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SAICON-Military intellagence sources reported today that Viet Cong (Communist) political cadre are establishing subversive administrative councils in the villages on the outskirts of Sa igon.

These sources said that the administrative councils wanter had already been setup to govern these villages once the Communists seize power within South Vietnam. Within recent months, five of the enti-Communist village end hamlet chiefs have been assassinated only ten miles from the city limits of this capital city.

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Forth Vietnamese regu refugees, who watched the Communists
makes makes again the French during the French Indo-China War
twelve years ago, recalled that the Communists had established
similar administration councils within the capital city of Hanoi
in 1951—three years a before they during became the government. In 1951,
These administrative councils had mapped out and organized the
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similar administration councils within the capital city of Hanoi
in 1951—three years a before they during became the government. In 1951,
These administrative councils had mapped out and organized the
fulne ago, and organized the formal city—including the disposal of garbage
and sewage.

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Other intelligence sources reported that the Viet Cong are recruiting guerrillas from within the city of Saigon, and it's Chinese twin city of Cholon, as well as from the villages on the outskirtsof Saigon—which the government Vietnam American—backed Vietnamese government officially describe as "pacified."

Vistnamese-bim born Chinese, who are now participating on the side of the Vict Cong. Some Chinese Communist influence is considered to penetrate the hakdenikhimum political atmosphere of Cholon, the Chinese populated twin-city of Saigon containing roughly half-million people. During recent wooks, two staumchily enti-Communist Chinese businessmen and one teacher have been assassinated. Recently, a motorcycle equipped with leudspeaker raced through the streets of Cholon broadcasting Communist propaganda. Reliable sources indicated that the motorcycle driver was Chinese origin.

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Wilitary sources indiananthhamm reported that I the
Viet Cong maintain seven "light" battalions—totalling more than
4000 men—in the outskirts of Saigen, and have also organized
the equivalent of at least one battalion of assassination squads,
commando units and suicide teams within the city limits of
Saigen. An eighth hattalion outside of Saigen is to be graduated in
late February, according to intelligence sources.
One defe

A Viet Cong defector from one of these seven "light" battalions described his recruitment, training with the Mhanzagarm organised guerrilla fighters.

0 4 4 10

The defector told the New York Hereld Tribune that the and the deputy battalion commander battalion commander of his unit—the 6th battalion operating in the outskirts of Saigon—was a native born South Vietnamese, but had returned to North Vietnam when the country was divided by the Geneva Convention in 1954. The commander had since infiltrated back to the South. The commander had since infiltrated back to the South. The commander of the unit "was "is a new men that has just come in from North Vietnam—and is North Vietnamese by birth," according to the defector. He said that 9 ninety per cent of the troops in his unit had been recruited from their local villages outside of Saigon—but that the recruitment had accelerated since the February airstrikes against North Vietnam.

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The defector said that the Viet Cong recruit recruiting agent —
called propaganda and proselytizing cadre—told him that if throws
he joined "the pupper government forces" he would have to kill
maximum friends and relatives in other villages a nd that since
he had little education "he we "i "I would have little future with
the government and American forces,"

innecent people and your future will be very bright," the defector said he had been a told by the recruiting agents. "Weh "When we win the war, you will become master of the country."

(More)

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The defector said that he had been given _____ weeks of training with the Viet Cong before he became a full-time guerrilla.

"The first three months we make studied in the villages around saigon," he explained. "About 80 per cent of the study was on political training—including some cultural training like teaching the illiterate people to read. Only twenty percent of the g training dealt with guerrilla warfare, which included how to lay boobytraps and spikes and how to shoot pistols and rifles."

He said that the trainees then were given "district level"
training further from Saigen, where sixty per cent of the instruction
dealt with political-cultural subjects, including how to H make
Viet Cong propaganda and how to become friends with the local
people.

. . .

At the di "district level" the treinees were gimmanism spent about forty percent of their instruction time on military training, a involving more sophisticated weapons such as .30 cal. machinegums, automatic rifles. redminimum They also were taught how to camouflage themselves well.

The trainees were then sent to four more months of "zonelevel" instruction, which was the highest and most sophisticated quality of instruction. However, about sixty percent of their time was devoted to military instruction, while only forty percent dealt with political subjects.

on the political front, they were taught the political policies of the National Liberation Front for South Vietnam (the political hackbone of the Viet Cong guerrillas—which is dominated and directed by the Communist People's Revolutionary Party.)

During their military instruction, the defector said that

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- 1. To concentrate human power and firepower to attack fixed positions or moving convoys with z high intensity car and complete superiority.
- How 2. To defend adde adequately their home bases, inl plus how to retreat from government-initiated offensive attacks.
- 3. How to attack armored vehicles, and how to use use recoiless rifles, grenades and "elephant traps" to defeat the armored convoys.
- 4. How to chop up a column an infantry column or convoy and smash one segment of the molumnum selected unit of the oblumn and annhiliate it.
- 5. Row to conduct close hand-to-hand combat, using fi riflebutts and bayonets.

She defector said that the training mannament was held in Tayninh province bordering Cambodia in the Viet Cong jungled strongholds under triple-layers of canopy.

He said that the training courses started at 5:30 in the morning and lasted until 4 p.m. When the training was finished, the trainees walked through the Viet Cong stronghold of D-Zone where they were issued weapons and ammunition, and then they broke up in small units and walked to b Binh Chanh district, which lay south of Saigon-Cholon on the outskirts of the city.

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During their march to Binh Chanh, the defector said, that the unit moved during the daytime in the thick jungle, but moved at night through areas containing government outposts.

"Everytime we stopped we had to dig forholes," the defector said. "Most of these stops were made 2-3 kilometers from the villages where the people lived. Even if we were near our home village, we could not go to see our relatives. We were forbidden even to talk with our wives."