Staff

a) Nam Tha CP

- Commander of the Nam Tha Sector (Houa Khong Province):

Canh, with the rank of Major, a Vietnamese from Phu-Tho Province (North Vietnam).

- His Deputy in charge of military affairs:

Nong-Van-Choong with the rank of Captain First Class (Dai-Uy), a Tho tribesman (North Vietnam).

b) 3rd Company

I know only that the commander of the 3rd Company is named Nguyen-Xuan-Duong and that he is a Lieutenant (Trung-Uy) and a Vietnamese.

c) C 90 (90th Company)

The Company Commander is Captain 2nd Class Thong, a Vietnamese from Than-Hoa Province (North Vietnam).

- Deputy: None


B - Different Groups of North Vietnamese Experts:

a) Political and Military Affairs for Houa Khong Province (5 Advisors)

1 - Canh, Major (Thieu-Ta), head of the provincial office responsible for military affairs, a Vietnamese.

2 - Nong-Van-Loong, Major (Thieu-Ta), in charge of the provincial office for political affairs.

3 - Nong-Van-Choong, Captain First Class (Dai-Uy), a Tho tribesman, deputy for military affairs.
4 - Dau-Duc-Hoan known as Thao Chon, Lieutenant, (Trung-Uy, detached from the Nam Tha Cr to command the Rathet Lao - North Vietnamese Muong Sing joint sector.

5 - In addition there are two additional advisors, names unknown, one of whom is deputy to Nong-Van-Loong (political affairs) and the other is responsible for logistical affairs.

b, Houa Khong Provincial Administrative Services (10 Advisors)

1 - Khiem, civilian advisor to the Rathet Lao Province Chief for Houa Khong located in Nam Tha.

2 - An undetermined number of civilian advisors, names unknown, assigned to the various administrative services and agencies.

3 - Thuc, advisor in charge of the resupply depots for Houa Khong Province located on the Lao-China border. He has under him a group of 70 civilians who man these depots during the receipt of supplies from China and issue them.

4 - Tong, an advisor with the Rathet Lao Civil Administration of Muong Sing.

5 - Nghi, advisor attached to the Neo of Muong Sing.

6 - Chinh, advisor responsible for economic affairs of Muong Sing.

7 - Binh and Bui, administrative advisors attached to the "Neo" of Muong Sing.

8 - There are also advisors in the Ta Fa and Nam Tha Districts (Muongs), whose names are unknown.

c, North Vietnamese Advisors Assigned to the 408th Battalion (5 Advisors)

1 - Mai Dai Hap, Captain First Class (Dai-Uy), advisor to the 408th Battalion Headquarters (Subject)
2 - Vo-Chi, Captain 2nd Class (Thuong-Uy), advisor responsible for political affairs in the 408th Battalion.

3 - Nguyen-Kim-Xe, 2nd Lieutenant (Thieu-Uy), responsible for logistics and supply.

4 - Luong-Cong-Dien, Master Sergeant, (Thuong-Sy), Cryptographer.

5 - Truong-Huy-Chi, Sergeant First Class (Trung-Sy), operator - pilot.

d) North Vietnamese Advisors Assigned to the Lao Regional Units of Houa Khong Province

- 51st Regional Company (2 North Vietnamese Advisors):

1 - Ho By Thac, 1st Lieutenant (Trung-Uy), advisor responsible for military affairs.

2 - A political advisor to the company whose name is unknown and who had the rank of 1st Lieutenant (Trung-Uy).

- 53rd Regional Company (2 North Vietnamese Advisors):

1 - Cu, 2nd Lieutenant, responsible for military affairs.

2 - Ban, 1st Lieutenant (Trung-Uy), responsible for political affairs.

e) North Vietnamese Advisors to the Regional Units of the 4 Muongs (Districts)

- Muong Meu (Ex-Muong Long) Company: Ha Van Tem, Captain Second Class (Thuong-Uy).

- Muong Sing Company: Lai Khac Quy, 1st Lieutenant (Trung-Uy).

In addition to the testimony of the North Vietnamese defectors and prisoners of war, we have had more recently, 23 May 1968, four South Vietnamese escapees from a North Vietnamese camp in Laos. These four escapees are:

- Sergeant Tong Xuan-Huy, SN 300 020/66A, 41st Group, ARVN.

