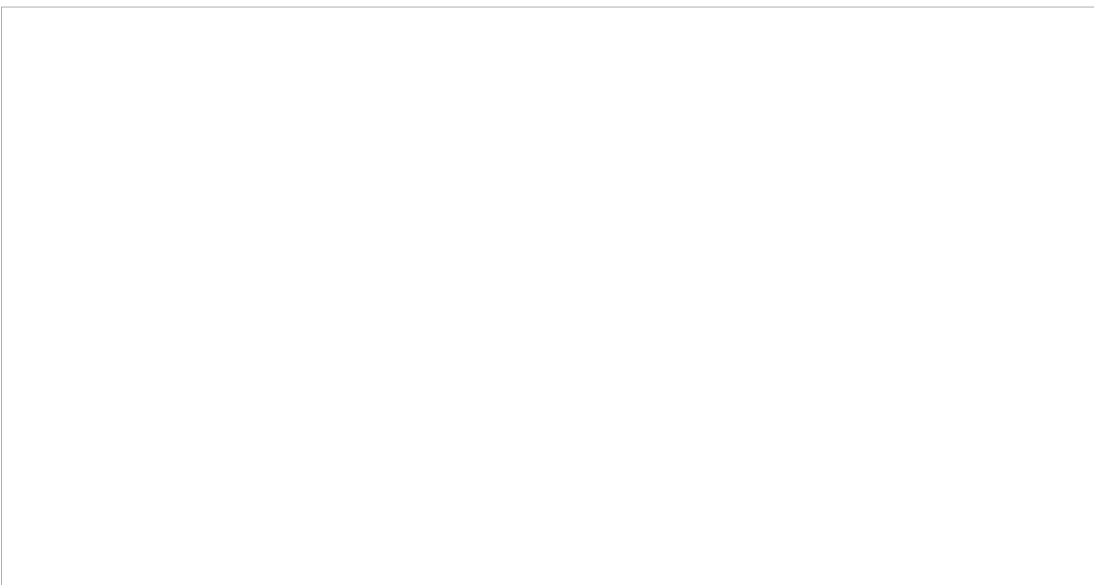


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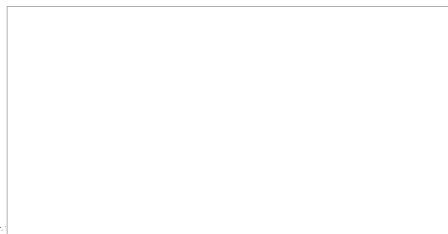


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Rule Book of the Dang Lao Dang

Vietnam [Workers' Party]

Dieu Le Dang Lao Dong Viet Nam,
Tu Thu-do [Capital] Printing
Company. [place and date of
publication unknown].



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CONFIDENTIAL**SECURITY INFORMATION**

RULE BOOK OF THE DANG LAG DANG VIET NAM
Vietnam Workers' Party

Tu Thu-co Capital Printing Company

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Party Organization in the Enemy Occupied Zone

I. Aims and Ideals.

The Lao Dong Party is party of the working class and the working people of Vietnam. The goal of the party is to create socialism in Vietnam in order to achieve the freedom and welfare of the working class of the working people and of all the Vietnamese people, majority and minority.

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The Vietnam Workers' Party [Lang Lao Dong Viet Nam] applies the principles of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and the thinking of Mao Tse-tung to the revolutionary situation in Vietnam and makes them the basis of its thinking and the focal point of all activities of the Party.

The Vietnamese Workers' Party defends the revolution of Vietnam, a truly national revolution and a people's democratic revolution. The basic duty of the revolution is to combat imperialism, to wipe out all traces of feudalism, to enable the peasants who have been oppressed to own their own land, to develop the economy and finances, to create a people's democratic culture in order to develop the conditions for creating socialism. In the present period, the principal task of the revolution is to wipe out imperialism.

If we wish to achieve all the above goals, the Vietnamese Workers' Party must consolidate the national united front based on the alliance of the farmers and workers under the leadership of the working class, and we must unite around the Party the mass of workers, oppressed peoples, intellectuals, small property owners of all classes, all patriotic elements, all progressive elements. The party must consolidate the people's authority, and develop the people's army.

The Vietnamese workers' Party has decided that the Vietnamese revolution is closely integrated part of the world revolution under the leadership of the Soviet Union. It is the duty of the Party to lead the working class and the Vietnamese people, together with the working people of all nations who are oppressed throughout the world, to struggle against international reactionary imperialism, to create people's democracies and lasting peace.

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The Vietnamese Workers Party is organized according to the principle of democratic centralization and has a very strict discipline. Democracy and discipline in the Party are the means of maintaining unity of thought and activity, in order to destroy any opportunism and to prevent factions within the Party. The Party constantly employs criticism and self-criticism in order to discover its mistakes and faults, examines means of improvement in order to progress.

The Vietnamese Workers' Party aids the masses in pursuing the path of Party activities. Thus, all of its members are solidly united with the mass of the people, understanding the wishes of the people. The Party must resist the evils of indifference, arbitrariness, bureaucracy and all such evils plaguing the masses.

The Vietnamese Workers' Party recognized clearly that the Party is strong and that the future of the Party will be honorable. All members of the Party must be vigorous and bold in carrying out the decisions of the Party, carrying the revolution to victory and realizing the goal of the Party.

