

2023

COMM

X

Background Guide

INMUN

Letter From The Director



“You can’t win if you don’t fight”

- Eren Jaeger, Attack on Titan

Dear Delegates,

Committee X at INMUN has left behind the legacy of being the most engaging, fast-paced and immersive committee with agendas that promise to keep delegates on their feet at all times. This year is no different.

This committee delves into one of the most influential conflicts of the Cold War era - the Vietnam war. Characterised by the use of brutal guerilla tactics by the native Viet Cong, this conflict was one which showed the world that even seemingly ‘backward’, primitive opposition could make a superpower such as the United States bleed. Even today, it serves as a pivotal moment which has shaped the geopolitics and social fabric of Southeast Asia, and influenced the policies of the United States.

Remember that every decision you make in this committee has an instrumental impact not just for the United States or for Vietnam, but the entire world. If you walk into this committee expecting an easygoing, quiet conference where you can get away with passiveness, I humbly request that you pack your bags and walk away. This committee demands the utmost dedication from you as delegates, and in return, we as the executive board promise to deliver an experience that is worthy of the hours you pour into this committee.

I hope you prepare thoroughly, and walk into committee with a clear plan of what you would like to achieve. Unlike other committees, I assure you that being the best researched delegate is simply not enough of a factor to make you emerge supreme in this committee. Committee X values versatility, adaptability, and perseverance. Even in the most bleak situation where it may seem like your entire vision for how the committee should have gone has crumbled, we want you to fight and thrive.

With that, I wish you the best of luck.

Welcome To The Jungle (Guns N’ Roses plays in background)

Regards,

The Executive Board

Abhinav Vallur (Director), Arav Bhojashettar (Assistant Director), BS Chetan Reddy (Assistant Director)

Introduction



Committee Overview

Crisis Committees are dynamic and fast-paced committees. Unlike General Assemblies, delegates must make use of directives to bring about their desired actions..

The freeze date of the committee is August 10th, 1964. Any events that have taken place after this will not affect the committee. Delegates will get regular information on the (fictional) happenings of the world through the Executive Board in the form of crisis updates.

Delegates will have the powers and resources of their allotted countries/special interest groups and be expected to take action on behalf of them to further their interests in response to the crisis updates through directives and communiques.

Agenda Outline

The Vietnam War (1st November 1955 - 30th April 1975) was a long and protracted conflict in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The war was fought between the procommunist North Vietnam (backed by the USSR and China) and the anti-communist South Vietnam (backed by the US and allies). The involvement of the USSR and the US effectively made the conflict a proxy-war between the two nations. The War greatly affected the neighboring states of Laos and Cambodia who were dealing with their own Civil Wars at the time.

The War ended with Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia ending up as communist states. As delegates representing different sides, the motive of the anti-communist countries will be to change the course of the War while the pro-communist countries will hope to achieve the same result, perhaps using lesser resources and in lesser time.



1. French Colonisation

The French conquest of the Indo-China region under Napoleon began in 1858. On 1st September 1858, a Franco-Spanish fleet with 3000 troops attacked the Vietnamese at Danang. After months of intense combat, inability to achieve any gains, the French decided to attack the southern positions of Mekong and lower Mekong provinces. From 1859 to 1862, the French gained greater control over Southern Vietnam. In June 1862, Tu Duc (the fourth emperor of the Nguyen dynasty of Vietnam) signed over the three provinces, Gia Dinh, My Tho and Bien Hoa along with paying war reparations to France in the Treaty of Saigon. By 1872, France had gained control of most of South and South Western Vietnam. After the Tonkin incident in 1884, a second treaty was signed in which France recognised Vietnam as a sovereign state and Tu Duc recognised six territories of South Vietnam as belonging to France.

The 1880s again saw an escalation in tensions in this region, with France, under its new Prime Minister, trying to conquer the whole of Vietnam and the Chinese empire sending troops (1882) to assist Tu Duc in retaining the sovereignty of Vietnam and backing the Black Flag Army in doing the same. In 1885, the Sino-French conflict in Vietnam ended with France emerging victorious and establishing French Indochina.