- Second Class Ho-Van-Long, of the 237th Co. of Regional Forces, Thua Thien province.

- Duong Minh, a civilian, ex-Corporal in ARVN.

According to their statements, these four South Vietnamese were captured at Hue on 31 January 1968 by the Viet Cong and brought to Laos across the South Vietnam/Laos border. They were used by the Viet Cong and by the North Vietnamese troops to transport food and munitions in a southeast-northwest direction, passing convoys which were headed southeastward.

These four escapees furnished the following information:

Between Hue, where they were captured, and the Laos border, they passed through several camps used by the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese troops in which they were able to observe food and munitions depots. They met there other prisoners, who were in groups of 15 to 16 persons.

Between the eastern sector of Hue and the South Vietnam/Laos border they stayed at the following North Vietnamese camps:

- on 6 February 1968 at Camp No. 4, then at Camps No. 50-49-48-39-38.

- on 18 April, at Camp No. 37.

These four escapees think that this camp is the last one in South Vietnamese territory in which they were interned.

- on 19 April at Camp 31 (a large, well equipped camp, with electricity, located east of Tchepone, apparently in Laos.

Then at Camp No. 19.
on 27 April at Camp No. 16.

on 28 April at Camp No. 15.

on 29 April at Camp No. 14 (a large camp in the forest, with electricity).

on 18 May 1968, they arrived at Camp No. 13 (located northwest of Tchefone), then they set off for Camp No. 12, from which they escaped, but were recaptured by a Viet Cong engineer unit.

They were then taken to Camp No. 11 from which they escaped once again. Heading west, they reached a big mountain (perhaps the Phou Xang He) and after ten days of walking reached a Lao village.

on 22 May 1968, they were taken to Dong Hene, in Savannakhet Province, and the next day a helicopter flew them to Savannakhet.

Such is the testimony furnished by these four South Vietnamese concerning the aggression and stationing of North Vietnamese troops in Laos and the use of our territory to invade another state: South Vietnam.
III - FLAGRANT VIOLATIONS OF THE 1962 GENEVA ACCORDS ON LAOS BY THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF NORTH VIETNAM.

"The Governments of Canada, the United States of America, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of France, the Republic of India, the Peoples Republic of China, the Peoples Republic of Poland, the Republic of Vietnam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Kingdom of Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Burma and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, whose representatives participated in the International Conference of 1961 - 1962 for the settlement of the Lao question,

...................................

2) Pledge and undertake the following:

a - not to commit or participate in any way in any act which might directly or indirectly impair the sovereignty, independence, neutrality or territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Laos,

b - not to resort to the use or threats to use of force or any other measures which might disturb the peace of the Kingdom of Laos,

...................................

g - not to bring into the Kingdom of Laos any foreign troops or military personnel, in any form whatsoever nor facilitate in any way the introduction of any foreign troops or military personnel or assist in such an undertaking. ............................."

Such are the pledges that North Vietnam solemnly made along with other countries which were signatories of the 1962 Accords. Since then the Hanoi Government, disavowing its signature, and flouting these Accords, has entered on and continues to carry out a war of aggression in Laos which it, moreover, brazenly denies, attacking the Lao government forces and the existing proof of this are so many charges against it.

Elsewhere, in the Declaration of the Neutrality of Laos, it is stated that Laos:
4) will not enter into any military alliance or into any agreement of a military nature or otherwise which is inconsistent with the neutrality of the Kingdom of Laos, it will not allow the establishment of any foreign military base on the Lao territory.

6) it will demand the withdrawal from Laos of all foreign forces and military personnel, and will not allow the entry of foreign troops or military personnel.

For this reason Laos is energetically protesting against the presence of North Vietnamese forces on its territory.

----- *** -----
ticular, as well as to launch attacks against North East Thailand, is likewise a flagrant violation of the Geneva Accords, which state:

2) ... they (the States which are signatories of these Accords) will not use the territory of the Kingdom of Laos for interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

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SUCH ARE THE VIOLATIONS COMMITTED BY NORTH VIETNAM AND AGAINST WHICH LAOS ONCE AGAIN EXPRESS ITS INDIGNATION.
The Ho Chi Minh Trail (Photos taken in 1967)
The situation in Laos is very dangerous. After six years, Laos remains the center of tension for all Southeast Asia and for all the world because, through ideological and tactical unity of action, North Vietnam has been increasingly reinforcing the war zones held by its ally the Pathet Lao.

