throughout the territory illegally occupied by the Neo Lao Hak Sat. The Lao Government in this regard will provide all necessary and feasible facilities to the Commission, especially its consent to provide all information that the Commission wishes to obtain from the General Headquarters of Royal Armed Forces. The Lao refugees coming from the areas "liberated" by the Neo Lao Hak Sat can also be interrogated insofar as the Commission has need. In brief, the Government of Laos will provide all necessary assistance for the conduct of the investigations which should begin within the shortest delay.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also takes this opportunity to renew to the International Control Commission the assurances of its high consideration.

Vientiane, 22 May 1967

(seal)
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of National Union of Laos presents its compliments to the Embassy of Her Britannic Majesty and has the honor to send the attached letter No. 57/PC-PD addressed to His Excellency Mr. G. Brown, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland, Co-Chairman of the 1962 Geneva Conference on Laos.

The Ministry would be grateful if the Embassy of Her Britannic Majesty would be kind enough to transmit the letter to its esteemed recipient.

In thanking the Embassy of Her Britannic Majesty very much for its kind assistance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of National Union takes this occasion to renew to it assurances of its high consideration.

Vientiane, 1 March 1968
No. 57/PC-PD

Vientiane, 29 February 1968

CONFIDENTIAL

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

to

His Excellency Mr. G. BROWN,

Excellency,

By message dated 30 December 1967, the Lao Government called insistently your attention to the powerful and general offensives launched against the territories, towns and Lao population by North Vietnamese troops.

By this message the Lao Government, while solemnly and energetically protesting against the flagrant aggressions of North Vietnam, against the national sovereignty, the independence of Laos, and the Geneva Accords of 1962, of which it is a signatory, asks you to kindly consider necessary steps in order to terminate the hostile and illegal acts of North Vietnam.

Today the Royal Lao Government deems itself obliged to recall its past demarches and to convey to you the extreme gravity of the situation, the entire responsibility of which falls on North Vietnam.

On 20 February an attack was launched against THATHOM, on 22 February against ATTOPEU, on 23 February against LAO-NGAM, and on 25 February against PHALANE in the province of SAVANNAKHET. February 25th was the turn of the village of SARAVANE to feel the brunt of the assaults by the North Vietnamese troops.
The bodies of the attackers counted at LAO NGAM and at ATTOPEU, the prisoners captured at LAO NGAM on 23 February 1968, leave no possible doubt as to the nationality of the attacking forces, who are North Vietnamese, or as to the responsible government, which is North Vietnam.

As usual, the troops of the Neo Lao Hak Sat are once more, in the wake of the North Vietnamese soldiers, ready to take over the new territories, which their mentors and protectors would have conquered. Thanks to the patriotism and courage of the Royal Forces, the assaults have been until present repulsed or contained, at the price of a considerable loss of human lives and material. But, for all that, the fighting has not stopped and one can assume that the North Vietnamese troops will not fail to renew very soon their attacks against the localities mentioned above and I add that according to the information received, an offensive in the THAKHEK and SENO areas is being prepared.

Faced with this very critical situation, the Lao Government has the honor to bring it insistently to the attention of Your Excellency in your capacity as Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference on Laos, in order that, in consultation with the Soviet Co-Chairman and the other signatories of the 1962 Geneva Accords, in application of the engagements mentioned in Article 4 of the Protocol to the Declaration of Neutrality of Laos, rapid and efficacious efforts may be taken to make the North Vietnamese forces withdraw from the territory of Laos to bring an end to the shameless violations of North Vietnam against the sovereignty, independence and neutrality of Laos.

I beg you to receive, Excellency, assurances of my high consideration.

(seal) Prince SOUVANNA PHOUMA
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of National Union of Laos presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and has the honor to forward the attached letter No. 58/PC-PD addressed to His Excellency Mr. A. GROMYKO, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Co-Chairman of the 1962 Geneva Conference on Laos.

