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e. Synopsis: Operational plan of Unit 200 for March, April and May 1967. Plan emphasizes continuous attacks on allied forces, construction of combat hamlets and villages and indoctrination.

#07-3446-67

Command Committee of Unit 200
 Number 61/VP
 Top Secret VC

FAM

Operational plan submitted to unit B52 for March, April and May 1967.

In order to have close coordination in political, military and troop pro-selyting fields on battlefields and in provinces in conducting the close "Three Pronged Attacks" in the mountainous and delta areas to annihilate the enemy; strengthen our forces; break the enemy's grip, enlarge liberated areas and construct combat hamlets and villages to meet requirements of the limited war, Units must carry out the orders of the higher echelon and the directive of the Central Current Affairs Committee based on the provincial and district situation. The following are the main points Units must comply with to carry out the slogan "The longer we fight, the stronger we will become" and frustrate the enemy dry season plan for 1966-1967:

- Conduct continuous attacks on the enemy.
- Increase efforts to counter enemy sweep operations.
- Leadership requirements.

I/. Tuy Hoa 1:

A. Offensive position:

1/. Avenue of approach: Hoà Vinh, Hoà Thanh, Hoà Xuân và Hoà Hiệp.

2/. Plan: The concentration and dispersion of the armed and paramilitary forces should be done flexibly. Action Units should be organized into small groups to successfully carry out "the close" "Three pronged Attacks" in the mountainous and delta areas and the "Three priority areas". They must continuously execute deep thrust into the enemy rear areas in order to eliminate enemy pacification agents, militias and personnel of action teams; break loose the enemy administrative machinery; hold the ground; stay close to the people and the enemy; establish installations and hold onto the initiative in the enemy controlled areas or occupy key positions in base areas or fields.

3/. Enemy killing rate: Exterminate 400 to 500 enemy or at least 3 to 4 b's platoon. Seize 30 to 40 assorted weapons; shoot down 6-8 aircraft and destroy 8 to 10 mechanized vehicles including 3 M113's and M118's and 2 to 3 artillery guns.

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4/. Sabotage: Continuously sabotage 6 to 7 kilometers of road, 2 to 3 bridges and cut off the communication axes #1 and #5.

5/. Construction of belt and Encirclement: Units must establish 2 belts as prescribed, to form an encirclement from which they can conduct sniping attacks on scattered enemy targets.

6/. Development: Consolidation should be in proportion to the expansion of our areas. Interest should be taken in the legal status of our people. Covert guerrilla forces, and our secret underground trenches, should be strengthened. Actions should be coordinated with activities within the area.

7/. Preparatory mission for Combat:

In order to ensure the initiative and the continuous operations and services of the above forces (province and main forces), the District itself should consider the preparatory missions for combat important at all times, and assess the enemy situation accurately in the front line, in key positions, and in fields of our liberated areas. It /district/ must have records and sketches of strategic hamlets; areas where the people are concentrated; towns, cities and communication axes. All reports should be forwarded on time.

B. Counter sweep operations:

Plans should be worked out in advance in order to gain the initiative in countering enemy sweep operations in the liberated areas of Hoà Tân, Đông Phong and Sơn Thành:

1/. Intensively indoctrinate armed and paramilitary forces as well as the people to make them thoroughly understand the enemy's cunning and cruel schemes for the coming dry season. There must be high determination, and extensive organizational unification under the leadership of higher echelon in all fields (political, military and troop proselyting). The division of work and its coordination should be properly accomplished.

2/. Combat plans for hamlets and villages should be worked out carefully.

The armed and paramilitary forces should be put under a unified command.

3/. Step up the establishment of combat hamlets and villages with communication trenches, secret hideouts, underground tunnels and warehouses. Increase the manufacture of rudimentary weapons such as spikes in coordination with explosive powder.

It is requested that each hamlet have enough combat trenches for 1 C /Company/ and that each village built breastworks large enough to accommodate 1D /battalion.

4/. Heighten the spirit of shooting down enemy aircraft; especially those that are used to drop poisonous chemical agents to protect our crops.

Fear of enemy aircraft should be eliminated. Ideological guidance should be carried out perfectly.

C. Development of our forces and combat villages:

1/. Organization of our forces: Concentrated forces must have a troop strength as prescribed.

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- The paramilitary force should be reorganized and developed in compliance with the directive of higher echelon. (50 percent of the new agents must be women).

- Each hamlet must have 2 to 3 anti-aircraft cells.

- District must organize cells to manufacture rudimentary weapons.

- Information and military intelligence systems should be well organized to ensure that information is reported on time under any circumstance.

2/. Development of combat hamlets and villages:

In order to ensure our repeated attacks and counter attacks and promote movements in liberated areas, we must develop and consolidate the areas in Hòa Tân, Hòa Đông, Hòa Bình, Hòa Phong and Sơn Thanh Villages.

