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Long Khanh Province PRP CC Supply and Logistics Activity

December 29, 1969

Executive Committee

T: Mubi Dam in Long Dat ((District)).

BA RIA - LONG KHANH

FORWARD SUPPLY COUNCIL

PEACE, REUNIFICATION,

INDEPENDENCE, DEMOCRACY

SECRET ((VG Classification))

To: Ba Ria, Long Khanh Province Party Committee and T7
((Region 7)) Forward Supply Council.

To implement the Directives No. 47/TV of COSVN and No. 39/CT 12 of the province Party Current Affairs Committee, the meeting to establish the province Forward Supply Council was held on 28 and 29 Dec 69 under the direction of Comrade Pham Van Lam, a Current Affairs Committee member.

After two busy working days, the conference discussed the directive issued by the province Party Current Affairs Committee concerning the establishment of the Forward Supply Council, and the guidance relating to its organization issued by COSVN. At the same time, the conference scheduled the activities of the Supply Council for the first quarter of 1969.

During the discussion, the conference unanimously agreed that the establishment of the Supply Council was necessary. Its mission is difficult; however, the conference believed that under the leadership of the Current Affairs Committee, and of supply councils of higher echelons in coordination with other organizations and branches, the province Supply Council will accomplish its mission successfully.

With the undersigned of the Forward, Supply Council present, the following decision was made:

1. Be determined to overcome all difficulties, and accomplish the organization of the Forward Supply Councils from province through district and village level by 20 Jan 69.

2. Motivate all forces, branches, and organizations; promote high determination; and closely coordinate with the Supply Council to successfully implement the plan which has been prescribed for the first quarter.

29 Dec 69

Signed by:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Pham Văn Lâm | 2. Lê Hữu Ân |
| 3. Trần Văn Mạnh | 4. Mai Hữu Thái |
| 5. Trần Thanh | 6. Comrade Mười Hai |
| 7. Comrade 5 ((Năm))
Trắng | 8. Comrade 9 ((Chín)) Thanh |
| 9. Comrade Tử Tru | 10. Comrade Năm Công |

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PLAN

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BÀ RIA - LONG KHANH FORWARD
SUPPLY COUNCIL IN 1968 - 1969 WINTER AND SPRING CAMPAIGN

In compliance with the resolution of the Party Committee echelons, the establishment of the Forward Supply Council in 1968-1969 Winter and Spring Campaign is as follows:

1. The province Forward Supply Council should be organized by Nov 68. The establishment of the district Forward Supply Council should be accomplished by 15 Jan 69. And the forward supply councils in a number of villages should be organized not later than 30 Jan 69 to ensure the availability of civilian labor and transportation for provisions in order to support the Winter-Spring Campaign.

2. The quantity of provisions to be purchased and requisitioned in the Winter-Spring Campaign should be 1,550 tons.

Of this 200 tons should be collected and purchased by the province in Jan 69.

3. Recruitment of civilian laborers and assault youths: Each district such as Long Đát, Châu Đốc, Cao Su ((possibly rubber plantations)), Xuân Lộc and Định Quán should have one company of assault youths. Xuyên Mộc District should have two platoons. The province unit should have from one to two companies of assault youths. By the end of Jan 69, assault youths should total 295 men and by the end of Mar 69, we should recruit 355 more men. The total number of assault youths should be 650 men.

The number of civilian laborers mobilized in the winter should be 400. In the spring phase, we must recruit 1,200 laborers within a period of one month. (In January 1969, recruiting should be divided into two phases and in each phase 200 men must be recruited. In the spring phase, recruiting should also be conducted in two phases, 600 men being recruited in each phase.

4. Maintenance of security:

Carefully screen all laborers and assault youths and maintain the secrecy of our entry and exit points, storage facilities, corridors, and transportation routes.

To ensure proper implementation of the resolution and plan prescribed by the province, the Supply Council issued the following statement:

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE FORWARD SUPPLY COUNCIL AT VARIOUS ECHELONS.

1. On 20 Nov 68, the province Forward Supply Council was established.

a. Members of the council:

1. Comrade Phạm Văn Lâm, a province Party Committee member who was reassigned from Xuân Lộc to take charge of the province Forward Supply Council as its chairman.

2. Comrade Ba Thai, a province Party Committee member officially in charge of the province Rear Service, concurrently assumed the position of Deputy Chairman of the Council.

3. Comrade Nam Trang, a province Party Committee member, officially in charge of the civilian proselyting task concurrently assumed the position of Assistant Chairman of the Council.

4. Comrade Tư Hồng, a Party Committee member, responsible for women's proselyting activity concurrently assigned as Forward Supply Council member.

5. Comrade Tuấn, a province Labor Youth Group Committee member, concurrently assigned as Forward Supply Council member.

6. Comrade Sau Phat, Deputy Chief of the Security Section, concurrently assigned as Forward Supply Council member.

7. Comrade Chin Thanh, a member of the Propaganda and Training Section, concurrently assigned as Forward Supply Council member.

8. Comrade Mui Chau, Deputy Chief of the Finance and Economy Section, assigned as Forward Supply Council member.

9. Comrade Ba Vinh, member in charge of general activities of the Supply Council.

10. Comrade 10 ((Mui)) Dan, member of the Forward Supply Council.

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11. Comrade Lê Hữu Ân, ((aka Sau Phê)), member, in charge of the supply and procurement service of the Supply Council.

