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e. Synopsis: Document is an undated draft plan, /originated by COSVN Forward Supply Council /, providing guidance concerning the purchase, requisition, and handling of provisions as well as missions of civilian laborer and Assault Youth Units during 1967.

HISTORY OF THE VIETNAM WAR ON MICROFILM

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PLAN

of activities of our activities on the front line in 1967.

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I. Characteristics of the Situation:

In the face of the repeated heavy defeats from Winter-Spring 1965-1966 to Summer-Fall and Fall-Winter 1966, the enemy is carrying out his dry season counter-attack plan by applying the "pincers" tactics. He has conducted continuous large scale campaigns, such as Attleboro, Cedar Falls and Junction City, in which 30 to 40 thousand troops participated. They attacked Tây Ninh, Long Đất, Châu Đốc (Bà Biên) and Long Thành (Biên Hòa). They used modern weapons and facilities to destroy hamlets and villages, gardens and rice fields, property and crops and established what they called "Communist Refugee areas" to relocate and control our people. In addition they intensified air and artillery activities in our base and liberated areas, impoverished our economy, cut off our lines of communication and destroyed our depots. The enemy caused many losses in personnel and property, upset the living conditions of our people, and created a lot of difficulties for us to support the front line. The American Imperialists are waging a fierce and cruel war. However, the more they fight, the more they suffer casualties. Our military and people's forces are dealing thunderous blows to them. We have

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inflicted bitter defeats on them during the battles in Binh Long, Biên Hòa, Bà Rịa and especially during the Cedar Falls and Junction City campaigns in Thủ Dầu Một and Tây Ninh. These defeats have greatly affected their overall strategic counter-attack plan of the 2d dry season. The shameful defeats of the enemy are the glorious achievements of our army and people. These achievements have provided favorable conditions for us to advance and defeat the war of aggression waged by the American Imperialists, and frustrate the plan of selling the country, which was formulated by the puppet government.

During the past year, the people in Eastern Nam Bộ have made commendable efforts to support the front line. The victories gained have reflected our high determination to fight and our strong will to overcome difficulties in order to accomplish our mission. The efforts of Party members, troops, cadre, Rear Service, and Supply Council personnel and the people in Eastern Nam Bộ are

evidence of a positive response to the appeal of Chairman Hô and of the Central Committee of the National Front for the Liberation of SVN.

Valiant and courageous, our people are surmounting all difficulties and dangers to devote themselves to farm production. They purchase, transport and maintain crops and food for the army; they volunteer to join Civilian Laborer units and work for short or long periods of time in local or remote areas. Regardless of the fierceness of battles, our people, to include those in weak areas, display a strong will to accomplish their mission to support the army and to defeat the American aggressors and their lackeys. This attitude is a decisive factor for achievement and victory.

However, we should anticipate that the enemy may carry out many new plans in the days to come. We may encounter new difficulties in the accomplishment of our revolutionary task, especially in the civilian laborer field of activity. Therefore, we should be ready to face the new situation and take appropriate action.

The invincible force of our revolutionary people has been strongly evidenced by the achievements gained during these last few years. We are confident of the final victory even though we have to overcome new difficulties and obstacles.

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### III Future Missions and Requirements:

To fulfill the mission entrusted by the Party and higher headquarters, and to be consistent with the actual situation in our T [Region], the mission of our Forward Supply Council for 1967 consists of the following:

Take advantage of the achievements gained during the past Winter-Spring to develop initiative and wage three-pronged attacks throughout the three areas [mountain, lowland and city] in order to break up the enemy "double envelopment" plan. Strive to gain and hold the people, consolidate Party Chapters in liberated and weak areas; penetrate deeply, reorganize and spread out in "sunburst" pattern to operate in the enemy area. Overcome all difficulties, motivate the people (to include civilian laborers and assault youths) to contribute manpower and resources to support the front line in order to meet the ever increasing combat requirements. Step up farm work, practice thriftiness, improve the economy, better the living conditions of the masses and serve combat units more efficiently to gain additional achievements.

Requirements: Because of the increasing requirement of the political task, the mission of serving the front line must be fulfilled in order to ensure efficient support to main force units. Positive efforts and high determination should be maintained at all times to guarantee successful performance of duty under all circumstances.

Guide Lines: Properly carry out the guide lines and policy of the Party Committee, step up the revolutionary movement among the masses, stay close to the people (in rural area, stay close to farmers), penetrate deeply into weak area; advance and dominate the situation and protect liberated and plantation areas where important installations are located. Motivation should be made so that the masses will perform civilian labor work on their own accord. Young people, male and female, should be motivated to join the Assault Youth and participate in the collection, purchase, transportation, preservation and preparation of [dry] food to support the front line.

I. Civilian Laborer and Assault Youth.

To ensure good performance of the overall mission, Civilian laborers and Assault Youths should meet the following requirements:

1. In the Rear Area. On the basis of consolidating the popular organizations to carry out the primary task entrusted by the Party, we should improve civilian laborers' political consciousness, develop revolutionary traditions, promote farm production and mutual support, and build up the Civilian Labor force to be ready to serve short or long-range operations as the situation requires.

- Efforts should be made to reach the criteria in the time prescribed.
- The Civilian Labor policy should be properly carried out with emphasis on the improvement of civilian laborers' living conditions and medical treatment of patients.

2. At the Front Line: Preparation should be made to be ready for organization, leadership, mobility and promptness in order to support combat efficiently.

- Practice the "Four Excellences" in units [Excellent ideology, excellent discipline, excellent leadership and excellent study]. Initiate emulation campaigns to select outstanding civilian laborers, thus ensuring effectiveness of duty performance.

In addition, we should step up the organization of Party, Group and Forward Command Committees within Civilian Laborer Units as well as the assignment of Key cadre as leaders. Procurement of facilities should also be increased.

- Emphasis should be placed on the leadership of the Party Chapter. Party and Group members should constitute the skeleton of the assault force. A sound ideology should exist and be maintained in units. Civilian labor problems, such as fear of hardship, illness and death, should be settled in a timely manner. The Party policy should be properly carried out to ensure good health and good living conditions for civilian laborers.