- Continue to build up combat hamlets and villages and bring them to first class standards enabling them to provide mutual support to each other.
- Transform communication trenches and secret hideouts into underground tunnels connecting one hamlet with another.
- Establish defensive systems in the hills and areas where the enemy can land their troops by helicopters.
- Destroy old tunnels and dig new ones. Set traps and spikes any place.
- Along the roads, plant trees and dig trenches at a distance of 50 to 100 metres, to protect our men and animals as well as materiel from enemy air and artillery raids.
- Strengthen and give political indoctrination to the people and paramilitary force.
- Security and public order: In order to ensure correct ideology in our ranks; heighten our vigilance; maintain security; eliminate reactionaries; annihilate local hamlet and village /RVN/ administrative personnel and spies; eradicate "biết kích" /commando-type units/; frustrate the enemy's "Chiếu Hồi" policy and deprive the enemy of support, we must limit movement in our liberated areas. We must carefully control the permission letters for movement, and make the people understand the importance of this mission, so that everyone will recognize his duty to protect the liberated areas.

3/. Training:

The refresher training on politics and military subjects for cadre from 3/3 organization upward should be considered as important. The concentrated forces must conduct monthly, a 5 or 7 day-training course for B's /platoon/ and C's /company/. The paramilitary force should give a 3 or 5 day-training course each month for A's /squad/ or B's /platoon/. The refresher training program should be conducted in accordance with the current situation.

- The concentrated force units, each month, must conduct an 8 or 10 day official training course and if necessary a 4 or 5 day additional training course.

- A 4 or 5 day training course should be given to the paramilitary force, especially the cell 3/3 /sic/ and squads.

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- Conduct political and military indoctrination before or after combat, but do not spend too much time doing so. While some units are fighting, others, because of insufficient time, should be trained for future missions (including armed and paramilitary forces).

D. Leadership requirements:

In order to dominate the battlefield situation as well as that of the province, maintain close coordination between various branches to frustrate enemy schemes in the 1966/67 dry season. Successfully carry out the guide lines "close three pronged Attacks in the mountainous and delta areas" and "Three priority areas", as well as counter the enemy's demagogic propaganda

and "Chiêu Hồi" activities. To implement these tasks, carry out the following points:

1/. Thoroughly understand plans and assigned missions.

2/. Unify the command between various branches in compliance with the prescribed plan.

3/. Learn experiences from our past activities to carry out future missions successfully.

4/. Leadership and Indoctrination Missions should be taken into consideration to eliminate false ideas and make the people as well as our troops understand the enemy's scheme and intransigent attitude.

- Lift their resentment against the enemy, and accordingly, they will be determined to fight the enemy.

- Properly implement the Party policy to successfully accomplish the assigned mission.

Units must transmit reports on time to the command committee of unit 200 to be helped and guided to be able to overcome any difficulty and fulfill their missions successfully.

II. Tuy Hoa 2: Offensive position.

1/. Avenue of approach: Hoà Tri, Hoà Thang and Hoà Kiên.

2/. Plan:

The concentration and dispersion of the armed and paramilitary forces should be flexible. Action Units should be organized into small groups to be able to continuously execute deep thrusts into the enemy areas aimed at annihilating enemy pacification agents, militias and personnel of action teams to break up the enemy's rural administrative machinery. They must establish installations and hold the initiative in the enemy controlled areas as well as occupy key positions.

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3/. Killing the enemy potential:

Annihilate 200 to 250 enemy or at least 2 to 3 B's [platoon]; seize 20-30 weapons of various types; shoot down 2-3 aircraft and destroy 4-6 mechanized vehicles including 1-2 M113's and M118's and 1 to 2 artillery guns.

4/. Sabotage:

Continuously sabotage 4 to 5 kilometers of road especially the 7th communication axis.

5/. Construction of belt and Encirclement:

Establish 1 belt in Hoà Kiên area forming an encirclement to conduct sniping attacks on scattered enemy targets.

6/. Development:

-- Information and military intelligence systems should be well organized to ensure that information is reported on time under any circumstance.

2/. Development of combat hamlets and villages:

In order to ensure our continuous attacks and counter attacks and promote movements in liberated areas, we must develop and consolidate liberated areas.

- Continue to build up hamlets and villages bringing them up to first class standards to be able to provide mutual support to each other.
- Transform communication trenches and secret hideouts into underground tunnels connecting one hamlet with another.
- Set up defensive systems in the hills and areas where the enemy can land their troops by helicopters.
- Destroy old tunnels and dig new ones. Set traps and spikes at as many places as possible.
- Along the roads, plant trees and dig trenches at a distance of 50 to 100 meters to protect our men and animals as well as our materiel from enemy air and artillery raids.
- Strengthen and give political indoctrination to the people and paramilitary forces.

- Security and public order:

In order to ensure correct ideology in our rank; heighten our vigilance; maintain security; eliminate reactionaries; annihilate local hamlet and village [RVN] administration personnel and spies; eradicate "Biêt Kich"; frustrate the enemy's "Chieu Hoi" activities and deprive the enemy of support; we must limit movement in our liberated areas, we must carefully control the permission letters for movement, and make the people understand the importance of this mission, so that every one will recognize his duty to protect liberated areas.

3/. Training:

The refresher training on politics and military subjects for cadre from 3/3 [sic] organization upward should be considered important. The concentrated forces must conduct a 5 or 7 day training course each month for B's [platoon] and C's [company].

