INDOCHINA ARCHIVE
Douglas Pike, Ed
Washington, D.C.

INfiltration of commumist armed elements and
clandestine introduction of arms from
north to south Vietnam

Note: photos and maps
removed - See Graphics File

Saigon, June 1967
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preface</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. — Introduction</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. — Infiltration of cadres and troops to South Vietnam</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. — Clandestine introduction of arms, munitions and material of communist origin to South Vietnam</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. — Conclusion</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thirteen years ago, the Communist authorities of North Vietnam solemnly signed the Geneva Accords of 1954 on the cessation of hostilities in Vietnam, accepting the partition of Vietnam and imposing the heavy yoke of red imperialism.

However, hostilities in South Vietnam have not ceased at any time since 1954. The Communists have maintained all along a state of clandestine war and at present there is open aggression against free Vietnam, which very seriously threatens the peace in this area of the world.

Throughout the last thirteen years, the Hanoi communist will to conquer South Vietnam has been affirmed more and more clearly.

Trampling under foot the solemn agreements which they signed at Geneva, the Hanoi leaders with assistance from the other communist countries, notably, Red China and Soviet Russia, have fomented, directed, and ceaselessly supported an immense campaign of subversion and aggression against the Republic of Vietnam. It is sometimes insidious, sometimes violent, sometimes overt and sometimes camouflaged. It consist of an intense false propaganda campaign, frequent acts of sabotage, terrorism, incessant infiltration of regular troops and well-trained cadres, and clandestine introduction of arms and war material into South Vietnam.

At the political level, the so-called «Forces for Liberation of the South» were created by Hanoi to pretend the existence of a national movement of liberation, and to conceal more easily North Vietnam's direct participation in the aggression.

This effective participation has been fully demonstrated and proved by documents recently captured in the course of operations carried out in war zone «C» in Tay Ninh province, which reveal the presence of a number of Generals of the P.A.V.N. who were sent to South Vietnam to assume the command of the «Forces for Liberation of the South». Such are the cases of Generals Nguyen-chi-Thanh, Tran-Do and Tran-van-Tra.

It is under cover of this Front that the Northern communist regime carried out their aggressive activities in South Vietnam. They sow terror and insecurity, indiscriminately throughout the
country attack the innocent population, systematically sabotage economic stability and social realizations.

Moreover, the so-called «Forces for Liberation of the South» using first its secret bases in South Vietnam have directed a perpetual guerrilla war against the army of the Republic of Vietnam. Subsequently, this guerrilla war was transformed into a veritable war in which entire divisions of regular troops are mobilized and armed with the most modern weapons.

Therefore, the International Control Commission in Vietnam in its special report of June 2nd, 1962 to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference recognized the existence of an overt campaign of aggression and subversion against the Republic of Vietnam for a long time by the Hanoi communist authorities in flagrant violation of the stipulations of the Geneva Accords of 1954.

This verdict of incontestable legal value has had considerable repercussions on international public opinion despite fruitless North Vietnamese denials.

In order to repulse and to reduce this aggression, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam is well aware of the necessity to request the support and aid of friendly powers, chiefly, from the United-States of America on the military as well as economic sides. It has been stressed without ambiguity that this aid lies within the measures of legitimate defence, and can end as soon as the authorities in North Vietnam will have ceased their acts of aggression and observed the stipulations of the Geneva Accords.

The British Government in its note of April 16, 1962, addressed to the Soviet Union pointed out: «the activities threatening peace and stability in Southeast-Asia are at the origin of the present difficulties in South Vietnam and the measures of American aid in South Vietnam were decided when the North Vietnamese authorities had launched their campaign aimed at weakening and overthrowing the Government of the Republic of Vietnam».

Thus, the Hanoi authorities are fully responsible for the tension and continuing state of war in South Vietnam. It is, therefore, up to them alone to restore the peace which they have deliberately violated. It is they who must stop their campaign of aggression and subversion directed against the Republic of Vietnam.

The Government of the Republic of Vietnam presents in this White Paper, the formal and authentic documents incontestably proving the intensification of infiltration of armed elements and war material from the North across the frontiers, the demilitarized zone, and the territorial waters of South Vietnam. This infiltration which is the primary cause of the renewed attack in the demilitarized zone, particularly in South Vietnam territory, comes within the political framework of subversion and aggression of the communist regime of Hanoi.
«Our Southern compatriots in their struggle must not only rely on their own strength but can also count on the active support of North Vietnam and the socialist countries.»

(Non-official translation)

Directives of the Lao-Dông Party
(Communist Party of the North Vietnam)
Hoc-Tạp Magazine, January, 1963
"... In specific instances there is evidence to show that armed and unarmed personnel, arms, munitions and other supplies have been sent from the zone in the North to the zone in the South with the object of supporting, organizing and carrying out hostile activities, including armed attacks, directed against the Armed Forces and Administration of the zone in the South."

I.C.C. Special Report
June 1962
I. — INTRODUCTION

The subversive and aggressive policy of the Hanoi communist regime against the Republic of Vietnam has been defined clearly by Le-Duân, First Secretary of the Lao-Dông Party (Communist Party of the North Vietnam) in the course of the third congress of the Party, held from 5th to 10th September 1960, when he said:

«The immediate task of the revolution in the South is to overthrow the dictatorial clique now in power in South Vietnam and to set up a democratic government of national coalition in South Vietnam.»

In the execution of this program, the «Front for the Liberation of the South» was created. Its subordination to the Lao-Dông Party and its allegiance to the communist authorities of North Vietnam is undeniable by anyone.

In order to reach the above quoted goal, the Hanoi communist regime furnished all the necessary means, men and material, to this Front.

This participation was manifested by the following forms:

1. Infiltration of military forces to South Vietnam;
2. Introduction into South Vietnam of various arms, munitions and equipment derived from the aid furnished to North Vietnam by the countries in the communist bloc.
II. — INTRODUCTION OF CADRES AND TROOPS TO SOUTH VIETNAM

The massive infiltrations of North Vietnamese troops characterized by the penetration of regular units of the Hanoi communist regime, who were well-trained and equipped with the modern and heavy weapons was the main cause of renewed rebel attacks.

The multiple documents which the Vietnamese Mission in charge of Relations with the I.C.C. have brought to the attention of the International Control Commission provide undeniable proof not only on the direct intervention of the Hanoi authorities but on the active participation of Soviet Union, Red China and various countries of the communist bloc in the aggression against the Republic of Vietnam.

In order to enlighten international opinion on the cause of the actual tension and on the legitimate measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Vietnam both for its own defence, for the cause of peace and the freedom of the world, we retrace here the history of the North Vietnamese infiltration by officially providing new and authentic proof relating to the illegal introduction of cadres and military personnel from North Vietnam into South Vietnam.

* * *

History

In the period that followed the regroupment of forces between the two zones, the Hanoi authorities tried to maintain in South Vietnam a cell of political cadres and military element. Camouflaged as peace-loving citizens, the political cadres devote themselves to working with the cells of the population, whereas the military units implant in the wooden regions awaiting the propitious time for undertaking their aggressive activities.

Furthermore, the P.A.V.N., before regroupment to the North, had carefully hidden the arms and munitions in depots situated at the various strategic points for the evident purpose of using
it for setting up the revolts and for sowing the troubles on the Republic of Vietnam territory.

Thousands of these arm depots discovered by the Government of the Republic of Vietnam, have been submitted to the I.C.C. The importance of armaments discovered in the depots, its care and the choice of these emplacements indicate clearly its final destination.

Perhaps P.A.V.N. feared that the number of its cadres and soldiers left on the spot were not enough to realize its aggressive and subversive plan, and decided to introduce new agents into the South after the signature of the 1954 Geneva Accords.

As a result, a special committee named «Central Committee for Reunification» was created in Hanoi in July 1956 and having its siege at Grand Bouddha Avenue.

This Committee works in collaboration with the High Command of the P.A.V.N. and the Ministries charged with the execution of the infiltration program elaborated carefully by the said committee.

*   *   *

Strength

According to controlled but necessarily incomplete information, the strength of cadres and military personnel illegally introduced into South Vietnam during the period from 1959 to 1966 would have amounted to 156,550 men, being assessed as follows:

- 1959 : 300
- 1960 : 2,700
- 1961 : 13,600
- 1962 : 12,300
- 1963 : 7,450
- 1964 : 13,000
- 1965 : 33,300
- 1966 : 73,900

To these figures, it is useful to add the following precise details:

a) The infiltration operations, slight as they were during the first years of the Geneva Agreement, reached their height in 1966 (73,900 men).
b) The figures gathered have only an indicative value and are certainly below the truth.

c) The cadres and combatant units from North Vietnam, once arrived at their destination, are incorporated with the so-called «Forces for Liberation of the South» and fight behind this label.

* * *

All the cadres and units called upon to infiltrate into South Vietnam receive a prior political and military training, the program of which is carefully elaborated by the «Central Committee for Reunification».

This training is effected after the following process:

a) The infiltrated personnel would consist of military personnel and political cadres or specialized elements in different branches: artillery, telecommunication, espionage, engineering, mechanic, etc...

Since the year 1964, the presence of elements native of North Vietnam has been reported on certain fronts in Central Vietnam;

b) The majority of the infiltrated contingents were drawn from the former communist units in South Vietnam regrouped in North Vietnam after the 1954 Geneva Agreement.

These elements have been chosen for their knowledge of the regions and have generally been sent back to South Vietnam to operate again in their former sector;

c) All the cadres called upon to infiltrate into South Vietnam, have to undergo, without exception a course for military training and political formation at the Special Camp of Xuân-Mai (WJ 605,105), Ha-Dong province (North Vietnam), on National Road No. 6, serving the provinces of Ha-Dong and Hoa-Binh.

Apart from the training-camp of Xuân-Mai, there are others more specialized for the formation of technical cadres, such as:

— «K.75» School (WJ 520,272) in Son-Tây: Political training of civilian cadre;
— «C 500» School, at Nha-Tu-So, Hanoi: Political training of Montagnard cadre;
— Military Intelligence training course, 38 Lo-Duc street, Hanoi;
- *C 557* School, at Phung bridge, Son-Tây: Training of ordnance specialiste;
- Phu-Tho School: Worker’s inter-province advanced school;
- The Centre of military health at Bac-Ninh: Formation of Intermediate Level Medical Technicians;
- Political and Military training — Centre of Ngô-Xa (Nghê-An) and of Nong-Cong (Thanh-Hoa): Training of infiltrators.