The Ministry would be grateful if the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would be kind enough to transmit the letter to its esteemed recipient.

In thanking the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics very much for its kind assistance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of National Union takes this occasion to renew to it assurances of its high consideration.

Vientiane, 1 March 1968

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

VIENTIANE
CONFIDENTIAL

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

to

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Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics
Co-Chairman of the 1962 Geneva Conference
on Laos

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...../2
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As usual, the troops of the Neo Lao Hak Sat are again this time, in the wake of the North Vietnamese soldiers, ready to take possession of the new territories which their mentors and protectors would have conquered. Thanks to the patriotism and courage of the Royal Forces, the assaults have been until present repulsed or contained, at the price of considerable human lives and considerable material loss. But the fighting has not for all that stopped and one can assume that the North Vietnamese troops will not fail to renew very soon the attacks against the centers mentioned above and I add that according to the information received, an offensive in the region of THAKHEK and of SENO is being prepared.

Faced with this very grave situation, the Lao Government has the honor to bring it with insistence to the attention of Your Excellency in your capacity as Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference on Laos, in order that, in consultation with the British Co-Chairman, and the other signatories of the 1962 Geneva Accords in application of the engagements contained in Article 4 of the Protocol to the Declaration of Neutrality of Laos, rapid and efficacious efforts may be taken to make the North Vietnamese forces withdraw from the territory of Laos to bring an end to the shameless violations of North Vietnam against the sovereignty, independence and neutrality of Laos.

I beg you to receive, Excellency, assurances of my high consideration.

(seal)  
Prince SOUVANNA PHOUNA
Mr. President,

As you well know the situation in Laos is far from being satisfactory. In certain aspects it is even very dangerous. The war here continues more and more strongly; the aggression that our Kingdom is undergoing grows daily and the Lao people have come to the point where they ask themselves two basic questions. What significance does our statute of neutrality have? What does the guarantee by the thirteen nations represent -- those nations which at Geneva in 1962 solemnly accepted the declaration of neutrality of the Kingdom of Laos?

This situation, Excellency, is due to foreign aggression. In spite of the energetic denials of the aggressor, who is one of the signatory powers for the 1962 Accords, troops coming from NVN have for more than twenty
years lent their support to the NLHS.

This has been proven in indisputable fashion by all sorts of accounts -- by the International Commission of Control, the British Government made it known, by NVN prisoners captured with their war material during battles which their units were carrying out on Laotian soil, by Laotian refugees (who number five hundred thousand) who come from the PL zones. In short, no one can deny that the Hanoi government is supporting by arms a Lao political party which paradoxically has representatives in the Tripartite Government which is at present responsible for the affairs of the Kingdom.

This, then, is the fundamental fact which explains that Laos, five years after the Geneva Conference (1962), still remains a dangerous spot of tension for all of Southeast Asia and for the world. The fault and the responsibility -- I regret to say -- fall totally on the Hanoi government which does not wish to admit and to carry out sincerely the principles of pacific co-existence and which, on the other hand, given the reason of its own war against the Saigon government and the United States of America, needs this strategic route known throughout the world as the Ho Chi Minh Trail. This trail crosses a good deal of Laotian territory (several years ago the Hanoi government
termed this trail "pure imperialistic invention").

The Accords of 1962 have been violated by one of their principal signatory powers. Our government hasn't failed to raise the necessary and legitimate protests and to alert world opinion. I have personally on several occasions before the UN brought this matter up, but the Hanoi government has remained deaf and immovable. It has continued to support and to re-supply the NLHS in spite of the 1962 Accords, knowing that the NLHS is nothing without its political and military support.

Your Excellency can be certain that the NLHS, left to itself, would rejoin the national community and the most serious of our problems would be removed and settled. This is to say once again that one of the two trouble spots in Southeast Asia is deliberately supported by the Hanoi government. In these conditions, Excellency, there can be no question of peace. The Laotian people for more than 20 years have suffered quite cruelly. They now have the right to rest, to peace, and above all, to the respect of other people although they are among the smallest and most fragile; I would even say because they are small and fragile.