The paramilitary force should give a 3 or 5 day training course each month for A's [squad], B's [platoon] and hamlet units. The refresher training program should be conducted in accordance with the actual situation.

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- The concentrated force units, each month, must conduct an 8 or 10 day official training course and if necessary, a 4 or 5 day additional training course.
- A 4 or 5 day training course should be given to the paramilitary force, especially the cell 3/3 [sic] and squads.
- Conduct political and military indoctrination before or after combat, but do not spend too much time doing so. Units should take turns being trained for future missions, (including the concentrated and paramilitary forces).

Consolidation should be in legal status and in proportion to the expansion of our areas.

7/. Preparatory mission for combat:

In order to ensure the initiative and the continuous operations and services of the above forces (province and main forces), the District itself should consider the preparatory missions for combat important at all times, and assess the enemy situation accurately: on the front line; in key position and in fields of our liberated areas. It /district/ must have records and sketches of strategic hamlets; areas where the people are concentrated; towns, cities, and communication axes. All reports should be transmitted on time.

B. Counter sweep operations:

Plans should be worked out in advance in order to gain the initiative in countering enemy sweep operations in our liberated and base areas.

1/. Intensively indoctrinate armed and paramilitary forces as well as the people to make them thoroughly understand the enemy's cunning and cruel schemes for the coming dry season. There must be high determination and extensive organizational unification under the leadership of higher echelon in all fields (political, military and troop proselyting). The division of work and its coordination should be properly accomplished.

2/. Combat plans for hamlets and villages should be worked out carefully. The armed and paramilitary forces should be put under a unified command.

3/. Step up the establishment of combat hamlets and villages with communication trenches, secret hideouts, underground tunnels and warehouses. Speed up the manufacture of rudimentary weapons such as spikes in coordination with making explosive powder.

- It is requested that each hamlet provide combat trenches sufficient to hold 1 C /company/, and that each village construct fortifications large enough for 1 D /battalion/.

4/. Heighten the spirit of shooting down enemy aircraft, especially those used to drop poisonous chemical agents to protect our crops.

Fear of enemy aircraft should be eliminated. Ideological guidance should be carried out perfectly.

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C. Development of our forces and combat villages:

1/. Organization of our forces:

Concentrated forces must have a troop strength as prescribed. The paramilitary force should be reorganized and developed in compliance with the directive of higher echelon (50 percent of the new agents must be women).

- Each hamlet should have 2 to 3 anti-aircraft cells.
- District must organize cells to manufacture rudimentary weapons.

D. Leadership requirements:

In order to dominate the battlefield situation as well as that of the province, maintain close coordination between various branches to frustrate enemy schemes in the 1966/67 dry season; successfully carry out the guide lines "close three pronged attacks in the mountainous and delta areas" and "Three priority areas". To counter the enemy's demagogic propaganda and "Chiêu Hồi" activities. To implement these tasks, carry out the following points:

- 1/. Thoroughly understand plans and assigned missions.
- 2/. Unify the command between various branches in compliance with the prescribed plan.
- 3/. Learn experiences from our past activities to carry out future missions successfully.
- 4/. Leadership and Indoctrination missions should be taken into consideration to eliminate false ideas and make the people, as well as our troops, understand the enemy's scheme and intransigent attitude.

- Lift their resentment against the enemy, and accordingly, they will be determined to fight the enemy.

- Properly implement the Party policy to successfully accomplish the assigned mission.

Units must transmit reports on time to the command committee of unit 200 to be helped and guided to be able to surmount any obstacle and fulfill their mission successfully.

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III. Tuy An:

A. Offensive position:

1/. Avenue of approach: East and North of the District, Sub Sector, Hoà Đã, Phù Long, Hoà Lương and Hoa Lê.... /Sic/.

2/. Plan:

The concentration and dispersion of the armed and paramilitary forces should be conducted flexibly. Action Units should be divided into small groups to be able to continuously execute deep thrusts into the enemy areas aimed at annihilating enemy pacification agents; militias and personnel of action teams, to smash the enemy's rural administrative machinery. They must establish installations and hold on the initiative in the enemy controlled areas as well as occupy key positions.

3/. Annihilating the enemy potential:

Kill 400 to 500 enemy or at least 2 B's /platoon/; seize 20-30 pieces /weapons/; shoot down 4-6 aircraft, and destroy 6-8 mechanized vehicles including 2-3 M113's and M118's, 2-3 artillery guns and sink 2 junks.

4/. Sabotage:

- Repeated by sabotage 6 to 10 kilometers of national routes #1 and #6.

5/. Construction of belt and Encirclement:

Establish belts forming an encirclement to conduct sniping attacks on the enemy.

6/. Development:

Covert guerrilla forces and our secret underground trenches must be protected in the enemy controlled area.

7/. Preparatory missions for combat:

In order to ensure the initiative and the continuous operations and services of the above forces (province and main forces), the district itself should consider the preparatory missions for combat important at all times, and assess the enemy situation accurately in the front line, in key position and fields of our liberated areas. It District must have records and sketches of strategic hamlets; areas where the people are concentrated; towns, cities and communication axes. All information should be reported on time.