12. Comrade 4 ((Tú)), member of the Proselyting Section concurrently assigned as Forward Supply Council member.

13. Comrade Hai Minh, deputy chief of the province Civil Health Section, concurrently assigned as Forward Supply Council member.

14. Comrade Trần Thanh, a cadre of Đoàn 84, concurrently assigned as Forward Supply Council member.

15. Comrade Bay Vy, Troop Proselyting Section, concurrently assigned as Forward Supply Council member.

According to Directive No. 47, issued by COSVN Current Affairs Committee, on the establishment of forward supply councils and Directive No. 39, issued by the province Party Committee, with guidance on the organization and activities of forward supply councils; the Supply Council, in coordination with the specific situation of Bả Rịa - Long Khánh Province, the enemy situation, the people's movements, the capabilities of cadre, and the population of the six districts in the province with the exception of the three province capitals, must provide the food necessary for the number of civilian laborers and assault youths by the end of Mar 69. Therefore, it is suggested that the cadre to be assigned in the permanent elements and sub-sections be the following:

a. Permanent section in charge:

1. Comrade Phạm Văn Lâm, Chairman, acting as Section Chief, in charge of planning, organization and implementation of policies.

2. Comrade Ba Thai, Vice-Chairman, Deputy Section Chief in charge of mobilization. The province Rear Service Section must try to assist the forward supply task in the rear service branches.

3. Comrade Nam Trang, Vice-Chairman, Deputy Section Chief, in charge of civilian proselyting in popular organizations.

4. Comrade 10 ((Mười Châu)), standing committee member, Chief of Food Provision Section in charge of the provisions sub-committee, coordination with rear service branches and associations, and encouraging the people to assist the provision effort.

5. Comrade Ba Vinh, standing committee member, Chief of Assault Youth Section, in charge of civilian labor assault youths, sub-committees, and coordination with other branches and associations.

6. Comrade Mười Dân standing committee member, Chief of public health for the civilian laborers and assault youth sub-section, in charge of coordination with public health sections in province, districts, all branches and associations, and training public health cadre in support of civilian laborers and assault youths.

7. Comrade Mười Châu, standing committee member of the Finance-Economy Section, in charge of providing guidance for the finance and economy branches in provinces, districts and villages to carry out forward supply mission. ((lined out in O.T.))

8. Comrade Trần Thanh, standing committee member of Đoàn 84, in charge of coordination ((activities of)) Đoàn 84 with provinces, districts and villages to carry out the forward supply mission.

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II. MISSION AND WORKING PROCEDURES OF THE SUPPLY COUNCIL AND OF EACH MEMBER.

The specific missions of the Supply Council and of the permanent section are prescribed in the Directives No. 47 of COSVN and No. 39 issued by the province Party Current Affairs Committee.

Specific missions of the Supply Council:

1. Under the leadership of the Party Committee echelons, the Supply Council must mobilize manpower and material resources to support military and political missions in each year, such as: Assault youths, transportation facilities, and so on.... ((sic)).

2. Organize and motivate branch organizations, and the people to fully realize the slogan: "All for the Front, all for our victories" after which they themselves will contribute manpower and material resources. At the same time, promote their sense of responsibility, to overcome all difficulties, hardships, and to organize appropriate transportation facilities.

3. In addition, the Supply Council must coordinate with other branches and organizations to take the appropriate measures to improve the people's welfare increase production, promote thriftiness, and prevent waste and corruption to successfully support the frontlines.

Follow the regulations to support the localities and families devastated by war. Initiate emulation movements to motivate personnel to achieve success, and recommend for awards units in those places, and local areas where achievements were gained.

Only when we improve the people's welfare can we mobilize abundant manpower and material resources. At the same time, enhance the revolutionary awareness of the people and make them confident of the final victory.

Missions of the permanent section:

1. Be responsible along with the Party Committee echelons and the Supply Councils for the implementation of all resolutions and directives. Plans must be drafted to implement all types of tasks within the time prescribed by higher echelons.
2. Implement all resolutions and directives of the higher echelon supply councils. See that all branches submit recapitulative reports to higher echelons.
3. Require all branches to regularly submit their reports on their activities to higher echelons. Prepare a format for the report to the Party Committee echelons and report past results to the Forward Supply Council.
4. Assign specific missions to each member, and promote adherence to resolutions of higher echelons. Motivate cadre in branches and organizations to participate in and support the activities of the Forward Supply Council. Contribute manpower and material resources to higher echelons's supply councils.
5. Closely coordinate with the rear service and finance-economy sections to mobilize and use manpower and material resources effectively.
6. Rely on the Party Chapter and coordinate with village units, organizations and military units to map out combat plans, safeguard transportation routes, farm production, storage facilities, and corridors.

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Working procedures:

1. Regular activities: Every three months, hold a conference of the entire Supply Council to review past activities and plan those for the forthcoming period.

Discuss the resolutions and directives of the Party Committee echelons and of the higher echelons' supply councils. Review the performance of each supply council member for the period.

A monthly conference should be held by the permanent sections to review performance the of sections and to plan for the next month; to discuss the resolutions and directives of the Party Committee echelons and of higher echelons' supply councils, and to review each member's performance and guide them on forthcoming missions.

2. Irregular activities:

In cases of urgent and important problems or directives of Party Committee echelons, supply councils, will hold a special conference to discuss such important matters. If Party Committee echelons desire, permanent sections will hold a similar conference.

Assign specific missions to each member of the supply councils.