In maintaining, for example, a "cordon sanitaire" along the Ho Chi Minh Trail to infiltrate with their war materials into South Vietnam more easily, is it really respecting international law and international agreements by acting in such a manner against a sovereign state, and a neutral one besides?

What legal authority do the North Vietnamese soldiers appeal to? Certainly not the Royal Lao Government. In spite of the disturbances of the peace, the legal government led by Prince SOUVANNA PHOUMA has tried to bring about, in conformity with the spirit of the Geneva Accords and internal Accords, the national union and a reconciliation of its cliques and factions. How can the national union become a reality if we maintain divisions and antagonisms?

Certain people accuse Laos of machiavellian collusion with the United States. A little thought should convince everyone that, in view of the powerful efforts at expansion by North Vietnam, the life of the Lao people is threatened and that under these circumstances, the Royal government has the sacred obligation of finding the means, judicial and legal, of dealing with the situation. The Royal government does not deny asking for and receiving arms from the United States, but only for defending itself and not for the purpose of attacking others. In doing so, it has not violated the rules which govern its neutrality as certain factions would lead one to believe, because such a possibility has been forbidden by the Protocole of the 1962 Geneva Accords:

Article 6: The introduction into Laos of armaments, munitions and war material generally, except for such quantities of conventional weapons as the Royal government of Laos may consider necessary for the national defense of Laos, is prohibited.
Concerning the accusations of use and violation of Lao territory by the Americans, the Lao Government addressed a note to the ICC on May 22, 1967, inviting it to do what was needed to furnish proof of these allegations. (1)

----- *** ----- 

It is because the 1962 Geneva Accords are not scrupulously respected by all, that the grievous problem of Laos exists.

The only solution is for North Vietnam to apply, like the other signatory States, these Accords; that the government of Hanoi respect the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Laos, and that it not meddle in its internal politics in supporting the Pathet Lao to destroy the political system of the country.

The constant objective of the Royal Lao Government has always been to establish a peaceful, neutral, democratic and united Laos. This goal will not be achieved as long as this flagrant intervention of the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam persists.

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(1) See ANNEX A (8)
APPENDIXES
COMMUNICATION FROM HIS HIGHNESS THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

in Vientiane

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of National Union of Laos presents its compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos and has the honor to inform it that six (6) soldiers of the regular forces of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam who defected or were made prisoners in Laos could at any time, be put at the disposal of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos for any contemplated interrogation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs takes this opportunity to present anew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos the assurances of its high consideration.

Vientiane, 13 September 1966

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL IN LAOS

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30 December 1967

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

NOTE VERBALE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao Government of National Union presents its compliments to the Embassy of Great Britain and North Ireland, at Vientiane, and has the honor to ask it to be good enough to transmit to the Co-chairman of the 1962 Geneva Conference on Laos, message No. 1628/PC of 30 December 1967 attached.

In thanking the Embassy very much for its kind assistance, the Ministry takes this occasion to renew to it assurances of its high consideration.
Excellency,

The Lao Government has the honor to call urgently your attention to the powerful and general offensives carried on, for some time in Laos, by the North Vietnamese troops in concert with the forces of the Neo Lao Hak Sat.

As we have already again and again publicized, the Government of Hanoi sends its regular troops into Laos to assist the Pathet Lao. At present, they are taking part in an attack against government forces in the areas of Nam Bac, Phalane, Lao Ngam and Yang Teuil, threatening very dangerously our country which is already very hard pressed by the war.

These offensives which constitute purely and simply cynical violations of the 1962 Geneva Accords, have as their goals:

a) in North Laos, to increase and firm up the undertakings of the NLHS on the ground in order to reinforce its political action conducted in parallel with guerrilla warfare.

b) in Central and South Laos, to facilitate the passage through Lao territory of North Vietnamese troops sent into South Viet Nam, also by the Government of Hanoi. In this respect we charge that the posts set up by the Lao Army to watch the network of trails that make up the famous route, Ho Chi Minh Trail, are being systematically attacked by the North Vietnamese. We charge also that the above-mentioned network of trails is increasing in size. These works are undertaken by the Pathet Lao/North Vietnamese on a large scale to increase and facilitate

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. G. BROWN, 2
the transit of material and of North Vietnamese troops towards South Viet Nam.

