

12 May 1971

This Communist Directive designed to motivate discussions within Vietnam about promoting the ongoing antiwar activities in the United States was seized during ground operations in South Vietnam. The fifth paragraph of this document makes clear that the Vietnamese communists were utilizing for their propaganda purposes the activities of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War. The protest described as occurring from April 19 through April 22, 1971 coincides directly with the dates of Dewey Canyon III, the Washington, DC, protest led by John Kerry, during which John Kerry's testimony before Senator Fulbright's Foreign Relations Committee was a televised centerpiece. The description of the protest activities in the Directive even include the "return their medals" ceremony in which John Kerry and other VVAW members threw their medals and/or ribbons toward the steps of the US Capitol, with several shouting threats of violence against their government as they did so.

S. P. COLLECTION

003

W FILE / SUBJ.
DATE / SUB-CAT.
4/71

①

CEC
4/12/71

1. SUBJECT: VC Efforts to Back Antiwar Demonstrations in the United States. (U)

2. SEC NUMBER: A143.100

3. DATE OF INFORMATION: 28 April 1971

4. PLACE AND DATE OF ACQ: VS; 12 May 1971

5. EVALUATION: SOURCE R INFORMATION 3

7. SOURCE: CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENT

8. DATE OF REPORT: 30 June 1971

9. NO. OF PAGES: 1

10. REFERENCES: DIEM 1G1b

11. ORIGINATOR: COMUSMACV (CDEC)

12. PREPARED BY: EDWARD A. YERGEN, CPT, USA, CDEC

13. APPROVING AUTHORITY: GEORGE S. LAPINSKY, LTC, USA, DIRECTOR, US EIM, CDEC

14. SUMMARY:

(C) This report contains information obtained from an enemy document and concerns a directive, with the signature block of Finoc for A.46. The directive, dated 28 April 1971, urges the addressees to motivate discussions among the people on recent antiwar demonstrations in the United States.

01.14 23.05

THIS DOCUMENT, LESS CAPTURE DATA; ALL REFERENCES TO THE COMBINED DOCUMENT EXPLANATION CENTER (CDEC) TO INCLUDE PERSONNEL, COMMENTS, AND LOG NUMBERS, US REFERENCES INDICATED BY DOUBLE PARENTHESES (E. G. (()) AND DECRYPTION OF CODE WORDS, CODE DESIGNATIONS, AND ENEMY (()) IN THIS DOCUMENT, THIS DECLASSIFICATION DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A COMMITMENT TO RELEASE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN OUTSIDE OF US MILITARY CHANNELS.

(C) CDEC COMMENT: This document was captured on 12 May 1971 in South Vietnam (AT994529; RVN NR 1) by A/2/1st Inf, 198/23rd US Inf Div. The document was received at CDEC on 21 May 1971, and was summarized in Bulletin Number 44,139, dated 24 May 1971, under CDEC Document Log Number 05-1660-71. Translation was requested by JUSPAC, Vietnam.

S.W. COLLECTION

004

DEC - 4 - 22 - 71

(2)

W	FILE	AW	SUBJ.
4/71	DATE		SUB-CAT.

A.46

No. 31 OT/TV

DIRECTIVE

Strengthen the struggle movement of the people of all classes, step up the enemy proselyting activities and the anti-Vietnam war movement of the Americans.

The anti-Vietnam war movement of the Americans for the 1971 Spring Struggle Campaign is aimed at the following points:

"Demand that the Nixon government end the VN war and withdraw all US troops from SVN.

The "nationwide alliance for peace" and "alliance of the Americans for just peace" organizations supported the struggle waged by the VN people from Mar to May by holding meetings and staging new demonstrations. Following are their remarkable activities:

From 19 to 23 Apr, US war veterans who had fought in Vietnam and the families of those US soldiers who were KIA or captured in Vietnam organized requiems in Washington, set up a law court to denounce the crimes of the US ((imperialists)) committee in the VN war of aggression, return their medals, etc ...((sic)).

On 24 Apr, a big demonstration was waged in the capital demanding the withdrawal of US troops from Indochina in a short period of time.

On 1 May, students and the masses in Washington held a party during which a "peace agreement" was approved between the Americans and Vietnamese.

On 5 May, all universities in the US were shut down to celebrate the first anniversary of opposing ((President)) Nixon's invasion of Cambodia. On 16 May, the whole country unanimously backed the antiwar demonstrations staged by US servicemen.

The spring campaign initiated by the people in the United States was at its climax when the US and Puppets troops were suffering heavy setbacks in lower Laos, Khe Sanh, on Route 9 and in many areas on the battlefields in Indochina. US troops are eagerly awaiting the day to go home. Their fighting spirit is lowered while the dissension between officers and NCO's, and between "white" and "black" soldiers is deepened. This surely demoralizes US troops on the battlefield.