IMPLEMENTATION:

1. In the Rear Area:

Cadre's Internal Organization:

Cadre and Party members should have a thorough knowledge of the following:

a. Our civilian laborer movement has overcome many difficulties caused by the fierce war. It is an element of the people's guerrilla warfare. Therefore, it should be activated wherever cadre, the people and combat units exist.

b. The motivation of civilian laborers to serve in the front line should be stepped up throughout the three areas (liberated, disputed and weak areas).

c. We should have the capability of mobilizing civilian laborers to work not only on scheduled periods of time but on spontaneous phases as re-

required initiative should be taken to use facilities of the people such as bicycles, motorbikes, 3-wheeled Lambrettas and automobiles.

d. The motivation of civilian laborers should be closely coordinated with the activities at the front line to meet the requirements of continuous and large scale operations.

At the present time, we have three problems to solve:

- Recruitment of civilian laborers in weak areas.

- Recruitment of civilian laborers during the harvest.

- Recruitment of civilian laborers during enemy sweep operations.

In this connection, we should be highly determined to concentrate civilian laborers as promptly as possibly to scatter or evacuate [ food and property ].

People's Movement:

a. To maintain and develop the Civilian laborer movement, political indoctrination should be considered a primary task. Interest should be taken in settling the problems of the masses and safeguarding their legitimate rights and privileges.

b. Political indoctrination should be based on the letter of Uncle [ HỒ Chi Minh ] to the people and soldiers in South Vietnam. Civilian laborers should be resolute to follow Uncle HỒ's advice. For independence and freedom, the South Vietnamese should fight till the Bitter end. They should realize the maturity and achievements of our army and the decline and defeats of the enemy. They should increase their patriotism, display hatred for the enemy and exalt the pride of contributing their efforts to civilian labor. They should be determined to defeat the Americans, and confident of victory.

c. Motivation should comply with the political line. The people should be used to motivate the people. Interest should be taken in training civilian laborer key cadre. Regulations, discipline, commendation and award policies should be established. Coordination should be maintained between various branches especially with Propaganda and Training Sections and other organizations in order to ensure successful motivation. The Civilian

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Laborer Sub-Section should, at all times, play the key role in the motivation of the people. It should coordinate with local popular organizations or with civilian cadre to encourage the people to enlist in Civilian Laborer Units. In weak areas, the Party guideline should be properly carried out. Enlisted people should be encouraged, organized and administered.

d. Initiate a movement for mutual support in rural and plantation areas and settle unemployment problems for civilian laborer dependents.

e. The Commendation and award policy and the disabled veterans and war dead policy should be implemented and controlled at all times. Particular interest should be taken in the treatment of those civilian laborers who suffer from illness after a period of duty. The sense of respect for human life should be displayed at all times.

g. Cadre. Party and Group members should set examples and make positive efforts to serve the front line. The building up of civilian laborer

strength should be supported by Farmers' Associations.

h. Before assigning civilian laborers to the front-line, proper action should be taken to ensure security clearance, firm viewpoint and good ideology of each individual. In addition to the "Three ready's", units should be at full strength and composed of Party and Group members, key cadre and a Command Committee. They should also have all necessary equipment.

2. Organization, leadership, and implementation of Civilian Labor Policy on the battlefield:

a. Continue political indoctrination, ideological guidance, and settlement of problems. Increase training on missions, movement and bivouac and maintenance of security to ensure that all civilian laborers are willing to operate both day and night, on the front line or on the main line of resistance, when troops assemble or disperse. Continuous efforts should be made to build up the civilian laborer strength.

b. Procedures regarding equipment, recruitment and assignment of civilian laborers should be closely coordinated, timely, and consistent with the prescribed principles. Civilian laborers should be provided security during movement. Outstanding individuals should be awarded.

To successfully carry out the mission of supporting the front line, the Civilian Laborer Command Committee should make efforts to improve their morale and

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living conditions, carry out sound administration and organization, and properly implement the [ Party ] policy.

Equipment: Civilian laborers serving in Công Trường 9 [ 9th VC Division, H9, SVNLA ] should be preliminarily equipped in accordance with their own capabilities. At least 70% (100% would be better) of the equipment should be made available. The Rear Service will only replace the equipment that is lost during operations on the battlefield.

Civilian laborers who work in Công Trường 5 [ 5th VC Div, Hq. SVNLA ] will receive 50% of the equipment from the local area and the rest from the Rear Service. The ethnic minorities, in particular, will receive 100% from the Rear Service of the area.

A general regulation concerning the issue of equipment to civilian laborers will be prescribed by NT [ Nam Trường = COSVN ] and disseminated later. However, as a rule, the unit that uses civilian laborers should provide equipment.

Civilian laborers working in Province for a short period of time should observe the regulations prescribed by Province.

A budget estimate for 1966 should be established by Provinces and sent to NT [ COSVN ] for financial support.

C. Civilian Laborer Health Service:

This service is responsible for:

- Administration, organization and activities in order to maintain the health of civilian laborers in the rear and front lines.

- Storage and distribution of required medicine and medical materiel.
- Administration and distribution of Civilian Labor funds and settlement of accounts for each phase of activity.
- Training of specialized cadre.
- Technical guidance to specialized cadre and supply councils. Reports.

Within the scope of Công Trường 9, the supply council is entirely responsible for cadre, medical instruments, organization of sanitary networks, medicine and medical treatment for civilian laborers on the battlefield. The field medical section will only provide treatment for serious cases.

Within the scope of Công Trường 5, the Civilian Labor Health [Section] is responsible for treatment of light cases in the unit. Serious cases requiring hospitalization will be taken care of by the field medical section.

A Civilian Labor Health Sub Section should be activated at Region level: The composition should include 1 Doctor and 2 Medical specialists. The doctor will be responsible for the overall mission.

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One medical specialist will be in charge of civilian laborers' health on the battlefield, and one in the rear. This sub-section will learn from experiences then provide guidance and leadership for Province Civilian Labor Health organizations - especially in Region "E" [Regiment]

Two medical specialists should be assigned on a permanent basis to the Assault Youth Unit in Region E. The Civilian Labor Health Sub-Section of T [Region] will be in charge of technical problems. In the near future there will be an Assault Youth C [Company] operating for Region. Therefore, key Health cadre should be available for assignment. In addition, one medical specialist with medical materiel and medicine should be available to take care of civilian laborers working in areas surrounding T [Region].

For the time being, village civilian laborers play an important role. T [Region] Civilian Laborer Health Sub-Section should work out a plan of organization and financial support especially for villages that are considered as main supply sources of man-power.

d. Implementation of the policy:

Good implementation of the policy will help develop civilian laborer strength and reflect the Party's concept of the masses. Thus, the following requirements should be fulfilled:

Work out a plan of treatment for civilian laborers who, after a phase of activities, are suffering from illness, especially from malaria. The efforts of the population should be coordinated with those of medical specialists in order to save lives and increase the sense of responsibility of cadre.