1. Members of supply councils of the branches and organizations should use the criteria concerning food provisions, civilian laborers, and assault youths contained in this resolution to plan their activities. They must motivate their branches from village to province levels to collect the quota of provisions assigned them by supply councils and permanent sections.

Rear services and trading sections, must coordinate with other branches and organizations to requisition and purchase food provisions, transport them to depots, and maintain them in accordance with the criteria prescribed by higher echelons.

The associations of laborers, farmers, youths, women, propaganda and training sections, civilian laborers, and assault youth sub-sections should motivate their members to participate in food provision and civilian laborer activities as well as join the assault youth groups and enlist in the army.

Security sections should assign security cadre to entry and exist points to safeguard the requisitioning and purchasing of foodstuffs. They have to train cadre, and send them to screen assault youth and civilian labor units, and safeguard transportation lines, corridors, and storage facilities. Members of the Civilian Health Section have the responsibility of guiding province, district, and village civilian health personnel to coordinate with public health sub-sections of civilian laborers, branches, and organizations in training public health cadre, and assigning them to take care of the people. They must also be assigned to serve

civilian laborers and assault youths on the battlefields and treat weak and sick personnel who come back to the local areas. Provide one sanitation specialist for each squad. Each platoon should have one medical cadre and each company should have one to two medics, and each battalion should have one to two medical officers. The military proselyting section must send 22 members to attack posts, smash the enemy oppressive control, and blockade and undermine his economy.

2. Permanent members who are responsible for various types of missions must send cadre to coordinate with other branches and organizations to

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attain the criteria assigned by Party Committee echelons. They must lead supply councils, permanent sections, and lower sub-sections in carrying out the missions assigned by the districts. They have to detect ((weakpoints)), review, gain experience, and report disadvantages to Party Committee echelons and members of councils in order to provide appropriate guidance to meet the requirements prescribed by COSVN's Supply Council.

3. Working procedures of supply councils and permanent sections.

The supply councils and permanent sections maintain democratic operating procedures by encouraging all personnel to discuss and assign specific missions to each member (collective leadership, individual accountability) ((sic)).

Permanent sections of supply councils are specialized agencies in charge of supply functions. They are responsible for their activities to Party Committee echelons and higher (echelon) supply councils. They also have missions as representatives of Party Committee echelons and organization councils in the organization, mobilization, and control of lower personnel who carry out the forward supply resolution of the Party Committee echelons and of higher echelon supply councils and the plans prescribed by the councils.

The permanent section must maintain strict control over the activities of each member of the supply council, gain experience, and report to Party Committee echelons and supply councils on the results of their efforts. They must also request instructions

from Party Committee echelons to call the entire supply council together to review, report, and map out the next forward supply plan, and submit it to the councils to be discussed and approved. Besides, assigning duties to each member, they must implement the resolution throughout the branches and organizations at village and district levels.

This is the first step of monthly and quarterly plans. Therefore, we must gain knowledge from each member and cadre to know advantages or difficulties, then report to the councils to improve the plan. This will make members and cadre at all council echelons achieve more successes in the forward supply mission to lead the Revolution to complete victory.

III. ORGANIZATION OF SUB-SECTIONS AND CADRE OF ALL LEVELS.

1. Civilian laborer and assault youth sub-sections:

There are four comrades in each sub-section in the first step, 10 comrades at the end of Mar 69, and later the strength will be increased.

Comrade Ba Vinh, Chief of the sub-section who is responsible for the civilian labor task must strongly motivate the people to participate in civilian labor and assault youth activities in local areas.

Comrade Sai is responsible for civilian laborer task on the battlefield.

Comrade Hoang is responsible for the assault youth group

Recommend assigning one more comrade to take charge of clothing supply and the policy toward civilian laborers and local assault youths (this comrade should be assigned from the military).

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a. Outlines of missions of civilian laborers and assault youths.

We should use the civilian labor regulation made by higher echelons and the situation of the people's struggle to determine specific criteria for each district and village.

1. Elements in charge of civilian laborers and assault youths should coordinate with the propaganda and training sections, security sections, workers' associations, farmers' associations, women's associations and youth groups, to spread propaganda, motivate Group and Party members and the people to attack the enemy in the military and political fields by joining village civilian laborers. They will equip themselves with hammocks, sandals, nylon, rice, sheets, food, clothes, medicines, machetes, picks, baskets... etc... ((sic)) so as to be ready to go on duty when necessary. This will avoid the expense to the Revolution and hardship to the people themselves ((while on their missions)).

2. When motivating the people to serve the front-lines, the civilian labor element which serves in the battlefield should closely cooperate with the local civilian laborers and assault youth elements, branches, and associations and organize them into squads with squad and assistant squad leaders. Cadre are responsible for ((personal)) hygiene, and psywar activities, emulation, sports, physical culture, improving living conditions, ((providing a)) security guard, and indoctrination. Concerning the organization, each squad is led by a squad leader, an assistant squad leader, and Party member. It is still deployed by key Group members. In each platoon, there is a command committee, a Party cell, a Group cell, a political cell and a medic. Each company is commanded by a command committee, a Party Chapter, a Group Chapter, a political section, and one or two medics. A battalion also consists of a command committee, a Party Committee, a Group Committee, and a medical specialist. However, in the face of the present situation, we should organize only platoon and company-sized units as main elements so they can move easily.