B. Counter sweep operations:

Plans should be worked out in advance in order to gain the initiative in countering enemy sweep operations in villages of our liberated areas: An Xuân, An Lĩnh, An Nghiệp, An Định, An Dân, An Ninh, and An Nghiệp.... [sic].

1/. Intensively indoctrinate armed and paramilitary forces as well as the people to make them thoroughly understand the enemy's cunning and cruel schemes for the approaching dry season.

There must be high determination and extensive organizational unification under in all fields. (political, military and troop proselyting). The division of its work and coordination should be properly accomplished.

2/. Combat plans for hamlets and villages should be worked out carefully. The armed and paramilitary forces should be put under a unified command.

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3/. Push forward the establishment of combat hamlets and villages with communication trenches, secret hideouts, underground tunnels and warehouses

- Manufacture a large quantity of rudimentary weapons such as spikes and explosive powder.

- It is requested that each hamlet provide combat trenches sufficient to accommodate 1 C [company] and that each village construct fortifications large enough for 1 d [battalion].

4/. Heighten the spirit of shooting down enemy aircraft, especially those used to drop poisonous chemical agents to protect our crops.

Fear of enemy aircraft should be eliminated. Ideological guidance should be carried out perfectly.

C. Development of our forces and combat villages:

- A 4 or 5 day training course should be given to the paramilitary force, especially the cell 3/3 [sic] and squads.

- Conduct political and military indoctrination before or after combat, but do not spend too much time doing so. Units should take turns to be trained for future missions. (including the concentrated and paramilitary forces).

D. Leadership requirements (see the above item)

IV. Son Hoà:

A. Offensive position:

1/. Avenue of approach: [sic] and Phu Duc.

2/. Plan: The concentration and dispersion of the armed and paramilitary forces should be flexible. Action units should be divided into small groups to continuously execute deep thrusts into the enemy rear areas in order to eliminate enemy pacification and militias.... [sic] and break loose the enemy rural administrative machinery. They must establish installations and hold on to the initiative in the enemy controlled areas as well as occupy key positions.

3/. Annihilating the enemy potential:

Annihilate 100 to 250 enemy or at least 1 to 2 B's [platoon]; seize 10-20 weapons of various types shoot down 2-3 aircraft and destroy 3-4 mechanized vehicles.

4/. Sabotage:

Continuously sabotage 3 to 4 kilometers of the 7th communication axis.

5/. Construction of belt and Encirclement:

Establish belts forming an encirclement to conduct sniping attacks on scattered enemy targets.

6/. Development:

Consolidation should be in a legal status and in proportion to the development of. The paramilitary force. Especially, the covert guerrilla force must grasp the opportunity to coordinate with the other forces from outside to support the people's political struggle and release the people from the concentration camps and return them to their former positions.

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7/. Preparatory missions for combat:

In order to ensure the initiative and the continuous operations and services of the above forces (Province and main forces), the District itself should consider the preparatory missions for combat important at all times, while assessing the enemy situation accurately in the front line; in key positions and in remote and liberated areas; It should also register files with charts attached of strategic hamlets, assembly areas, villages, cities and communication roads. All reports must be made on time.

B. Counter sweep operations:

1/. Organization of our forces:

Concentrated forces must have a troop strength as prescribed.

- The paramilitary force should be reorganized and developed in compliance with the directive of higher echelon (50 percent of the new agents must be women).
- Each hamlet should have 2 to 3 anti-aircraft cells.
- District must organize cells to manufacture rudimentary weapons.
- Information and military intelligence systems should be well organized to ensure that information is reported on time under any circumstance.

2/. Development of combat hamlets and villages:

In order to ensure our continuous attacks and counter attacks and promote movements in our bases; we must develop and consolidate the liberated villages: An Xuân, An Định, An Nghiệp, An Lĩnh, An Dân, An Củ, An Thạch, An Hiệp and An Minh.... [Sic].

- Continue to build up hamlets and villages, bringing them up to first class strength and enable them to provide mutual support to each other.
- Transform communication trenches and secret hideouts into underground tunnels connecting one hamlet to another.
- Set up defensive systems in the hills and areas where the enemy can land their troops by helicopters.
- Destroy old tunnels and dig new ones. Set traps and spikes at as many places as possible.
- Along the roads, plant trees and dig trenches a distance of 50 to 100 meters to protect our men and animals as well as materiel from enemy air and artillery raids.
- Strengthen and give political indoctrination to the people organizations and paramilitary forces.

- Security and public orders:

In order to ensure correct ideology in our rank; heighten our vigilance; maintain security; eliminate reactionaries; annihilate local hamlets and village [RNN] administrative personnel and spies; eradicate "biết kich"; frustrate the enemy's "Chiêu Hồi" activities and deprive the enemy of support; we must carefully control the permission letter for movement, and make the people understand the importance of this mission, so that every one will recognize his duty to protect liberated areas.

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3/. Training:

The refresher training on politics and military subjects for cadre from 3/3 [sic] organization upwards should be considered important.

The concentrated forces, monthly must conduct a 5 or 7 day training course for B's [platoon] and C's [company].

The paramilitary forces should give a 3 or 5 day training course monthly for A's [squad], B's [platoon] and hamlet units. The refresher training program should be conducted in accordance with the actual situation.