- Establish a list of all personnel (including killed and wounded) who have served as civilian laborers as of this date. Then, make a proposal that the Liberation Front Committee grant them allowances as determined by the policy. Tombs and tombstones should be well-maintained. War dead or wounded Civilian laborers' families should be supported and considered as war dead and wounded soldiers'. Hereafter, the number of wounded or killed civilian laborers on the battlefield should be recorded. Proper medical treatment or burial should be thoroughly observed. Notifications should be sent to their families.

e. Emulation; Commendation and Reward

In response to the appeal of Chairman Ho [Chi Minh] and the Central Committee of the Liberation Front, a Civilian labor emulation campaign should be initiated to defeat the Americans and gain the following titles:

1. Villages:

Anti-American Civilian Labor Honor flag:

Criteria:

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- Overcome all difficulties caused by the complex situation (during the harvest, enemy sweeps, relocation of the population by the enemy) to reach or exceed the prescribed norms .

- Ensure good implementation of the policy, strengthen the solidarity in rural areas (equipment, health service, work exchange).

- Consolidate the civilian labor machinery and develop cadre strength.

2. Units:

Four Excellences

Criteria = Excellent leadership - Excellent implementation of the policy; Excellent internal unity; Excellent maintenance of health and protection of life.

3. Individuals

Valiant civilian laborer

Criteria:

1. Fight the Americans aggressors and defeat them valiantly.

2. Compete with military unit members in achieving merit.

3. Frustrate the enemy "double envelopment" plan.

4. Make a firm decision to carry out the following advice from Uncle [Ho Chi Minh]:

- For independence and freedom, the Vietnamese people will fight until they gain the final victory.

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- We must: accomplish every mission; overcome every difficulty; and defeat all enemies.

In addition to the above advice, other appropriate slogans should be carried out in each unit for each specific phase of operations.

#### Commendation and award

Outstanding individuals or units should be commended or awarded in time in order to encourage them, maintain the aggressiveness of the personnel and develop the civilian labor movement, both in the rear and front lines.

After each phase of activities or campaign, all individual or unit achievements should be recorded and reported to the Supply Council of higher echelon or to Province, Region [Liberation] Front Committee or to Central Headquarters for timely award.

In the course of their daily performance of duty, civilian laborers should be constantly encouraged. Achievements scored by civilian laborers in the front line should be used as a means to enhance the morale of those operating in the rear, and reciprocally.

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Each individual and each unit should learn from the experiences and achievements of the assault youths and the army units.

#### Commendation and award principles

Civilian laborers are commended or awarded by the agency to which they are assigned, with the concurrence of the Civilian Labor Command Committee.

The Civilian Labor Command Committee has the authority to commend and award personnel. However, it usually consults the using units before action.

#### Individual commendation or award

To be commended or awarded, the individual must have been selected. Upon recommendation, the Civilian Labor Command Committee will determine the importance of the achievement for commensurate award.

#### Units and local areas:

Commendation or award can be granted directly by the agency that supervises civilian laborers or proposed to higher echelon. Notification of award should be sent to the unit or local area and disseminated to each of the members.

The Civilian Labor Party Committee should not admit new members to the Party or Group during operations on the battlefield. Those who desire to be admitted as Party or Group members should be recommended to contact the agencies in local areas. Secret Party or Group members that are not introduced [to the Civilian Labor Party Committee] should not be authorized to participate in the political activities [of Civilian Laborer Unit] during the time of its operations on the battlefields.

Mission of Assault Youth.

1. Concept: The Assault Youth is the main force of the Supply Council. It is managed by the Supply Council but organized, indoctrinated and commanded by the Group.

2. The mission of the Assault Youth is to support combat units by providing man power for medical evacuation, ammunition and food supply during military operations to include spontaneous phases of activities (there will be a plan of coordination).

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Organization: The Assault Youth is one of the popular organizations generated from young people, the mission of which it is to launch assaults. It is a militarized service branch that should be lightly armed in order to have high speed mobility. It should be organized in such a manner to provide maximum strength in support of the front line. Cumbersome administrative red tape should be avoided. Plan for the building up of strength and improvement of the overall organization should be worked out.

3. Responsibility and organization criteria:

Assigned by NT [COSVN] Supply council, the Assault Youth force serves in CT5 [Cong Truong 5]. It is managed by T [Region] supply council and is subordinated to Region Group Party Committee for matters concerning the building up of strength and organization. The actual strength consists of 2 C's [companies] (to include one C from T6). Efforts should be made to activate one additional C [company] by the end of December 1967 to make a total of 3 companies (instead of 4 companies as was previously planned). An inter-company Command Committee should be organized as soon as the three companies are activated. Efforts should be made to activate 1 Assault Youth C [company] to serve T [Region] Main Force.

Each U [province] should strive to activate an Assault Youth C [company] to support the local battalion on a permanent basis. However, priority should be given to strengthening the Assault Youth to be assigned to higher headquarters in compliance with the criterion prescribed for each U [Province].

Under the present conditions, it is difficult for villages to activate Assault Youth Units. However, in order to support Province, Region and NT [COSVN], a plan should be worked out to activate part time assault youth. After a certain period of time, these youths should be motivated to operate full time. Interest should be taken in motivating female youths.

4. Issue of equipment:

The equipment for Assault Youths of Region E [Regiment] is issued by NT [COSVN] in accordance with its own regulations. Direct contact should be made with Rear Service Area (84th Group) for issue of equipment and settlement of accounts. Copies of requisitions and settlement of accounts should be forwarded to T [Region] Supply Council and Finance and Economy Section for follow up action.

The issue of equipment to U [Province] Assault Youths should comply with the regulations and capability of Province.

g. Organization of Civilian Laborers at various echelons:

Region: A Civilian Laborer Sub-Section should be activated. It should be composed of 3 [Party] Committee members and 2 cadre, and include 2 elements: Rear and Forward [elements]. Its activities should concentrate on two main objectives:

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1. In eastern U4 [Province 4], cadre should be concentrated to operate in Province Civilian Laborer Sub-Section, follow up the civilian laborers' activities in the rear area and in the front line and the activities of the Assault Youths.

2. In western U2 + U3 [Provinces 2 and 3] activities should be coordinated with NT [COSVN] to assign cadre to help and guide U [Province] Civilian Laborer Sub-Section to properly carry out its mission and learn from experiences on the battlefield.