In the civilian labor ranks, the Party Chapter and supply council are responsible for assigning Party and Group members in each squad, and Party and Group cells in each platoon. The district takes charge of organizing the Party and Group Chapters, and the command committee for each company. And the province may designate the Party and Group Committees and the command committee in each battalion.

3. Indoctrinate and assign missions to civilian laborers, specific missions to Party and Group members and action cells. Provide instructions for the Party and Group cells, political sub-sections, medics, command committees political sections, and especially the medical specialist so that they are politically aware. Initiate an emulation movement for each individual and element to achieve success.

Indoctrinate cadre on the political mission of the Party with a special document drafted by the higher echelon. The civilian labor units should be trained in military operations, movement in bivouac sites, and evacuation of wounded soldiers. After that, the civilian laborers should be carefully trained in individual combat tactics, especially three-man cell tactics. This will make the civilian labor units able to defend themselves without needing the protection of troops from our combat units.

5. We have motivated civilian laborers and assault youths, to equip themselves but we should check to see if the individual is completely equipped, and if the district has provided him with any additional equipment. If everyone is well equipped, that is good. However, if their equipment is insufficient, we will furnish them with adequate supplies as the civilian labor policy prescribes. When furnishing the equipment, we should write the names, age, and get the signatures of the receivers. Then, when the civilian laborers return from their operation, we will take back enough equipment to use the next time. (Note all equipment furnished in the book of supplies for civilian laborers and assault youths).

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6. After they are given adequate equipment and turned over to the employing agency, the latter must sign a contract in which the following details are specified. Duration of the task, issuance of food, when they will return, and protective measures taken on departure and on return.

7. Assign cadre to guide the units of civilian laborers and youths who serve the battlefield. Daily or weekly there must be a review of activities, and an election of a good individual and an outstanding unit. After one phase, assemble them to select the outstanding individual and unit, gain experience on strong and weak points, and recommend awards and commendations. At the same time, select the most outstanding people to admit as Party members or Group members. As for outstanding cadre, we should introduce them to the local authorities, so that their skills can be examined and rewarded.

8. After a review of activities, medical cadre should give a physical examination to comrades and then give them a letter of introduction to the local Party Chapter supply council, so that they can continue to be treated.

Finally, we should organize a celebration. Cadre must arrange for the protection of these civilian laborers and youth during the return to local areas. When they are back to local areas, the province, district and village must try to find an area in which to concentrate these units. The representative of the supply council or Party Committee echelons must attend meetings of these units to hear their reports on the achievements of individuals and units. The representatives of the supply council or Party Chapters are in charge of providing entertainment, and announcing the conclusion ((of the meeting)). Command, Party, Group and battalion command committees, Party Chapter, Group Chapter, Party cell and Group cell introduce Party members, Group members and association members who now return to their former organization to continue their normal duties.

1. Food provision sub-section: Originally the provisions sub-section consisted of five comrades. At the end of Mar 69, the exit and entry points to facilitate food purchasing were opened, and cadre had to be increased.

Comrade Múi Chau (Sau Phe) ((crossed out in original text)), Sub-Section Chief, was responsible for food supply. (Motivate the people to assist us in developing more agencies to purchase and requisition good supplies).

Comrade An, Assistant Sub-Section Chief, had the same mission.

Comrade Ba Lien supervised facilities and forces developing transportation routes.

Comrade Bay Tung supervised construction of food storage facilities.

Comrade Múi Quan supervised propaganda activities and the motivation of the people.

2. Plan of the provisions sub-section.

Purchasing elements must find exit points, and coordinate with the rear service and other branches, and organizations to make Party members, Group members, members of organizations and the people carry out their missions. Motivate the people to struggle against the economic blockade, cripple the economy of the enemy, and develop food supplies and war facilities for the war against the US, and for the national salvation.

Food provisions must be delivered, and accounts directly settled with the rear service in accordance with the specific distribution of the food provision section. The finance and economy section of every province, district and in each entry and exit point, and each hamlet and ward will be provided with foods according to the regulations of the food provision section in the district and villages.

The elements developing transportation lines should coordinate with the rear service sections of province, district, branches and organizations to check transportation facilities such as bicycles, lambrettas, ox-carts, boats... etc... ((sic)) and transportation bases in order to plan transportation facilities, and motivate the people to contribute their efforts to open transportation lines from entry and exit points to the safe areas.

The time, date, and quantity of goods must be clearly stated in transactions between the rear service and the food provision section.

The element building and maintaining storehouses should study the specific situation and coordinate with the rear service, branches, organizations, to propagandize, indoctrinate, and motivate the people to aid the troops ((sic)). Village units should draft a plan for armed combat, political struggles, military proselyting, and the maintenance and establishment of storehouses.

We distribute goods to the people to be stored legally in their houses. The food provision sub-sections should coordinate with the rear service to assume the duty of delivering and receiving food provisions and means of transportation at the storehouses, according to the regulation and principles prescribed by higher echelons.

The elements supervising food provision activities must keep daily and monthly track of each person, cadre, unit and local area to recommend the appropriate awards. Also, individuals performing their tasks should be admitted to the Party and Group.

They should be introduced to the local unit for development and quick promotion.

At the same time, individuals, units or local areas intentionally or unintentionally having performed any act detrimental to the provision supply mission should be reviewed, criticized, warned, reprimanded, or otherwise appropriately disciplined.

The above were some basic points to be pointed out for proper implementation of the mission.

3. Civilian labor and assault youth medical sub-sections.

Initially, there must be five comrades to each sub-section.