CHAPTER I**Party Members****Article 1**

All persons over 18 years of age, regardless of sex, who recognize the authority and the regulations of the Party, act in accordance with the basic organization of the Party, submit to Party discipline, and pay monthly dues to the Party, may become members of the Party.

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Article 2

It is the duty of all members to:

- a. Participate in Party activities, carry out the policies and decisions of the Party, present new members, develop Party influence, struggle to resist all ideas and activities which might be harmful to the enterprises and reputation of the Party.
- b. Unite solidly with the masses, operate within the mass organizations, learn their needs and report them to the Party, seeking a solution which is timely and appropriate, earnestly assist the masses, study and educate them.
- c. Firmly struggle to defend independence, national sovereignty, and world peace.
- d. Serve as an example in the execution of decisions and the maintenance of discipline in the government and in the people's revolutionary groups, set an example in all revolutionary work, in laboring work, and in the preservation of the public welfare.
- e. Continually try to improve the political level and the thinking of members, study the principles of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, and the thinking of Mao Tse-tung.

Article 3

Regardless of whether they are of upper or lower rank, all official members have the authority to:

- a. Debate and vote on Party proposals.
- b. Elect and nominate candidates for all administrative organs of the Party.
- c. Make proposals and offer opinions to any Party organ whatsoever, even to the Party National Congress.

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d. In all conferences, to be able to criticize or ask questions concerning leaders, Party policies, or to criticize any person whomsoever in the Party.

Probationary members do not have the authority to vote on Party matters or to propose and elect officers to the administrative organs of the Party. In all other matters, they enjoy the rights of official members.

Article 4

Procedure for entering the Party is determined as follows:

a. If a man wishes to join the Party, he must inquire at the section [Chi Bo] in the area in which he works or resides, and must report his status to the examining Section.

b. He must have two official members sponsor him, and certify that his status is correctly stated, and that he is able to fulfill the obligations of Party membership.

c. He must be accepted by the Section conference with the approval of the upper echelon. The examination for acceptance and approval must be made for each individual. The Party cannot accept a method of request for collective entry.

d. He must serve a probationary period.

Article 5

In the above procedure, the approving organ and the length of the probationary period depends upon the class to which the man seeking to enter the party belongs, which is determined as follows:

a. In General, a contract farmer, a poor farmer, or poor men from the city must be presented by two Party members who have been members for 6 months, accepted by a Section meeting and approved by the echelon directly above the Section. After he has served a six month probationary period, he becomes an official Party member.

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b. Middle class farmers, small property owners, intellectuals and other classes of small property owners, must be presented by two persons who have been official Party members for at least one year, must be accepted by a conference of the Section, approved by the Echelon directly above the Section and must serve a probationary period of 1 year before becoming official members.

c. Persons belonging to classes other than the two mentioned above, must be presented by two Party members who have been official members for at least 2 years, and must be accepted by a Section meeting. The provincial [Tinh uy] or city [Thanh Uy] committee, (in the army the regimental committee [Trung doan uy]) must approve them, and they must serve a two year probationary period before becoming official members.

Explanation: If applicants are revolutionaries, they follow procedure for whichever class they have joined. If the revolutionaries have served in the army for over 3 years, then, if they are members of class "b" above they can join the party under the rules for class "a"; if they are members of class "c", they may join under class "b".

Persons who have been in new occupations for over three years, may belong to the new class.

Article 6

Persons who are members of other parties and wish to join the Vietnamese Workers' Party, if they are members of class "a" as defined in Article 5, must enter under the procedure for class "b"; if they are members of class "b", must follow the procedure for class "c". If they belong to class "c", or if they are leaders of such parties on any echelon from the province on up, then the applicant must be presented by

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two members of the Vietnamese Workers' Party who have been official members for at least 3 years, must obtain the approval of the Central Committee [Trung Vong Uy] or of an organ acting for the Central Committee, and must serve a probationary period of 2 years before he can become an official member.

Article 7

The person presenting an applicant must be responsible to the Party for the status and character of the person he presents during the interval before the person becomes an official Party member. The approving organ is similarly responsible.

Article 8

During the probationary period, the probationary member must study the minimum rules of the Party concerning Party methods, policies and principles of activity. The Section must watch the comprehension, spirit, character, and progress of the probationary member.

Article 9

When the probationary period is over, the Section must examine the competence of the applicant as an official party member. If they find that he is not yet competent, it is possible to extend the probationary period. The probationary period may be extended several times. If the end of this period, the apprentice is still not sufficiently competent to become an official Party member, he will be expelled from the Party. All decisions of the Section concerning the progress of apprentices must be approved by the higher echelon.

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Article 9

When the probationary period is over, the Section must examine the competence of the applicant as an official party member. If they find that he is not yet competent, it is possible to extend the probationary period. The probationary period may be extended several times. If the end of this period, the apprentice is still not sufficiently competent to become an official Party member, he will be expelled from the Party. All decisions of the Section concerning the progress of apprentices must be approved by the higher echelon.

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Article 10

Any member wishing to leave the Party must appeal to the section to which he was admitted and for approval of the echelon directly above the Section.

