RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR IN SOUTH VIETNAM

North Vietnam, No. 14
December 11, 1964

The following are brief case histories of three Viet Cong soldiers now in the custody of the South Vietnamese authorities. Full details of the information they divulged during interrogation have been placed in the hands of the International Control Commission, and the three men are now available for questioning by members of the Commission. Their stories, which are typical of those of large numbers of Viet Cong prisoners, show conclusively that the war in South Vietnam is supplied, sustained, and directed by the communist authorities of North Vietnam and, furthermore, that these have devoted much effort, time, money, and ingenuity to the waging of this war.

1. Tran Xuan Vy

Tran Xuan Vy is a captain in North Vietnam's regular army and has been a member of the Lao Dong Party since 1950. He was given military training in Ha-dong training courses before being sent to Xuan Thien special training camp in Hadong province. In June 1961, he received orders to proceed to South Vietnam with Special Group 4, of which he was a member. This group comprised 120 cadres, nearly all of them officers or NCOs of the North Vietnamese regular army who had become specialists in intelligence work or in artillery. The unit followed this pattern:

- June 6, 1961. Left Xuan Mai training camp for Hau-son, travelling in a military vehicle along National Road 1.
- June 8, 1961. Entered Laos via Route 4. 10 days march through Laos, crossing mountain slopes as far as Tchepone.
- September 27, 1961. Arrived in Viet Cong zone D (Phuoc Binh province) after a journey of 117 days.

Captain Vy revealed that about one-third of Special Group 4 had fallen sick in the course of the journey and had to remain at different spots along the route. The remainder reached Zone D with the following arms:
- 4 long machine guns.
- two 57 millimetre N/K2 (recoilless guns)
- one radio transmitter and electric generator
- one radio telecommunications system
- "Faulk" light automatic weapons (MAT, 44) and pistols

Captain Vy was appointed to the political bureau of Viet Cong Regiment C. 19 and was given the job of training cadres destined to work in psychological warfare and counter-propaganda. He participated in the Psychological Warfare and Military counter-propaganda Congress organized by the Viet Cong forces at Tay ninh in August 1962, and comprising delegates from all Viet Cong operational regions in South Vietnam.

In December 1963, Captain Vy was assigned to the task of organizing the Viet Cong End-of-the Year Military Congress, which would comprise representatives of all Viet Cong combat zones in South Vietnam, scheduled to meet in the area of Khaton (Tay-ninh province) on January 8, 1964.

On December 29, 1963, Captain Vy was taken prisoner by the troops of the South Vietnamese National Army during an ambush at Buxon (Tay-ninh province).

2. Second Lieutenant Pham Van Tuuyen

A native of Hoc Mon in the province of Gia-lai (South Vietnam) and a member of the Lao Dong Party since 1954, Pham Van Tuuyen was a member of the 934 Battalion of 312 Viet Cong regiment when he was regrouped with his unit to North Vietnam in August 1954.

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coming a specialist member of the espionage service which has its headquarters at No. 32 Lo Dac Street, Hanoi.

In October 1962, he received orders to join group 60 specially formed to be sent to South Vietnam. He received training at Xuan Mai Camp (Ha-dong province) in the handling of modern weapons and mountain climbing. Together with six other cadres of his group, he was transported in a Molotov truck on December 27, 1962 to Dong Hoi, where all seven were attached to group 7 which comprised 180 specialist cadres destined for South Vietnam.

After five months of travelling on mountain paths along the Laotian frontier group 7 arrived at Tay-ninh on May 25, 1963.

Second Lieutenant Tuyet was then transferred to the Viet Cong Interzone of the Eastern region, where he was attached to the Military intelligence section of Viet Cong Battalion 800 in Dat-clao region of Viet Cong Zone D.

On January 14, 1964, he was wounded and captured by the South Vietnamese National Army forces during an engagement at Tay-loi bridge in Phu-chanh province.

3. Adjutant Tran Ngoc Linh

A native of Tay-ninh, TRAN NGOC LINH belonged to Long Chau Sa regiment when he was regrouped to North Vietnam in 1954.

During his stay in North Vietnam he was attached to 658 regiment of 338 Division and specialised in the use of heavy weapons such as 57 mm SKZ recoilless guns and Maxim machine guns at Xuan Mai training centre (Ha Dong province).

In January 1961 he was sent together with 24 other cadres to Laos, where he trained the Pathet Lao forces in artillery at Muong Sun (Xiang Khouang province) for seven months. He returned to Hanoi where, in July 1962, Linh was attached to 406 artillery group, known as H. 26, which was specially formed to be sent to South Vietnam. After intensive heavy weapons training at Xuan Mai camp, the group comprising 120 men, all natives of South Vietnam, received the order to set out.

The difficult journey over mountainous tracks along the Laotian border took four months. On arrival in the area of Darlac (S. Vietnam) the group had been reduced to half its former size; 50 percent of the cadres having fallen ill on the way. Linh was himself struck with fever, when he reached Viet Cong Transit centre X4 near Pleiku, and he discovered three other sick Viet Cong cadres receiving treatment. They belonged to groups H. 25, H. 28, and H.10, all of which had come from North Vietnam.

Physically and morally exhausted Linh deserted his unit on 7.11.63 and surrendered in the South Vietnamese army on 9.11.63 at Ban Don (Bannthanhhut). Belated confirmation

CNA No. 401, published December 15, 1964, revealed the existence of armed revolt in the mountainous regions of North Vietnam and provided details about the places in which the uprisings were taking place. Subsequently the North Vietnamese denied that any revolt had occurred and attempted to discount the report as fictitious. Since that time, no further mention was made of the episode until September 1964, when the Party theoretical monthly Hoc Tap referred to "the struggle against the bandits who created troubles in the mountainous region in 1961".

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