At the end of March 1969, there will be nine members. ((This sentence was crossed out in O.T.)). If the number of civilian laborers and assault youths increase, we should increase cadre.

Comrade 10 ((Mười)) Đan, Sub-Section Chief, has assumed the medical mission and must motivate all public health sub-sections in the province, districts, and villages to train more medical cadre in local areas in order to serve the civilian laborers and assault youths at the frontline or sick personnel who return to the rear. The medical sub-section should coordinate with various branches and organizations to encourage precautionary measures against sickness and prepare enough medicine for each civilian laborer and assault youth at the battlefield.

Comrade Ông, Medical Officer, member of the medical sub-section must take charge of civilian laborers and assault youths, and prepare equipment and medicine to distribute to personnel serving on the battlefield.

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One medic serves civilian laborers on the battlefield.

One medic serves assault youths.

One medic and Comrade 10 ((Mười)) Đan provide leadership and treatment for civilian laborers and assault youths in the districts and villages, and to sick personnel who return to the local areas after their missions.

c. Outline of the medical task of civilian laborers and assault youths.

The number of civilian laborers and assault youths permanently serving the battlefield is from 400 to 600 ((civilian laborers)) and from 100 to 200 ((assault youths)). Considering these numbers, we should formulate specific public health plans in each climaxing phase.

Local public health officials must coordinate with public health sections of civilian laborers and assault youths

in provinces, districts, and villages and with various branches and associations to teach the Party members, Group members, association members, and the people to use preventive medicines. Everybody should be indoctrinated to buy medicines for individual use and treatment. Public health cadre must be trained and assigned as follows: One soldier is in charge of preventive medicine per squad. One first-aid person per platoon. One or two medics per company. One or two medical specialists per battalion.

And one health cadre for the treatment of sick personnel who return to the local areas after their missions.

When assembling civilian laborers and assault youths in districts and provinces before sending them to the battlefield, we should provide them with medicines and medical equipment as well as medical instruction cadre who should carefully check to ensure they have sufficient medicines and equipment. In addition, a number of cadre should provide leadership. If medical cadre are short, we must immediately train more and send them to guide civilian laborers and assault youths serving the battlefield. After returning from their tasks, they should be selected for awards at their units. Public health cadre and medics have the responsibility of re-examining and treating personnel as well as issuing letters of introduction to sick personnel who need treatment in hospitals when they return to their local areas. At the same time, we should collect medical equipment for future missions of other units. Examine and introduce excellent cadre and individuals into the Party and Group from the province, district and village public health sections, district Party committees, the supply councils and Party Chapters in the local areas.

The element issuing medicine and medical equipment to civilian laborers and assault youths must correctly estimate and issue quantities of emergency medicine 10 times the amount of that of preventive medicines and enough for treatment of one-third of the troop strength. Each platoon should have one first-aid person equipped with one medical kit. Each company should be equipped with one medical kit for medics. Each battalion should be equipped with one medical kit for medical specialists. In addition, the element serving civilian laborers and assault youths in local areas should be equipped with medicine and medical equipment.

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When organizing and assigning missions: Cadre and a member of every special branch must estimate the needs of the

medical sub-section, civilian laborer sub-section, and assault youths. Specific directives will be prescribed for each medical element.

4. The planning organization, and policy sub-section.

Initially, it consists of two comrades. By the end of Mar 69 it will increase to four comrades.

Comrade Ut Lam, Chairman, currently Chief of the sub-section, is responsible for general planning.

We suggest that Comrade Loi of a lower level will be assigned as Assistant Chief of the Sub-Section and be responsible for the organization and policy.

Comrade Muoi Tam, of the finance-economy section of the supply council, will be responsible for organization ((crossed out in O.T.)) ((Two more cadre will be assigned from another organization as additional help.))

d. General guideline for the planning, organization and implementation of the policy to serve the frontlines.

Based on the quantity of food, the number of civilian laborers and assault youths and the specific situation, cadre in each local area must perform the following tasks:

The element in charge of planning must specifically plan the distribution of civilian laborers, assault youths, foodstuffs and necessary facilities for every district, village, hamlet, entry and exit point, and every rear service element in local areas, province and district. This element is responsible for the coordination, principles, regulations and schedule insuring the success of every element and local areas.

The element in charge of organization will coordinate the criteria, quantity, and quality of foodstuffs, available facilities, the number of civilian laborers, assault youths and the planned time in the specific situation, with the cadre and people's movements to activate and organize the supply council, the food supply sub-sections, the civilian labor sub-section, the assault youth sub-sections, and various forces in charge of food procurement. This element is responsible for prescribing the working procedures, missions, principles and task guidelines for these sub-sections and assisting them to meet the prescribed criteria and accomplish their task.

Based on the prescribed criteria, quantity ((of foodstuffs)), the time and the policy set for civilian laborers and assault youths, the planning element will initiate an emulation movement among the forces supplying the frontline. The planning element will always have plans for controlling every agency, every organization and motivating and using the civilian and assault youth forces. Make the unit or organization correctly implement the policy for assault youths and civilian labor forces, and use them according to their needs. Concerning the civilian laborer and assault youths. Handle them carefully when they are healthy as well as when they are sick in order to comply the Party policy. If they do not correctly perform their duties, guide them to correctly do so. Simultaneously the planning subsection must follow the activities of every individual, local area, and unit which has attained achievements in the supply task for the frontline and promote them. The authority to grant citations and awards is as follows:

The village supply council is empowered to grant a letter of appreciation.