In addition, effort should be made to strengthen the Civilian-Laborer Health Sub-Section to have doctor and 3 medical specialists. One medical specialist is to serve the battlefield of Region E [Regiment], one to operate in the area surrounding T [Region] and one in the rear area.

Province: The Province Civilian-Laborer Sub-Section should be composed of 3 to 5 [Party] Committee members and a certain number of cadre (depending on the capability of each Province.) One committee member should be designated to take care of the Assault Youths and one should be in charge of health service. The Civilian Laborer Health Sub-Section should have 1 medical specialist and 1 to 2 medics. Of these medics, one is to be in charge of civilian laborers in the rear area and one should be in charge of civilian laborers operating in the front line. When there are no civilian laborers operating in the front line, the committee member in charge will serve in the rear area.

The rear area Civilian Laborer element is to be in charge of:

- Propaganda and motivation,
- Organization,
- Emulation,
- Implementation of the policy,
- Issue and recovery of equipment,
- Special guidance.

2. Forward Element

This element is to be responsible for:

- Organization.
- Political indoctrination to Party and Group members, entertainment, sports, emulation, award and commendation.
- Maintain civilian laborers' health, including security, health service, rear service and militarization.

Facilities to be used by the forward element should be provided by command cadre (The Civilian Laborer Command Committees of Province 3 and 4 and a number of cadre should coordinate with cadre of Forward Civilian Laborer Health Element and other attached cadre, to help procure the above facilities).

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District: The activation of a sub-section is not necessary. However, cadre should control, expedite and help villages accomplish their missions. In addition, they have to follow up the activities of forward civilian laborers. In districts where there are many civilian laborers, a sub-section composed of 3 or more committee members should be activated.

Village: In strongly disputed and liberated areas, civilian laborer sub-sections should be activated to operate in villages having 500 or more inhabitants. These sub-sections should be composed of 3 committee members and a number of cadre to be responsible for the following missions:

- Initiate the civilian laborer movement and build up civilian laborer strength.
- Issue equipment and facilities.
- Organize: Civilian Laborer Health service.
- Organization of the forward element. In accordance with the number of civilian laborers, the comrade in charge should rotate cadre, including Party and Group members, and cadre from various branches in the area to participate in the field activities. Prior to each phase of operations A and B [squad and platoon] cadre should be trained on technical skills.
- In smaller villages (in weak areas), Civilian laborer cadre should be assigned to provide guidance for civilian laborers to fulfill their missions. Emphasis should be placed on professional refresher training.

Note: In some districts and villages, civilian laborers play an important role in support of the army. However, they are split up or disorganized by war activities. In these areas the activation of a Civilian Laborer Health Sub-Section is necessary. In case this sub-section does not exist, the District and Village Civil Health Sections will be responsible for this mission.

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## II. FOOD SUPPLY

A. Role, characteristics and importance of food supply in support of the present revolutionary task.

Food is an essential thing that substantially contributes to the successful implementation of the extended strategic mission and fulfillment of major requirements of the Party. This has been specified by NT [COSVN] Current Affairs Committee in Directive #74/B dated 27 September 1966. The

mission of supplying the army with food is a very important one that enables us to build up our strength and support our main forces to defeat the American aggressors. It also helps us step up political struggles and frustrate the enemy plan of relocating the people and establishing the "Victim of the VC" areas .

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Since it is an essential mission to wage a protracted war against the enemy large scale operations, good leadership should be exercised on Party Chapter in order to motivate the people to participate. (Reference : Resolution of NT / COSVN / concerning Food supply).

B. Food Supply Future Mission

1. Requirements.

Efforts should be made to indoctrinate and gain the people, step up farm production, practice thriftiness, struggle with the enemy economically and politically, safeguard food and keep it from being moved to the enemy area. We should intensify activities to purchase and requisition food from the enemy area, provide enough food for the population to continue farm production, protect crops from being destroyed by the enemy or natural disaster and indoctrinate the people to substantially contribute to the Revolution food reserve stocks, especially in areas of operations. Food should be plentiful enough to maintain the health of the troops, ensure maximum combat strength to fight at any time and anywhere.

2. Specific requirements:

- Initiate a political struggle campaign on a broad front, using the slogan: "Everybody fights, everybody supports the troops". Motivate the people to participate in purchasing and requisition activities; in transportation, preservation and preparation of food staples. Establish a system of remuneration and encouragement to increase production and reserve stock in the rear area.

b. In addition to the reserve stock of provisions to be constituted by the people, another stock should be available for the Revolution to be used for at least 6 months or one year. This stock should include rice and salt. (The quantity to be stocked will be disseminated later). Food to be kept in reserve should be of good quality and well preserved. Production and preparation of food staples should go together at all times. In this connection, a scale of prices should be properly studied and established to

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encourage the people to perform the above mission in support of the Revolution.

C. Practice thriftiness throughout the entire Party, Army and people. Safeguard crops from being destroyed by the enemy, eliminate loss and waste, carry out the Party regulations concerning finance, administration and use of food and man-power. Encourage and increase farm production so as to meet the requirement of the front line.

D. Party Committees in local areas should exercise close control to coordinate every effort in the Party in order to successfully carry out this mission

even in villages and hamlets. A specific plan should be worked out to comply with prescribed criteria, working procedures and discipline.

3. Future objectives:

In accordance with NT [COSVN] Current Affairs Committee and Supply Council, we should have a plan for each step in order to ensure successful implementation of the food supply mission and establishment of reserve stock in the rear area in order to meet the requirements of the front line. However, the present fierceness of war, the relocation of the people from liberated villages to the enemy controlled areas, the standstill of farm work, the destruction of Crops by the enemy and the weakness of the food supply system of various echelons hinders our establishment of reserve stocks in the rear area during 1967. Therefore, we should concentrate efforts to perform the Rear service mission and maintain high determination to fulfill the requirements of the front line.

It goes without saying that in the face of the above difficulties, we still have such advantages as the ardent patriotism of our people, their strong will to participate in food supply missions, the successful proselyting activities among the enemy troops and administrative personnel, the clear-sighted leadership of the Party, the sound scale of prices and system of remuneration, the high determination of cadre and troops and the many practical experiences in this specialized task.

To surmount difficulties, we should be highly determined to successfully carry out the Party directives in order to meet the requirements of each phase of operations. Following are guide lines for the future food supply mission:

a. Properly carry out the policy concerning military provisions, purchasing and requisition, transportation, preservation, production and preparation.