- The concentrated force units each must conduct an 8 or 10 day official training course monthly and if necessary a 4 or 5 day additional training course.

In order to gain the initiative in the counter attacks upon the enemy in the areas of Sơn Long, Đình Xuân, Song Hinh and Suối Bắc, we should do as follows.

1/. Actively indoctrinate our armed and paramilitary forces and the people to understand the cunning enemy schemes in the coming dry season, so they will have a firm determination and unite their organizations under the Committee Echelon's leadership in all fields: (military, political and military proselyting).

2/. Make combat plans for each hamlet and village. These plans must be carefully discussed and reported on time.

3/. Establish combat hamlets and villages with underground trenches and secret hideouts and build underground tunnels and underground warehouses for items and animals. Increase rudimentary Weapons like spikes and explosives.

It is required that each hamlet must enough defense fortifications and combat trenches for 1C [company] and each village must have enough defense fortifications and combat trenches for 1d [battalion].

4/. Heighten the spirit of shooting down enemy aircraft, especially. Those which are used to drop poisonous chemical agents on our armed and paramilitary force to protect our productions and crops. All fears of the enemy aircraft must be eliminated. Good leadership and perfect fortifications for gunners and weapons should be strengthened.

C. Organization of our forces and establishments of our Combat hamlets and Villages:

1/. Organizations of our forces: The strength of concentrated forces must be as determined.

- The paramilitary force should be reorganized and developed according to the directive issued by higher echelon. (50% strength of women).
- Cells in charge of making rudimentary weapons should be set up in villages and districts to frequently manufacture crude weapons.
- Information and military intelligence systems should be established to ensure timely reporting under any circumstance.

2/. Establishment of our combat hamlets and villages: In order to ensure the continuance of our attacks and counter attacks upon the enemy, we have to hold on to our bases while consolidating the combat hamlets and villages. We need to firmly consolidate our areas in Sơn Long, Đình Xuân and Suối Bắc Villages.

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- We should continue build up the combat hamlets and villages in positions of mutual support.
- Underground trenches and secret hideouts should be developed into underground tunnels which connect the hamlets with each other.
- Hills and places where the enemy troops can land should be closely defended.

The old trails should be destroyed but new ones must be established. Spikes and traps should be increased inside and outside the villages

and hamlets to provide our individuals, animals and materiel with protection from enemy Artillery and Aircraft. We should dig trenches and plant trees along village and hamlet roads 50 to 100 meters apart.

- Our paramilitary forces and mass-organizations must give good political indoctrination to their personnel. The hamlet and village paramilitary forces should be developed according to the directive of higher echelon.

- Security and public order:

In order to ensure dignity; heighten our vigilance; maintain security; poress the reactionaries; annihilate the enemy spies and joil the Chieu Hoi program; we must limit movement in our liberated areas and carefully control the permission letters of movement and make the people fully understand that this mission is important and that everyone has the duty of protecting the liberated areas.

3/. Training:

The refresher training of cadre on politics and military subjects should be considered as important or 3/3 [sic] organizations up ward. Each month the concentrated force must conduct a 5 or 7 day training course for B's [platoon] or C's [companies]. The cadre of paramilitary force must give a 3 or 5 day training course each month for A's [squads] and B's [platoon]. The refresher training programs must be in accordance with the concrete situation.

Concentrated forces must save 8 or 10 days for official training monthly and 4 or 5 days for additional training.

The paramilitary forces should save 4 or 5 days for official training monthly. Units must Pay attention to the indoctrination, especially the additional training for their personnel before, after and even during the combat time. It is requested that the units should be trained attenately.

The paramilitary and concentrated forces and required to follow the above method so as to be in line with the specific situation and ensure good result for the program.

D. Leadership requirements: (see above)

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V. Dong Xuan: Offensive position:

1/. Avenue of approach:[sic]

2/. Plan: The concentration and dispension of our troops should be flexibly accomplished between armed and paramilitary forces. Action units should be organized into small groups to execute deep thrusts into the enemy rear areas to eliminate the enemy pacification agents; militias and personnel of action teams and break loose the enemy grip in rural areas. We should build up our structure in the enemy controlled areas and occupy key positions in base and remote areas.

3/. Enemy killing rate:

Units must kill 150 to 200 enemy soldiers or at least 1b to 2b's [platoons]; seize 15 to 20 assorted weapons; shoot down 2 to 3 aircraft and destroy 3 to 4 mechanized cars and 1 to 2 artillery weapons.

4/. Sabat:

Units must continuously sabotage 4 to 6 kilometers of road and completely paralyze the road of Xuan Son.

5/. Construction of enemy killing belt:

Units must put pressure on the enemy forces located in Dong Tre and La Hai and continuously conduct sniping fire at them.

6/. Development:

Sonsolidation should be in proportion to the expansion of our areas. We must firmly construct our internal organizations.

7/. Preparatory mission for combat:

In order to ensure initiative and the continuous operations and services of the above forces (Province and main forces), the District should consider the preparatory mission for combat as important at all times the enemy situation accurately at the front line; in key positions and in remote and liberated areas. District should have registered files with charts attached of strategic hamlets, assembly areas, villages, cities and communication roads. All reports must be made on time.