The province supply council is empowered to grant a certificate of commendation.

If a medal is recommended, the recommendation must be sent to the region supply council and COSVN for approval.

Simultaneously, individuals, units or local areas which, intentionally or unintentionally hamper the Party policy, hinder the forward supply activities and union among the people and troops, must be subject to critique, reprimand, or other appropriate disciplinary measures to ensure the increasing development of the forward supply task.

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a. Administrative elements, permanent security section:

Initially each section consisted of 14 comrades, at the end of Mar 69 it will increase to 26 comrades.

1. The correspondence section is composed of correspondence, accounting, liaison and finance personnel.

Comrade Nam Cong is Section Chief, concurrently with financial affairs ((section)).

One typist.

One general accountant (assign Comrade Hay, animal husbandry cadre, or one comrade from finance-economy section).

Two liaison personnel were selected by the Party Committee echelon.

2. Administration, troop mess and production elements.

One adjutant, Comrade Tho, who is serving in the production element of A1 ((sic)).

One troop mess specialist, Miss Bay Ngọc who had worked with the forward supply council, is now working with the province finance-economy section.

Comrade Tù Bộ, presently guarding storage facilities, is in charge of production of the Forward Supply Council. (He is guarding the province rear base depots of Canh Quang Minh ((sic)).)

One medic (recommend assigning one medic from the civil health agency or one first-aid man from Xuân Lộc). Request that additional personnel be used to activate one production cell, one cell to produce cooking hall, one blacksmith's cell, and one cell to supply sandals, hammocks, nylon sheets, rice belts etc ((sic)).. for civilian laborers and assault youths.

3. Protection section.

Comrade Nhứt was assigned as Production Section Chief of A1 ((sic)).

Request Comrade Lực who had served in the finance-economy section and is now working at the Forward Supply Council be transferred to serve in protection section (he is suffering from a nervous condition).

Transfer Squad Leader Hoang, who is has lost a hand, from the finance-economy section. to take over the political tasks of the protection section.

Miss Lan, in the security section, should be transferred and made Assistant Chief of the protection section.

Comrade Khanh is a bodyguard of Comrade Ut Lâm.

Each district required two security guards. Therefore six districts need 12 security guards.

b. Specific missions of the Forward Supply Council's administrative element.

The tasks of the Forward Supply Council's administrative element are correspondence and financial affairs, accounting, liaison, administration of troop mess, taking care of personnel's health, increasement of farm production, improvement of living conditions, protection of bases, and internal organizations.

There must be a section chief, in charge of general tasks such as correspondence, accounting, liaison, and finance affairs.

1. Correspondence task:

The section chief's job is: To receive and study all directives and resolutions of higher Forward Supply Councils and the equivalent Party Committee echelons and organizations, report on the proposals of the council members of the sub-sections and lower-level supply councils, study and examine the performance of the permanent section.

Write official letters, directives, plans, guidances, and solve difficult problems for permanent sections in their dealings with equivalent organizations, members and sub-sections of lower-level supply councils.

Take charge of making recapitulative reports on the enemy's situation, the people's situation, and the supply activities everyday, every five days, every 10 day, every month, every three months, six months, and one year to the supply councils and permanent sections, to the Party Committee echelons and higher supply councils ((sic)).

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Provide guidance for typists, accountants, and financial cadre to finish correspondence quickly so that messengers will not be delayed.

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2. One comrade ((assistant chief crossed out in O.T.)) will take charge of troop management and messing, farm production, and improvement of personnel living conditions.

Considering the daily and monthly activities of the agency and the supply council, he will estimate expenditures for each day, month, quarter, and year, and submit them to the finance-economy section. He also receives finances and other items. He must be responsible for the purchase, transportation, storage and distribution of supplies each day, month, or year according to the regulations prescribed by the finance-economy section.

Troop messing: The medics should try to improve the cooking methods, prevent disease, improve treatment of disease by combining oriental medicine with western medicine and taking good care of the health of personnel in units and agencies.

Farm production and improvement of living conditions: Considering the troop strength and the resolutions concerning self-help for self-sufficiency, plan annual and monthly production. Increase the quantity of vegetables by improving growing methods to ensure good living conditions for the personnel in units and agencies.

3. Combat activities and base protection: There must be one cadre to organize combat activities and the protection ((system)) of the base areas. There must be a command committee for the protection unit with one unit leader and one assistant unit leader, and one political officer.

Concerning combat activities and the protection of the base areas and agencies, specific assignments should be made to each element, for instance, an element fighting in the inner perimeter, an element patrolling or an element fighting on the outer perimeter.

For the protection of the base area, underground tunnels must be established to ensure safety, messing, rest and work areas for personnel.

As for the protection of internal organizations, we should strengthen our internal ranks and improve security by closely controlling the movement and relationship of all cadre, soldiers, and personnel in the agencies. We should encourage our personnel to strictly maintain internal regulations. We should organize protection for lower-level cadre when they go on missions in dangerous areas. When going on TDY, soldiers should go in groups or at least in pairs. They must be well-equipped when they go on missions, the personnel should also be organized into cells of at least two men, and they should also be armed. They should be trained in reconnaissance activities and combat tactics to fight the enemy and protect themselves.

We mention above only a few main features which need to be improved and supplemented in the process of performing our task.

By the end of Dec 68 or prior to 15 Jan 69, a meeting must be held to establish a supply council with 33 members.