* * *

**Infiltration routes**

The geographic situation of the Republic of Vietnam constitutes a favorable factor to the communist infiltration from the North to the South by land as well as by sea.

A. — *Infiltration by land.*

1. **Across the Bến-Hai river and the demilitarized zone.**

   This way is the most direct one and is effected entirely on Vietnamese territory. It includes the crossing of the Ben-Hai river (by fording, by light boats or by buoys) and the passage across the demilitarized zone south, mostly in the west and westernmost mountain area near the Laotian border.

   From the demilitarized zone, the groups infiltrate by stages into different provinces of South Vietnam, under the guidance of liaison agents, passing through a dense network of clandestine transit and welcome centres installed along the route. Thus it has reported the existence in minimum of:

   - 3 centres in the Quang-Tri province
   - 5 centres in the Thua-Thien province
   - 6 centres in the Quang-Nam province
   - 1 centre in the Quang-Ngai province
   - 9 centres in the Gia-Lai province
   - 3 centres in the ĐăkLak province.

   According to the documents seized at the end of December 1964, the infiltration operations have been effected on a large scale across the demilitarized zone.

2. **Via Lower Laos:**

   North Vietnam has found in Lower Laos an *ideal corridor* to introduce men and armaments into South Vietnam.
Here is the outline of this itinerary:

a) Departure in groups and by military trucks:
   — from Xuan-Mai (Ha-Dong) to Vinh, by the national road No. 1;
   — from Vinh to Tchepone (Laos) by the road No. 8 passing by Nape, Mahaxay, Muong Xen, or by the road No. 12 passing by Huong Khe, Muong Xen, Nam Mi.

b) Resumption of journey on foot from Tchepone towards the South, to destination of Tamprill across Muong Nong, Tousa.

c) Infiltration into South Vietnam by 2 ways:
   — either by coming to Central Vietnam or the High Plateau along the following itinerary;
     — Tamprill, Ayen, Bac An, Ben Giang (15 days of march);
     — Tamprill, Mang Khel, Do Xa (37 days of march);
     — Tamprill, Van Tat, Kenhanung (60 days of march);
     — Tamprill, Bandon, Chudleya (75 days of march).
   — or by coming to South Vietnam Via Tamprill, Bandon to reach the Zone D (Phuoc Thanh province).

3. Along the Vietnam-Laos frontier.

The communists of North Vietnam make extensive use of this route chiefly since April 1962. Here is the itinerary:

a) Journey by military trucks from the Xuan Mai camp (Ha-Dong) to destination of Vinh, Ha-Tinh, Dong-Hoi, My-Duc village (XE. 810,063), pass the hill 1001 (XD. 730,755) (4 days of march).

b) Rest, abandonment of uniforms and insignias of the regular army of North Vietnam, distribution of arms and new equipments.

c) Resumption of journey on foot, crossing of Ben Hai river (17th parallel) and of the national road No. 9, along the frontiers, in the Southern direction towards Bac-An (Quang-Nam province) principal transit station, before coming to the other provinces.

4. Infiltration through Cambodia.

There is nobody who does not know that the Royal Government of Cambodia afforded a refuge in border zone to all communist armed elements of North Vietnam who make use of the bases installed in the middle of kmer territory, for maintaining a permanent state of insecurity and carrying out raids in the Republic of Vietnam area.
The Northern armed elements, taking advantage of the vagueness of a 1093 km long border and of the bases created in Cambodian territory, used 7 corridors to infiltrate into South Vietnam.

**Corridor I**: From the Bathu zone to the Talot secret zone (South Vietnam).

**Corridor II**: From the Cambodia territory to the Giong-Bau secret zone.

**Corridor III**: The Mekong river.

**Corridor IV**: From the Cambodia territory to the That-Son region (South Vietnam).

**Corridor V**: From the border of Tra-Tien region to the Tra-Tien secret zone, by crossing the routes of Vam-Hang, Muong-Khai, Rach-Go, Vinh-Dieu and Huyen-Thanh.

**Corridor VI**: From the Kep area in Cambodia to Kien-Giang and An-Xuyen (South Vietnam) by the river way.

**Corridor VII**: From the Ream area in Cambodia to the Phu-Quoc Island by boats.

**B. — Infiltration by sea.**

The North Vietnam Government uses this way to introduce equipment materials, pharmaceutical products and heavy armaments, as well as spies and special agents.

Nine flagrant cases of infiltration by sea have been revealed, following the capture of boats and spies on board them:

1. 31 January 1960: Ly-Son (Quang-Ngai)
2. 5 June 1960: An-Don (Quang-Nam)
3. 8 April 1963: Thuan-An (Thua-Thien)
4. 16 February 1965: Vung-Ro (Phu-Yen)
5. 14 March 1965: Da-Bia (Phu-Yen)
6. 28 April 1965: Thanh-Phu (Kien-Hoa)
7. 8 January 1966: Cua-Tieu (Go-Cong)
8. 10 May 1966: Cua Bo-De (An-Xuyen)
9. 20 June 1966: Cua Ba-Dong (Vinh-Vinh)
Armaments and equipments

Each cadre introduced into South Vietnam is provided with individual arms, besides the heavy armaments allotted on the collective basis to each group.

During the first years of the subversion, these arms were of French or American make taken from the stocks already in the possession of the Army of North Vietnam, at the time of the cessation of hostilities in 1954. They were later replaced by more modern arms of communist make, provided as military aid to North Vietnam by various communist countries and of which the principal types are as follows:

- **Individual arms**:
  - Russian rifle Mossin Nagant;
  - Czech sub-machine guns K50.

- **Collective arms**:
  - 75 mm and 57 mm SKZ rifle of communist chinese make;
  - 7,62 mm automatic rifle of communist chinese make, inspired from the Russian Model Degtyarev RPD;
  - 7,92 mm Brno automatic rifle of communist chinese make;
  - MG.34 heavy machine gun of 7,92 mm caliber, East German make for anti-aircraft firings;
  - Bomb-launchers of caliber 40 mm inspired from the Russian model RPG:2 anti-tank arm with smooth barrel of stainless steel, provided with an adjustment system for firings of 50, 100 and 150 m;
  - 60 mm and 82 mm mortars of communist chinese make;
  - Machine-gun «Maxim 08» of 7,92 mm caliber, anti-aircraft of communist chinese make, copied from the German model MG.08;
  - Heavy machine-gun of 12,7 mm caliber, communist chinese make, inspired from the Russian model DSHK.

Before penetrating into South Vietnam, the men are required to turn over all the objects, documents, insignias or uniforms which might reveal their membership in the regular units or other organizations of North Vietnam.
They are also given, new identity papers and individual equipment consisting of:

- 1 mosquito-net
- 1 hammock
- 1 suit of grey khaki
- 3 under-wears
- 1 pull-over
- 1 nylon rain coat
- 1 water bottle
- 1 girdle
- 1 paire of sandals
- 1 knife
- Munitions and grenades
- Medicines of primary need
- 1 cutloss
- 1 sack

The above information results from reliable statements made by the prisoners of war and the rallied elements, or from authentic documents captured during operations.

Though still incomplete, they are sufficiently edifying to give a precise idea on the importance of the contingents of cadres and military personnel introduced up to now, by North Vietnam, into South Vietnam, as well as on the process carefully worked out for the infiltration into the interior of the territory of the Republic of Vietnam.

They, moreover, constitute irrefutable proofs showing the direct and active participation of the Hanoi communist authorities in the campaign of aggression presently directed against the Republic of Vietnam, in grave violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Vietnam.

While the communist aggression in South Vietnam tends to reach disquieting proportions and constitutes a subject of world concern, the above facts contributed usefully to enlightening international opinion on the true cause of the present tension and on the legitimacy of the measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Vietnam both for its own defence as for the cause of peace and freedom of the world.

**CASES OF FLAGRANT MASSIVE INFILTRATION**

In the face of the severe losses of their troops in South Vietnam, the authorities in Hanoi started sending reinforcements no longer consisting of small groups or individuals but of special levies from the North Vietnamese armed forces.
These reinforcements passed from training camps in the North and were introduced into the South along trails running through Laos or across the demilitarized zone.

The most flagrant examples, which have been carefully verified, were the infiltration of the 325th Division and the 324B Division to South Vietnam.

I. — Case of the Division 325 of the P.A.V.N.

The Division 325 is one of the most important forces of the regular army of communist North Vietnam. Formed at Quang-Binh towards September 1954, it was the result of the amalgamation of three former regiments of the Binh-Tri-Thiên sub-sector (Quang-Binh, Quang-Tri, Thua-Thiên) after regroupment of these regiments in North Vietnam in 1954.

Cantoned first at Quang-Binh from 1954 to 1959, then at Vinh-Linh (North of the Demilitarized zone) from 1960 to 1962, the Division 325 was introduced into Laos early in 1962, for reinforcing and supporting the Pathet Lao communist forces against the Royal Government of Laos.

In April 1964, it received the order to infiltrate into South Vietnam and was returned to Quang-Binh (North Vietnam) to undergo a prior training for the purpose.

The infiltration of the Division 325 to the territory of the Republic of Vietnam started in February and March 1965.

A. — Armaments

The Division 325 was christened «Bach-Dàng Division. »
It has a great firing power and is also reinforced by modern arms of Russian, Czech, East German, and especially communist Chinese makes, of which are the following principal types:

— 57 mm SKZ recoilless rifle and DKZ 75 mm
— 82 mm mortar
— Heavy anti-aircraft machine-gun .50
— RP 46 machine-gun
— RPD automatic rifle
— B90 Bazookas
— AK submachine gun
— CKC rifle
B. — Composition

The Division 325 included 3 regiments No. 18, 95 and 101 and some specialized battalions.