We love peace and tranquility, but we are forced to note that in this world everything depends, in the long run, on the great powers. Thus, the Laotian pro-
blem cannot be resolved by Laos itself. If, through pro-
longed opposition from those forces which are fighting in
Southeast Asia, our destiny suddenly became tragic, this
could also embroil the destiny of other powers in the chaos.
This is my thought in full to ask of these powerful nations
who have already engaged their honor and given their signa-
ture for the respect of the 1962 Accords, that they should
arrange that these Accords be sincerely and fully respected
-- that is, if they truly wish to re-establish world peace.

Excellency, the People's Republic of China is
a great power. It has respected the 1962 Accords and we are
very grateful. This is the proof that it agrees with the
stipulations of the Accords that it has signed five years
ago and that it intends to respect our statute of neutrality.
This is all that we ask of the thirteen signatory powers of
the Geneva Agreement.

Mr. President, in calling your attention to
the present situation in Laos, a situation which could lead
to internal and international complications, I wish to save
the peace. I wish also to save my people. Beyond the dif-
ferences between our political regimes there is, I strongly
believe, a community of view and aspiration between our two
peoples towards peace. Based on that it seems to me that
this appeal of the Lao Kingdom could be heard by one of the
great nations of the world.
Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Signed: Prince SOUVANNA PHOUMA

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. CHOU-EN-LAI

PRIME MINISTER, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.
### LIST OF NORTH VIETNAMESE SOLDIERS WHO DEFECTED OR WERE CAPTURED IN LAOS FROM FEBRUARY, 1966, TO FEBRUARY, 1968

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Captured or Rallied</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>LE-CHI-THANH</td>
<td>PG.</td>
<td>C/Chef</td>
<td>I I 19251</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>NGUYEN-NGOC-LAM</td>
<td>B.</td>
<td>C/O 341</td>
<td>881 3081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>LE DUC PHU</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>KHA DINH TOAN</td>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Sgt 3</td>
<td>91 SONLAM</td>
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<tr>
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<td>NGO VAN NGO</td>
<td>PG.</td>
<td>I/C1 421</td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>VI VAN KIM</td>
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<td>2/C1 3 (Guérilla) Taong Dg Ngh 28/7/66 MG. NGAT</td>
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<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>LO CAM TIEN</td>
<td>PG.</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
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<td>B.</td>
<td>Capt 3161 3161</td>
<td>* 9/12/66 BAN SAI</td>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>LO-VAN-OI</td>
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<td>Aspt 26 (DCA)</td>
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<td>I/C1 1 11301 201</td>
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<td>HOANG-HINH</td>
<td>PG.</td>
<td>I/C1 9 11 3 31</td>
<td>QE/ TB BDVN 23/1/67 \CHIK MOUKLOM</td>
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<td>DUONG-LY-COONG</td>
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<td>2/C1 6 5 2 11</td>
<td>1741 3161</td>
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<td>1741 316</td>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>CAM-MINH-PHUC</td>
<td>B.</td>
<td>S/Lt 1 1 1 9231</td>
<td>* 19/3/67 NAKHANG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note : PG. = Prisonniers de Guerre