Initially, the Forward Supply Council will consist of 33 persons; in the future, this organization will increase to 60 persons who will be assigned the following tasks:

Within Jan 69, members will be assigned to establish village and district forward supply councils in accordance with the criteria prescribed in the resolutions of higher echelons. Each district must assign one male and one female cadre; from six districts, we will have 12 personnel. Three of them will be assigned to the production unit and the remaining nine will be assigned to the protection unit. In this way, the protection unit will have 16 members, of whom five will permanently protect the five members of the Party Standing Committee. The remaining 11 personnel of the protection unit will stay at the base area. Among them, Comrade Song, who has been crippled in the war, will act as political officer.

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Increase the number of cadre in sub-sections to successfully carry out the missions and attain the criteria prescribed by higher echelons, the civilian labor and assault youth sub-section ((should be increased by)) five; and the food supply sub-section must have five additional cadre; the public health sub-section, four; and the planning and policy section, two; with these increases, these sections would total 60 personnel, enough to attain the criteria set by the Supply Council. This number of cadre will be increased according to the development of the missions of the Supply Council.

In order to execute the Party and higher Supply Council's policy concerning the weapons and expenditures of the Forward Supply Council, the following points are brought out.

a. Weapons:

Start with 22 guns ((sic)). The total should increase to 53 guns by the end of Mar 69.

1. Civilian labor and assault youth sub-sections should start with four guns and increase to nine guns.
2. Food supply sub-section ((sic)).



3. Public health sub-section ((sic)).
4. Planning and policy sub-section ((sic)).
5. Administrative office ((sic)).
6. B.V. ((possibly Military Proselyting Section)).

b. Issuance of clothing supply for civilian laborers and assault youths.

Issue to civilian laborers and assault youths necessary items such as nylon sheets, hammocks, sandals, covers, bags, machetes, cooking pots, saucepans, canteens, etc.. ((sic)).

1. The total civilian laborers at the end of March should be 1,600. The recruiting should be divided into three phases. In each phase 500 people should be recruited. Each month, we can provide equipment for nearly half of them, that is 200 persons and the rest will have to obtain the necessary items, themselves. In addition, we must stock rice and salted fish to regularly supply 500 persons performing their missions. Therefore, we must prepare a sufficient quantity of foodstuffs in accordance with the policy toward civilian laborers. The civilian labor sub-section will estimate its expenditures and obtain approval from the finance-economy section of the province Party Current Affairs Committee.

2. Assault youths.

Assault youths are those who serve the Revolution full-time, so, they must be fully equipped according to the criteria set by higher echelons. At the end of Jan 69, we must have 70 assault youths and at the end of March 69, this number must be 150 to 300. This number should be reported to the province, not including the district assault youth unit. While recruiting, assault youths we should encourage them to equip themselves with necessary items, but most of them are poor, so we have to supply them as well as the troops. Consequently, the acquisition of equipment should be made every month and every quarter to assure the policy toward assault youths. The cadre in charge of this task will estimate these expenditures and report to the Current Affairs Committee and finance-economy sections.

c. Public health sub-section of civilian labor and assault youths.

The number of civilian laborers usually present on the battlefield has been 500 and one assault youth company of 70. In the future, they will be increased by 200, consequently, the preparations of medical equipment and medicines are as follows:

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Each platoon should be equipped with one hypodermic kit and medical equipment to remove shrapnel and spikeheads ((sic)). Each company should also have medical equipment such as syringes, thermometers and surgical instruments for light wounds. In case of serious wounds, the WIA's will be evacuated to the rear service's military hospital or to surgical teams of combat units. Besides, the monthly preventive medicines should be prepared for each individual according to prescribed regulations. However, these regulations will be changed when the units go on operations in order to make them compatible with the troops' needs as well as to correctly observe the policy.

Medicines reserved for civilian laborers and vanguard youths who serve on the battlefield must comprise 1/3 of the total expenditures and the supply of emergency medication for each individual should be five times as large as that of preventive medicine. We should also reserve a supply of necessary medicines to treat those who do not recover their health after they have completed their mission. Though we have the support of public health sections in villages, districts and local areas, we still have to reserve a sufficient quantity of medicines for use in emergency cases. Only by so doing, do we observe the policy and respect human life ((sic)).

d. Food supply:

While referring to food supply, we should also refer to the means of transportation and storage facilities. However, at present, we shall only discuss requisitioning and purchasing. All means of food transportation and storage facilities were undertaken by rear service sections in the provinces, districts and villages. (Whenever our food supply sub-section establishes food storages or transportation facilities, the maintenance section will also have plans for these tasks).

e. As for the issuance of subsistence or professional office allowances of the permanent section and various sub-sections, we will estimate expenditures for each agency. (The adjutant of the agency will submit the estimate of expenditures to the Current Affairs Committee and the finance-economy section).

f. In addition, we should estimate the allowance for cadre, vanguard youths and civilian laborers who have performed their tasks during a phase. This issue will depend on each phase of activities or on the great festivals and New Year ((Tât)) Holidays. Besides, it also depends on the circumstances and strengths of the unit before making appropriate suggestion to the finance-economy section.

These are only suggestions which the Province Party Committee and the Finance-Economy Section must adjust and complete correctly so the Current Affairs Committee can use them to promptly provide guidance to all echelons.

Plan of organizing specific missions in districts and villages:

Principles and working procedures, for districts and villages.