Regiment 18 (alias Song Da)

a) Infiltration itinerary:
   - 15-3-1965 : Departure under convoy from Tuyên-Hoa (Quang-Binh province);
   - 17-3-1965 : Arrival at Dong-Hoi. Journey on foot along the Laotian-Vietnamese border;
   - 20-3-1965 : Penetration into the Laotian territory;
   - 20-3-1965 : Infiltration into Thua-Thien (South Vietnam) and into the mountain area of Binh-Dinh;
   - 1-6-1965 : Penetration into the Quang-Nam province.

b) Strength : at least 1,500 men apart from the forces of the specialized companies.

c) Composition:
   - 1 General staff;
   - 3 Infantry battalions;
   - 1 Heavy Artillery company;
   - 1 Transport, signal and military health company.

d) Activities in South Vietnam:
   - Main zone of action: Phu-Bon and Binh-Dinh.
   - Activities recorded:
     - Ambush against a unit of the A.F.R.V.N., at 7 km North-West of the Phu-Tuc district, on 30-6-1965.
     - Participation of an element of the regiment in the attack of the Danang airfield on 1-7-1965.

Regiment 95 (alias Song Lo)

a) Itinerary of infiltration:
   - Departure in November 1964 from Tuyen-Hoa (Quang-Binh) to Dong-Hoi, by the National Road No. 1;
   - Crossing of Ben-Hai river (demilitarized zone), penetration into the Laotian territory by the Road No. 9 and the Tchepone river (Laos);
— Travel on foot along the Laos-Vietnam borders and towards the South;
— Mid-February 1965: Arrival at Gia-Lai (High Plateau, South Vietnam).

b) **Strength:** About 2,000 men.

c) **Composition:**
— 4 Infantry Battalions
— 9 Various support companies
— 1 Engineering company
— 1 DKZ 75 mm company
— 1 82 mm mortar company
— 1 Signal company
— 1 Company of specialist in chemical products
— 1 Military health company
— 1 Anti-aircraft defence company
— 1 Intelligence company
— 1 Transport company

d) **Activities in South Vietnam:**
— Main zone of action: Pleiku, Kontum, Binh-Dinh (South Vietnam);

— Activities recorded:

— **February 1965**: Cantoned at Gia-Lai, change of appellation into "Lien Tinh 10";
— **15 February 1965**: Ambush of a Government unit on the road 19 (Pleiku);
— **March 1965**: Transfer of one battalion to the Regiment 101 at Kontum;
— **Early in March 1965**: Attack of a Government paratroopers battalion at Kong-Go (Kontum) near the national road No. 1;
— **March 1965**: Attack of the Kannack camp (Kontum);
— **April 1965**: Participation in the battle of Vuon Soai (Vinh - Thanh, Binh-Dinh province);
— **June 1965**: Attack of the Thuan-Man district (Phu-Bon);
Regiment 101 (alias Song Thao)

a) Itinerary of infiltration:

- Mid-December 1964: Departure under escort from Co-Liem (Tuyen-Hoa district, Quang-Binh province) to Dong-Hoi;
- 15 December 1964: Distribution of clothings, military equipment and food rations. Crossing of Ben-Hai (Demilitarized zone);
- 16 December 1964: Travel on foot across the trails in forests, and penetration into Laos;
- 20 December 1964: Travel across the Laotian territory;
- February 1965: Arrival at Dak-Monung, Kontum province.

The above dates are approximate and may vary according to the movements of units, but the itinerary and the period of infiltration remain unchanged.

b) Strength: At least 1,200 men, not including those of the specialized companies.

c) Composition:

- 3 Infantry battalions;
- 1 Battalion for transport and for supply of food and munitions;
- 1 Anti-aircraft defence company (12.7 Heavy machine-gun);
- 1 Heavy artillery company 75 mm DKZ Cannons;
- 1 Intelligence company;
- 1 Engineering company;
- 1 Transport company;
- 1 Signal company;
- 1 Military Health company;
- 1 Section of experts in chemical products;
- 1 Espionnage section.

d) Principal activities in South Vietnam:

- Main zone of action: Kontum (South Vietnam).
- Activities recorded:
  - Attack of Dak-Long post (Daksut — Kontum) early in March 1965.
— Attack of Daknang-Kran (10 km South Daksut) on 24-3-1965.
— Ambush of a military convoy of South Vietnam at 20 km West of Dakto on 8-3-1965.
— Attack of Pokoha post, at 30 km North-West of Dakto on 29-3-1965.
— Ambush of a military convoy of South Vietnam at Dak-Pak on 3-6-1965.
— Attack of Toumorong district on 25-6-1965.
— Clash with the Government Armed Forces (Operation Quyet-Thanh), at South of Daksut on 30-6-1965.

The above information emanates from reliable sources, having been duly gathered and checked from statements made by soldiers of the very Division 325, captured during the various attacks or rallied to the national cause.

The Mission keeps at the disposal of the I.C.C. some of these statements which are deemed to be the most explicit ones:

1. Statement of Nguyen van Dung, native of North Vietnam (Ha-Tinh), 1st class soldier of the 3rd group, 2nd Section, 5th Company, 6th Battalion of Regiment 95, who rallied on 20-7-1965 at Boun-Ho, Darlac province.

2. Statement of Nguyen van Doanh, native of North Vietnam (Hanam), 2nd class soldier of the 7th group, 3rd section, 1st Company, 2nd Battalion of Regiment 101/325, who rallied at Kontum on 23-3-1965.

3. Statement of Nguyen Duc Xe, native of North Vietnam (Hai-Duong), 1st class soldier of the 75 mm SKZ Section, 5th Company, 2nd Battalion of Regiment 101/325, who rallied at Dak Brong, Dakto district (Kontum) on 25-6-1965.


5. Statement of Nguyen Ttong Hop, native of North Vietnam (Ha-Tinh), 2nd class soldier of the 6th Battalion of Regiment 95/325, captured on 18-2-1965 at Pleiku.

6. Statement of Nguyen van Giap, native of North Vietnam (Thanh-Hoa), 1st class soldier of the 6th Battalion of Regiment 95/325, captured on 24-7-1965 at Phu-Bon.

On November 11, 1965, the Mission brought the seven prisoners before the I.C.C. in Saigon for interrogations which took place on November 11, 12, 13, 17 and 18, 1965. Subsequently, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam released three of the prisoners:

Nguyen van Giap
Nguyen van Mieng
Nguyen trong Hop

for humanitarian reasons and allowed them to return to the North according to their wishes. They crossed the Hien-Luong bridge on January 30, 1966.

By accepting the return of these men, the Hanoi authorities in effect admitted that units of their regular army are operating in the rank of the so-called «Front for Liberation of the South».

From the above, it results that:

— The Hanoi authorities have sent to South Vietnam, 3 entire regiments and a number of specialized battalions of Division 325 belonging to their regular Armed Forces.

— These forces whose strength amounts at least to 4,700 men, have previously been trained in North Vietnam and equipped with modern arms supplied by the Government of Peking and other communist countries.

It must be noted that the number of North Vietnamese forces infiltrated into South Vietnam up to the end of 1964, was already estimated to be 45,000 men.

— Leaving bases in North Vietnam towards the end of 1964, the Division 325 was infiltrated into the territory of the Republic of Vietnam, via Laos, by entire units during the course of the months of February and March 1965.

— These forces have participated directly in numerous armed attacks directed against the villages, hamlets and armed forces of the Republic of Vietnam, attacks during which they have suffered extremely severe losses.


They also demonstrate that, contrarily to their lying propaganda for peace, the Hanoi authorities, with the external support by the Peking Government, continue to pursue their policy of
war, aiming at prolonging the hostilities in South Vietnam, with the hope of extending the Communist hold over the whole of Vietnam.

Finally, they reveal the true nature of the so-called «South Liberation Forces» which, in fact, are only disguised regular forces of North Vietnam, supported by local guerrillas and directed by Hanoi.

II. — Case of the Division 324B of the P.A.V.N.

The state of war which exists at the present time in Vietnam as a result of the aggressive activities directed by the North Vietnamese regime has created a situation which profoundly threatens peace not only in South Vietnam but also in South-East Asia.

This situation has become particularly dangerous since the first of this year when armed elements of North Vietnam commenced infiltrating to the South across the Demilitarized zone not either in small autonomous or separate groups but by whole units.

The most flagrant case was that of the 324B Division of the regular army of North Vietnam which recently infiltrated to South Vietnam across fords on the Ben Hai river in April, May and June 1966.

Large-scale attacks were initiated by this Division since 15 July 1966 against the national and friendly forces in the region of Cam-Lo, Quang-Tri province, several kilometers south of the Demilitarized zones. As a result of severe defeats, numerous prisoners belonging to various regiments of the 324B Division of the P.A.V.N. were captured. Important documents were seized on the battlefield.

To support the veracity of the above facts, the Vietnamese Mission, after having contacted the proper authorities in the Vietnamese and Friendly forces which participated in the combat against the units of the 324B Division, was able to gather the following informations and documents transmitted to the International Control Commission.

A) Interrogation reports:

The Vietnamese Mission submitted to the International Control Commission the enclosed photo-copies of interrogation reports of twelve prisoners belonging to various regiments of the 324B Division of the regular army of North Vietnam and captured in
the course of operations «Hastings» and «Lam-Son 289» undertaken in the area of Quang-Tri. These were the following:

1. Nguyen-Thanh-Binh, soldier of the 2nd class, of the Reconnaissance Company No. 2, 90th Regiment, 324th B Division;
2. Nguyen-Van-Ha, non-commissioned officer of the 1st Company, 9th Battalion, 90th Regiment;
3. Le-Van-Hong, soldier of the 1st class, K1 Company, Battalion T.1, 803rd Regiment;
4. Tran-Si-Ly, soldier of the 2nd class of Company 1, Battalion 5, Regiment 812;
5. Hoang-Van-Que, soldier of the 1st Company, Battalion 107, Regiment 90;
6. Nguyen-Ngoc-Thanh, soldier of Company 2, Battalion 6, Regiment 812;
7. Dinh-Van-Tu, soldier of the 3rd Company, Battalion 7, Regiment 90;
8. Vu-Hong-Van, soldier of the Reconnaissance Company C.18, Regiment 803;
9. Pham-Van-Viet, soldier of the 1st class of the 3rd Company, Battalion 9, Regiment 90;
10. Nguyen-Si-Vinh, soldier of the 4th Heavy Artillery Company, Battalion 6, Regiment 812;
11. Mai-Hong-Nhi, Lieutenant of the Company No. 3, Battalion 5, Regiment 812;
12. Bui-Thanh-Quang, soldier of the 1st Class of the Squadron Topography of the Division 324B.