2. Vietnam during WW2

In 1940, Japanese forces entered French Indochina. Weakened by Nazi Germany's invasion into France, the French government allowed Japanese soldiers to be stationed in Tonkin (North Vietnam) and later (1941) allowed Japan to establish military bases in South Vietnam.

News of the arrival of Japanese warships and troopships near Vietnam caused the US to impose sanctions on Japan. This was followed by the attack on Pearl Harbour on 7th December 1941, that led to the United States declaring war against Japan.

In 1945, under President Roosevelt, the US distanced itself from France's 'political aims'. In March, Japan demanded that the colonial government be placed under its control. When France did not immediately accept, Japan took control of the Government by fighting several battles against the French and persuading the former Vietnamese emperor, Bao Dai, to declare Vietnam independent of France. President Roosevelt initially resisted aiding France in its fight against Japanese occupation of Vietnam, yet he later relented. After the death of Roosevelt in April 1945, the succeeding US President, Harry S Truman, extended complete support to the French forces and even later backed their reoccupation efforts.



3. Viet Minh

The Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV), founded by Ho Chi Minh in 1930 formed the Viet Minh or the League for the Independence of Vietnam in 1941. Initially, Viet Minh was established to oppose the French colonial government which was supported by the US. But as the Japanese occupation began, the US supported the Viet Minh who now reorganised themselves as an anti-Japanese force. In 1945 USA supplied weapons to Ho Chi Minh to fight the Japanese occupants and Ho Chi Minh agreed to assist the US by providing information about the movements of the Japanese forces. Ho Chi Minh praised the USA as a champion of democracy, and called his army the Vietamerican army.

4. Vietnam after WW2 (1945-46) The French began recolonizing in 1945. British-Indian forces were installed to assist the French in re-establishing the colonial government. The Chinese also sent over 200,000 troops to occupy North Vietnam beginning from August 1945. As World War 2 ended, the Potsdam Conference decided Vietnam would be divided along the 16th parallel into North and South Vietnam. The French would retain control of South Vietnam and the Chinese would control North Vietnam. Following the bombing of Hiroshima Nagasaki, on 15th August, the Japanese surrendered, triggering the August Revolution by the Viet Minh. By 19th August, Viet Minh had entered Hanoi and taken control of most of North Vietnam. In Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh declared independence from France, the creation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and the formation of his government. The DRV was accepted by the Chinese in Tonkin, who sent troops to enforce the Japanese surrender. The British refused to accept the DRV in Saigon (South Vietnam) and deferred to France's authority over South Vietnam. Within 20 days of the formation of the DRV, Emperor Bao Dai, who had ruled when Japan was in power in Vietnam abdicated and the French retook control of Cochinchina (South Vietnam). By 1946 had taken control of the entire Indochina region. Ho Chi Minh entered into negotiations with the French which ultimately failed.

By December, conflict between the Viet Minh and the French escalated into all-out war and Ho Chi Minh went underground.



5. First Indochina War (1946-1954)

In 1947, General Vo Nguyen Giap, Prime Minister of DRV, the military commander of Viet Minh and the commander of the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) retreated into the mountains of Tuyen Quang province (north west of Hanoi). Meanwhile, the French began opposing the Viet Minh on military and political fronts. The French launched Operation Lea to destroy Viet Minh's communication centre.

The French also negotiated with Bao Dai to form a Vietnamese government in Saigon in 1949 within the French Union of Nations similar to Ho's proposal in 1946 but without the condition of restrictions on French power and France's eventual withdrawal from the region. Bao Dai was more suitable to the French as he had, even previously cooperated with the French rule of Vietnam and would not pose a threat to their supremacy. Laos and Cambodia were also granted independence under the French Union of Nations.

As the communists won the Chinese civil war, Viet Minh gained a significant ally. China supplied the Viet Minh with weapons, ammunition and supplies. Meanwhile, Giap reorganised the Viet Minh. The French also got greater support from the US who began to support the French militarily due to their fear of the entire region turning communist and their deep opposition to the Viet Minh being supported by the Chinese. By 1950, the DRV was recognised by China and USSR, while Bao Dai's government was recognised by the US and the UK.