Use the criteria of the Party Committee echelons and of the supply council of higher echelons to designate specific missions to the district level as follows:

1. ((sic)). Criteria on food supply to be attained by the end of January 1969. ((Blank))... Each district should depend on its specific situation to prescribe a specific plan for its concerned villages.

Organization of supply council in each district.

We should consider the criteria and the requirements of the mission in each district to expeditiously establish the district supply council within the period of 1 to 10 Jan 69.

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1. Composition of the Council.

a. One district Party Committee member will be assigned as chairman of the council. In case the district Party Committee members and Current Affairs Committee members are few, one member of a supply council will be assigned as chairman. If the branches and organizations in the district have enough personnel, they will assign their representatives to the Council but they must have three to four personnel take charge of the Council. If the rear service element of the province is located in a district, one member of the command committee of this element must be assigned as a member of the district council in order to coordinate with the district.

b. There must be five members on the standing committee.

Chairman of the standing committee of the Supply Council will supervise and control the activities of planning, organization, and policy.

One standing member is in charge of civilian laborers and assault youth missions (he should be a sub-section chief).

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One other member is in charge of the medical task of civilian laborers and assault youths ((he is a sub-section chief). The standing committee members of the Supply Council must be Party Chapter Committee members or at least Party members.

According to available personnel each sub-section should have one to four cadre take charge if there are no Party members or Group members, non-Party members will be assigned.

They must be capable personnel and will be admitted into the Party or Group in the near future.

2. The mission and working procedures of the Supply Council and standing committee of the sub-sections in districts are similar to those of the province. The district Supply Council will hold meetings once every two months and the standing committee once every 15 days. The administrative office must have adequate personnel to meet all situations.

3. Organization of supply councils at village levels.

Based on the requirements of missions, the criteria set by higher echelons, the capabilities of civilian laborers, and the situation of food provisions and cadre in villages, a village forward supply council should be appropriately organized to assume the supply tasks assigned by Party Chapters and the Forward Supply Council of higher levels.

However, the immediate task now is to reorganize supply councils in a number of villages, which have favorable conditions and a sufficient supply of civilian laborers and foodstuffs in order to promptly support the Winter-Spring Campaign from 10 to 20 Jan 69. In villages where there are Party Chapters, Party Chapter Committees and various branches, two committees must be set up like those at the district level, that is the main supply council with a standing committee. In case Party Chapter Committees or Party Chapters and branches are few or non-existent, we must simplify the organization in villages in order to ensure the leadership of the Party Chapter, and carry out civilian laborer, assault youth, food provisions, and medical tasks as well as maintain planning, organization, and policy. When there are enough Party Chapters, Party Chapter Committee and other branches, we organize as follows:

a. The Supply Council: The chairman of the council should be a Party Chapter Committee member who takes charge of all activities concerning the forward supply mission. The other branches and sub-sections of the supply council will be run by a Party or Group member as those sub-sections at the district level.



b. Standing committee:

The chairman of the supply council should concurrently be chief of the standing committee,

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There must be four comrades to lead various sub-sections such as civilian laborers, assault youths, food provisions, public health and planning, organization and policy. Each sub-section should have two to three cadre to assist the chief.

In villages where Party Chapters and Party Chapter Committees are few or non-existent and where conditions are favorable to develop civilian labor and food supply capabilities, we should reorganize as follows:

1. The Party Chapter Committee member or Party member who is in charge of the food supply section will be concurrently chief of the permanent section and the planning, organization and policy section. Another comrade will be in charge of civilian labor and assault youth activities.

A Party Committee member will take charge of the food provision sub-section and a member will be the chief of the public health, civilian labor and assault youth sections. It would be better if these personnel are Party or Group members. If not, we can choose civilian personnel who are capable of assuming these tasks. Each sub-section should be assigned one or two cadre.

The mission and the working procedures of the council, the permanent section and the various sub-sections in provinces, districts, and villages should be discussed in meetings which are to be held monthly by the councils and every 10 days by the permanent sections.

III. ((sic)) RESOLUTION ON THE ORGANIZATION AT VILLAGE AND DISTRICT LEVELS.

I. District Level.

1. Xuan Loc District

a. The district Supply Council and Finance-Economy Section are composed of five members including four specialized personnel.

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There must be three sub-sections which are composed of three members each. There must also be one specialized person who takes charge of the planning, organization and policy for the three sub-sections. The total number of personnel will be 10.

b. In Bao Binh and Bao Vinh Villages:

Each village supply council must be composed of three to five members.

Each sub-section must consist of two to three members. The combined total of all three sub-sections must have from seven to 10 personnel (we expect that this organizational method will be adopted in Tan Phong, Gia Ray, and Bao Chinh Villages). However, we should have only three to five personnel operate in these villages ((sic)). Particularly in Suoi Cat and Binh Phu Villages, one or two personnel can accomplish the tasks.

2. Binh Quan District.

a. Establishment of a District Supply Council

The permanent section must be composed of three to five personnel. There must be three to six cadre and seven to 10 personnel to take charge of various branches.

b. In villages such as Gia Kien and Tuc Trung in Binh Quan, the number of cadre can be lowered to seven and only three to five in other villages.

3. Chau Duc District

a. The number of personnel who take charge of the tasks in the three sub-sections of the District Supply Council must be from seven to 10.

b. In Ngai Giao Village, there must be from three to 10 ((personnel)) and only three for Binh Ba and Phu My.

4. Xuyen Moc District.

a. There must be five cadre in charge of the tasks in specialized elements.

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