Article 11

The length of service in the Party is calculated from the day on which a person becomes an official member. During the period of connection with the Party, if a member maintains a solid spirit and continuous revolutionary activity, this interval may be calculated in Party service.

CHAPTER II

Democratic Centralization in the Party

Article 12

The Vietnamese Worker's Party is organized according to the principle of democratic centralization, which means:

a. All directing organs of the Party on all levels will be elected. During difficult circumstances when elections are not possible, the upper echelons will make appointments.

During elections, all official Party members have the right to vote, to suggest or nominate persons or to seek office themselves.

b. All decisions in meeting of the Party follow the will of the majority. Before decisions are taken, all members have the right to express their views.

c. The minority with regard to decisions of the majority, lower echelons with regard to decisions of higher echelons, branches with regard to decisions of the entire party, must accept such decisions absolutely.

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If they do not agree, they may appeal for a re-examination, but during the interval, they must still obey the decisions.

d. Executive organs of the Party in all areas have the power to settle problems in their domain according to just methods, to Party policy, and the directives of upper echelons. If they meet problems beyond their domain they must ask directions of the upper echelon.

e. During a determined interval, the lower echelon must report to the upper echelon about the situation in its area, its decisions, and the work it has accomplished. On the other hand, during a determined period, the upper echelon must report the general situation, general decisions and work accomplished to the lower echelon. If there are many conditions on which they do not agree, the lower echelon has the authority to question and to transmit an opinion.

CHAPTER III

System of Organization in the Party

Article 13

The organization of the Party has its basis in the production unit or the administrative unit which it creates. All Party organs which are created must have the approval of the echelon immediately above.

Article 14

The system of organization in the Party is described below:

On the national level, there is the National Representative Congress and the Central Executive Committee.

On the regional or zonal level, there are the Regional or Interzonal Representative Congresses and the Regional or Interzonal Executive Committees (generally called the regional committee Xu uy and zonal committee Khu uy).

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On the provincial level, or city level, there are the Provincial and City representative Congresses, the Provincial and City Executive Committees (generally known as the Provincial Committee [Tinh uy] and City Committee [Tanh uy]).

On the district level (arrondissement [quan] in a city), or town [thi xa] level, there are the District, Arrondissement, Town Representative Congresses, and the District, Arrondissement, Town Executive Committees (generally known as Huyen Uy, Quan Uy, Thi uy).

On the village level, in industries (factories, mines, schools, organizations), neighborhoods [phu], regiments, there are the general section meeting and the section Executive Committee (generally known as the Chi uy).

In several villages, industries, or neighborhoods, where there are many sections, there is a representative village, industrial, or neighborhood congress and a village, industrial, or neighborhood executive committee.

Explanation: In districts which are economically, politically, etc., important, it is possible to organize special district committees. The organization and authority of such organs is determined by the Central Executive Committee.

Article 15

The highest directing organ of the party is the national representative congress. The highest directing organ of each Party unit is the representative Party Congress of that unit. The highest directing organ of a section is the collective section meeting.

In the interval between two national representative Congresses, the highest directing organ is the Central Executive Committee. In the interval between two representative Congresses of each party organization, the highest

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directing organ is the Executive Committee of that Party organization, Between two collective Section meetings, the highest directing organ of the Section is the Section Executive Committee [Chi uy].

Decisions of the representative congress of subordinate Party organizations require the approval of the upper echelon. Nominees for the Executive Committee are elected by the Congress and must have the approval of the Executive Committee on the next highest echelon.

Article 16

When it is necessary to make important decisions, or to undertake censorship, or to oppose a number of committee members, Executive Committees may convoke conferences of the general Party organizations (national conference, or general regional, zonal, provincial, city, district, town village conferences). The number of representatives is determined by the committee assembling, and elected by the lower echelons.

There must be present more than one-half of the number of delegates representing more than one-half the number of lower Executive Committees, in order for the general conference of Party organizations to be valid.

Decisions of Party organization conferences on all levels must have the approval of the delegates assembled.

If the upper echelon agrees, then the general conference of a Party organization of any level may take the place of the representative congress in electing the Executive Committee.

Article 17

When a general decision is needed either to seek an opinion on fixed matters or to collect dues and general experiences, Executive committees may convoke a cadre conference.

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Article 18

All committees, in case of need, may establish auxiliary committees. The composition, the authority, responsibility and working methods of such a committee depends upon the Executive Committee in charge and must be in accordance with general directives of the Central Executive Committee.

CHAPTER IV

The section, Basic Organization of the Party

Article 19

In every village, industry (factory, mine shipyard, concession, school, shop, administrative service), neighborhood, battalion, where there are at least 3 members, a Section [Chi Bo] may be created. The creation of a Section must have the approval of the upper echelon. If there are only one or two members, they must temporarily join a nearby Section.

Article 20

The responsibilities of the Section are:

- a. To carry out decisions and directives of the upper echelon, to propagandize the policies of the Party and of the Government, to lead the masses in its place of operation in the execution of these directives and decisions.
- b. To assign and investigate work among its members, educate members, present new members, collect Party dues, enforce discipline with regard to members who transgress.
- c. To deliberate and participate in decisions concerning methods and general policies of the Party.
- d. Generally to report the overall situation in its area to the upper echelon.

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Explanation: In many villages, industries, or neighborhoods having only one Section, the Section must act as the leader of all work in the village industry, or neighborhood.