Among these twelve (12) prisoners, eight were presented to an investigation team of the International Control Commission in Saigon.

1. Case of Lieutenant Mai-Hong-Nhi, of the 3rd Company, Battalion 5, Regiment 812 of the Division 324B of the P.A.V.N.

On August 4th and 6th, 1966, the Vietnamese Mission presented to the International Control Commission for an investigation the prisoner Mai-Hong-Nhi, Lieutenant of the 3rd Company, Battalion 5, Regiment 812 of the Division 324B of the P.A.V.N.
The person concerned graduated from the Tran-Quoc-Tuan military academy at Son-Tay (North Vietnam) (officer training school) after 2 years and 4 months of training. According to the revelations of Mai-Hong-Nhi, the Division 324B of the P.A.V.N. composed of 3 regiments:

- the regiment 90 alias Song Huong;
- the regiment 803 alias Cuu-Long;
- the regiment 812 alias Thu-Bon.

With a strength of 1,500 men, the regiment 812 crossed the Ben-Hai river on 24th June 1966, after 2 days of rest on the bank, then cantoned in the region of Cua, Quang-Trí province.

On 7th July 1966, the 5th battalion launched the battle against the A.F.R.V.N. at Thuân-Nghia, Cam-Lo district, Quang-Trí province.

After severe losses, the battalion 5 has been dispersed and the force of which, he was part was made to surrender to the Armed forces of the Republic of Vietnam at Mien-Hoan on 8th July 1966, after having taken to the military authorities the following arms and material:

- 1 automatic revolver of Czech fabrication;
- 1 submachine gun AK of communist chinese manufacture, inspired from the Russian Kalashnikov model, with 200 cartridges;
- 13 grenades;
- 1 compass;
- 1 binocular.

The person concerned guarded a radio set of Hungarian make for his proper use.

The infiltration route of regiment 812 was traced before the investigation Team of the I.C.C. by Lieutenant Mai-Hong-Nhi, he laid down the date and his signature on the map of the demilitarized zone.

This officer made the formal avowals on his infiltration to South Vietnam.

To enable the completion of the investigation file of the I.C.C., the Vietnamese Mission presented on 17th, 18th and 19th August 1966 to the investigation team, the other three prisoners belonging to various regiments of the same Division and captured during the «Lam-Son 289» and «Hastings» operations carried out near the South of demilitarized zone, at Cam-Lo district, Quang-Trí province.
These three prisoners namely were:

1. Pham-Van-Viet, 33 years old;
2. Nguyen-Thanh-Binh, 23 years old;
3. Tran-Si-Ly, 23 years old.

2. Case of Pham-Van-Viet, 1st class private of the 3rd Company, Battalion 9, Regiment 90 of the Division 324B of the P.A.V.N.

Native of the Ninh-My village, Gia-Khanh district, Ninh-Binh province, Pham-Van-Viet enlisted in the regular army of North Vietnam on 12 June 1965, at the Dong-Da camp in Hanoi.

Transferred immediately to Nghe-An, the person concerned, because of his delicate health, was placed in charge of the cooking of rice, and the preparation of food for the army. He also had to follow a training course for the handling of a CKC rifle during 5 nights.

According to the revelations of Pham-Van-Viet, the Company 3 is equipped with automatic arms of Communist Chinese make such as: semi-automatic CKC rifles, AK sub-machine guns, type 56, inspired from the Russian model Kalashnikov, machine-guns and heavy machine-guns, B.40 anti-tank bomb-launchers, anti-tank flame-throwers, hand-grenades.

Stationed first at Xom-Dung (Nghe-An) the entire company, to which the person concerned belonged, later moved to the Nghi-Xa village, Nghi-Loc district, at about 40 km from the Nghe-An province, in August 1965, and installed itself in the dwellings of the inhabitants of the area.

In January 1966, two days before the Tet Festival, the company of Pham-Van-Viet advanced progressively Southward to Ha-Tinh.

All the said company later moved to Quang-Binh in March 1968. There, the person concerned met the soldiers belonging to the Regiment 90 of the Division 324B which awaited the order to infiltrate into South Vietnam. Cantoned at Quang-Binh, the company of Viet penetrated into Vinh-Linh after 3 days of march on foot.

After a rest of a few days, in the forest area of Vinh-Linh, the entire company forded the Ben-Hai river, on a morning at the end of June 1966, and arrived at Cu-Dinh by a special road across the forests to station at the hill 334.
Having lost all liaison with his company during the «Hastings» operation, Pham-Van-Viet surrendered on 20th July 1966, bringing with him:

- 1 semi-automatic CKC rifle (or SKS) of calibre 7,62 mm of communist Chinese make, inspired from the Russian model Simonov;
- 60 cartridges for CKC rifle;
- 2 grenades;
- 2 pieces of nylon;
- 1 hammock;
- 1 knap-sack;
- 1 lighter;
- 1 uniform of the regular army of North Vietnam;
- 1 mask against poison-gas.

3. Case of Nguyen-Thanh-Binh, 2nd class private of the reconnaissance Company No. 2 of the Regiment 90 of the same Division

Native of the Ngoc-Son village, Do-Luong district, Nghe-An province, Nguyen-Thanh-Binh was enlisted in the regular army of North Vietnam on 17 September 1965 as a soldier of 2nd class.

After 7 months of continuous training at Do-Luong and at Quang-Binh, the person concerned followed a training course in the handling of AK submachine guns. The identity cards issued to the soldiers of the said company were handed over to the authorities of the North in April 1966, before the departure for the South.

Transported in a Dodge, the said company went across Quang-Binh to proceed to the Binh-Chap village, Vinh-Linh district, in the demilitarized zone North. Leaving the vehicle to resume its march on foot towards the South, the company of reconnaissance No. 2 arrived at the Northern bank of the Ben-Hai river on 24 June 1966, Nguyen-Thanh-Binh and his group received the order to ford the Ben-Hai river at about 5 a.m. to proceed to Cu-Dinh.

In uniform of the regular army of North Vietnam, the group was equipped with CKC rifles and grenades.

The company of reconnaissance No. 2 was christened the «Doc-Lap» reconnaissance company (which means «Indepen-
...company of reconnaissance) and stationed at Cu-Dinh. In the course of a tour at Cam-Lo, on the night of July 9th, 1966, Nguyen-Thanh-Binh was captured with AK submachine gun and 120 cartridges, 1 hammock and 2 grenades.

4. Case of Tran-Si-Ly, 2nd class private of Company 1 Battalion 5, Regiment 812, Division 324B

Native of the Duc-Long village, Duc-Tho district, Ha-Tinh province, Tran-Si-Ly was called to serve with the colours on 4th May 1965.

He followed a military training course at the Do-Luong center in Nghe-An province.

With a strength of 120 men and equipped with CKC rifles, AK submachine guns, heavy machine-guns, B-40 rocket launchers and grenades, the company 1 cantoned at Huong-Khe, Ha-Tinh province.

Towards the end of April 1966, the whole company received the order to infiltrate into South Vietnam.

Passing through Tuyen-Hoa, Quang-Trach, Bo-Trach and Le-Thuy, Quang-Binh province, the said company arrived at the «Quyet-Thang» agricultural center in Vinh-Linh district after about 20 days of march. During this journey, the company had to cross two rivers at Quang-Binh by boats capable of carrying each 30 persons at a time.

Tran-Si-Ly, designated to take care of a sick soldier, was compelled to remain at the said agricultural center for a week, while the rest of his company cantoned in the forest area of Dong-Cua, Quang-Tri province. On 2nd July 1966, the person concerned rejoined his company stationed at Dong-Cua, under the guidance of a soldier of his battalion, by fording the Ben-Hai river.

On 4th July, during an ambush laid against the A.F.R.V.N. at the village of Tan-Phu, Tran-Si-Ly was wounded in his right leg and was captured on the morning of 5th July 1966. He was found carrying 2 grenades and in uniform of the regular army of North Vietnam.

5. Case of Le-Van-Hong, 1st class private of the K1 Company, Battalion T.1, Regiment 803

Native of the Quynh-Ban village, Quynh-Luu district, Nghe-An province, Le-Van-Hong was called to the colours in October 1965. He specialized in the firing of the heavy anti-aircraft machine
gun 12.7 mm. He crossed the Ben-Hai river with his battalion on July 4th, 1966 and cantoned in the Cu-Dinh region, Cam-Lo district in the Quang-Tri province.

Wounded in his left leg in the course of an air strike, Le-Van-Hong was captured on July 17th, 1966.

6. Case of Bui-Thanh-Quang, 1st class private of Topographic Reconnaissance Group of the Division 324B

Native of the Nghi-Hung village, Nghi-Loc district, Nghe-An province, Bui-Thanh-Quang was called to the colours in April 1963 and received the first lessons of military instruction in the Khe-Choang camp, at Nghe-An province.

In May 1966, the person concerned was assigned to the Topographic Reconnaissance Group of the Division 324B and called upon to infiltrate into South Vietnam.

On May 16th, 1966, the whole group traversed the Ben-Hai river, the person concerned separated from his group and took the national road No. 9 to seek refuge in the forest.

On 19th May 1966, Bui-Thanh-Quang presented himself to Dau-Mau post, Cam-Lo district, Quang-Tri province for ralliement to the national cause.

7. Case of Vo-Hong-Van, soldier of the reconnaissance Company 18, Regiment 803, Division 324B

Native of the Thuan-Loc village, Cam-Lo district, Ha-Tinh province, Vo-Hong-Van was called to the colours in February 1965, after having followed a course of military and political training in a camp situated at the Cam-Xuyen district, Ha-Tinh province.

On 18th June, 1966, his Company 18 of Reconnaissance traversed the Ben-Hai river and arrived to the action zone, in the region of Cu-Dinh, Cam-Lo district, Quang-Tri province.

He rallied to the national cause on July 29th, 1966.