B. Counter sweep operation:

In order to gain the initiative in the counter attacks upon the enemy in the liberated villages of Xuan Son and Xuan Quang #1 and #2, we should do as follows:

1/. Actively indoctrinate our armed and paramilitary forces and the people on the cunning enemy schemes in the coming dry season, so they will have a firm determination and unite their organizations under the Committee Echelon's leadership in all fields: (military, political and military proselyting).

2/. Make combat plans for each hamlet and village. These plans must be carefully discussed and completed on time.

3/. Promote the establishment of combat hamlets and villages with underground trenches and secret hideouts leading to buildings of underground tunnels and underground warehouses for items and animals. Increase redimentary weapons such as spike with detonators.

It is required that each hamlet have enough defense fortifications and combat trenches for 1C [company] and that each village must have enough defense fortifications and combat trenches for 1D [battalion].

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4/. Heighten the spirit of shooting down enemy aircraft, especially those used to drop poisonous chemical agents on our armed and paramilitary forces to protect our productions and crops. All fears of the enemy aircraft must be eliminated. Good leadership and perfect fortifications for gunners and weapons should be strengthened.

C. Organization of our forces and establishment of our combat hamlets and villages:

1/. Organization:

The strength of concentrated forces must be as determined .

- The paramilitary forces should be reorganized and developed

according to higher echelon's directive (women will have a strength of 50%).

- Anti-aircraft teams must be established in our forces. Each hamlet should have 2 to 3 anti aircraft cells.
- Cells in charge of making crude weapons should be set up in hamlets and villages to frequently manufacture rudimentary weapons.
- Information, military and people intelligence systems should be legally established to ensure the news being on time under any circumstance.

2/. Establishment of our combat hamlets and villages:

In order to ensure the continuance of our attacks and counter attacks upon the enemy; we have to hold on to our bases while consolidating the combat hamlets and villages. We need to develop and consolidate our liberated and base areas.

- We should continue building the combat hamlets and villages in positions of mutual support.
- The underground trenches and secret hideouts should be developed into underground tunnels to connect the hamlets with each other.
- Hills and any place where the enemy troops can land must be closely defended. The old trails should be destroyed but new ones must be established (secretly). More spikes and traps are required to be made and planted inside and outside the villages and hamlets.

To provide our individuals, animals and materiel with protection from enemy artillery and aircraft, we should dig trenches and plant trees along villages and hamlet roads 50 to 100 meters apart.

- Our paramilitary force and mass-organizations must give good political indoctrination to their personnel. The hamlet and village armed forces should be developed according to the directive of higher echelon.

- Security and public order:

In order to ensure dignity; heighten our vigilance, maintain security, oppress the reactionaries, annihilate the Chiêu Hồi program; we must limit movement in our liberated areas carefully control the permission of movement and make the people fully understand that this mission is important and that everyone has the duty of protecting our liberated areas.

3/. Training:

The refresher training on politics and military subjects of cadre should be considered as important for 3/3 [sic] organizations upward. The concentrated forces must conduct a 5 to 7 day training course monthly for B's

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[platoon] and C's [companies]. The cadre of paramilitary forces, each month, must give a 3 to 5 day training course for A's [squad] or B's [platoon]. The refresher training programs must be in accordance with the concrete situation. Concentrated forces, each month, must allow 8 to 10 days for official training and 4 to 5 day for additional training.

The paramilitary forces, each month, should have 4 to 5 days for official training. Units must pay attention to indoctrination, especially the additional training for their personnel before after even during combat. It is requested that the units should be trained alternately.

The paramilitary and concentrated forces are required to follow the above method suitable with the specific situation and ensure good results for the program.

D. Leadership requirements /see above /sic/:

VI. Sông Cầu: Offensive position:

1/. Avenue of approach: North and South of the sub sector, close to the sub sector; and the enemy key position.

2/. Plan:

The concentration and dispersion of our troops should be flexibly done between armed and paramilitary forces. Action units should be organized into small groups and coordinated with each other in all aspects to execute deep thrusts into enemy controlled areas so as to eliminate the enemy pacification agents, militias and personnel of action teams. We need to break the enemy's grip in rural areas by building up our structure in the enemy controlled areas and occupying key positions around enemy locations and in remote areas.

3/. Enemy killing rate:

Units must kill 200 to 250 enemy soldiers or at least 1B or 2B's /platoon/; seize 15 to 20 weapons; shoot down 2 to 3 aircraft; submerge 2 to 3 naval boats and destroy 1 or 2 artillery weapons.

4/. Sabotage:

Units must continuously sabotage 4 to 6 kilometers of road and completely paralyze national road 1.

5/. Construction of belt and encirclement:

Units should establish enemy killing belts at Cu Mông, Xuan Lóc, the area around the subsector and enemy separated key positions in remote areas. Encircle the enemy and do not let him develop his base.

6/. Development:

Consolidation should be in proportion to expansion. Interest should be taken in the legal status of our people to cover guerrilla forces in enemy controlled areas. Practically, depend on the situation. Units should be flexible to support the political struggle movement of the masses. Units need to drive the populations back to their villages. Our internal organization in the enemy controlled areas must be organized perfectly.