Article 21

If a Section has less than 5 official members, the Section meeting elects a secretary [Bì thu] (it may elect additional secretaries if necessary) to carry out the every day work.

If the Section has from 9 official members on up, then the Section meeting elects an Executive Committee [Uha uy] of from 3 to 7 men to direct the daily work. The Section Executive Committee elects a Section secretary (or several if necessary), who must have been a Party member for at least one year. The Section Executive Committee must hold an election at least once every 6 months.

Article 22

The Section assembles members in the same work or area who are divided into cells [Tieu to]. All cells have a cell leader [To truong]. The cell leader works under the directives of the Section Executive Committee.

Article 23

The Section convokes a meeting of all members at least once a month in order to examine work that has taken place, decisions, directives of the upper echelon, work program, and to assign work to members, and introduce new members. If the end of a term is reached, then elections are held to select a secretary, an Executive Committee, or delegates to the upper echelon conference (if any).

If there is any unusual work to be done, the secretary or the Executive Committee must convoke an extraordinary meeting.

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The Executive Committee must meet at least once every two weeks in order to examine the situation and plan work.

Article 24

In villages, industries, or neighborhoods which have a great number of members, they must act together in matters of the economy, production, the territory, and together with members forming other sections. No Section in an industry should have more than 70 members. The same holds for villages. A neighborhood Section should not exceed 50 members. Above all the sections, there are the village executive committee, industrial executive committee, or neighborhood directing committee.

Article 25

The village, industrial or neighborhood executive committee must be elected by the village, industrial, or neighborhood representative congress at least once every six months. The village, industrial, or neighborhood executive committees select a secretary and a Standing Committee to handle the work of everyday. (There may be more than one secretary if necessary.) The executive secretary must have been a Party member for at least 2 years.

Article 26

The responsibilities of the village, industrial, or neighborhood Executive Committee are:

a. To carry out decisions of the village, industrial or neighborhood congresses, and decisions and directives of the upper echelon; to direct the Section activities.

b. Organize and direct all work of the Party within the domain of the village, industry, or neighborhood.

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c. To direct Party work in all organs, groups that are in the village, industry or neighborhood.

d. To assign cadres to control finances within the domain of the village, industry or neighborhood.

Article 27

All the Executive Committees of the village, neighborhood, and industries must meet together at least once a month, and every three months must draw up a report on the general situation and on their work so that all sections may be informed about it. The Standing Committee meets every two weeks.

CHAPTER V

District, Arrondissement, Town Organization

Article 28

All Party organizations in a district [Huyen], arrondissement [quan] (within a city), or a town [thi xa] may assemble to form Huyen Bo [district] organization, quan Bo [arrondissement organization] and the Thi Bo [town organization] of the Party.

Article 29

The organization which holds the primary authority over the Huyen Bo, quan Bo, or Thi Bo is the representative congress of the Huyen Bo, quan Bo or Thi Bo. These representative congresses are convoked by the Huyen uy, quan uy, Thi uy [district, arrondissement, a town executive committee] regularly once each year. In special circumstances, the executive committee of the Huyen Bo, quan Bo, or Thi Bo may convoke their respective congresses earlier or later [than usual] but they must have the approval of the Tinh [provincial] or Thanh [City] executive committees.

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If the executive committees [Huyen uy, Quan uy, or Thi uy] deem it necessary, or if more than half the number of representatives to the last such congress, or more than half the number of Party organizations within a district, arrondissement, or town so demand and with the approval of the upper echelon, or if the provincial or city committees [Tinh uy, Thanh uy] so demand, the district, arrondissement or town committees convoke an extraordinary session of the Huyen Bo, Quan Bo or Thi Bo representative congresses.

The number of official and alternate delegates to the representative congress is determined by the Huyen uy, Quan uy or Thi uy, and based upon the general situation, or the number and importance of each lower Party echelon. The former Huyen uy, Quan uy, or Thi uy [executive committees] can only elect one-half of their members to act as official representatives, and have the power to appoint a number of official representatives if they deem it necessary. But the number of official representatives so determined cannot exceed one-tenth the total number of official representatives elected by that area.

There must be a quorum of more than half the number of eligible delegates participating, representing more than half the Party members and the number of Party organizations within the district, arrondissement or town in order for the representative congresses of the district, arrondissement or town organizations to be valid.

Article 30 The activities of the district, arrondissement, town representative congress are as follows:

- Examine and approve all reports of the district, arrondissement or town committees.

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- deliberate and decide all problems of administration, politics, economics, culture and all questions of the internal affairs of the Party within the district, arrondissement, or town in accordance with the general policies of the Party.

- discuss all questions submitted by the provincial or city committees [Tinh uy, Thanh uy].

- election of new executive committees for the district [Huyen], arrondissement [quan], or town [thi] and election of representatives to participate in the representative congress of the province [tinh], if any.

Article 31 The district, arrondissement, or town executive committees [Huyen uy, quan uy, Thi uy] are the highest organs of the Huyen Bo, quan Bo, or Thi Bo during the interval between two representative congresses of the respective organizations.

The number of official members [uy vien] and alternates in the Huyen uy, quan uy, or Thi uy is determined by the representative congresses of the Huyen Bo, quan Bo or Thi Bo, in accordance with general decisions of the upper echelon.