The Viet Minh once again took the offensive. By February 1950, General Giap had seized a 150-strong garrison in La Khe, Tonkin and by September, the Viet Minh had won the battle of Dong Khe in Dong Khe, Cao Bang. The French defeat in the Battle of Route Coloniale 4 followed. The Soviet Union and China continued supplying the Viet Minh with aid.

By 1951, France had built a fortified line from Hanoi to the Gulf of Tonkin known as the De Lattre Line (named after new French commander, General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny). This allowed France to successfully defend North Vietnam from the Viet Minh. The Battle of Vinh Yen, the Battle of Mao Khe and the Battle of River Day followed in which France emerged hugely victorious. General de Lattre launched a counter-offensive on the Viet Minh driving them into the forests.



With the death of General Charles Chanson (by suicide bomber), Commander of the French Army in South Indochina and the return of General de Lattre to France, the Viet Minh was able to make inroads in the de Lattre line. A period of intense conflict followed with several victories and defeats for both sides. The war spilled over into Laos as well, with Giap attacking French positions there too.

The final battle of the First Indochina War began in Dien Bien Phu on 13th March 1954, with the Viet Minh launching a surprise attack on the French and blocking their supply lines, reducing their power greatly. By May 7, the French forces had almost fallen and a ceasefire deal was struck. One month after Dien Bien Phu, the composite Groupe Mobile 100 (GM100) of the French Union forces evacuated the An Khê outpost and was ambushed by a larger Viet Minh force at the Battle of Mang Yang Pass from June 24 to July 17. In August, Operation Passage to Freedom of the US Navy began, consisting of the evacuation of Catholic and other Vietnamese civilians from communist North Vietnamese persecution. .

6. The Geneva Conference

The Geneva Conference on July 21, 1954, partitioned Vietnam into the communist North Vietnam and pro-west South Vietnam on the 17th parallel, recognising it as a provisional military demarcation line and establishing a demilitarised zone, and allowing civilians to relocate, this also provided independence to Laos and Cambodia.

The Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the State of Vietnam (South Vietnam), established their own regimes.

North Vietnam's government were radical communists with Ho Chi Minh as their leader, Hanoi as their capital and their army as the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN).

South Vietnam was a capitalist state, with their leader as Bao Dai, prime minister as Ngo Dinh Diem and their capital as Saigon. In 1955, Diem, with the support of the US, removed Bao Dai, formed the Republic of Vietnam and installed himself as president through a referendum. South Vietnam's army was the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN).

The Geneva Accords promised elections to form a united government in 1956, however this agreement was reached between the French and the Viet Minh. Neither the US nor Ngo Dinh Diem had signed anything at the Geneva Conference. Ho Chi Minh had wished to continue the war in the south, but was restrained by his Chinese allies who convinced him that he could win control by electoral means. The promised elections never took place and the International Control Commission (ICC) reported that neither side had honoured the Geneva Accords.



7. Aftermath

In North Vietnam, Catholics, fearing persecution from the Communist government, fled to South Vietnam. The exodus was funded by the US through a USD 93 million relocation program. Meanwhile, 1.3 million communist 'revolutionaries' crossed the border from South to North Vietnam. At the same time, the Viet Minh left 5000- 10000 cadres as a base for future insurgency. North Vietnam also introduced communist policies of land reforms and rent reduction. The implementation of these saw great opposition, which was met with political oppression and over 13000 executions.

In South Vietnam, Diem, a Roman Catholic, began oppressing the vast Buddhist population. Diem also launched the "Denounce the Communists" campaign, during which suspected communists and other anti-government elements were arrested, imprisoned, tortured, or executed. He instituted the death penalty against any activity deemed communist in August 1956. Violence between the insurgents and government forces increased drastically from 180 clashes in January 1960 to 545 clashes in September.

In May 1959, the CPV established Group 559 to maintain the Ho Chi Minh trail. On 28 July, North Vietnamese forces and the Lao People's Liberation Army invaded Laos and was met with resistance from the Royal Lao Army (supported by the US). Later, on 23rd July 1962, fourteen nations, including China, South Vietnam, the Soviet Union, North Vietnam and the United States, signed an agreement promising to respect the neutrality of Laos. In April 1960, North Vietnam imposed universal military conscription for adult males. About 40,000 communist soldiers infiltrated the south from 1961 to 1963.