Taking advantage of this occasion, all local areas should do the following:

✓
1

3

1. Step up the propaganda activities among the masses; disseminate news of friendly victories and enemy defeats. Make the people fully understand our power and the US imperialists' degradation and isolation. From that basis, strengthen the people's political struggle against the US imperialists and Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique.

a. In rural areas, propaganda training sections should keep track of the information on the American's struggle campaign, establish documents with comments and an analysis of the struggle situation and provide guidance to district and village propaganda training sections to hold meetings in the internal organizations or among military, civilian, and political cadre in villages and hamlets. It is necessary to emphasize that the upsurge of the American's struggle movement was due to the successive defeats suffered by US troops on the Indochinese battlefields, especially on Route 9 in lower Laos. Point out

((Page 2 of D.T.))

the weaknesses and isolation of the US imperialists to promote confidence and enthusiasm in friendly troops; determine their viewpoint, strengthen their fighting spirit, conduct attacks and uprisings, frustrate the US imperialists' pacification program and the Vietnamization plan, oppose the spirit of reliance, hesitant attitude, illusion of peace, etc...((sic)).

In cities, motivate the people to spread rumors. Use newspapers, news reports and radio stations to spread the struggle movement of the American people to meet the following requirements:

Win public opinion among all city dwellers to motivate the masses to back the struggle movement of the American people by demanding an end to the SVN war, rapid withdrawal of all US troops from SVN and restoration of peace in VN as well as in Indochina.

Make the people fully understand that the American people stand up against the warmongers for the sake of peace in Vietnam. What attitude should the Vietnamese adopt then?

Make the people fully understand that to gain independence and freedom, they must rise up to struggle against ((the enemy)) and should not adopt a hesitant attitude and a spirit of reliance. Motivate them to engage in the struggle movement demanding the withdrawal of all US troops ((from SVN)), the overthrow of Thieu-Ky-Khiem Government, the establishment of a coalition government, and end to the war in Vietnam as well as in Indochina, restoration of peace, etc... ((sic)).

Based on the widespread struggle movement of the American people and the struggle of the masses in cities ... ((one line missing in original text)), establish legal organizations and use them as a medium for assembling all classes of people.

As regards the forms of struggle, hold meetings among various branches and services as well as popular organizations to discuss the struggle movement of the American people and US servicemen. Conduct a campaign ((to struggle for)) peace. Motivate the people to stay awake

4

CDEC Doc Log No. 05-1660-71

nights to demand peace and an end to ((the SVN)) war. Organize assault cells among students, youths, Buddhists ... ((sic)). Interview famous and aged personnel on the present situation of the country. Motivate legal organizations to respond to the struggle by submitting resolutions to the US Government and the Thiệu-Ky Puppert Government to support the American people's struggle for peace in Vietnam. Then on the basis of the struggle of the American people, conduct discussions in public and sway public opinion against the US and Thiệu-Ky-Khiem Governments to develop the ((SVN)) people's struggle movement.

2. Step up the propoganda activities. Motivate US servicemen to provide full support to the spring struggle of the American people. At the same time, start rumors and exaggerate our victories gained throughout the battlefields in Indochina. Lay bare President Nixon's deceitful theme in his speech made on 7 April. Encourage US servicemen (Puppet and ROK forces as well) to participate in the antiwar movement.

Conduct political attacks on US (and ROK) forces by spreading propoganda on the struggle of the American people through loudspeakers in English and Korean and by disseminating leaflets, bulletins, and the following slogans among US troops in base areas and in the fields.

((Page 3 of O.F.))

Participate in the spring struggle campaign for peace in the country.

Do you stand on the American people's side or on the Nixon ((Government's)) side?

Stage demonstrations in Saigon and Danang asking to return home immediately.

Do not execute combat orders. Refuse to provide effective support to the Saigon Puppert Government.

Demand your immediate return. Do not make sacrifices in the undeserving war of aggression, etc ... ((sic)).

All military proselyting sections are responsible for studying the propoganda contents, printed and disseminating leaflets, slogans and posters in English and Korean for local areas.

Consolidate key enemy proselyting cells, guide them to motivate US soldiers to support the struggle of US veterans, students and people of all classes in the country by refusing to conduct sweep operations, provide reinforcements, commit blood debts towards the people, and demanding to return home to meet their parents, wives and children. At present, motivate them to remain neutral by not firing at the Liberation Army during engagements, etc ... ((sic)).

In cities, motivate students to conduct propoganda activities among US soldiers, etc ... ((sic)).

This 3-page document and cover was made available by Wintersoldier.com, dedicated to the American veterans of the Vietnam War, who served with courage and honor.

It was located in the archives of the Vietnam Center at Texas Tech University, in the Douglas Pike Collection. Douglas Pike was a leading authority on the Vietnam War who collected over 2 million pages of original documents now archived at the Vietnam Center. James Reckner, Ph.D., Director of the Vietnam Center at Texas Tech, verifies that the documents in the Pike collection are original and authentic. The Circular and the Directive are listed as items numbered 2150901039b and 2150901041 respectively.