8. Case of Nguyen-Van-Du, alias Ha, non-commissioned Officer of the Company 1, Battalion 9, Regiment 90 of the Division 324B

Native of the Thach-Hai village, Thach-Ha district, Ha-Tinh province, Nguyen-Van-Du alias Ha was incorporated in April, 1965.
In February 1966, Battalion 9 installed at Quang-Trach district, Quang-Binh province.

On 18th May 1966, this battalion left Quang-Binh for cantoning at the Quyet-Thang camp, and then, pursuing its journey towards the South, he crossed the Ben Hai river on 13th June 1966 and went to canton in the Cu-Dinh region on 16th June 1966.

Short of food and tired out after a few days of fighting, Nguyen-Van-Du surrendered to the district military authorities on 27th July 1966.

All of the 8 prisoners above-named have made the following formal statements:

— they belong to various regiments of the 324B Division of the North Vietnam regular army;

— after having received preliminary training in North Vietnam, they received the order from the communist authorities in the North to infiltrate into South Vietnam;

— they were supplied with modern arms furnished by the Government of Peking and of other nations in the communist bloc;

— they traversed the Demilitarized zone in order to operate in the South Vietnam territory.

B. — Other documents:

Local reports, statements by captured prisoners, as well as notebooks seized on the battlefield and which belong to soldiers of the infiltrated 324B Division reveal that armed elements of North Vietnam utilize the following two infiltration routes across the Demilitarized zone.

The first westernmost route extends South from Highway 102 (XD 9875) then travels west and enters the Demilitarized zone at point XD 9572, crosses the Ben-Hai river at point XD 9468, then exits the Demilitarized zone in area XD 9365.

The second route enters the Demilitarized zone at location YD 1280 and crosses the Ben-Hai river at point YD 1076. The route then splits; with the western infiltration route paralleling the Ben-Hai river for approximately 10 kilometers then turns South and exits the Demilitarized zone at point YD 0066, the eastern branch of the route goes South after crossing the river and exits at point YD 0972.

In addition, the Commission will find enclosed a collection of 16 aerial photographs (numbered 1 through 16) representing
transit points across the Demilitarized zone, truck parks, bivouac area, supply depots, emplacements for automatic weapons and trench systems:

*Photo No. 1:* Fords on the Ben Hai River indicated by Mai-Hong-Nhi.

*Photo No. 2:* Another river crossing point pointed out by Tran-Si-Ly.

*Photo No. 3:* The site of another river crossing point, a truck park and a supply storage area.

*Photo No. 4:* The Southern extension of Highway 102, infiltration route of the Topographic Reconnaissance Group, Division 324B, to which belonged Bui-Thanh-Quang.

A second photograph of the same area taken at a later date, after airstrike, shows the extensive use made of this route by the armed elements of North Vietnam.

*Photo No. 5:* An enemy bivouac area.

*Photo No. 6:* Automatic weapons emplacement.

*Photo No. 7:* A river crossing.

*Photo No. 8:* Another river crossing.

*Photo No. 9:* Three more river crossing points.

*Photo No. 10:* Trenches and a probable military barracks area.

*Photo No. 11:* Three trench systems and probable automatic weapons positions.

*Photo No. 12:* Probable truck park.

*Photo No. 13:* Fortifications and probable automatic weapons positions.

*Photo No. 14:* A fortified village, probable mortar positions and trench systems.

*Photo No. 15:* Trenches and weapons positions.

*Photo No. 16:* A fortified village.

These photographs are representative of many others which reveal that the construction and installations of military character prepared by the P.A.V.N. within the Demilitarized zone, serve as relay and cover points for the different communication routes of the armed elements into South Vietnam, as well as serving the function of support and basis of attack for direct invasion of South Vietnam in flagrant violations of the 1954 Geneva Accords on the Cessation of hostilities in Vietnam.
Within the framework of measures of defense made necessary by this situation, the friendly forces to the Republic of Vietnam have carried out airstrikes against North Vietnamese targets in the Demilitarized zone. Since 25 July 1966, over 400 secondary explosions from ammunition and arms depots have occurred. In addition, rice storage areas, truck park, bivouacs, non-identified storage facilities have been sighted in the Demilitarized zone. A large number of these military installations are presently protected by North Vietnamese anti-aircrafts positions.

In view of the present grave situation in the Demilitarized zone, the Mission makes urgent appeals to the Commission and requests that as a part of its peace mission in Vietnam, it orders an on the spot investigation to confirm for itself the flagrant violations of the status of the said Zone which have been committed by the Communist authorities of North Vietnam.

In order to assist the Commission in this essential task and to make evident its constant and sincere aim of cooperation with the Commission, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam is prepared to furnish to this international body the means of aerial transportation and the facilities necessary in order for the Commission to proceed immediately with the field inspection within the Southern half of the Demilitarized zone.

Besides, during the two consecutive weeks from 27th September to 13th October 1966, all measures of legitimate defense were suspended in the western part of the buffer zone in order to ensure a perfect security to the Team 76 of the Commission.

Due to this security the team was able to effect the routine tours of control in the Demilitarized zone South.

On the contrary, in the Demilitarized zone North, the Hanoi regime has always sought to hinder the control mission of this team by invoking fallacious arguments such as alarms, shortage of means of transport, etc...

In face of this situation, South Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran-Van-Do, in the course of the press conference held on 6th September 1966, at the Press Direction of the presidential Council, diffused publicly a protesting letter with the proofs from the Mission in charge of relations with the I.C.C. showing that the combined-operation launched near the Demilitarized zone and the airstrikes effected in this zone are only the legitimate defense against a characterized aggression and not an «escalation» of war. It is necessary to limit the infiltrations of troops and the clandestine introductions of arms from the North towards the South through the Demilitarized zone.

In face of the gravity of this situation and the obvious bad faith of the communist authorities of North Vietnam, the
Commission would not undertake any adequate action for safeguarding the Peace and the Security in the buffer zone. The infiltration of North Vietnamese armed elements continues to be made at an accelerated-rate through the Demilitarized zone. Acts of sabotage and terrorism, attacks of police posts, mortars and recoilless cannons SKZ shelling against the headquarters of districts more frequent than ever in the right demilitarized zone South, aim only at sowing terror and insecurity in the said zone, in order to make the movements of infiltration in South Vietnam easier. These various cases have been brought each time to the knowledge of the Commission by the Liaison Mission.

The Government of the Republic of Vietnam also assuming the heavy burden of safeguarding the integrity of its territory and of protecting the life and the properties of the population living under the 17th parallel is found in the obligation of defoliation performed early in the year 1963 in the provinces of South Vietnam.

The used chemical products are only weed-killers of current use, by no means harmful to persons and animals.

Besides, the works of defoliation enterprises jointly by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam and those of the United-States will only be limited to the demilitarized zone South.

The lawfulness of the operations of defoliation as well as the non-toxic effects of the used products have been recognized and pointed out by the British Government in its note dated 18th May 1963 forwarded to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of U.S.S.R.

"Her Majesty's Government have no evidence that chemical sprays have been used in counter-insurgency in Vietnam, other than common weed-killers such as are sold commercially and are widely used in the United Kingdom, the United-States, the Soviet Union, and other countries employing scientific methods of agriculture.

"In the light of enquiries that they have made into the active components of these weed-killers, Her Majesty's Government cannot believe that they could cause poisoning or similar physical harm to persons or animals in the area over which it was sprayed.

"According to the information available to Her Majesty's Government, moreover, the principal targets of such spraying in South Vietnam are the ambush cover used by terrorist along the verges of paths and canals, rather than areas of cultivation and settled habitation. It does not seem unreasonable to Her
«Majesty's Government that the authorities of the Government of the Republic of South Vietnam should use such chemical sprays for such purposes to allow the civil population to move about in peace and security.»

In order to enlighten world opinion on the projected operation of defoliation, and to cut short all slanderous allegations of the authorities of Hanoi, the Mission informed before the Commission of this operation, which has enterprised especially in the Demilitarized zone South for which the defensive nature does not escape anybody and for which, the target is to face the movement of massive infiltration of North armed elements, through the buffer zone.
"... The authentic democracy can not blossom in the instability climate. We should have only a promise of stability and a base of security for a permanent peace when the North would cease its infiltrations ...

Speech from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Vietnam at the opening of the Guam Conference
(Non-official translation)
... Sowing the Terror and the Insecurity throughout The South Vietnam, in the manifest intention of facilitating the infiltration movements...

**SOME FIGURES**

I. — On the acts of terrorism and sabotage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Killed</th>
<th>Mounded</th>
<th>Kidnapped</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1719</td>
<td>6458</td>
<td>9688</td>
<td>17,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>2073</td>
<td>8375</td>
<td>7262</td>
<td>17,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1611</td>
<td>2324</td>
<td>6710</td>
<td>10,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>2032</td>
<td>2125</td>
<td>6929</td>
<td>11,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>2613</td>
<td>5690</td>
<td>3700</td>
<td>12,003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. — On the infiltration of cadres and military personnel to South Vietnam:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>300 men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>2,700 »</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>13,600 »</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>12,300 »</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>7,450 »</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>13,000 »</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>33,300 »</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>73,900 »</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

156,550 men
III. — CLANDESTINE INTRODUCTION OF ARMS TO SOUTH VIETNAM

The Armed Forces of the P.A.V.N. are provided with the modern arms from the support of the countries in the communist bloc.

The major part of the arms are from communist China, which shows the particularly substantial aid brought by the Government of Peking to the aggressive war directed by North Vietnam against the Republic of Vietnam.

The remaining part is supplied by Soviet Russia, Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

The specimens of arms and munitions of communist origin captured during the various operations in South Vietnam consist namely of:

- 57 m/m and 75 m/m SKZ recoilless cannons of Communist Chinese make;
- 90 m/m antitank bazookas of the same make;
- 7.92 m/m Communist Chinese made anti-aircraft heavy machine guns, inspired from the East German MG.08 model;
- 60 m/m and 82 m/m Communist Chinese mortars;
- 40 m/m Communist Chinese made bomb-launcher; inspired from the Russian RPG.2 Model;
- Communist Chinese made LPO flame-throwers;
- Communist Chinese made rifles equipped with telescopic sight;
- M.50 Czech submachine-guns;
- MG.35 East German anti-aircraft heavy machine-guns;
- 7.62 m/m Mossin Nagant rifles of Russian make.