Thus the Government of Hanoi continues to ignore the Geneva Accords on Laos. It violates them without hesitation whenever they hinder the political and military goals that it pursues in Viet Nam and in Laos at the same time.

The Lao Government presents the most energetic protest against the behavior of the Government of Hanoi, a signatory of the 1962 Accords. The deliberate aggression that it is cold bloodedly committing against our country constitutes, according to international law and morality, the most serious attack against the national sovereignty of the peoples.

The Lao Government asks Your Excellency to be kind enough to take into consideration the seriousness of the events which are taking place in Laos at this time. It also asks that Your Excellency be kind enough to examine, within the framework of the 1962 Accords, the possibility of rapidly ending this situation out of respect for international agreements, out of respect for national sovereignty, and finally for world peace.

I take this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my very high consideration.

Vientiane, 30 December 1967

Prince SOUVANNA PHOUма
No. 189/AE, CAL

30 December 1967

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

NOTE VERBALE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao Government of National Union presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, at Vientiane, and has the honor to ask it to be good enough to transmit to the Co-Chairman of the 1962 Geneva Conference on Laos, message No. 1629/PC of 30 December 1967 attached.

In thanking the Embassy very much for its kind assistance, the Ministry takes this occasion to renew to it assurances of its high consideration.
EXCELLENCY,

The Lao Government has the honor to call urgently your attention to the strong and general offensives carried on, for some time in Laos, by the North Vietnamese forces in concert with the forces of the Neo Lao Hak Sat.

As we have already again and again publicized, the Government of Hanoi sends its regular troops into Laos to assist the Pathet Lao. At present, they are taking part in an attack against government forces in the areas of Nam Bac, Phalane, Lao Ngam and Yang Teuil, threatening in a very dangerous manner our country which is already very hard pressed by the war.

These offensives which constitute purely and simply cynical violations of the 1962 Geneva Accords have as their goals:

a) in North Laos, to increase and firm up the undertakings of the NLHS on the ground in order to reinforce its political action, conducted in parallel with guerrilla warfare.

b) in the center and South Laos, to facilitate the passage through Lao territory of North Vietnamese troops sent into South Vietnam, also by the Government of Hanoi. In this respect we charge that the posts set up by the Lao Army to watch the network of trails that make up the famous route, Ho Chi Minh, are being systematically attacked by the North Vietnamese. We charge also that the

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. A. GROMYKO, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE 1962 GENEVA CONFERENCE.
above-mentioned network of trails is increasing in size. These works are undertaken by the Pathet Lao/North Vietnamese on a large scale to increase and facilitate the movement of material and of North Vietnamese troops towards South Vietnam.

Thus the Government of Hanoi continues to ignore the Geneva Accords on Laos. It violates them without hesitation whenever they hinder the political and military goals that it pursues concurrently in Vietnam and in Laos.

The Lao Government raises the most energetic protest against the behavior of the Government of Hanoi, a signatory of the 1962 Accords. The deliberate aggression that it is cold bloodedly committing against our country constitutes, according to international law and morality, the most serious attack on the national sovereignty of the people.

The Lao Government asks Your Excellency to be kind enough to take into consideration the seriousness of the events which are taking place in Laos at this time. It also asks that Your Excellency be kind enough to examine, within the framework of the 1962 Accords, the possibility of rapidly ending this situation out of respect for international agreements, out of respect for national sovereignty, and finally for world peace.

I take this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my very high consideration.

Vientiane, 30 December 1967

Prince SOUVANNA PHOUMA
KINGDOM OF LAOS

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of National Union of Laos presents its compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control and has the honor to inform it that a very critical situation is developing in South Laos due to the presence of regular troops of the North Vietnamese Army.

Two battalions of North Vietnamese soldiers encircled today the city of Saravane, and another two, making use of the trail known as Ho Chi Minh Trail, are also coming down towards the South.

