Tra-Vinh	15		2	43	5	2
20	Vinh-Long	21		2	102		8
21	Vung-Tau			8	90		
22	Phong-Thanh			4	57	26	
	Total	1,314	12,196	425	2,706	4,956	3,641

ACHIEVEMENTS IN SOUTH VIETNAM (Continued)

(Arms and ammunitions captured)

TABLE 2

No	PROVINCES	RIFLES	PISTOLS	MACHINE GUNS	MOR-TARS	BULLETS	MINES BOMBS	GRENADES	
1	Bac-lieu								
2	Ba-ria	2						4	
3	Ben-Tre	3			21	530		23	
4	Bien-hoa	5	16	5	152	10,411	47	218	
5	Can-tho	71	11	11	5	2,587		19	
6	Chau-Đoc								
7	Cho-lon								
8	Gia-dinh	10	2	4		545	10	675	
9	Go-Cong	2	1	1		1,500	7	14	
10	Ha-Tien	18	4	14		472			
11	Long-Xuyen		2					14	
12	Mỹ-Tho	25	15	12		3,507		35	
13	Rach-Gia		3	4		458			
14	Sa-dec	52	2	12	8	9,629		1,216	
15	Soc-Trang	39	6	4		300		20	
16	Tan-An	2	3	3				12	
17	Tay-Ninh		1	4				2	
18	Thu-dau-Mot	2	2		4	5,136	21	1,100	
19	Tra-Vinh							7	
20	Vinh-Long	5	1	3				45	
21	Vung-Tau								
22	Phong-Thanh	28		37	4			1	
		264	69	114	124	35,075	85	3,373	
			641						

ACHIEVEMENTS IN SOUTH VIETNAM (Continued)

TABLE 3

No	PROVINCES	CACHES and hideouts uncovered	VIETMINH money (piasters)	OXEN and Buffa- loes	TRANS- MITTER- SETS	PROPA- GANDA tracts	TYPE- writers
1	Bac-Lieu					900	
2	Ba-Ria	3				1,200	1
3	Ben-Tre	12					
4	Bien-Hoa	2	22,300		1		
5	Can-Tho				1	1,462	
6	Chau-Doc						
7	Cho-Lon						
8	Gia-Dinh				2		
9	Go-Cong						
10	Ha-Tien						
11	Long-Xuyen						
12	My-Tho						
13	Rach-Gia						
14	Sa-Dec	2					
15	Soc-Trang			2		1,500,000	1
16	Tan-An	4			1		
17	Tay-Ninh	1			2		2
18	Thu-dau-Mot				2		1
19	Tra-Vinh						
20	Vinh-Long						
21	Vung-Tau						
22	Phong-Thanh				5		
	Total	24	22,300	2	14	1,511,662	6

ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE HIGHLANDS OF THE SOUTH

TABLE 1

No	PROVINCES	BOARDS OF DIRECTORS FOR THE CAMPAIGN	INTER FAMILY GROUPS	ANTI-COMMUNIST MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS	COMMUNISTS DENOUNCED	COMMUNISTS HAVING SURRENDERED THEMSELVES	COMMUNISTS HAVING BROKEN WITH THEIR PARTY
1	Donnai	3			9		
2	Pleiku	106	580	108	15		118
3	Dalat				13		8
4	Kontum		161		3		23
	Total	109	741	108	60		149

TABLE 2 (ARMS, AMMUNITIONS ETC... CAPTURED)

No	PROVINCES	CACHES AND HIDEOUTS	GRENADES	BULLETS	MORTARS	MINES	MONEY	
							IC \$	HCM \$
1	Donnai	1	88	12,500	17			
2	Pleiku		3			2		
3	Dalat							
4	Kontum						80,190	56,500
	Total	1	91	12,500	17	2	80,190	56,500

GRAND TOTAL OF ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE 1st PHASE OF THE CAMPAIGN

TABLE I

REGIONS	CAMPAIGN Boards of Directors	INTER- FAMILY mutual help groups	ANTI- communist meetings and demonstrations	COMMUNISTS and denounced	COMMUNISTS having surrendered themselves	COMMUNISTS having broken with their Party	WEAPONS captured	BOMBS MINES	
South Vietnam	1,314	12,196	425	2,706	4,658	3,641	641	85	
Central Vietnam	773	12,705	3,042	12,767	943	83,666	523	10,581	
The Highlands	109	741	108	60		149	17	2	
Total	2,196	25,642	3,576	15,473	5,946	87,456	1,181	10,668	
					108,835				

TABLE II

REGIONS	GRENADAES	BULLETS	DOCUMENTS (tons)	CACHES and hideouts	PADDY	CATTLE	I. C. money	H. C. M. money	TREASURY bonds
South Vietnam	3,373	35,075		24		2		\$ 22,300	
Central Vietnam	40,183	29,739	77	694	130,175 thung 9,741 kgs	85	\$289,350	\$4,450,075	4,278,000
The Highlands	91	12,500		1			\$ 80,190	\$ 56,500	
Total	43,647	77,314	77	719	130,175 thung 9,741 kgs	87	\$369,540	\$4,528,875	4,278,000