The most recent capture was a shell of a 75 m/m SKZ recoilless cannon, with a fuse GK2, anti-tank munition of Communist Chinese make which was seized for the first time on the 10th May, 1966 at Bo-Dê in the province of Vinh-Binh during the interception of the arm-transport ship to South Vietnam with a view to supplying the North Vietnamese troops operating in the ranks of the so-called «South Liberation Forces.»
Therefore, the present conflict in Vietnam is but an aggression deliberately provoked and supplied from the outside by North Vietnam with the help of the Government of Peking and of Soviet Russia. This external aid destined for both the Hanoi Communist regime and the so-called «South Liberation Front» has moreover just been openly recognized by the Government of Peking itself. In a reply to the Soviet Russian criticisms against the obstacles met on the Chinese territory, in the sending of the Russian military aid to North Vietnam, the Peking Radio has in fact revealed during its broadcast at 06.30 hrs on the 24 December 1965 the following:

«Fulfilling its international proletarian duty, China (Communist) is always endeavouring to help in all fields, political, economical and military, the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the Americans, for the safeguard of the country. In regard to the Russian war material sent to Vietnam by land, China is making all efforts to hurry up their routing; all this is clearly established in manifests which can be easily consulted. All this war material was transited gracefully by China, without any charges.»

More recently, on the 3rd February 1966, the Russian television showed for the first time, the various types of Russian armaments delivered to North Vietnam, on the screen, one might see surface-to-air missiles with their mobile launching ramps, anti-aircraft cannons, anti-aircraft heavy machine-guns, and mortars (A.F.P. 3-2-1966 Moscou).

Thus, the Soviet Government has openly taken up the cudgels for this war of aggression victimizing the Republic of Vietnam.

This great quantity of arms and munitions was destined to reinforce the potential war of the Hanoi authorities which, in turn, supplied their agents to South Vietnam.

The flagrant and extremely important cases of illegal introduction into South Vietnam of arms, munitions and war material from North Vietnam and other communist countries, with the support of means provided by the North Vietnamese naval forces were the followings:

1. Case of Vung-Ro, Phu-Yen province (16 February 1965):

Since the beginning of February 1966, a marked increase of aggressive activities by the so-called «South Vietnam Liberation Forces» had been reported in the Second tactical zone in Central Vietnam.
Large-scale attacks had been directed against the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam, for instance, the simultaneous attacks on military installations at Pleiku and Tuy-Hoa on 6th February 1965, and the commando raids accompanied by acts of terrorism and sabotage against the city of Qui-Nhon on 10th February 1965.

On February 16th, 1965, the presence of a suspicious ship was reported in territorial waters off Phu-Yen Province, at Vung-Ro Bay (Cap Varella), 30 kms South East of Tuy-Hoa. The heavily-armed ship, 42 meters long and 7 meters wide, carefully camouflaged under branches, was soon located and sunk by air-force planes, despite heavy fire from the ship and the surrounding coast.

As the presence of a strong concentration of Communist troops was reported in the coastal area near the place where the ship was sunk, a combined operation of the three Arms was launched on 17th and 18th February, 1965, to clear-up and occupy the infested area.

On 19th February 1965, towards 08.00 hrs, the Government troops succeeded in landing at the place, despite fierce enemy resistance.

The searches which followed the landing uncovered two important arms caches hidden in the grottoes. The first contained 150 arms of all calibres; in the second were found:

- 918 Russian rifles;
- 48 Czech sub-machine guns;
- 30 Russian light machine-guns;
- 500 cases of ammunition;
- a quantity of rockets, flares and incendiary grenades;
- 81 rifles and 16 sub-machine guns;

On 20th February 1965, other arms and ammunition caches were discovered, comprising in particular:

- 500 Mauser rifles of East-German make;
- 500 arms of all types including 85 Russian rifles;
- an important quantity of medical supplies of Russian, Bulgarian, Communist Chinese and North Vietnamese manufacture.

In addition, frogmen were able to recover from the sunken ship:

- one heavy machine-gun;
- one 57 m/m SKZ recoilless rifle;
— 11 individual rifles;

— a collection of equipment, ammunition and documents including three North Vietnamese Navy maps published in Hanoi.

At the news of the destruction of this arms-carrying ship and of the massive seizure of arms which ensued, the Hanoi authorities, with their usual bad taste, hurriedly made a vehement denial (Hanoi Radio broadcast at 12.00 hrs on 23rd February 1965) alleging simply that this case was a mere "fabrication" aimed at slandering the "Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam" and that it was "the people of South-Vietnam who had risen up, and equipped themselves with captured enemy weapons."

It is superfluous to emphasize the fallacious character of these hasty denials set up for the propaganda, the proofs gathered in this case are so flagrant that every temptation to deny their evidence will only serve to confirm the authors' guilt.

A. — Seized armaments from communist countries:

160 collective arms, more than 2,000 individual weapons of all types and 70 tons of munitions have been seized, partly in the caches scattered along the coast, partly in the ship itself. All this material was found in a brand new state or freshly reconditioned and carefully wrapped in water-proof paper and packed in cases.

Here is the list of these arms and munitions:

— one 57 m/m SKZ recoilless rifle of Communist Chinese make.
— five 50 inch anti-aircraft machine-guns of Soviet make.
— 30 heavy machine-guns of Soviet make.
— 25 automatic rifles of Communist Chinese make.
— 48 Czech sub-machine guns.
— 500 Mauser rifles of East-German make.
— 1,010 Russian rifles.
— 840 slabs of TNT explosive of Communist Chinese make.
— 88 anti-tank mines.
— 102 flares.
— 682 projectiles for 57 m/m SKZ recoilless rifle of Communist Chinese make.
— 9,000 rounds of sub-machine guns ammunition.
— 212,000 rounds of automatic rifle ammunition.
— 840 rocket projectiles.
— 81,120 rounds of rifle ammunition.
— 17,200 bombs for 81 m/m mortars of Communist Chinese make.
— 1,680 stick-grenades.
— A certain number of projectiles for 75 m/m SKZ recoilless rifle.
— 70 tons of munitions of various types.

B. — Medical supplies of Communist make:

An inventory is being made of the very large batch of 4 tons of medical supplies seized. The following principal products ostensibly bearing the trade-marks of North Vietnam or other Communist countries, have in particular been noted:

1. Of North Vietnamese manufacture:

— Physiological isotonic serum (Thanh-Huyet Man) in phials, made by the Pharmaceuticals Factory of the Health Ministry of North Vietnam, in Hanoi (Xi-Nghiep Duoc-Pham 2 — Bo Y-Te, Hanoi);
— Paludrin 0,10 gr in packets of 200 cachets, from the same factory;
— Aminazin 2 ml, in boxes of 100 phials, from the same factory;
— Novocaine 2 ml, in boxes of 100 phials, from the same factory;
— Distilled water in boxes of 50 phials, from the same factory;
— Vitamin B1 in phials, from the same factory;
— Sulfadimerazine 0,50 gr, in packets of 200 cachets, from the same factory;
— Absorbent cotton in packets of 100 gr and 30 gr, from the same factory;
— Sulfathiazol 0,50 gr in bottles of 100 cachets, from the same factory;
— Hepaphot, Series A, in boxes of 10 phials (Hepaphot, loai A), liver extract made by the Pharmaceuticals Factory of Thai-Nguyen (Xi-Nghiep Duoc-Pham Thai-Nguyen).
2. Of Communist Chinese manufacture:

- Injectio Calcii Gluconici (Gluconate of Calcium) in phials made by the Tin-Nghia Chemical Products Joint Co (China);
- Ren-Dan in packets of 160 tablets, a form of aspirin made by the Ly-Trung-Thanh Chemicals Factory (Bittakshing Medical Factory) at Kouang-Tcheou (Quang-Chau), China;
- Mercurochrome made by the Min-Sin Pharmaceutical Works, at Hang-Chow, China.

3. Of Bulgarian manufacture:

- Streptomicin in bottles, made by the Antibiotics Factory of Razgrad;
- Penicilin G crystaline, 500,000 units in bottles, made by Chimimport, at Sofia.

4. Of Russian manufacture:


C. — Principal documents, arms and material seized in the sunken ship:

Pending a detailed report by the naval experts, the preliminary investigations showed it to be a ship of recent construction, painted grey, 42 m long and 7 m wide with a steel hull of the modern cargo-boat type and camouflaged as a fishing vessel. Its load capacity was estimated at 80 to 100 tons, and it was equipped with 2 Diesel engines and three interchangeable registration plates bearing the numbers 621, 29 and 254.

In the ship, the following documents, arms and other material were found:

1. 3 maps of the North Vietnamese Navy of 1/100,000 scale, published in Hanoi in 1961 and 1962 by the Geographical Service of the North Vietnamese Army High Command:
   - Area of Co-To islands, Halong Bay (North Vietnam) No. 4,003.
   - Area of Balat — Halong Bay (North Vietnam) No. 4,004.

3. A health booklet, issued on 5th April 1961 to the same Nguyen-Hoang-Long, at that time a sergeant by the High Command of the North Vietnamese Armed Forces, and signed by Dr. Tran-Quang-Ngia.

4. Two Communist Party membership cards headed «Lao-Dong Party of North Vietnam » dated 5th May 1961 and 9th March 1962 respectively and made out in the name of the same Nguyen-Hoang-Long of 1st Battalion, 338 Regiment of the regular North Vietnamese army. These cards were signed by Pham-Trieu, private secretary representing the leader of No. 4 Section, 338 Battalion (Cultural Section), and countersigned by Nguyen-Van-Khai, private secretary, on behalf of the Party representative.

5. Directive No. 805/C, on the method of listing personnel and of encouraging the spirit of emulation, dated 12th November 1964, and signed by Major Vo-Hanh, Chief of the Political Section of Naval Unit 125.

These directives are type-written on paper headed « Democratic Republic of Vietnam, » « Navy Command — Unit 125. »

6. A delivery note issued on 2nd April 1964 by the State-owned Central Pharmaceutical Works (Health Ministry of North Vietnam), certifying the delivery of case No. 275/DT containing 24,000 cachets of Sulfamethazin 0,5 gr.