The situation becomes more and more difficult. The population is being relocated by the enemy into towns and cities. We should, therefore, stay close to them, build up their capability

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and at the same time, strengthen our specialized organizations in order to successfully fulfill the requirements in the face of the new situation.

b. Fulfillment of the requirements of the first phase: Strengthen all [purchasing] organizations and coordinate their efforts with the activities of the Rear Service, especially in important areas. In areas where the situation is favorable, activities may start for the second phase; however, all difficulties should be carefully evaluated in order to take timely initiative and provide favorable conditions for the coming phases. A specific plan should be worked out to ensure tight coordination of efforts in purchasing, delivering, and constituting reserve stocks to be used for short periods of time. Interest should be taken in encouraging the people, especially in disputed areas, to step up farm production, practice thriftiness, eliminate corruption and waste, fight the enemy economically, intensify activities to purchase and requisition rice and food from the enemy areas and frustrate his development and blockade plan.

c. The Supply Council should be tightly coordinated with the Rear Service and other branches such as Finance and Economy and the Farmer's Association, to work out a plan for the development of the people's capability for

producing, preparing and stocking rice and food in support of the troops.

4. Specific requirements:

- a. Initiation of a campaign among the people to increase the activities for the procurement of military provisions.

Close coordination should be maintained with other branches, especially with Training and Propaganda and other popular organizations, in order to stir up a wide-spread movement in which every one should participate in purchasing and requisition activities, transportation, preservation and preparation of food staples. This is an effort which substantially contributes to the Revolution and to the defeat of the American aggressors and their hench men.

Military operations and political struggles should also be stepped up to counter enemy sweeps, encirclement and blockades, and to convince the puppet administrative personnel to join the people's struggle.

Cadre and the people should be given political indoctrination and ideological guidance to improve their professional skills and exchange practical experiences in food purchase and requisition, transportation and maintenance. A "people's military provision force" should be organized on a broad front in order to increase effectiveness in the accomplishment of the mission.

In compliance with the people's military provision policy, we must engage in a major effort to build a large and solid foundation for the people's military provision. We must penetrate various entry and exit points in weak areas, municipalities and towns to move provisions from the enemy-controlled areas to ours, or move rice from one area to another. At the same time, assign cadre to liberated and disputed areas or to the markets in liberated rural areas to get rice from municipalities and towns.

-Objective and motivation: The motivation should be based on the situation in every area and aimed at poor laborers and workers in towns, especially in local areas. Make the most advantageous use of the people (small property owners), and government officials who have wide influences in business. Provide them with political training to gradually turn them into good purchasing agents. Limit speculation and excessive interest. In case the people are forcibly relocated by the enemy from liberated areas to towns, we should motivate them or assign legal cadre to accompany them for indoctrination. In so doing, these people will have many capabilities in purchasing.

The motivation should be conducted under all forms, legal as well as semi-legal, namely: movement, purchasing, transport, and everywhere, such as shops located in rural areas, along roads, or in plantations, rice-mills or merchant boats moving from one province to another, etc... Set up many 3-man cells according to rear conditions.

Closely administer the newly-enlisted agents by frequently instructing them on political and specialized subjects. Enable them to recruit additional agents, open new entry and exit points, investigate the market situation, and grasp the theories of economic and political struggle, etc... Periodical activities should be conducted regularly so that we can develop strong points and correct weak points at the proper time. Always keep purchasing agents under our surveillance and reward them in time. Properly carry out the fortified diet policy.

b. Organization for purchasing:

On the basis of requirements and criteria, draft plans for the distribution of provisions to entry and exit points, the recruitment of additional agents, the receipt, transportation and maintenance of provisions in order to step up our purchasing task. Under favorable circumstances, we should grasp opportunities to overfulfill the norm prescribed for the purchasing task in order to make up for the failures which we suffered in the face of difficulties. It is necessary to frequently open new entry and exit points and depend a number of available entry and exit points.

In order to successfully execute the purchasing task, we must closely administer various entry and exit points. Set up an administrative section for each entry and exit point. This section is made up of cadre in charge of finance-economy, security and administration and representatives of various related agencies and branches.

Every province should set up a pilot area to obtain experience. Carefully investigate the enemy and friendly situation as well as the market price. Effectively administer purchasing agents. Maintain security and take precautions against the enemy penetration agents. Those units which need provisions should contact the related local area (entry and exit point administrative Section), so that provisions may be distributed systematically, agents may be use properly and prices may be unified, etc.....

Assign 2 or 3 cadre to each entry and exit point according to its capabilities and conditions. The number of receivers must be as many as 3, 5 or 7 in order to ensure success for the task. Indoctrinate and administer to purchasing agents. Set up criteria for them. Settle all expenditures. Deliver, receive and transport provisions to an appointed area.

### c. Transportation

#### 1. Nature of transportation:

In the present fierce war, transportation is a very difficult and dangerous task. We must endure <sup>the pain</sup> many ~~harm~~ of bombs and bullets to accomplish this task. Even in weak or disputed areas, we must also be courageous and clever to struggle against all enemy acts of terrorism, oppression or threat. It is evident that transportation is a revolutionary and combat mission which requires us to have high revolutionary spirit and to be really brave ~~to sacrifice~~ ourselves for it.

In transportation, we are responsible for supporting not only the rear area, but also the front line, moving provisions from the enemy rear area to our controlled area, as well as to the front-line.

Transportation, in nature, is a political task which provides support for combat activities. Additionally, it is also an organization in which the people unite together for production and support of the present war.

Therefore, transportation organization is the people's revolutionary organization which must be strengthened and indoctrinated under close leadership. We should thoroughly understand our tasks, properly draft a reward policy, and lay down internal regulations in order to guarantee the people's interests, in life as well as property, and to ensure success in meeting the requirements of the transportation task under all circumstances. (Internal regulations and agreements must be specifically laid down for each area).

#### 2. Organization

##### Two main forces.

##### 1. The people's force (main force) includes..

available facilities of the masses and aids of the Revolution, such as oxcarts, bicycles, 3 wheeled ~~ambrettas~~, automobiles, boats, motorboats, etc...

2. Specialized Transportation Force. With various types of necessary facilities, this Specialized Transportation Force was considered to be the key force in transportation which could meet the requirements of the thinly-populated or uninhabited areas or in any circumstances, however difficult they might be.