During a period of work, if there are not enough official commissars [executive committee members], the Huyen uy, quan uy, or Thi uy may take on the alternate members. If there are still not enough commissars, a general conference of the district, arrondissement, or town may elect additional members, or the Tinh uy [executive committee of the province] or Thanh uy [executive committee of the city organization] may appoint them. The total number of those so elected or appointed may not exceed one-fourth the total number of commissars elected by the general representative congress.

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All members [uy vien] of the district, arrondissement, or town executive committees [Huyen uy, Quan uy, Thi uy] must have been members of the Party for at least two years.

Article 32 The activities of the Huyen uy, Quan uy, and Thi uy are as follows:

- to carry out decisions of the representative congresses of the Huyen Bo, Quan Bo, Thi Bo and all decisions and directives of the upper echelons.
- to supervise all executive committees on the village, industrial, neighborhood organizational level and all activities of the sections.
- organize and direct all Party activities within its domain.
- supervise the work of all Party members in organizations or groups in the district, arrondissement, or town.
- assign cadres, [can bo], control finances in the district, arrondissement, or town.

Article 33. The executive committees of the district, arrondissement or town elect a Standing Committee, a secretary and deputy-secretary to handle everyday work. The secretary of the Huyen Uy, Quan Uy, or Thi Uy must have been a Party member for at least 3 years.

The Huyen Uy, Quan Uy, and Thi Uy have the right to create auxiliary committees.

Article 34. A full meeting of the Huyen Uy, Quan Uy, or Thi Uy must be held once each month and every three months the respective committee must report on the general situation and the work that has been done to all Party organizations within the district, arrondissement, town.

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Chapter VI

The Provincial Organization, The City Organization

Article 35. All the Huyen Bo district and town organizations [Huyen Bo, Thi Bo] in a province [Tinh] and all the arrondissement organizations [Quan Bo] in a city [thanh pho] meeting together form a Tinh Bo [provincial organization] or a Thanh Bo [city organization] of the Party.

Article 36. The organ having the highest authority over a Tinh Bo or a Thanh Bo is the representative congress of the Tinh Bo or Thanh Bo.

The Tinh Bo or Thanh Bo representative congress is convoked regularly every 18 months by the Tinh Uy or Thanh Uy [executive committee of province or city]. In special circumstances, the Thanh Uy or Tinh Uy may convoke the assembly sooner later, but they must have the approval of the Xu Uy or Khu uy [executive committee of a region or interzone].

If the Tinh Uy or Thanh Uy deems it necessary, or if more than one-half the number of representatives to the last representative congress, or one half the number of Huyen Bo, Quan Bo, or Thi Bo so demand and the upper echelon approves, or if the Xu Uy or Khu Uy deems it necessary, the Tinh Uy or Thanh Uy may convoke the representative congress in extraordinary session.

The number of official representatives and alternates participating in the representative congress is determined by the Tinh Uy

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or Thanh Uy and based upon the general situation of Party organizations, the numerical strength of membership and the importance of each Huyen Bo, Quan Bo and Thi Bo within the province or city. The former Tinh Uy or Thanh Uy can only elect one half its membership as official representatives, and has authority to designate a number of official delegates if it deems necessary, but the number of official representatives so determined cannot exceed one tenth the total number of representatives elected from that area.

There must be a quorum of more than one half the number of representatives eligible to participate, representing more than one half the number of Party members and of Huyen Bo, Quan Bo, or Thi Bo within the province or city in order for the representative congress of the Tinh Bo or Thanh Bo to be valid.

Article 37. The activities of the representative congress of the Tinh Bo or Thanh Bo are as follows:

- to examine and approve reports of the Tinh Uy [provincial executive committee] or Thanh Uy [city executive committee].
- to deliberate and decide questions of administration, politics, economics, cultural affairs, and all questions of the internal affairs of the Party within the province or city, in accordance with the general policy directives of the Party.
- to discuss all matters proposed by the Xu Uy or Khu uy [regional, interzonal executive committee].
- to elect a new Tinh Uy or Thanh Uy and to elect representatives to participate in a regional or interzonal representative

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congress (if any).

Article 38. The Tinh Uy or Thanh Uy is the organ having the highest authority over the Tinh Bo or Thanh Bo during the interval between two representative congresses of the province or city.

The number of official and alternate members in the Tinh Uy or Thanh Uy is determined by the representative congress of the Tinh Bo or Thanh Bo, in accordance with a general decision of the upper echelon. During the course of a project, if the number of official-executive committee commissars [uy vien] is insufficient, the Tinh Uy or Thanh Uy may decide to take on the alternate members. If the number needed is still greater, they will be elected by a general provincial or city conference, or the Xu Uy or Khu Uy regional, zonal committee may appoint them. The number so elected or appointed may not exceed one fourth the total number of commissars elected by the representative congress.

All commissars in a Tinh Uy or Thanh Uy must have been members of the Party for at least three years.

Article 39: The activities of the Tinh Uy or Thanh Uy are as follows:

- to carry out decisions of the representative Tinh Bo or Thanh Bo congress and all decisions and directives of the upper echelon.
- to supervise all Huyen uy, Quan uy or Thi uy activities, [district arrondissement, town executive committee].
- to organize and supervise all Party work within the domain of the province or city.

