

CDEC LOG NO.  
10-2291-70

SUBJ: Organization of Rear Service Groups, Rear Service Staff Department, Headquarters, SVNLA. (U)

22 Oct 70  
YT319627,  
Long Khanh Prov  
RVN MR 3  
B/1/7th Cav,  
1/1st US Cav  
Div (AM)  
Bunker complex  
Received CDEC  
28 Oct 70  
Category: A

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(C-Apr 71) (5 pages, handwritten; B-3) Record, undated, maintained by an unidentified NVA infiltrator ((possibly member of Group 81, Rear Service Staff Department, Headquarters, SVNLA)), contains fragmentary notes on the organization of the rear service regiments ((of the Rear Service Staff Department, Headquarters, SVNLA)) ((2 pages)): the five-point political solution to settle the SVN war proposed by President Nixon on 7 Oct 70 (1 page); and the deployment of enemy ((FWMAF/RVNAF)) troops in ((RVN)) Military Regions 1, 2, 3, and 4.

The document reveals that the Rear Service Staff Department, ((Headquarters, SVNLA)), had six rear service regiments designated as ((Groups)) 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, and 86. The primary missions of the cited regiments were to procure rice and medicine in enemy ((RVN)) controlled areas to support the friendly ((VC/NVA)) troops, and to transport war material ((merchandise "X\*)) to the front line. Each rear service regiment was composed of two pack-bicycle battalions to ship strategic goods, one ordnance company, one ordnance workshop, three hospitals, two forward surgical stations, one quartermaster company, and various specialized elements.

The document reveals that the artillery regiments stationed in the mountainous areas in B2 ((Front)), and Cong Truong 5, 7, and 9 ((possibly 5th VC, 7th NVA, and 9th VC Divisions)) were subordinate to Headquarters, SVNLA. Leading cadre listed were Nguyễn Thị Dinh, Deputy Commander, and Trần Văn Trung, Commander of the SVNLA.

The document also reveals that friendly ((VC/NVA)) forces were able to carry out successful attacks against the enemy, but could not hold captured areas or maintain control of the people. After attacking, they were to withdraw to avoid enemy air strikes. In addition, due to friendly difficulties in guerrilla warfare, main force troops had to be used ((as substitutes for guerrillas)). The health of troops was very poor, and medical supplies and treatment facilities were inadequate. The basic tactics of friendly forces were to use mountainous areas as bases

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to take over the lowlands and use the lowlands to besiege cities and towns.

Regarding the five-point political solution proposed by President Nixon, the document indicates that both Mr Xuân Thủy ((of the NVN Delegation)) and Mrs Nguyễn Thị Bình ((of the PRG delegation)) have rejected this proposal, and that by Jun 71, the total number of US troops remaining in SVN would be approximately 300,000 men, and the total number of satellite troops would be 60,000 men