In addition, in case of emergency, soldiers and personnel of various organizations could be assigned the transportation mission so that provisions could be distributed in time during difficult situations.

### Plan of Organization.

The transportation network should be established from the enemy rear area to our area so that provisions and supplies may be transported from one Village or District or Province to another according to the indicated line.

Concentrate the people's cars and boats into legal or semilegal organizations such as associations of car and boat owners (in the three areas), so that they can be legally used to transport supplies from the liberated areas into the weak and disputed areas or to the Revolution when required. In addition, all human labor and all transportation facilities in the weak and disputed areas will be used to increase our transportation capacity.

In addition, we should also organize another specialized transportation force with its own transportation team equipped with our own facilities such as pack bicycles, tricycles. The strength of this force will depend on the specific requirements of each local area.

How should the transportation force be organized and used? Its personnel must be essentially drawn from among the masses. It must be primarily a mobile force which can meet the usual and unusual needs in keeping with the plan for the purchase, collection and preservation of supplies. For this purpose, this force must be well organized and well trained. Its personnel must have a high revolutionary spirit and a high sense of responsibility towards their transportation mission. They must consider their achievement of missions as an active participation in the struggle against the Americans, in the defeat of the enemy and in the fulfillment of the immediate requirements. In order to avoid a jam in the transportation, the local authorities must either stop or limit the collection and purchase of supplies.

With a view to ensuring good administration and proper use of transportation facilities, a 3, 5 or 7 man committee at District or Province level composed of specialized cadre and representatives of the people's Transportation Union must be established to take charge of the transportation.

### The job of the Transportation Committee can be described as follows:

1. Carry out the transportation plan made of the Provision Sub-Committees.
2. Command the armed units to protect the lines of communication and transportation and warehouses.

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3. Distribute and control transportation facilities. Work out plans for the mobilization and use of the people's and specialized cadre's efforts in the transportation task.
4. Calculate the exact amount of supplies to be transported in order to prescribe the exact requirements and proper operation plan, so that human labor and material resources will not be wasted.
5. Guide cadre to open or repair roads, build bridges, and protect the routes of communication during all seasons, so that the transportation [of supplies] within the local area will not be delayed.

6. Organize, handle, train, develop, consolidate and improve the specialized transportation force.

d. Maintenance and security mission

1. Viewpoint. Being affected partly by the fierce war and partly by natural disasters, the supplies maintenance and security mission was sustained with considerable shortcomings, although tremendous efforts were made. One of the biggest shortcomings was that supplies were damaged and stolen. The quality of the supplies was poor. Waste and corruption existed and became widespread among cadre and soldiers and ruinous to the public funds and to the property and life of soldiers and the masses. Waste and corruption also had a negative effect on the people soldier relationship. Human labor and material resources were not properly used and the combat requirements were not fully satisfied.

In the coming days, the maintenance and security of supplies will no doubt meet with more difficulties. This important task therefore requires determination and an effective and meticulous operation plan which will be as follows:

2. Plan. In inhabited areas, the maintenance and security of supplies depends entirely on the local inhabitants, because the major human resources have been drawn from among them. They should be encouraged to push forth the revolution and the struggle against the enemy. We should enable them to work legally. In addition, these must be a plan for the evacuation and dispersion of supplies suitable to each area.

We must take the natural conditions (we must see whether the area was sparsely populated or uninhabited) into account when making a plan for the construction of ditches, trenches and stores according to proper technical principles, in order to reduce the possible damages to a minimum.

We must consider the specific situation of each battlefield (including friendly and enemy situations terrain features and the characteristics of the soil in rainy and dry seasons) to arrange and build our storage areas, which basically, should not be widely scattered. In addition, secret underground tunnels and trenches, as well as a secured combat fortification system, must also be built in the sense that "supplies once obtained and distributed must be protected at any cost" and that "no material or money should be wasted even though a costly construction plan is acceptable, and for this purpose nobody should be afraid of hardships or death!"

3. Organization. The stores should be arranged into Group, area and system according to

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the requirements of the storage and dispersion of supplies (even though a wide dispersion should be avoided).

In populated areas, the people should be organized into Provisions Procurement Cells: Each cell must be in charge of 1 or several groups of depots. Each cell member must take care of source definite depots. Each depot contains a definite amount of supplies an estimate of possible damages must be made. All papers and procedures concerning the entering and issuing of supplies must be simple. Experience in the maintenance and preservation of supplies as well as a control plan must be widely disseminated among cadre and the masses. High sense of responsibility is also required.

In uninhabited areas, specialized maintenance and security forces must be activated and organized into squads, platoons, or companies, each of which will be in charge of a definite area or system of depots. The Supply Council or the Provisions Sub-Committee will define the mission and duty of each of them.

Storages and caches must be built according to the specific requirements and the amount of stored supplies. Underground storages and secret trenches and spare depots must also be built emergency use. Each local area must therefore organize a specialized construction team which knows well the methods and techniques of construction.

4. Protection of the <sup>stocks</sup> storages.

- In addition to counter-measures against natural disasters (climate, weather) and waste and corruption, attention should also be given to the following 2 tasks!

- Preservation of secrecy and maintenance of security measures against enemy spies and thieves.

<sup>stocks</sup> - Counter-operation and combat plans. The plan for the protection of storages therefore lies within the operation plan of the local area which must coordinate it closely with the security missions and combat missions of the armed forces, paramilitary forces and the people's armed forces, whose main operational sites are hamlets. Therefore, there must be a unified security plan for the various branches of service, chiefly the Security Branch and Military Branch in the Village, District and Province. In this plan each branch must consider the protection of the storages as one of its chief tasks. The plan of operations of the Provisions Sub-Committee must be consistent with the Security and military plan. The assignment of mission must be proper so that the activities of each branch can be easily controlled, checked and recapitulated.

The Storage Protection force must at the same time maintain and keep the depots. These two functions must never be separated from each other. The strength of this force depends upon the number of depots and their capacity.

5. Financial affairs and accounting

The following requirements must be fulfilled in financial affairs and accounting this year:

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a. Develop to the utmost the value of the money and make the best use of the budget, in order to avoid the devaluation of the currency caused by the monetary inflation in South Vietnam. Money should be used to buy goods quickly. However, we must calculate carefully when spending money for goods and we should not waste money aimlessly in order to avoid possible deficit or surplus of money. We should not give too much money to the merchants because they can take our money away without delivering goods to us and cheat us.

b. Take good care of the financial matters, property and other materials; practice thriftiness and avoid corruption.

c. Work out a financial policy after considering the receipts and expenditures, in order to meet the established requirements and to stabilize our funds in various areas in time so that our funds will not be affected by the rapid development of the war.