The intention of the North Vietnamese troops is to attack, in the days to come, positions held by the Royal Army in that region.
This information has been furnished by an officer of the North Vietnamese Army and confirmed by the reconnaissance and reports of the Commanders of Royal Army Units.

The North Vietnamese Officer, Nguyen Van Thanh by name, for personal reasons, recently left his unit stationed in Southern Laos and surrendered to the troops of the Royal Army.

In view of this flagrant violation of the territory of the Kingdom by North Vietnamese troops, the Royal Government appeals to the International Commission for Supervision and Control and, in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Accords, requests it to be good enough to send quickly an investigation team to the area and in case of an affirmative report to take appropriate steps.

The North Vietnamese Officer, now at Pakse, is at the disposition of the International Commission for Supervision and Control to answer all questions that the Commission would like to ask him.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of National Union of Laos takes this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control the assurances of its
high consideration.

Vientiane, 8 February 1968

(seal)
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of National Union of Laos presents its compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos at Vientiane and has the honor to inform it of the following:

1) The Royal Government has learned with satisfaction of the visit to Pakse and Saravane just made by their Excellencies the heads of the Canadian and Indian Delegations in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Accords and the appeal of the Royal Government. The effect of this tour resulting in reduction of pressure exercised by the North Vietnamese troops on Saravane town has been unanimously felt.

2) Yesterday evening, North Vietnamese troops
attacked the neutralist position at Lao Ngam. Assaulted in force, the neutralist elements were obliged to fall back.

3) In conjunction with the attack launched against Lao Ngam, a strong point of the defense of Attopeu was also attacked.

The Royal Government requests the International Commission for Supervision and Control to be good enough to consider on an urgent basis the dispatch of a team of study and investigation into this area in order to restore calm and ease tension in that region.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of National Union of Laos takes this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control the assurances of its high consideration.

Vientiane, 23 February 1968
(seal)
KINGDOM OF LAOS
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of National Union of Laos presents its compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control and with reference to its note No. 35/AE-PD dated February 8, 1968 has the honor to inform it of the following:

1) the last visit of the International Commission for Supervision and Control to Saravane has gratified all the hopes of the people of the region and has attained all the anticipated objectives.

2) the situation which was very tense immediately eased and the people of Saravane, subjected for several weeks to the threats of invasion and destruction on the part of North Vietnamese troops,
have started to experience some relief.

3) Unfortunately the pressure against Saravane, relaxed for a short time is now increasing daily in intensity. The people can hope for the return of calm and tranquility only if a permanent team of the ICC is installed at Saravane.

4) Supporting the wish of the people of Saravane, the Royal Government requests the International Commission for Supervision and Control to be good enough to consider the rapid dispatch of a team to Saravane which will take up a permanent station there and the presence of which will doubtlessly prevent the outbreak of fighting, reassure the people, restore calm and tranquility, all of which duties fall within the framework of essential missions of the Commission in Laos.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of National Union of Laos takes this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control the assurances of its high consideration.

Vientiane, 1 March 1968

(seal)
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of National Union of Laos presents its compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control and has the honor to inform it of the following:

1) For several weeks the Royal Government has persistently drawn the attention of the International Commission for Supervision and Control to the very tense situation which prevails in South Laos because of pressure, harassments and attacks on the part of North Vietnamese troops against Saravane, Attopeu and Lao Ngam.

2) The Royal Government has insistently invited the International Commission for Supervision and Control to send teams to the spots for the purpose.
pose of inquiry and collecting information;

3) The visit made by the team of International Commission for Supervision and Control to Saravane on February 21st had the very happy result of easing the situation and reassuring the people;

4) But, unfortunately, the wish of the Royal Government to have a permanent team of the International Commission for Supervision and Control at Saravane and the visit of a team of the International Commission for Supervision and Control to Attopeu has received no satisfaction to this day from the International Commission for Supervision and Control;

5) The dangers that hang over the regions of South Laos which the Royal Government untiringly brings to the notice of the International Commission for Supervision and Control due to the presence and activities of North Vietnamese troops, are real and should not be minimized;

6) On Thursday, March 7, 1968, twelve shells of 82 m/m mortar fired by the North Vietnamese fell in the center of Attopeu, on the market place, killing one person and wounding seven others;

7) Consequently, the Royal Government reiterates its request to the International Commission for
Supervision and Control to be good enough to send to Attopeu a team to make an appraisal of the situation and to try to obtain, within the framework of the provisions of the Geneva Accords on Laos, a halt to hostilities and a return to calm.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of National Union of Laos takes this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control the assurances of its high consideration.