Some noteworthy figures

(attained during the first phase of the Campaign from July 20, 1955 to April 23, 1956)

1) Communists denounced by the people.	15,473
Former Communist members who broke with the Party.	87,456
Active Communist members and agents who surrendered themselves.	5,906
Total :	<u>108,835</u>
2) Caches and hideouts uncovered.	719
3) Documents and material seized.	77 tons
4) Arms and ammunitions captured :	
Guns of all types	1,181
Bullets of various kinds	77,314
Mines and bombs	10,668



G. — Resolutions Passed by the Congress

After going through the agenda, the Congress passed two important resolutions : one addressed to the President of the Republic of Vietnam and another one to the National Constituent Assembly.

— The full texts of these resolutions are as follows :

RESOLUTION ADDRESSED TO PRESIDENT NGO-DINH-DIEM

Whereas, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam under the enlightened leadership of President Ngo-Dinh-Diem has won outstanding achievements in diplomatic, military, political, economic and cultural fields and has clarified the national cause :

Whereas, President Ngo-Dinh-Diem has always devotedly and directly guided the people on the road of national revolution aimed at liberating the nation ;

Whereas, thanks to the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities, the entire people have unmistakably realized the treacherous maneuvers of the Communists, and active Communist agents have been converted by conviction or surrendered through fear ;

We, the four hundred and eighty delegates of the people, army and administration, from over the entire country, representing all Boards of Directors for the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities,

Do unanimously resolve :

— To acclaim the achievements won by President Ngo-Dinh-Diem and the Government of the Republic of Vietnam ;

— To do our utmost to carry out the plan of the second phase of the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities in order to conclusively defeat Communism ;

— To request President Ngo-Dinh-Diem to order the Administration, the Army and specialized agencies of all levels to more actively participate, in direct cooperation with

the people, in the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities, and prescribe political study as an essential duty of the government personnel ;

— To close our ranks behind President Ngo-Dinh-Diem in order to achieve welfare for the entire people ; and

— To completely rely on the policies of the Government of the Republic and pledge ourselves to struggle under the leadership of President Ngo-Dinh-Diem until final victory is won.



RESOLUTION ADDRESSED TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

We, the four hundred and eighty delegates of the people, army and administration from over the entire country, representing Boards of Directors of all levels for the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities at its National Congress of 1956,

Considering that the said campaign is a national policy :

Because it has its source in the anti-aggression spirit of the Vietnamese people and virtually begins with the history of our people's struggle ;

Because it is the main force of our National Revolution and chiefly aimed at exterminating Communism, which we must destroy at the same time with Colonialism and Feudalism ;

Because denouncing Communist subversion is to provide security for the nation and contribute to the preservation of peace in the world ;

Because denouncing Communist subversion is to defend freedom and build up democracy against the danger of Communist dictatorship ;

Because denouncing Communist subversion is to expel aggressive Red imperialists from the territory of Vietnam in order to reunify the country and strengthen independence ;

Because the denunciation of Communist subversion brings about social progress based on revolutionary morals as its aim and on education as the chief means to diffuse charity, restore social justice and respect for human dignity and at the same time build up and develop national culture ;

Considering that the determination of the entire people to fight Communism is the decisive factor of success in the present task of national salvation and rehabilitation, that this noblest and

most beautiful spirit instills in every citizen, Campaign «cadre» and nationalist militant an unshakeable faith in the national cause and a firm will to fight for complete victory ;

Do Unanimously Resolve

— To warmly acclaim and fully support the representative National Assembly of the Republic of Vietnam, an anti-Communist assembly representing the entire Vietnamese people :

— To request that the National Assembly, in drafting the first Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam, review the history of our people's struggle in order to find the origin of the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities and record in the Constitution the fundamental viewpoints of this Campaign as presented above (document attached).

— To request the Assembly to consider the denunciation of Communist subversion as the main obligation of every Vietnamese citizen so as to nurtur and develop such a noble anti-Communist spirit in all national activities, which will be carried out in compliance with the Constitution to be passed by the Assembly and aimed at saving and rehabilitating the country until we achieve final success.

SAIGON, May 16, 1956



Conclusion

Under the clear-sighted leadership of President Ngo Dinh Diem, the entire people have gallantly carried the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities through its first phase, and achieved brilliant successes which will be recorded in history.

Always in perfect harmony with the National Revolutionary Movement, the Campaign of Denunciation has played its part well as the main force in accomplishing the principal task of National Revolution which is three-fold: To fight Colonialism, wipe out Feudalism and destroy Communism.

The Campaign of Denunciation is now entering its second phase, an offensive one with advantage already on our side. In this new situation and with a new responsibility, we, the entire people and Campaign agents, will have to close our ranks more and more, renew our firm determination to destroy Communism and participate in all anti-Communist activities with utmost efforts, until final victory is achieved,

Saigon, May 20, 1956
*The People's Committee
for the Campaign of Denunciation
of Communist Subversive Activities*



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