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7/. Preparatory mission for combat:

In order to ensure the initiative, the continuous operations and services of the above forces (province and main forces/; the District should consider the preparatory mission for combat important at all times, while assessing the enemy situation accurately in the front line, in key positions and in remote and liberated areas. It should have registered files with charts attacked of strategic hamlets, assembly areas, villages, cities and communication roads. All reports must be made on time.

B. Counter sweep operations:

In order to gain the initiative in the counter attacks upon the enemy

in our liberated hamlets, villages and areas; we should do as follows:

1/. Actively indoctrinate our armed and paramilitary forces and the people to realize how cunning the enemy schemes in the coming dry season will be, so they will have a firm determination to unite their organizations under the Committee Echelon's leadership in all fields:(military, political and military proselyting).

2/. Make combat plans for each hamlet and village. These plans must be carefully discussed and completed on time.

3/. Promote the establishment of combat hamlets and villages with underground trenches and secret hideouts leading to underground tunnels and underground warehouses for items and animals. Increase the rudimentary weapons such as spikes with detonators.

It is required that each hamlet have enough defense fortifications and combat trenches for 1C [company] and that each village have enough defense fortifications and combat trenches for 1D [battalion].

4/. Heighten the spirit of shooting down enemy aircraft, especially those used to drop poisonous chemical agents on the armed and paramilitary forces to protect our productions and crops. All fears of enemy aircraft must be eliminated while good leadership and perfect fortifications for gunners and weapons should be strengthened.

C. Organization of our forces and establishment of our combat hamlets and villages:

1/. Organizations:

The strength of concentrated forces must be as determined.

- The paramilitary forces should be reorganized and developed according to higher echelon's directive (admission of 50% women).
- Anti-aircraft teams must be established in our forces. Each hamlet should have 2 to 3 anti-aircraft cells.
- Cells in charge of making crude weapons should be set up in District and Villages.
- Information, military and people intelligence systems should be established in legal status to ensure the news being on time under any circumstance.

2/. Establishment of combat hamlets and villages:

In order to ensure the continuance of our attack and counter attacks upon the enemy; we have to hold on to our bases while consolidating the combat hamlets and villages.

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We need to develop and consolidate our liberated hamlets and villages.

- We should continue building combat hamlets and villages in positions of mutual support.
- Underground trenches and secret hideouts should be developed into underground tunnels connecting hamlets with each other.

Hills and any place where the enemy troops can land must be closely defended. The old trails should be destroyed but new ones must be created (secretly). More spikes and traps are required to be made and planted inside and outside villages and hamlets.

To provide individuals, animals and materials with protection for on enemy artillery and aircraft. We should dig trenches and plant trees along village and hamlet roads, 50 to 100 meters apart.

- Our paramilitary forces and mass organizations must be given good political indoctrination. The paramilitary forces in hamlets and villages should be developed according to the directive of higher echelon.

- Security and public order:

In order to ensure dignity; heighten our vigilance; maintain security, oppress the reactionaries; annihilate enemy spies and to foil the Chiêu Hồi program; we must limit the movement in our liberated areas. Carefully control the permission letters and make the people fully understand that this mission is important and that everyone has the duty of protecting the liberated areas.

3/. Training:

The refresher training on politics and military subjects for cadre should be considered important from cells 3/3 [sic] upward. The concentrated forces must conduct a 5 to 7 day training course monthly for B's [platoon] or C's [company]. The cadre of paramilitary forces must give a 3 to 5 day training course for A's [squad] or B's [platoon] monthly. The refresher training programs must be in accordance with the concrete situation.

Concentrated forces must allow 8 to 10 days for official training and 4 to 5 days for additional training monthly.

The paramilitary forces should save 4 to 5 days for official training monthly. Units must pay attention to the indoctrination of their personnel before, after and even during combat. It is also requested that the Units should be trained alternately.

The paramilitary and concentrated forces are required to follow the above method so as to be in line with the specific situation to ensure good results for the program.

D. Leadership requirements: [see above [sic]].

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VII. Mien Tây:

A. Offensive position.

1/. Avenue of approach: Ca Lui, Tinh Son.

2/. Plan: The concentration and dispersion of troops should be flexibly done between the armed and paramilitary forces. Action units should be organized in small groups to execute deep thrusts into the enemy controlled areas to eliminate the enemy pacification agents, militias and personnel of action teams and break the enemy's grip on the population assembly areas by building up our structure and occupying key positions in the U.S and puppet troops's strong points.

3/. Enemy killing rate:

Units must kill 50 to 60 enemy soldiers or at least 3 A's [squad] to 1B [platoon]; seize 10 assorted weapons; shot down 1 to 2 aircraft and destroy 1 to 2 mechanized cars.

4/. Sabotage:

Units must continuously sabotage 2 to 3 kilometers of road #7.

5/. Construction of belt and encirclement:

Units must establish enemy killing belts close to the enemy positions.

6/. Development:

Interest should be taken in the legal status of our paramilitary forces in the enemy controlled areas to cover the guerrilla forces which wait for good opportunities to support the political struggle movements of the masses to destroy the enemy post and drive the people back to their villages. Practically, depending on the situation, units should be flexible in developing their organizations. Consolidation should be in proportion to expansion.