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- to carry out decisions of the representative Tinh Bo or Thanh Bo congress and all decisions and directives of the upper echelon.
- to supervise all Huyen uy, Quan uy or Thi uy activities, [district arrondissement, town executive committee].
- to organize and supervise all Party work within the domain of the province or city.

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- to supervise the work of all Party members within all organs and groups in the city or province.

- to assign cadres and control finances in the province or city.

Article 40. A meeting of the entire Tinh Uy or Thanh Uy elects a Standing Committee, secretary, and deputy-secretary to handle the routine operations of everyday. The secretary of a city or provincial executive committee must have been a party member for at least four years.

The Tinh Uy or Thanh Uy may establish auxiliary committees.

Article 41. A meeting of the entire Tinh Uy or Thanh Uy must be held once every three weeks, and every six months the Tinh Uy or Thanh Uy must report the general situation and the work it has accomplished to all Sections [Chi Bo] within the province or city.

Chapter VII

The Regional Organization, The Interzonal Organization

Article 42. All Tinh Bo [provincial organization] or Thanh Bo [city organization] within a region or an interzone meeting together form a Xu Bo [regional organization] or a Khu Bo [interzonal organization] of the Party.

Article 43. The organ having the highest authority in a Xu Bo or a Khu Bo is the representative congress of that Xu Bo or Khu Bo.

The representative Xu Bo or Khu Bo congress is convoked in regular session once every 18 months by the Xu uy or Khu uy. In special circumstances, the Xu Uy [Regional executive committee] or

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Khu Uy [interzonal executive committee] may call a session sooner or later, but must have the approval of the Central Executive Committee [Ban Chap hanh Trung uong].

If the Xu uy or Khu uy deems it necessary, or if more than one half the number delegates to the previous representative conference, or more than one half the number of Tinh Bo or Thanh Bo [provincial or city organizations] so demand and the Central Committee approves, or if the Central Committee deems it necessary, the Xu Uy or Khu Uy may convoke the representative Xu Bo or Khu Bo congress in extraordinary session.

The number of official members and alternates participating in the representative congress is determined by the Xu uy or Khu uy and based upon the general situation, the numerical strength of Party members and the importance of each Tinh Bo or Thanh Bo. The former regional or interzonal executive committees can only elect one half the number of their members to act as official representatives and have authority to designate a number of official representatives so determined cannot exceed one tenth the total number of representatives participating, representing more than one half the number of party members and areas in the region or interzone, before the regional or interzonal representative congress is valid.

Article 44. The activities of the representative congress of the Xu Bo or Khu Bo are as follows:

- to examine and approve reports from the former Xu Uy or Khu Uy [Regional or interzonal executive committees].

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- to debate and decide political, administrative, economic and cultural problems and all matters of internal affairs of the Party within the region or interzone in accordance with general policy directives of the Party.

- to deliberate all questions proposed by the Central Committee.

- to elect the new regional or interzonal executive committee [Xu uy or Khu uy] and to elect representatives to participate in the national representative congress (if any).

Article 45. The Xu uy or Khu uy is the organ of highest authority of a Xu Bo or Khu Bo in the interval between two representative congresses of a Xu Bo or Khu Bo.

The number of official commissars and alternates in the Xu Uy or Khu Uy is determined by the representative congress of the Xu Bo or Khu Bo, in accordance with a general decision of the Central Committee. During the course of any operation, if the number of official commissars is insufficient, the Xu Uy or Khu Uy may decide to include the alternates. If a greater number is still needed, a general conference of the region or interzone will elect them, or the Central Committee will appoint them. The number so elected or appointed cannot exceed one fourth the total number of members as elected by the representative congress.

All members of the regional or interzonal executive committee must have been Party members for at least 4 years.

Article 46. Activities fo the Xu uy or Khu uy are as follows:

- execute decisions of the representative congress of the

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Xu Bo or Khu Bo and all decisions and directives of the Central Committee.

- supervise all Tinh Uy or Thanh Uy [provincial or city committees] activities.

- organize and supervise all activities of the Party within the region interzone.

- supervise the work of the Party within all organs or groups in the region or interzone.

- assign cadres and central finances in the region or interzone.

Article 47. A meeting of the entire Xu Uy or Khu Uy elects a Standing Committee, Secretary and deputy-secretary to handle every day operation. A secretary of the regional or interzonal executive committee must have been a Party member for at least 6 years.

The Xu Uy or Khu Uy may create subsidiary [auxiliary] committees.

With regard to Tinh Bo and Thanh Bo in distant places, the Xu Uy or Khu Uy may organize executive agent committees cadres or [Ban Can su] to assist in its work and under its supervision. The composition, the limits of authority, responsibilities, and methods of operation of these executive committees is fixed by the Xu Uy or Khu Uy and is made known to all Tinh Bo or Thanh Bo.

Article 48. A meeting of the entire Xu Uy or Khu Uy [regional or zonal executive committees] is held once every 6 months and the Xu Uy or Khu Uy must report on the general situation and the work it has accomplished so that all Tinh Bo or Thanh Bo in its region or

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interzone may be informed.