**B. = Balliés**
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N°</th>
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<th>CAPTURED OR RALLIED</th>
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<td>I°Cl.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>VAN BINH KIEM</td>
<td>Adjudant</td>
<td>BDVN</td>
<td>20/9/67</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>CAO VAN LOC</td>
<td>Cal</td>
<td>BDVN</td>
<td>30/10/67</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>LUU-DIN-SANG</td>
<td>Capt</td>
<td>BDVN</td>
<td>7/11/67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>LUU KHAC LAT</td>
<td>Lt</td>
<td>BDVN</td>
<td>6/1/68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>RAC CAM GUY</td>
<td>Sgt</td>
<td>RDVN</td>
<td>20/2/68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>LUU KHAC HANH</td>
<td>Expert politique du Doàn</td>
<td>RDVN</td>
<td>29/3/68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>NGUYEN VAN THAN</td>
<td>S/Lt</td>
<td>BDVN</td>
<td>6/12/68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>PHAU VIET CUU</td>
<td>Sgt</td>
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<td>NGUYEN TRONG LE</td>
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<tr>
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<td>NGUYEN VAN BEN</td>
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<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>NGUYEN HUU QUANG</td>
<td>Cal</td>
<td>BDVN</td>
<td>14°RM</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- **PG.** = Prisonniers de Guerre.
- **R.** = Ralliés.
Appendix B No. 2

Statements by Defector Mai Dai Hap
(21 December 1966)

North Vietnamese Advisor to 408th Pathet Lao Battalion who
defected to the Forces Armees Royales at Ban Sai on
9 December 1966.

Name : Mai Dai Hap

Alias : Chanthong Keovilay (Lao Name)

Date and Place of Birth : 23 December 1930 at Xom Dao Khang
(Ex-Dang Xa) Commune of Hoang-Daem
District of Haang Hoa, Thanh Hoa Province,
North Vietnam.

Family

Father : Mai Dai Cu (Deceased in 1942)

Mother : Nguyen Thi On (65)

Brothers : Mai Dai Khuang

Mai Dai Tuong, Works on the Nghe An Ferry.

Mai Dai Tuey, Lieutenant in 305th NVA
Division, presently engaged in combat
operations in South Vietnam.

Mai Dai Xa, accountant at the Dien Bien
Phu Agricultural Center.

Marital Status : Married to Nguyen Thi Binh, Vietnamese,
deceased in 1960, had three children. Remarried in May 1960 to Truong Thi
Haug Mai (Vietnamese), had no children. Married in October 1965 a Lao woman named
Nang Khang Kham from Muong Sing (Laos).

Education : Completed 2nd Grade of Hoang Hoa Inter-
mediate School in Thanh Hoa in 1942.

Linguistic ability : Vietnamese

Lao (speaks it fluently)
French (Reads and writes it).
Date of Enlistment: Enlisted on 12 September 1950 at Thanh Hoa, was assigned to 92nd in North Vietnamese Company, 418th Battalion, 57th Regiment, 304th Division, Army.

Political Affiliation: Member of Lao Dong Party from 1950 until his defection.

Arms, Equipment, Documents:
- 1 K54 Automatic Pistol with 30 rounds
- 1 Compass
- 1 Dagger
- 1 Chinese Defensive Grenade
- 1 Notebook
- 1 Drawing of Muong Sing Bowl

Military Service:
- Enlisted on 12 September 1950 in the 92nd Company of the North Vietnamese Army.
  417th Battalion
  57th Regiment
  304th Division (C92-D-418-E 57-F 304)
  Located in the Thanh Hoa Province.

- From 12 September 1950 to October 1953, Mai Dai Hap was a platoon leader in the 304th Division, North Vietnamese Army.

- In October 1953 he was transferred from the 304th Division to the 159th Independent Regiment as an Assistant Company Commander of the 90th Company, 957th Battalion, remaining with this unit until 1958.

- Between August 1958 and February 1960, Mai Dai Hap attended a course at the Son Tay Infantry School (known as the Cadre School).

- In February 1960 he transferred to the 5th Company, 1st Battalion, 316th Brigade as a company commander. He was located at Hin Lam in the Dien Bien Phu Sector.

- In December 1963, he transferred to Unit 959 of the North Vietnamese Army General Headquarters Forces at Gia Lam. This "Group" was the operational unit responsible for Laos.

- At the time Mai Dai Hap was a Captain 2nd Class, Thuong Uy.