7/. Preparatory mission for combat:

In order to ensure the initiative of the continuous operations and services of the above forces [province and main forces], the District should consider the preparatory mission for combat important at all times, while assessing the enemy situation accurately in the front line, in key positions and in remote and liberated areas. It should have registered files with charts attached of strategic hamlets, assembly areas, villages, cities and communication roads. All reports must be made on time.

B. Counter sweep operation:

In order to gain initiative in the counter attacks upon the enemy in our base and liberated areas in Phu²²oc Tan Kho Rong Pa, Phu Giang, Cay Dung and Lang Xi..... [sic] we do as follows:

1/. Actively indoctrinate our armed and paramilitary forces and the people to realize how cunning the enemy schemes in the coming dry season will be, so they will be a firm determination units their organizations under the Committee Echelon's leadership in all fields: (military, political and military proselyting).

2/. Make combat plans for each hamlet and village. These plans must be carefully discussed to select their strong and weak points and completed on time.

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3/. Promote the establishment of combat hamlets and villages with underground trenches and secret hideouts leading to underground tunnels and underground warehouses for items and animals. More rudimentary weapons like spike with detonators should be made.

It is required that each hamlet must have enough defense fortifications and combat trenches for 1C [company] and that each village must have enough defense fortifications and combat trenches for 1D [battalion].

4/. Heighten the spirit of shooting down enemy aircraft, especially those which are used to drop poisonous chemical agents on the armed and paramilitary forces to protect our productions and crops. All fears of enemy aircraft must be eliminated while good leadership and perfect fortifications for gunners and weapons should be strengthened.

C. Organization of our forces and establishment of our combat hamlets and villages.

1/. Organizations:

The strength of concentrated forces must be as determined.

- The paramilitary forces should be reorganized and developed according to higher echelon's directive. (50% of the strength should be women).
- Cells in charge of making crude weapons should be set up in villages and districts to frequently manufacture rudimentary weapons.
- Information, military and civilian intelligence systems should be carefully established to ensure the news being on time under any circumstance.

2/. Establishment of our combat hamlets and villages:

In order to ensure the continuance of our attacks and counter attacks upon the enemy, we have to hold on to our bases while consolidating the combat hamlets and villages. We need to develop and consolidate our combat hamlets and villages.

We should continue building combat hamlets and villages in positions of mutual support. The underground trenches and secret hideouts should be developed into underground tunnels to connecting hamlets with each other.

- Hills and any place where the enemy troops can land must be defended. The old trails should be destroyed but new ones must be established (secretly). More spikes and traps are required to be made and planted inside and outside villages and hamlets.

- To provide our individuals, animals, and materiel with protection from enemy artillery and aircraft; we should dig trenches and plant trees along village and hamlet roads, 50 to 100 meters apart.

- Our paramilitary forces and all mass-organizations must given good political indoctrination. The hamlet and village para-military forces should be developed according to higher echelon's directive.

- Security and public order:

In order to ensure the security; heighten our vigilance; maintain security; oppress the reactionaries; annihilate the enemy spies and foil the Chiêu Hồi program, we must limit movement in our liberated areas. Carefully control the permission letters of movement and make the people fully understand that this mission is important and that every one has the duty of protecting the liberated areas.

3/. Training:

The refresher training for cadre on politics and military subjects should be considered important for 3/3 [sic] organizations upward. The concentrated forces must conduct a 5 to 7 day training course for B's [platoon] or C's [company] monthly. The cadre of para-military forces must give a 3 to 5 day training course for A's [squad] or B's [platoon] monthly. The refresher training programs must be in accordance with the concrete situation.

Concentrated forces must allow 8 to 10 days for official training and 4 days for additional training monthly.

The para-military forces should have 4 to 5 days for official training monthly. Units must pay attention to the indoctrination of their individuals before, after and even during combat. It is requested that the units be trained alternately. The paramilitary forces and the concentrated forces are required to follow the above method to be in line with the specific situation and ensure good results for the program.

D. Leadership requirements:

In order to dominate the battlefield situation as well as that of the province, maintain close coordination between various branches to frustrate enemy schemes in the 1966/67 dry season. Successfully carry out the guidelines "Close three pronged attacks in the mountainous and delta areas" and "three priority areas". Counter the enemy's demagogic propaganda and "Chiêu Hồi" activities. To implement these tasks, carry out the following points:

1/. Thoroughly understand plans and assigned missions.

2/. Unify the command between various branches in compliance with the prescribed plan.

3/. Learn experiences from past activities to carry out the future missions successfully.

4/. The leadership and indoctrination mission should be taken into consideration to eliminate false ideas and make the people, as well as our troops, understand the enemy's scheme and intransigent attitude. Increase their resentment of the enemy and accordingly they will be determined to fight the enemy and fully carry out all their assigned missions.

It is requested that Command Committee 200 point out some primary points for units and that units send reports to Command Committee 200 monthly. All units must be determined to overcome obstacles.

Command Committee 200 hopes all units will be successful in carrying out their missions.

Date: 20 February 1967
For the Command Committee 200
(Signed) illegible.

[Seal of Unit 200]

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