In December 1960, North Vietnam formally created the National Liberation Front for South Vietnam (NLF), also known as Viet Cong, with the intent of uniting all antiGVN (anti-Government of South Vietnam) insurgents, including non-communists. It was formed in Memot, Cambodia, and directed through the Central Office for South Vietnam (COSVN).



8. US Involvement

Initially, John F. Kennedy was reluctant to deploy soldiers, so he decided to dispatch the green berets (elite military forces) and military advisors to train the ARVN, who were weak and incompetent. Kennedy believed that South Vietnam must fight the insurgents on their own. Kennedy doubled the military funding, sent helicopters and personnel carriers. He aided a series of aerial attacks to destroy North Vietnam's cover and food.

Discontent with the Diem government's autocratic rule, discriminatory policies and executions of Buddhist protestors led to a coup d'etat by General Duong Van Minh, who successfully arrested and assassinated President Ngo Dinh Diem. The US contacted the generals planning the coup and told them that the US would not oppose such a move, though they had not expected that Diem would be killed. Around the same time JFK was assassinated, and the Viet Cong took advantage of this situation and launched attacks in the countryside. Between Jan 1964 and June 1965 there were 8 separate governments in South Vietnam, and this state of deep political instability left the nation in ruins. With governments changing in such quick succession, the people in power at Saigon were regarded as puppets to the US.

8.1 Tonkin Incident: On 2nd August 1964, USS Maddox in its journey along the Gulf of Tonkin, came under fire by the North Vietnamese navy, Ho Chi Minh quickly fired the officer incharge and investigated the incident, and President Johnson decided, for any retaliatory action, another attack must take place. A second attack was reported to have taken place on USS Turner Joy. However a NSA report revealed that there was no such attack on 4th August. It is theorised that sonar operators convinced themselves another attack had probably happened. For the first time ever, the US launched bombing campaigns in Vietnam. This also brought forth the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution on 7th August that gave Johnson power to take any necessary measures to repel any armed attack against US forces. In retaliation, Viet Cong shelled an American airbase near Saigon, killing 5 Americans and destroying 5 bombers. Johnson was still reluctant to send troops. Viet Cong then attacked a helicopter base, and killed 8 American advisors, and injured 100s, later blowing up a hotel and killing 23 americans. Finally, the USA gave a proportional response on March 2, 1965 with Operation Rolling Thunder.

Key Stakeholders



United States: USA fought communism across the world. They were afraid that if Vietnam established a communist government, it would create a domino effect across Asia. They hoped to stop this at any cost.

China: They aided North Korea against the USA, and had been a long-time promoter of communism in Asia. They began arming the Viet Cong and suggested conscription. They heavily fund and support North Vietnam, they have never been militarily involved, but financially and politically have a lot of influence.

South Vietnam: The democratic, and capitalist nation of the Republic of Vietnam is fighting for its independence, and is heavily supported by US and UK.

North Vietnam: The communist nation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam fights for the unification of Vietnam, and aims at distributing wealth among the farmers, which is why they and their military received heavy support from the countryside. They are well aided by China and the Soviet Union

National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (NLF): Viet Cong, with a largely conscripted force, funded by foreign powers, and specialise in guerilla warfare. They are mostly supported by countryside peasants

Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN): South Vietnamese army, trained and armed by the USA, although smaller in force, they are better equipped

Laos and Cambodia: Bordering Vietnam, they both have large communist supporters that aid the Viet Cong through channels crossing borders in order to mobilise troops and move resources

Soviet Union: USSR was supporting and aiding the communist government of North Vietnam in its insurgency of South Vietnam as part of its Cold War policy to assist the spread of communism across Asia and the rest of the world.