The Supply Council, Rear Service, Finance Section and Farmers' Association in each local area should closely cooperate and have specific plans on production agencies, consumption, distribution and receipt, etc.. There must be a contract and those who violate it must assume the responsibility and compensate for damage. If confronted with difficulties, they must report to higher echelons for settlement.

Absolutely avoid causing damage to the people and compensate them for damages if they occur.

The Rear Service will provide suggestions on the amount of supplies required and the organization of the collection of supplies according to specific area. The Supply Council will consolidate all suggestions and discuss them with the Finance Section and Farmers' Association in order to have a proper purchasing and collection plan. The Farmers' Association is in charge of the production and Finance Section in charge of purchasing and collection (as specified by the N.T / COSVN / Current Affairs in Directive #7/C).

The Rear Service and Supply Council will replace the Finance Section to be in charge of purchasing and collection if the later is incapable.

The Farmers' Association will provide money for the people in production.

The Rear Service and Supply Council will provide money in advance for the people in the preparation of food.

#### 6. Strengthening of Provisions Sub Sections at various levels:

Because of the special situation of our T / Region 7, Provisions Sub-Sections at various levels (especially Province, District, and Village levels) must be strengthened to be able to carry out the impending heavy, difficult tasks.

##### Region echelon:

Organize a 3 man provisions Sub-Section (one Section Chief and two Committee members) assisted by 3 cadre. These 3 cadre are to be divided into 3 elements: one in charge of researching the situation to help the sub-section thoroughly understand the situation both in finance and accounting.

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One element moves toward the East another moves toward the West (the main direction is East) to inspect and observe the situation in order to help the Provisions Sub-Section of Provinces perform its mission. At the same time, these elements assist in providing general guidelines to sub-section and the standing Committee of Province Supply Council.

Province echelon: There are from 3 to 5 members in a Province sub-section (including Rear service member assigned) and from 7 to 9 cadre. The members are assigned as follows:

1. Sub-Section Chief is in charge of the combined plan, including the economic plan and the plan for the Farmers' Association. He guides the production activity which is dependent on the Troop mess requirement, and he also executes the policies regarding provisions.
2. A member is in charge of establishing and developing a requisition and purchasing agency. He controls the entry and exit points, studies the price and guides the requisition and purchasing mission to satisfy the requirements.

3. A member is in charge of protecting maintaining and administering the warehouses. He has close relationship with the Security and Military Affairs Committee.

4. A member is in charge of transportation, including setting up the plan for strengthening the force and administering the transportation facilities, such as bridges and roads.

The cadre are organized as follow:

- A cell in charge of drafting a combined plan.
- A cell in charge of requisition and purchasing.
- A cell in charge of transportation.
- A cell in charge of security and maintenance.
- A cell in charge of statistics.

The assignment of cadre depends on the capability of each cadre and specific requirement of each local area.

District and Village echelon: Especially in the Dist and Village there are production areas. The 3 or 4-member sub-section and a number of cadre should be organized. The assignment of cadre depends on the specific requirement of the District on the Village and chiefly on the nature the special branch of service. (In areas favorable for the purchase and collection of supplies, particular efforts should be devoted to this task, while in areas favorable to the maintenance of provisions, all efforts should be made to maintain provisions). In the hamlets where there are the food supply resources, 1 cell-in-charge should be organized (Foods Cell). According to the supply capability of foods, 2 or 3 persons or more (5 persons) are assigned (not counting the soldiers and personnel receiving the food).

The local cadre are considered essential to organize the machinery and they must have self-sufficient spirit and must not rely on Rear Service, although Rear Service branch can assign cadre according to the requirements, help and heighten the professional skill so that the local administrative machinery can mature.

In addition to the improvement in political awareness and professional abilities, cadre and full-time civilian laborers should be provided sufficient clothing and food by N.T [COSVN].

If necessary they must be equipped with vehicles and junks [boats] in order to accomplish their missions.

7. Requirements and Guide lines for the procurement of provisions:

The procurement of provisions plays an important role; therefore, we must properly comply with the guide lines of Committee echelons and tailor the provision mission to the Party mission. There must be close coordination between branches and servicew to strengthen the masses' movement. The people's military provision policy must be carried out under all circumstance.

2. The fiercer the war is, the more difficult the provision mission is. It is required that cadre and soldiers have high determination to surmount all difficulties in order to fulfill their assigned missions. They must bravely operate in the weak areas and thoroughly understand their situations in order to draft proper plans. They must have a good attitude, a specific working style and know how to gain experiences from past activities.

3. The guidelines for the procurement of provisions as well as Combat are indispensable for the development of the troops. We must consider political activity as our basic activity and the ideological task as our primary task.

We must heighten our sense of responsibility; improve our professional abilities, counter bureaucracy and waste and not be enticed by money. We must also properly comply with the financial administration regulations of the Party.

4. We must tailor the mission of purchasing and collection to the transportation and maintenance missions. Purchasing and Collection plays an important role in the procurement of provisions. However, the transportation and maintenance missions are not of lesser importance.

5. The relation between the procurement of provisions and the Rear Service is necessary to successfully carry out the production criteria.

III. DEVELOPMENT OF SUPPLY COUNCILS AT VARIOUS LEVELS:

Last year, Supply Councils, generally speaking, made progress in leadership and in technical services. They gained many realistic experiences and had a high sense of sacrifice and endurance to fulfill their assigned missions. However, they have not satisfied the needs of this fierce war and then have not fulfilled their part as a specialized, technical organization subordinate to Committee levels whose job is to assist the letter in leadership.

In some villages, agencies of the Supply Councils, which were damaged by the enemy, have not yet been reestablished.

The lack of cadre in charge of supply in some Districts and Provinces caused many difficulties in leadership to committee Echelons.

Consequently, in order to successfully implement the impending missions to be assigned by the Party, Supply Councils at various levels (especially Village

The following must be carried out to the letter;

1. Strive to improve our cadre in politics, ideology and professional ability in order to heighten their political awareness; help them assess both the enemy and friendly situation and to rid themselves of any pessimistic attitudes, i.e., balking at hardships.

Indoctrinate our cadre in the Party policy and organize critique sessions to gain additional experiences.