- From 1 to 10 February 1964 he received training at Gia Lam which prepared him to become an advisor to the 408th PL Battalion in Laos.
On 20 February 1964 he departed Gai Lam for Muong Sing, arriving there on 20 February joining other NVA advisors who had preceded him there:

Thuong-uy (Captain 2nd Class) Vo-Chi, Political Advisor
Thieu-uy Nguyen Kim Xe, Logistics Advisor.
Ha-Si Luong-Cong Dien, Cryptographer.
Ha-Si Trinh Huy Chi, Radio Operator.

Between February 1964 and October 1965 the 1st Battalion, 316th Brigade and 408th Pathet Lao Battalion conducted clearing operations against the FAR elements in the Muong Sing area.

From October 1965 to December 1965 military operations were conducted against the FAR in the Muong Nang area.

From 1 December 1965 to 25 June 1966 the 408th PL Battalion and 5 North Vietnamese advisors occupied Ban Bo.

On 25 June 1966, Mai Dai Hap journeyed to Nam Taa, arriving there on 30 June, and departing from there for Muong Sing.

From 11 July to 25 October 1966, Mai Dai Hap made several trips to North Vietnam while he was on furlough.

On 25 October he returned to Muong Sing with one squad from the 90th Company and 5 soldiers from the North Vietnamese Provincial Headquarters whose mission was to meet the newly arrived troops at the border.

On 8 December, date of his escape, Mai Dai Hap and his Lao wife, Nang Kong Kham, departed from Muong Sing and reached Ban Sai on 9 December where they were picked up by the Lao Government forces.

On 18 December they arrived in Vientiane where Mai Dai Hap was interrogated.
Concerning the work methods between the North Vietnamese and the Pathet Lao, in Nam Tha Province (QD 5008) a general meeting is normally held at the end of each month. The North Vietnamese military and political-administrative advisors hold their meeting, then the military advisors hold a meeting with the PL Provincial CP while the political-administrative advisors hold a meeting with the PL Provincial Committee. During the execution of the monthly plans, the North Vietnamese advisors keep a close eye on the performance of the PL elements. But very often the PL military and administrative echelons fail to do their work. Then the North Vietnamese military and administrative advisors have to give direct orders to their advisors at the PL district and unit levels to persuade the PL to accomplish their task. One could say that the North Vietnamese are in charge of everything.

Opinion: The North Vietnamese advisors have met with numerous difficulties in the Houa Khona Province because their PL counterparts do not know how to direct a military command or a civilian administration, this is a direct consequence of the non-receipt of orders or directives from the NLPX Central Committee since the beginning of the occupation of Nam Tha - Muong Sing by the enemy while the North Vietnamese receive directives from Sonla (Ouan-Khu Tay-Bac) on a regular basis.


I. Intentions:

The North Vietnamese Government has as its goal the continuation of combat operations in support of the Pathet Lao units until such time that Laos has become a communist country like North Vietnam and Communist China. For this reason the North Vietnamese have created three war zones. War Zone A (North Vietnam), War Zone B (South Vietnam), and War Zone C (Laos). War Zone C (Chien Truong C) had a command element for Laos known as Degan 959 or Group 959 which was responsible for all political and military affairs in Laos until 1964. Beginning in 1965 these political and military affairs were divorced and Laos was divided in two parts. The military affairs of
the six provinces in Northern Laos or Upper Laos (Houa Khong, Phongsaly, Nam Bac (1), Muong Sai (2), Sam Neua and Xieng Khouang) came under the authority of the Quan Khu Tay Bac at Sonla. The Provinces in middle and southern Laos then came under the North Vietnamese Military Region IV with headquarters at Vinh. Political affairs for Upper, Middle and Lower Laos were still directed and controlled by Doan 959 or Group 959 located at North Vietnamese General Headquarters in Hanoi. In Laos the North Vietnamese selected the Plaine des Jarres as their main operational area as it is considered a strategic zone which must never be allowed to fall in the hands of the Royal Lao Government (RLG).

Organization, Command Structure, And Presence of North Vietnamese Combat Units In Laos.