Timeline



1858-1885

French colonisation of Indochina begins

February 3, 1930

Ho Chi Minh found the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) 1940-1941 France allows Japanese forces to be stationed in Tonkin and establish military bases in South Vietnam

May, 1941

Ho Chi Minh founds Viet Minh

December 7, 1941

Pearl Harbour is bombed by the Japanese; the US declares war against Japan

April 12, 1945

President Roosevelt dies; Harry S Truman succeeds him

July 17 - August 2, 1945

The Potsdam Conference takes place; Vietnam is divided along the 16th parallel with the Chinese forces surrendering in the South and French forces surrendering in the North

August 16 - August 30, 1945

The August Revolution is launched by the Viet Minh; the Viet Minh gain control of large parts of Vietnam

September 2, 1945

The Democratic Republic of Vietnam is formed under the presidency of Ho Chi Minh and premiership of Vo Nguyen Giap

September 23, 1945

The French overthrew the local DRV government and declared French authority in Cochinchina

December, 1946

Negotiations between Ho Chi Minh and France fail and the First Indochina War breaks out; Ho Chi Minh and his government goes underground

Timeline



1949

Bao Dai forms an 'independent' Vietnamese government within the French Union of Nations

September - October, 1950

The Viet Minh, under General Giap defeat the French in the Battle of Dong Khe and the Battle of Route Coloniale 4

1951

The French forms the fortified De Lattre Line from Hanoi to the Gulf of Tonkin; a series of victories for the French over the Viet Minh follow

March 13, 1954

The final battle of the First Indochina War, the Battle of Dien Bien Phu began

May 7, 1954

The French forces are greatly weakened; a ceasefire agreement is reached and soon the French troops are evacuated

July 21, 1954

The Geneva Accords are signed partitioning Vietnam into the communist North Vietnam and pro-west South Vietnam along the 17th parallel and Laos and Cambodia are also given independence

October 26, 1955

Bao Dai was removed from power in South Vietnam; Ngo Dinh Diem establishes the Republic of Vietnam and declares himself president

May, 1959

The CPV established Group 559 to maintain the Ho Chi Minh trail

July 28, 1959

North Vietnamese forces and the Lao People's Liberation Army invaded Laos and begin conflict with the Royal Lao Army

Timeline



April, 1960

North Vietnam imposed universal military conscription for adult males

December, 1960

North Vietnam formally created the National Liberation Front for South Vietnam (NLF), also known as Viet Cong in Cambodia through the Central Office for South Vietnam (COSVN)

1961-1963 About 40,000 communist soldiers infiltrate South Vietnam

July 23, 1962

The International Agreement on the Neutrality of Laos is signed in Geneva by 14 states, including Laos, as a result of the International Conference on the Settlement of the Laotian Question

November 2, 1963

A coup d'état takes place in South Vietnam, President Diem is assassinated

November 22, 1963

John F. Kennedy is assassinated; Lyndon B. Johnson succeeds him

August 2, 1964

USS Maddox came under fire along the Gulf of Tonkin by the North Vietnamese Navy

August 4, 1964

A second attack on USS Turner Joy is reported; the US promises retaliation

March 2, 1965

Operation Rolling Thunder begins



This committee will be accepting 2 major types of paperwork: Directives and Communiques.

Directives

1. **Personal Directives** This type of directive uses only your portfolio powers. This type of directive is covert: a covert directive is one that is confidential between the delegate and the EB. The delegate can choose who to tell about covert directives, but the EB will not inform anyone. These can be used to further your interest, be it for the benefit of the committee or both. It is also a great way to build a storyline (also known as a crisis arc) for yourself throughout the committee.
2. **Joint Directives:** This type of directive is the result of two or more delegates working together. This allows the resources of multiple delegates to be pooled to accomplish wider (usually beneficial to committee) goals. Joint directives are covert.

Both personal and joint directives can be rejected by the EB on the grounds that:

- The directive was not specific enough regarding intention, action or magnitude
- The directive cannot be accomplished with the delegates(s') portfolio powers.
- The directive is unfeasible or far-fetched

In the case that the directive is rejected by the EB, the delegates can choose to retract the directive and or convert it to a committee directive, which can be passed by voting.