In addition, short range professional training courses for cadre should be regularly organized by U [Province] (the training course conducted by U3 [Province 3] in 1966 obtained satisfactory results)

2. Organization:

a/ In provinces: There must be 4 or 5 committee members in the Standing Committee (Not counting committee members dispatched from Rear Service).

There must be a chairman of Standing committee in charge of general service.

There must be a Deputy Chairman in charge of Control.

There must be a Committee member in charge of civilian laborers and a Committee member in charge of procuring provisions.

There must be a Committee member in charge of accounting and finance.

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If other Committee members are lacking, the Chairman will be in charge of Control while training or sponsoring another comrade to be a Committee member.

Committee members:

According to the various organizations of specialized agencies in the provinces, Committee Echelons will determine the composition of sections (Military, Security, economic, Medical, youth, women, people and Labor Unions) as prescribed by the Resolution of the NT [COSVN] Current Affairs Committee we should select competent comrades to carry out forward supply missions. It is not necessary that they be chiefs of one branch, because branch chiefs are generally at Committee Echelons and are in charge of general missions.

b/ In Districts: The standing committee includes 3 Committee Members (Not counting Committee members and representatives dispatched from Rear Service).

- One in charge of planning and Control
- One in charge of Civilian laborer and Assault Youth.

One in charge of provisions.

Committee members: (The same as in the Province)

c/ In Villages: The mission of personnel in villages is very important and complex for the fulfillment of the production plan. This is especially true in prosperous villages. The Standing Committee should include from 3 to 5 Committee members:

Assignment of missions:

- One Committee member in charge of Civilian Laborer and Assault youth.  
- One Committee member in charge of provision. In addition to the selection of competent Party members, we must pay attention to and improve cadre and civilians who are outstanding in the procurement of provisions. Eligible women living in disputed areas should maintain "legal positions" to be able to operate regularly and secretly. Committee members: The same as mentioned above.

### 3. Working style:

1/ Use the democratic and collective working system. Do not rely upon others or avoid responsibility. Develop and respect the initiative of cadre and the independence of Sub-sections. Maintain regular activities and in the entire Supply Council. Organize critique sessions to gain experiences in order to improve the upcoming plans and guide-lines. (Activities should be conducted in accordance with the specific situation of each area).

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In addition to attending the ordinary and occasional meetings, the members of the Standing Committee should draft a plan for their own branch and make the [lower] echelons fully understand the plans, especially the Villages and Districts. Results on tasks to serve in combat must be reported to the Standing Committee. It is imperative that the Standing Committee repeatedly provide information on combat operations to Committee members in order to contribute ideas for appropriate leadership for each time period.

Critique and self-critique must be conducted from lower to higher echelons. The higher echelons receive the opinions of low echelons and the low echelons receive the opinions and criticism of high echelons. In addition to the criticism on the plan and policies, the members should carry out individual-criticism in order to develop strongpoints and eliminate weakpoints.

2/ Relationship of tasks of echelons Region echelons must completely carry out its mission to actively help Province echelons (including the Standing Committee and sub-committee) accomplish their mission. At the same time, it and Province echelon must assume appropriate leadership at each district and each village within a specified time.

Province echelon must fully understand the situation of the Villages and prepare plans for them. With the District echelon, it should guide and help the Villages implement the plan to acquire and disseminate experiences.

District echelon: In the present division of our country, the District is closely attached to the Villages, It helps the villages solidify the plans given by the Province echelon within time periods of from 10 or 15 days or up to 3 months. In addition to Villages, District echelon must stay close to the population to observe the situation and send ideas to the Province.

Village echelon: Besides the implementation of the plan, it must assign cadre to each hamlet to discover the strong and weak points in carrying out the refresher plan and send the report to higher echelons for guidance.

The relationship between lower and higher echelons is the relation of leadership and practice to ensure the fulfillment of the plan during operations. The Resolution of NT [Nam Truong COSVN] Current Affairs Committee stressed: "After assuming the responsibility from the Committee echelon, the Standing Committee and Supply Council at higher echelon have the right to direct and inspect the Party Committee echelon and Supply Council at lower echelons for mission performance to, mobilize and provide cadre to support the Army." Therefore, the Resolutions of the Supply Council at higher echelons adopted by the Committee echelons must be executed by the Committee and Supply Council at lower echelon without the attached directives. In this way, the battle requirements will be ensured.

All members must follow the guidance of Committee echelon to the letter.

4. We should properly carry out the Party's policy toward the people and cadre on the political front as well as the material front. Based on the love and respect for the people and the cadre, we push forward the solidarity and the combined production of the masses and help the people and cadre improve their living conditions.
5. In guidance, various specialized branches must make it as important as combat guidance. Apart from spiritual and ideological factors, the specialized branches must also have accurate, detailed and practical plans; proper performance good supervision, and know how to lead the lower echelons in performing their missions successfully. They must ascertain the situation in time and clearly understand the plans. Still the specialized branches must learn and disseminate past experiences to their personnel. By so doing, they will be able to cope with new changes in the situation in a timely manner and supplement shortcomings and weakpoints which originated because of our subjectiveness.
6. We should occasionally initiate various emulation campaigns to strengthen the movement. Shortly after each of these campaigns, we must review the situation; comment on the results; choose outstanding emulators to make proposals to the higher echelon for awards and use outstanding actions as examples to excite the movement.
7. In the present difficult situation, the organization of emulation campaigns and the performance of the Party's policy are very important. We should place particular emphasis on the training of cadre and use all means and forms to improve and train our cadre to be as proficient as possible.
8. Relations between higher and lower echelons must be closer and more firm. Cadre at all echelons should clearly understand the situation, the difficulties in each locality and the weak and strong points of the cadre and the masses. They must also help the lower echelons in all sincerity, and should not cause difficulties to lower echelons without any order from higher echelons. They must be serious, brave and comment and help each other. At the same time, they must overcome their own shortcomings so that we will generally progress.
9. Provinces should provide guidance for each mission within a certain period of time and make initial and extensive reviews to learn past experiences for general guidance. They should carry out the policy of making timely reports between higher and lower echelons with a high sense of discipline.
10. Being experienced from the practical situation, we see that the forward supply council, in general, and each member, in particular, have not yet fully understood their missions. They therefore, should pay particular attention to the important role of the forward supply mission and the powers of the standing committee and each committee member. (Review the resolution to build up the forward supply committee at all levels as outlined by the Current Affairs Committee of Năm Truông).

----- END OF TRANSLATION -----