7. Numerous photographs, some of which represent soldiers in the uniform of the regular North Vietnamese army.

8. Numerous letters bearing various addresses in North Vietnam.

9. Salvaged weapons and other material with which the ship was equipped:

- one heavy machine-gun together with two spare barrels and one mounting.
- one 57 m/m SKZ recoilless rifle.
- 8 Russian rifles.
- 3 Czech sub-machine guns.
- 17 grenades.
- 1 case of TNT.
2 pumps for rubber boat.
2 extinguishers CO2.
1 rubber boat.
2 mines.

2. Case of Cua-Viet, province of Quang-Tin (14 March 1965)

The Mission informed the Commission of the case of an armed junk hailing from North Vietnam, and caught in the act of illegal introduction of a cargo of communist origin arms, destined to the North-Vietnamese regular forces operating in the Quang-Tin area.

The junk in question was sunk at the point YD 440,650 in the territorial waters of the Republic of Vietnam, at Cua-Viet, in Trieu-Phong district, Quang-Tri province, on 14th March 1965.

The I.C. Team 76 at Gio-Linh opened an investigation into this case: on 20th March 1965, it was present when the junk was set afloat again; it also examined the recovered cargo of arms and questioned the 5 captured prisoners, on the 21st and 26th of March 1965.

The following information on the case in question was transmitted to the Commission by the Vietnamese Mission and proves indisputably that the responsibility in this affair lay entirely in the hands of the Hanoi Communist authorities:

1. One part of the cargo carried by the sunken junk has been recovered. It consists of arms, munitions and military equipments of communist make, loaded at Dong-Hoi on 12 March 1965 for the account of the armed forces of North Vietnam operating at Quang-Tin as follows:

- 74 rifles of 7,62 m/m calibre made by communist China from the 1944 Russian model, bearing the following inscription in Chinese characters, on the breech-block:

五 三 式

meaning «Model 53».

These arms are carefully wrapped in waterproof cloth, exactly in the same way as the communist arms recovered from the North Vietnamese ship sunk on 16th February 1965 in the Vung Ro Bay.
26 cases of 7.62 m/m cartridges of communist Chinese make;
6 cases of TNT explosives of Communist Chinese make;
4 cases of hand-grenades of North Vietnamese make;
3 cases of detonators;
1 case of various military equipments.

2. On 21st March 1965, three of the 5 captured prisoners, named:
- Tran-Tu (alias Tran-Tuan)
- Pham-Het
- Nguyen-Bo
were questioned at Quang-Tri, by the Team 76 of Gio-Linh. According to their first statements:

- the first two are native of the Binh-Duong village, Thang-Binh district, Quang-Tin province (Central Vietnam) while the
  3rd, Nguyen-Bo is native of the Di-An village, Quang-Nam province (Central Vietnam);
- the persons concerned belonged to the guerrilla units of North Vietnam, where they had been regrouped, after the 1954 cease-fire;
- the authorities of North Vietnam had given them order to convoy a cargo of arms, munitions and military equipment destined for the regular troops of the North operating in the Quang-Tin province (South Vietnam), under the name of: «Forces for Liberation of the South». This cargo included notably about thirty packages containing 3 rifles each, about thirty cases of munitions, grenades and explosives, etc...»
- disguised as fishermen, the persons concerned were infiltrated into South Vietnam on a motor junk camouflaged as a fishing-junk. This junk left its home port situated at 25 km South of Dong-Hoi (North Vietnam), on 12th March 1965, about 20.00 hrs, and was proceeding to Quang-Tin when it was intercepted and sunk on 14-3-65 at Cua-Viet (Quang-Tri province).

3. On 26th March 1965, the Team 76 at Gio-Linh, proceeded to Hue to question the 2 remaining prisoners named:
- Cao-Mai, crew chief,
- Le Hao,
both native of the Binh-Duong village, Thang-Binh district, Quang-Tin province (Central Vietnam).
According to the avowals of the persons concerned, they were taken on 12th March 1965, around midnight, to the home port of the motor junk situated at Dong-Hoi, to load a cargo of arms destined for South Vietnam. The Chief of the crew, Cao-Mai, revealed that according to the delivery order entrusted to him, the cargo comprised: 250 rifles, 150 grenades, 800 cartridges, 3 cases of explosives, 10 packages of rifles and 10 bags of rice.

The travelling expenses amounting to VN $750/- had been entrusted to Le-Hao, for distribution to the 5 men of the crew (all captured). Each man was to receive a bonus of VN $500/- after their mission.

The 5 persons concerned have followed a training course and received all necessary instructions from the communist authorities of North Vietnam before leaving for the South.

3. Second case of Vung-Ro (province of Phu-Yen)
(20 March 1965)

A second flagrant case of illegal introduction into South Vietnam of personnel, weapons, ammunition and other war material from North Vietnam and various Communist countries, has just been discovered by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Viet-Nam, in the province of Phu-Yen, North of Vung-Ro Bay.

The International Control Commission Team from Nha-Trang was immediately alerted and all the facilities were reserved for this Team to carry out an on-the-spot investigation, notably proceeding to a « de visu » examination of communist captured arms, munitions and to an interrogation from prisoners.

The Vietnamese Mission furnished to the ICC, the details of this fact as well as the avowals given on this occasion, proving the irrefutable participation of the Hanoi Communist authorities in the aggression directed against the Republic of Vietnam.

1. On 14th March, 1965, the presence of strong units of the regular army of North Vietnam operating in South Vietnam was reported in the village of Lac-Nong, situated at the foot of the Da-Bia mountain, 20 kms South of Tuy-Hoa and 6 kms North of Vung-Ro, that is to say in the vicinity of the place where a ship transporting arms from North Vietnam was sunk on the 16th February 1965.

An operation was immediately launched there on 18th March 1965. The government forces were attacked by heavy enemy fire from units sited on the mountain peaks and in the surrounding grottoes.
After 7 hours of fighting, our troops crushed the resistance of the enemy who then retreated, leaving behind 47 dead and several hidden arms dumps.

The booty which was seized consists of:

- two 60 m/m mortars of Communist Chinese make;
- three .50 inch anti-aircraft heavy machine-guns including one of Communist Chinese make bearing the inscription:

```
五四式
630628
```

- Two automatic rifles including one of Communist Chinese make modelled on the Russian PDM Degtyarev.
- 636 individual weapons, including 599 Mauser rifles of East-German make and 37 automatic pistols M.3AI;
- 4 cannons and 2 mountings for anti-aircraft heavy machine-gun;
- 2 tons of ammunition including:
  - 13 cases containing two projectiles for 75 m/m recoilless rifle of Communist Chinese make;
  - A large quantity of rounds of 7.92 and 7.62 m/m ammunition of Czech and Communist Chinese make;
- a large quantity of anti-tank mines and hand-grenades;
- a large quantity of TNT explosive of Communist Chinese make.

These arms and ammunition were examined by the International Control Commission Team from Nha-Trang on 20th March 1965.

2. It is noteworthy that most of the seized arms and ammunition were discovered in the grottoes scattered on the mountainsides, that they all bore trade-mark of the Communist-bloc countries and that they were carefully wrapped in waterproof cloth exactly in the same way as the arms and munitions unloaded from the North Vietnamese ship, sunk on 16th February 1965 at Vung-Ro.

This fact leads to the conclusion that this material was carried and unloaded in the region by the same ship which, as it is well-known, has been formally established as belonging to the North Vietnamese Navy. The presence there of large regular units from North Vietnam assigned to guard and defend the arms caches,
and the strong resistance offered by these forces to the Government troops, fully prove the importance attached by the Hanoi authorities to the operation connected with the introduction of Communist war material into South Vietnam to support the aggression directed against the Republic of Vietnam.

3. These facts have been confirmed by the testimony of a returnee named Nguyen-May who was not only present during the attack directed against the North-Vietnamese ship on 16th February 1965 at Vung-Ro, but had himself participated in unloading its cargo of arms and war material. He reported that 140 other Communist soldiers were also assigned to this task.

His statement was recorded by the International Control Commission Team from Nha-Trang on 20th March 1965.

4. Case of Cua-Tieu, province of Go-Cong (8th January 1966)

Far more recently, on January 8, 1966, two Communist boats carrying arms were intercepted in South Vietnamese territorial waters and were sunk by the Vietnamese Navy at Cua-Tieu, twenty-five kilometers from Go-Cong, after four hours of fighting in which Communist forces ashore nearly intervened.

5. Case of Bo-De, province of An-Xuyen (10th May 1966)

Another flagrant case of illegal introduction to South Vietnam of arms, munitions and material coming from North Vietnam and various communist countries, was discovered by the Naval Forces of the Republic of Vietnam at the Bo-De river-mouth, Cai-Nuoc district, 60 kms South of An-Xuyen province.

On 10th May 1966, about 9.15, the presence of a suspected ship painted emerald green was pointed out in the territorial waters of An-Xuyen province, at the Bo-De river-mouth.

According to the naval experts, it is a cargo ship of modern type with 98 feet in length, 19 feet in width, its load capacity was estimated at 80-100 tons and cleverly camouflaged as a fishing boat.

In spite of attack from the surrounding coast, the Naval Forces of the Republic of Vietnam tried to encircle the suspected ship.

Knowing that it was impossible to seize the cargo intact because a considerable concentration of communist troops in the surrounding coastal region tried to launch the assault in order to
take again the cargo of arms, the naval and air-forces of the AFRVN assisted by those of the United-States of America, launched immediately a combined-operation on 10th May, 1966.

The said ship had been bombed, cut into two parts, and several arms as well as tons of munitions were destroyed by the explosion during the night between 10th and 11th May.

A search was made immediately as soon as the infested zone was cleared up and occupied by the AFRVN that could seize or recuperate from the sunken ship:

- 1 57 m/m recoilless rifle
- 1 12,7 m/m anti-aircraft machine-gun of communist chinese manufacture
- 3 heavy machine-gun .30 of Russian make
- 1 Czech heavy machine-gun .30 with 3 spare barrels, 4 mountings and accessories
- 1 large quantity of 120, 81 and 60 m/m mortar shells of communist chinese manufacture
- 2 cases of TNT of communist chinese make.