- **Committee-Wide Directives:** A committee-wide directive is similar to a resolution in that it is not covert and the entire committee votes upon it. Committee-wide directives have only signatories, and a minimum of 1/3rd of committee must be a signatory for it to move into voting. It does not contain any preambulatory clauses and is much more concise, stating only the actions being taken and the expected/desired outcomes.

While personal and joint directives can only use the portfolio powers of the delegates at hand, committee directives have a much broader range and the magnitude of action permissible by committee directives is greater. Therefore, if the EB believes that a personal/joint directive is significant to the committee, they will reject it and suggest that it be passed as a committee directive. Once the directive has been introduced to the table, the committee moves directly into the voting procedure. Directives can be amended (amendments can be friendly or unfriendly; if friendly, they are immediately passed; if unfriendly, they are voted upon) and merged with similar directives. A directive requires a simple majority to be passed, with a placard vote being used. Small note: Feel free to make directives interesting by addressing them to someone, formatting them in interesting ways (like letters!)



Below, 2 directives which are completely unrelated to the agenda have been attached. One of them is an assassination directive, the other is a detective outlining some preparations a certain delegate made pertaining to their agenda. What we want you to take away from these is not the content, but rather the detail in the directives and their format. Especially in the context of assassinations, which tend to be very popular in crisis committees, we want you to know the directors are going to assess your documents with extreme scrutiny. We expect immense detail and a clearly outlined purpose for your directive - only then will it even be considered.

Directives can be of two types - covert and open.

Open directives are those that the delegate deems fit to be discussed in committee. These can be personal directives, but this type of directive is more appropriate for those documents with multiple stakeholders which may need committee-wide discussion.

Covert Directives are those which will not be exposed to the rest of the committee. If they are successful, the EB will relay the outcomes of the directives in a crisis update.

Note that your directives will culminate in some sort of outcome in a crisis update, but this outcome may not be exactly what you intended. This depends not only on the details of your directive once it has been sent, but also on the chair's discretion. We may alter the directive's outcomes to better serve the committee's crisis arc if we deem it necessary. We allow flexibility with the directive's style, but a few aspects are non-negotiable:

- A clear purpose/aim
- An address to relevant individuals
- Detailing whether the directive is covert or open
- Your persona must actually possess the rights to enact what your directive details. For example, the Secretary of Defense cannot directly relay orders to the South Vietnamese troops, as his persona does not possess control over these forces