Chapter VIII**The Central Organ of the Party**

Article 49. The national representative congress is the organ holding the highest authority in the Party, meeting in regular session once every three years. In special circumstances, the Central Executive Committee may postpone its session or convoke it sooner than scheduled. In the case of a postponement, the Central Executive Committee must inform lower echelons of the reason for the postponement, at least as far as the provincial [Tinh] level.

The Central Executive Committee must send the motions which will be discussed in the national representative congress to all the lower levels for prior discussion.

An extraordinary session of the representative congress may be convoked by the Central Committee whenever more than half the number of representatives to the previous national representative congress, or more than half the number of Xu Bo or Khu Bo [regional or inter-zonal organizations] and other Party organizations subordinate to the Central Committee so demand. The representative congress meeting in extraordinary session has the authority to deal with the same problems as when it is meeting in ordinary session.

The number of official members and alternates participating in

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the national representative congress and the election methods are determined by the Central Executive Committee and is based upon the general situation and the numerical membership and importance of each Xu Bo or Khu Bo.

The former Central Executive can only elect one half the number of its commissars as official delegates and has authority to determine a number of official representatives if it deems necessary, but the number of official representatives so determined cannot exceed one tenth the total number of representatives elected from all regions.

There must be more than one half the number of representatives participating, representing more than one half the number of Party members and more than one half the number of Xu Bo, Khu Bo and other Party organizations subordinate to the Central Committee, in order for the national representative congress to be considered valid.

Article 50. The activities of the national representative congress are as follows:

- examine and approve all reports of the previous Central Executive Committee.
- determine or modify principles, policies, and rules of the Party
- elect a new Central Executive Committee.

The entire Party must execute decisions of the national representative congress and of the Central Executive Committee.

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Article 51. The Central Executive Committee [Ban Chap Hanh Trung Uong] is the organ of highest authority in the Party during the interval between two sessions of the national representative congress.

The number of official commissars [ty vien] and alternates in the Central Executive Committee is determined by the congress. All alternate members may participate in meetings of the Central Executive Committee but have no right to vote. During the course of an operation, if the number of official commissars is insufficient, the Central Executive Committee may decide to include the alternates. If there is still an insufficient number of commissars, the national conference will elect them, or in special circumstances in which a national meeting cannot be held, the Central Committee may appoint them. The number so elected or appointed cannot exceed one fourth the total number of executive committee members [Commissars] elected by the national congress.

Article 52. The activities of the Central Executive Committee are as follows:

- execute the principles, policies, and regulations of the Party and all other decisions of the national representative congress.
- supervise all Xu Uy [Regional Executive Committee] and Khu Uy [Interzonal Committee] and all subordinate Party executive committees engaged in other activities.
- supervise all activities of the Party within the national domain.

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- in the name of the Party, present all proposals of the Party to the National Assembly [Quoc Hoi], Central Government [Chinh Phu Trung Uong], to all central directing organs of the National United Front [Mat Tran Dan Toc Thong Nhat], to all mass groups; supervise all Party members [Dang doan] working in all those organizations.

- assign cadres within the entire Party.
- determine monthly dues and control Party finances.
- handle relations on behalf of the Party with brothers' Parties

Article 53. In a meeting of its entire membership, the Central Executive Committee elects a Secretary-General, a Political Committee, a general Secretary and a Central Investigative Committee [Ban Kiem Tra Trung Uong].

The Political Committee [Politburo] is the highest executive organ of the Party in the interval between two meetings of the entire Central Executive Committee.

The general secretary handles the work of every day according to the decisions of the Central Executive Committee and the Political Committee.

As necessary, the Central Executive Committee may organize Central Administrations to Supervise distant regions. The composition, responsibilities, authority, and working methods of Central Administrations will be determined by the Central Executive Committee and made known to all areas concerned.

In addition, the Central Executive Committee retains the authority to organize subsidiary auxiliary groups such as a

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Propaganda Committee [Bo Tuven truyen], Economic and Financial Committee, etc.

Article 54. In the interval between two national representative congresses, the Central Executive Committee has the power to convoke national meetings in order to debate and decide matters of Party policy.

The number of representatives participating in national conferences is determined by the Central Committee and the lower echelon executive committees. There must be a quorum of more than one half the number of eligible representatives participating, representing more than one half the assembling lower echelons before a new national conference can be considered valid.

The national conference can elect an additional number of commissars to the Central Committee in order to replace an insufficiency of men, but the number so elected cannot exceed one fourth the total number of commissars [members of the Central Executive Committee] elected by the Congress.

All decisions of the national conference must be approved by the Central Committee.

Article 55. The Central Executive Committee meets once every six months, and once every six months must send all the executive committees of the provinces and cities [Tinh uy, Thanh uy], of regiments and all other subordinate Party groups, a copy of a report on the general situation of the Party and of the work which the Central Committee has accomplished.

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Chapter IX

Investigation Committee on All Echelons

Article 56. The Central Executive Committee, the Regional, Interzonal, City and Provincial executive committees [Xu uy, Khu uy, Thanh uy, Tinh uy] must elect a number of commissars to form an Investigation committee over themselves.

The responsibilities of the Investigation Committee are as follows:

- examine the quality and methods of work of all Party members, prevent dishonesty among officials, corruption, or abuse of office.
- investigate the extent of democratic methods of execution, examine all requests of Party members concerning any disciplinary sentence effected by a lower echelon.
- investigate Party finances.
- aid executive committees in the investigation of activities of lower echelons.