In addition to this war material, a large quantity of propaganda equipment was also seized:

- 3 movie cameras of communist chinese manufacture
- 3 amplifiers of Chinese Communist manufacture with trade-marks in Chinese and English characters.
- 3 loudspeakers of communist chinese manufacture with trade mark in Chinese and English characters
- 2 transformers of communist chinese make with trade-mark in Chinese and English characters
- 35 reels of propaganda film already shown in North Vietnam on such subjects as:
  - « Quyet tam danh thang giac My xam luoc » (Strong resolution to overcome the American Aggressors)
  - « Khap noi danh My » (Universal struggle against the Americans)
  - « Tuoi 20 » (Age of 20 years)
  - « Chien thang Dien - Bien - Phu » (the Dien - Bien - Phu victory)
  - « Nhung nguoi con anh hung » (Heroic sons)
  - « Song mai trong ngon lua each mang » (Long-lived for the fire of the Revolution)
- Several scenarios for films,
On 14th May, 1966, a press conference and exhibition of the captured material was organized at the headquarters of the Naval High Command at Bach-Dang Quay.

The Representatives of the ICC in Saigon were invited to attend and the commander of the patrol boat which had taken part in the interception of the suspected vessel was able to give full details of this most recent and flagrant example of how war material from North Vietnam and other communist countries is being smuggled into the South.

6. Case of Ba-Dong, province of Vinh-Binh (June 20th, 1966)

Another flagrant case of illegal introduction to South Vietnam of arms, munitions of communist make was discovered by the coast-guards of the Vietnamese and American Forces on 20th June, 1966, about 3 h 30, off the coast of Ba Dong, Vinh-Binh province.

The suspected ship, encircled on all sides by the coast-guards, began to open fire whereas the communist troops placed in ambush in the vicinity of the region in order to assure the unloading of cargo of arms, munitions, fired a barrage to cover the retreat of the said ship.

After a few hours of fight, the Government forces overcame the resistance of the enemy and took control in this region.

Grounded on the sand bank near the coast of Ba Dong, the enemy immediately opened fire to destroy all the cargo of arms with a view to eliminating all the proof.

All of the five crew members who tried to escape, were hit: one in the ship, three on the Ba-Dong beach. The five wounded crew-members were evacuated to the Vinh-Binh hospital.

Prisoner Tran-Van-Phuong, alias Tran-Quang-Phong

The Saigon Fixed Team was on the spot on June 21st 1966 in order to proceed with a preliminary investigation.

This Team examined the intercepted ship and the dead bodies of the crew members hit on the coast of Ba-Dong.

According to the naval experts, the said ship, a transport ship of 100 feet in length, load capacity of 100 tons. The side number 2135 was camouflaged as a fishing boat and was painted green in order to be difficult to observe.

The fire took three hours to extinguish after which the A.F.R.V.N. made immediately a search of the ship and seized:
1. Arms and munitions:

- 82 m/m mortars of communist chinese manufacture and inspired from the Russian model
- 75 m/m recoilless cannon SKZ of communist chinese make
- Anti-tank bomb-launchers, caliber 40 m/m, communist chinese make and inspired from the Russian model R.P.G.2
- Heavy machine-guns of 12,7 m/m caliber, communist chinese make, inspired from the Russian model D.S.H.K.
- MG 34 Heavy machine-guns of 7,62 caliber, East German make
- Heavy machine-guns of 7,62 caliber, the Russian make
- Automatic rifles, communist chinese make
- Submachine guns of 7,62 m/m, communist chinese make, inspired from the Russian model Kalashnikov
- Rifles
- Grenades-launchers
- Tons of munitions of all calibres
- Rounds for 75 m/m SKZ recoilless rifles
- Cartridges for small arms
- Cases of cartridges for submachine-guns
- Cases of 7,62 m/m cartridges
- Cases of cartridges for FM
- Case containing 6 bombs B40
- Bayonets

2. Military and equipment documents:

- 1 journal of navigation in which was registered the itinerary for the ship.
- 2 geographic maps printed in North Vietnam for tempest foresight in the China-sea.
- 1 map indicating the positions of beacons along the Hainam coast.
- 23 maps of coastal zone of the China-sea and of South Vietnam, printed by the Geographic Service of the High Command of the regular Forces of the North Vietnam.
According to the journal of navigation on the night of June 10th 1966, the ship took its cargo of arms, munitions at Lach-Buom port in North Vietnam. On the night of June 11th, the said ship sailed towards the Thien-Mon mouth.

On 12th and 13th June 1966: it continued its route towards the strait of Hainam, escorted by a communist chinese fleet, and arrived at the point 20°16N — 110°58E, on the 14th June 1966.

On 15th June 1966, the said ship arrived at the point 21°03N — 112°43E.

On 16th June 1966, the ship reached the point 17°13N — 115°12E.

On 17th June 1966 the ship descended towards the point 16°10N — 115°34E.

Declaration of the prisoner Tran-Van-Phuong

The Vietnamese Mission presented to the Saigon fixed Team on 10th November 1966, the named Tran-Van-Phuong alias Tran-Quang-Phong charged of convoying the ship in question from Haiphong (North Vietnam) at Ba-Dong, Vinh-Binh province (South Vietnam).

Native of the Cong-Hoa village, Kim-Thanh district, Hai-Duong province (North Vietnam), the person concerned was called to the colours in May 1965 and sent to the training camp of new recruits for the naval forces of the P.A.V.N., installed near the Chief town of Tien-Yen, Quang-Ninh province (North Vietnam).

After having followed a training course of 3 months, Tran-Van-Phuong was designated to form part of the group in charge of security of the said camp.

Transferred to group 125 of the North Vietnamese Naval Forces in February 1966, he was assigned to the crew of the ship bearing No. 2135. Specializing in the fire exercise of heavy anti-aircraft machine-gun of 12.7 m/m caliber, he was promoted 1st class soldier in March 1966.

According to the revelations made by Tran-Van-Phuong, the intercepted ship came from the aid given by Communist China to the communist regime of North Vietnam in October 1965.

After having taken its cargo of arms and munitions, at Haiphong at the point XJ.742.088 on the Cam river, the said ship laid in a supply of potable water and oil at the point XJ.745.080 on the same river (See Map enclosed).
The ship left Haiphong on 13th June 1966, then sailed towards the South, passing by the straits of Hainam.

On 20th June 1966, the ship carefully camouflaged as a fishing boat, was intercepted by the coast-guards of the naval forces of the Republic of Vietnam.

Grounded on a sand bank at about 300 meters from the coasts of Ba-Dong, Vinh-Binh province, the ship equipped with three 12.7 m/m heavy machine-guns, two 57 m/m DKZ cannons and four AK sub-machine guns, was intercepted while Tran-Van-Phuong continued to fire a barrage to cover the retreat of the crew, several members of which were killed on the beach of Ba-Dong.

A few minutes afterwards, the person concerned plunged into the water with one of his comrades in arms and both of them swam towards the coast.

After reaching the beach, he was wounded by aircraft in a grassy spot. Discovered the following day by the operational forces, he was transported in a desperate state to the military hospital of Vinh-Binh where he was given first aids.

Evacuated two days later to the hospital of Can-Tho, he remained there until the 17th September 1966. Thanks to the conscientious cares lavished by the Vietnamese and foreign doctors, the wounded man has been able to recover gradually his strength. When produced before the investigation Team of the Commission, he was still lame and had to use a crutch to walk with.

These are his declarations:

— on 18th June 1966: he came at the point: 10°52N — 111°48E.
— on 19th June 1966: he arrived at the point: 8°35N — 108°13E from the height of the Poulo-Condore island.
— on 20th 1966, the ship sailed to the island in the direction of Ba-Dong. The said ship was intercepted at Ba-Dong, about 10 kilometers North-East of Long-Toan, 50 kilometers from Phu-Vinh of the Vinh-Binh province.

These above facts and proofs speak for themselves and require no further comment. They demonstrate irrefutably that the authorities of Hanoi have flagrantly violated the articles 10, 19, 24 and 27 of the 1954 Geneva Accords:

a) the Hanoi communist regime has utilized ships coming from foreign aid to convoy arms and war materials of communist origin as far as into the territorial waters of South Vietnam.
b) the protection of the operations of transport and of unloading of this contingent of war material reveals the existence of a pre-established communist plan.

c) the authentic documents seized on board the ship such as: journal of voyage, geographic maps printed by the Geographic Service of the High Command of the Naval Forces of North Vietnam, are eloquent proofs.

d) the revelations from the named Tran-Van-Phuong to the investigation Team of the I.C.C. enlightened this case of introduction of arms of the communist origin to South Vietnam.

***

Thus, without these interceptions, the large quantity of arms, munitions and material of communist origin would have been introduced into South Vietnam for the use of the North Vietnamese regular forces operating in the ranks of the so-called «Forces for Liberation of the South.»

Such dispatches constitute not only a deliberate and incessant violation of Geneva Accords of 1954 on the Cessation of hostilities in Vietnam, but they demonstrate that the present conflict in the South is only an aggression provoked, directed, supplied deliberately by North Vietnam, with the external help of the Peking Government and of various communist countries aiming at the conquest of the Republic of Vietnam and of other countries in South-East Asia.

The Government of the Republic of Vietnam expresses its deep concern in the face of these dangers that such a situation presents in South Vietnam at the time concerted efforts are being made by a great number of countries attempting to bring back peace in Vietnam.

The never-ending support in arms and war material from the communist bloc to the so-called «Front for Liberation of the South» constitutes a quite defiance to the international public opinion and to the peace-loving people.
IV. — CONCLUSION

Giving proof of a particular firmness and perspicacity, Great-Britain, in her capacity as Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference of 1954, did not hesitate to designate the Communist authorities of Hanoi bearing really the responsibility for the confused situation in South Vietnam.

The International Control Commission has also, after an enduring investigation, brought in a verdict condemning unambiguously the North Vietnamese Communists.

For its part, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam estimates as its duty to appeal to national and international public opinion against the aggressive policy and the determination of the Communist regime of North Vietnam to continue the war at the time the whole world hope a prompt re-establishment of peace.