Paperwork



Covert Directive

To: Executive Board

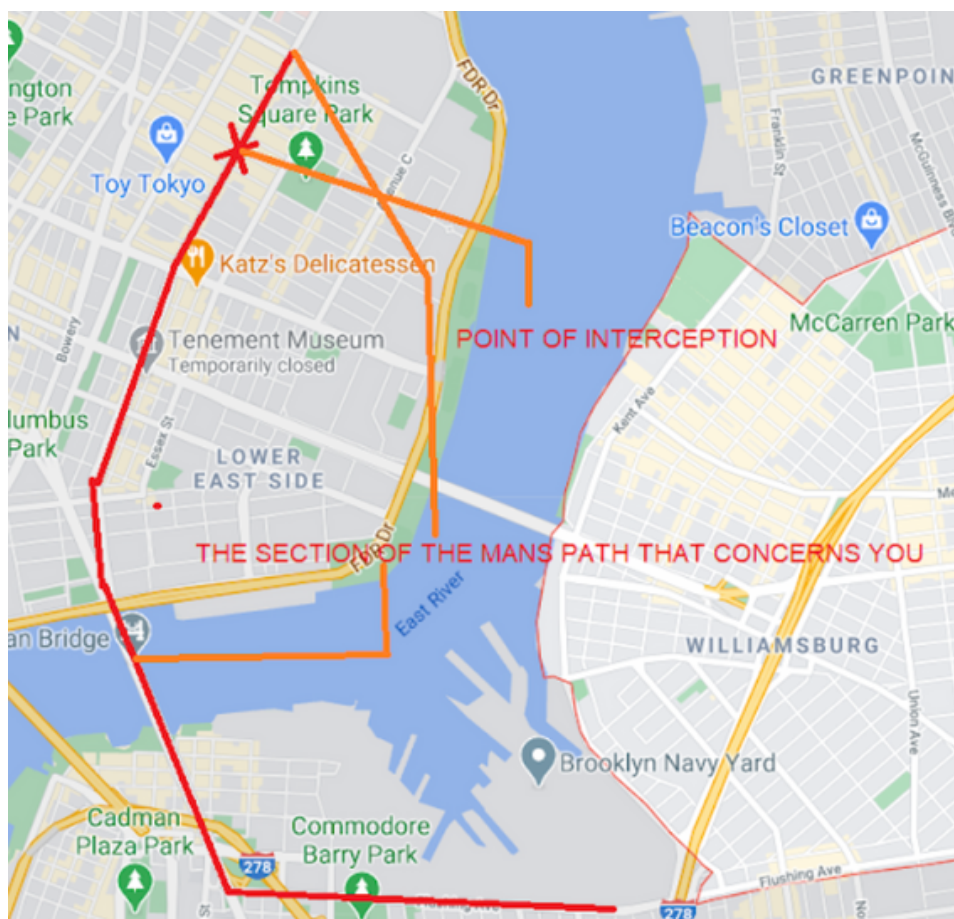
From: Tommy Luchesse, Vito Genovese

Primary Objective: Assassination of Joseph Magliocco

Dear Meyer Lansky,

In the morning, on this man's way to the committee, there is an assassination that must take place. Again, NO CONNECTIONS should be established between this assassination and myself or any other members of the mafia.

All you and your men need to know about this man is that he is a prominent man with power whose views we do not agree with (he will be referred to as the blue box/bb). The details of the assassination are as follows.





- -The point of interception is where the assassination will take place
- -This junction has one road towards the left which is where two of your cars will be waiting. The one in the front which will be facing the main road where the convoy will be has only a driver.
- Standing on the sidewalk of the main road will be a single man with concealed weapons who will be standing normally next to a trash can full of spiked balls (to puncture tires).
- -As soon as he sees the convoy, he gives a signal to the men who are on the diagonal road to the junction.
- -The car in the front then pulls out of that road onto the main road where the cars will be travelling.
- -As the convoy slows down, the man with the trash can kicks it over spilling spikes all over the road, puncturing the tires of the car in the front
- -There will also be two other cars in the previous junction, and these cars will pull out onto the main road behind the convoy so as to not let them escape. There must also be a barricade with “workers”(also our armed men) on the other diagonal at the junction of intersection
- -Now that the cars are trapped, with the middle car at the junction, the second car rams into the central car which has the person in it.
- -Now, all of our men (around 28 men-6 men each in the four cars full of men, 3 men at the barricade and the one man standing with the trash can) spring into action
 - 3 of them (the workers at the barricade) will also be carrying a molotov cocktail each, which they will carefully throw onto the cars to force the people to either come outside or be burnt alive inside the car.
 - As they run out, one man who will have set up the bren gun that was carried with them. This man with the help of the others using tommy guns, will gun down all the maggots running out of the cars.
 - After all of them have been gunned down, The men need to go around shooting all of the men who were gunned down in the head once again to make sure that they are dead.
- After all of this has been accomplished, i need you to order your men to paint “ באגריסן יאהוועה “ on one of the cars which hasn't been burnt up fully or on a nearby wall in their blood or i need them to engrave that on the chests of one of the men who were killed

Paperwork



Information that you will need:

The following is the number plate of the central vehicle

The vehicles are all armoured cadillacs



The weapons our men will carry:

One Bren gun with 200 rounds

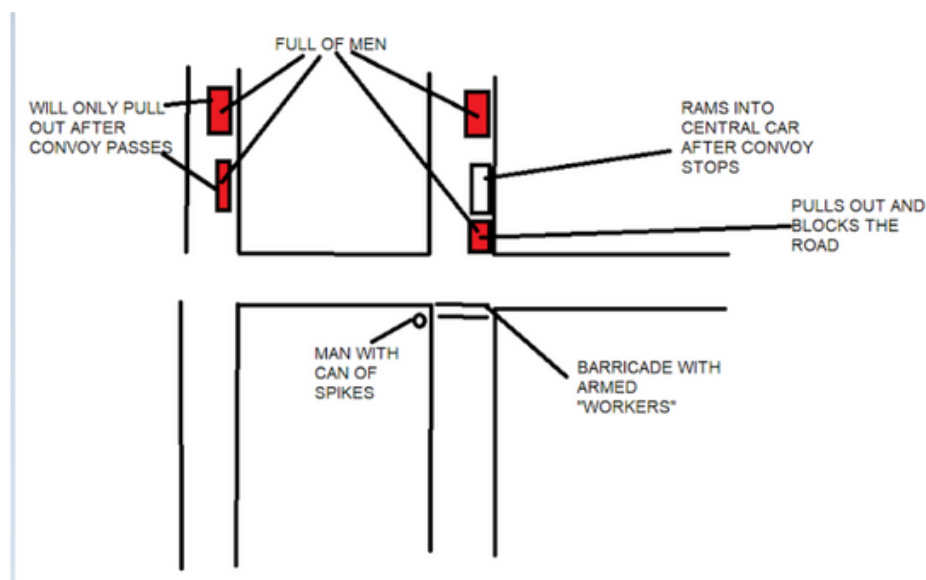
All of them excluding one will be carrying tommy guns with one fully loaded cartridge

Three of them will be carrying molotov cocktails

One man will reach there early with a can full of spikes

All of them will be carrying fully loaded revolvers as well

One of them also needs to be carrying a knife just in case the engraving into the chest needs to be done





Open directive

To: The Executive Board

From: Omichund

Primary objective: Setting up a new palace which will act as a safe haven for myself, and as a base of operations for taking down Siraj-ud-Daulah

The primary purpose of this palace is to provide a safe and well protected haven for myself to prevent any assassination attempts, or intended violence towards me. The secondary purpose is to act as a temporary base of operations for those conspiring against Siraj-ud-Daulah. Space for holding a small army from the British or other allies to facilitate surprise attacks into the Nawab's strongholds in Bengal is also a function of this palace

The funds needed for all aspects of this palace will be provided by me

Plan of action

1. Construction of a new palace built under the guise of a luxury home for Omichund
2. The house will have the following characteristics
 - a. The foundation of the palace will be 90 acres
 - b. The palace will contain 4 floors
 - c. The palace will be made out of marble
 - d. My private quarters and 3 other quarters for guest-officials will offer extra protection by being situated underground
1. Location description:
 - a. The palace will be situated at Satgaon - shown on the map below
 - b. The surrounding area must be either a dense forest or hills to provide natural cover
 - c. If any local landlord or zamindar objects, they will be dealt with by the following:
 - i. Bribing
 - ii. Assassination through poisoning by bribing one of his servants



- Situated below the palace will be underground quarters large enough for the following
 - Can hold up to 500 soldiers
 - Secret escape passages through tunnels which lead 2 km away from the palace
 - Holds 3 quarters for myself and guest-officials which will be situated underground to provide more protection
- The following will be stationed at the palace upon completion
 - 150 men taken in as guards for this palace
 - They will be obtained through my connections with recruiters and slave contractors
 - The guards will be paid a salary of 1500 rupees per week each
 - 5 field cannons
 - 50 muskets given to the most skilled men with prior military experience
 - The rest will be equipped with spears or sabres
 - 50 soldiers will be patrolling the grounds at all times
 - 20 soldiers will be stationed underground, and more will be allocated there when British soldiers take refuge there
 - 10 soldiers will be assigned to protect myself
 - 10 soldiers assigned to protect other officials present at the court
 - The other men will be responsible for border control and ensuring there is no breach of security.
- The soldiers will be ordered to do the following
 - Ensuring that there is no unauthorized access within a 750m radius of the palace
 - In case of an attack, conches will be blown and officials and residing soldiers can evacuate through the tunnels
- The location of the palace will not be known to anyone except myself and the soldiers
- Other allies can come to the palace once they receive the following ONLY after they receive a letter from myself authorizing them to come to the location
- To ensure complete security, 7 soldiers that I hire will be responsible for obtaining groceries and necessities from nearby villages, and they will be disguised as commoners to avoid suspicion