Vientiane, 8 March 1968

(seal)
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of National Union of Laos presents its compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control and has the honor to inform it of the following:

1) Thursday 7 March 1968, at 4:00 a.m., two North Vietnamese companies coming from Pha Nang attacked the positions of the Royal Army at Phoudine. These elements advanced to Ban Xom about ten kilometers east of Thakhek.

2) Simultaneously, on the same day and at the same hour, two North Vietnamese battalions coming from Na Pou attacked the positions of the Royal Army at Phou Khieo and advanced to Pha Noi located about ten kilometers east of Thakhek.
3) On Sunday 10 March at 6:00 a.m., a North Vietnamese company attempted to break through the front of the Royal Government located at Na Se in the province of Thakhek.

4) On Monday the 11th of March at 0945 a North Vietnamese battalion reached Ban Tham and continues to advance towards Ban Lao Ngoua eight kilometers east of Thakhek.

While drawing the attention of the International Commission for Supervision and Control to the progressive deterioration of the situation in the province of Thakhek, the Provisional Government of National Union of Laos requests the Commission to take urgently all measures incumbent on it in order to put an end to the flagrant violation of Lao territory by the Government of North Vietnam and to the aggression of which the North Vietnamese troops are guilty, against the posts held by the troops of the Lao National Army.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of National Union of Laos takes this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control the assurances of its high consideration.

Vientiane, 13 March 1968
(seal)
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of National Union of Laos presents its compliments to the International Control Commission of the 1962 Geneva Accords on Laos and has the honor to inform it of the following:

2. - The Pathet Lao and some newspapers of the socialist countries accuse the USA of regularly bombing certain parts of the Kingdom of Laos occupied by the forces of the Neo Lao Hak Sat.

3. - The Government of Laos being unable to verify these facts and moreover not being able to send troops to the areas controlled by the Pathet Lao, can neither affirm nor deny them categorically.

4. - Consequently, the Government of Laos requests that the International Control Commission make

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION

AND CONTROL IN LAOS. VIENTIANE .../2
the necessary arrangements to furnish proof of the allegations of the Neo Lao Hak Sat and newspapers of the socialist countries.

5. - The Provisional Government of National Union will give the International Control Commission all necessary facilities to enable it to conduct successfully the verifications that are asked of it.

The Ministry takes this opportunity to renew to the International Control Commission in Laos the assurances of its high consideration.

Vientiane, 22 May 1967

(seal)
COMMUNICATION OF HIS HIGHERNESS THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

at VIENTIANE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of National Union presents its compliments to the International Control Commission of the 1962 Geneva Accords on Laos and has the honor to inform it of the following:

2. - Since the signing of the above mentioned Accords, the Government of North Vietnam has never wanted to respect them either in spirit or in letter. Not only has it not withdrawn its regular troops from Lao territory, but it has, on the contrary, reinforced them in order to continue to assist the subversive activity of the Pathet Lao with the result that the number of North Vietnamese soldiers in Laos today can be put at about 30,000 men.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL IN LAOS.

VIENTIANE
3. - In the second place, as always in order to help the Neo Lao Hak Sat politically and militarily, which is contrary to the provisions of the 1962 Geneva Accords, the Government of Hanoi has additionally furnished political cadres (commissars) and military cadres to officer the forces of the Pathet Lao.

4. - Proof of these violations of the 1962 Geneva Accords has been produced several times by the Lao Government. Military prisoners, officers, non-commissioned officers and North Vietnamese soldiers have been presented to the public. White papers have been published by the Lao Government which denounced the violations before the United Nations. The International Control Commission itself has published Message No. 35, 16 September 1965. It is certain that these repeated violations of the 1962 Geneva Accords are factual, in spite of the denials of the Government of Hanoi.

5. - Moreover, the Lao Government considers it necessary to bring once more to the knowledge of the Commission this situation, critical and dangerous for peace and requests the Commission to carry out a thorough investigation of the above-stated facts.

6. - The investigation should be conducted