Article 57. Nominations for the Investigative Committee of the province or city must have the approval of the Regional or Interzonal executive committee. Nominations for the Investigative Committee of an Interzone or Region must have the approval of the Central Committee. All proposals of investigative committees working under the directives of an upper echelon must be approved by that committee in order to be valid.

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Chapter X

Party Collectivity

Article 58. In all organs, among the masses, the Party establishes the party collectivity [Dang doan]. A Party collectivity on any echelon is determined by the executive committee of that echelon.

Article 59. The responsibilities of the Dang Doan is to realize all Party decisions, to increase the strength and influence of Party within its own organizations, to study and make proposals so that the executive committee may determine the program of activities with regard to that organization.

Article 60. On any level, the Dang Doan must work under the supervision and directives of the executive committee of that level.

Upon presentation by the executive committees, Dang Doans of upper and lower echelons and of the same echelon may have liaison with one another in order to exchange opinions, experiences, and special material.

Chapter XI

Rewards and Punishment

Article 61. The Party has established a system of rewards and punishment in order to increase its fighting strength, to preserve solid discipline, and to educate Party members and the masses.

The discipline of the Party is an iron discipline, a self-discipline. All Party members alike must be absolutely obedient.

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Article 62. Party members and all echelons who are especially courageous, persevering, use initiative, distinguish themselves, serve as examples are honest, economical, sincere, who strive to bring about good results, perform their duty in difficult circumstances, maintain the respect and confidence of the masses, under all conditions, may be rewarded, from the Section Chi Bo to the Central Committee.

Article 63. All Party members or echelons whatsoever that foment divisions or factions within the Party, who act contrary to the regulations, oppose decisions of the Party, neglect their duty, abuse their office, abuse finances, neglect their means of existence, do not contribute to Party expenses, reveal Party secrets, etc., anyone guilty of such grave offenses will be punished as follows:

a) with regard to a general Party organization executive committee: criticism, warning within the Party or before the masses, replacing one element of a committee, replacing the entire committee, dissolving the Party committee and reorganization.

b) with regard to individuals: criticism, warning within the Party and before the people, suspension or expulsion from the Party.

Article 64. The authority to carry out discipline is as follows:

a) with regard to an echelon organization or executive committee: the warning to or dissolution of an element or of the entire committee is dependent upon a proposal of the upper echelon committee and a decision from the next highest echelon committee.

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b) with regard to a committee member: a demotion in office and suspension is dependent upon a proposal of the executive committee on that echelon (his executive committee), a decision of the upper echelon committee with the approval of the next highest echelon. A warning is proposed by the executive committee of the echelon concerned and decided upon by the upper echelon.

The Central Committee has the power to demote and exclude a member [Commissar] of the Central Committee upon the agreement of two thirds of the members of the Central Committee.

c) with regard to an ordinary member of the Party, all forms of discipline depend upon a decision of the Chi Bo [Section Committee], but exclusion must have the approval of the upper echelon in order to be valid.

d) As concerns all forms of criticism, the upper echelon executes them with regard to the lower echelon, the echelon on that level executes them with regard to an individual member of that echelon committee, the Chi Bo executes them with regard to an ordinary Party member.

Article 65. Expulsion is the most severe form of disciplinary [punishment] within the Party toward a Party member; outside of this form, there is no graver form of discipline. Whenever any echelon committee decides to use this form of disciplinary punishment, it must weigh the situation carefully and must summon the offending Party member to appear so that this person may testify and explain the circumstances of his offence.

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Article 66. Whenever a disciplinary action is to be carried out against a Party organization, an executive committee or any Party member, the reason must be clearly proclaimed. The echelon committee, executive committee or person to be punished has the right to appeal for a rejudgment or to present a request to the upper echelon to appear before the national Party Congress. When the executive committees receive a written request in accordance with the above procedure, they must transmit it immediately and without delay.

Article 67. Concerning reinstatement of Party members who have been suspended, the decision is up to the echelon committee which executed the sentence. The length of suspension cannot include his service in the Party. With regard to Party members who are expelled, if they wish to rejoin the organization, they must be regarded as new members and must be investigated carefully by experienced and reliable agents [Can Be] before they may reenter.

Chapter XII

Party Finances

Article 68. The Party finances some from the monthly dues of Party members, or from money collected or held in trust from Party members or people outside the Party.

Article 69. The monthly contributions of Party members are based upon the earnings and monthly income and are fixed proportionally. The full conditions will be determined by the Central Executive

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Committee; if a Party member is too poor, he may be excused from paying Party dues.

Article 70. The collection of dues must depend upon the Central Executive Committee. Party echelons cannot have independent organizations.

Article 71. The Party finances must be unified. Each month the Party echelon committees must pay one third of the total amount collected to the upper echelon.

Chapter XIII

Amendments to the Party Regulations

Article 72. Only the National Party Congress has the authority to amend the Party regulations.

Appendix

Party Organization in Zones Temporarily Occupied by the Enemy

In zones temporarily occupied by the enemy, the Party cannot carry out its activities openly. The methods, system of organization of the Party, and means of entering the Party are determined by the Central Executive Committee, in accordance with the Party rules, and with the general situation of the particular area concerned.

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