Besides the organization of "Doan 959" or "Group 959" and the division of command and responsibilities as described above, prior to 1965 the North Vietnamese units were sent to Laos for military operations of a limited duration and were withdrawn at the end of each operation, leaving in Laos the North Vietnamese Advisors to the Pathet Lao only. Beginning with 1965, North Vietnamese units were permanently stationed in Laos, which never returned to North Vietnam and were known as "Vietnamese Volunteer Forces". Normally, two companies or one battalion of North Vietnamese volunteers are stationed in each Lao province. For the conduct of large scale operations the North Vietnamese High Command dispatches reinforcements to cooperate with the North Vietnamese forces already in Laos. The defector, Mai Dai Hap, only knew of the North Vietnamese volunteers in Houa Khong Province as previously mentioned and those of the two provinces of Nam Bac and Muong Sai, which are the 4th Battalion of the Ex-316th Division and the 60th Independent Company (C 60) in the Muong Houn (QC 5829) area. (Valid as of September 1966). Hap knew nothing of the personnel and accurate organization of "Group 959" or "Doan 959".

(1) - (2) = Nam Bac and Muong Sai were two districts of the Luang Prabang Province, but the Pathet Lao and the North Vietnamese created the Nam Bac and Muong Sai Provinces.
Regarding Thailand

The North West Military Region Command (QKTB) of the North Vietnamese Army formed a company called the "50th Special Company", which was dispatched to Thailand, leaving Sonla in 1964, via Dien Bien Phu (TJ 9566), Muong Sai (RC 1291), Muong Hounm (QC 5829), Pak Beng (QC 2401) Sayaboury Province and then crossed the Lao-Thai Border in order to create secret bases for propaganda and subversion activities against the present Government of Thailand. This company was comprised solely of officers and NCO's (no Privates). The exact strength figures and other details concerning this company have remained unknown.

Intentions Of North Vietnam Vis-A-Vis North Laos, Known As "The Operational Campaign Of The 1966 - 1967 Dry Season".

The High Command of the North Vietnamese Forces ordered the commanders of the North Laos Sectors (Nam Tha - Nam Bac - Muong Sai and Phong Saly) through the Quan Khu Tay Bac to hold the liberated areas very firmly lest they fall into the hands of the FAR during the 1966 - 1967 dry season, as no reinforcements would be sent to North Laos during that period. Neverthless the enemy envisaged launching an attack against our positions at Nam Bac (TH 3684) to reoccupy this area which he considered to be one of the most important areas to be liberated. The North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao units available to seize Nam Bac were:

- The 4th North Vietnamese Battalion of the Ex-316th Division (400 - 500 men)
- The 60th North Vietnamese Independent Company (60 - 100 men)
- The 409th PL Battalion (300 - 350 men)
- An undetermined number of Regional Forces.

As for Nam Tha and Muong Sing, the mission of the enemy during the period from October 1966 to March 1967 was to continue to hold Nam Tha and Muong Sing in order to protect the harvest of that year and to recruit young men to fill out the ranks of the 408th Battalion, which at that time had a strength of 153 men. However, the enemy had envisaged seizing at an early
date the isolated positions of Ban Sai and Ban Xieng Kheng.
The North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao units selected for that operation were:

- The 1st and 3rd Companies of the Ex-1st Battalion, 316th Division (250 men - 125 men in each company).

- The 90th Independent Company (47 men)

- The 408th PL Battalion (155 men)

- The 51st and 53rd Companies (120 men)

The defector, Mai Dai Hap, did not know anything concerning the North Vietnamese intentions regarding Phong Saly, Sam Neua and Xieng Khouang Provinces.
DIAGRAM OF THE COMMAND ORGANIZATION OF THE NVA & PL FORCES IN THE HOUA KHONG PROVINCE

PC/PROV Nom Tha (N/VN)

Section protection

PC/PROV Nom Tha (PL)

Section protection

PL

408

C51

2 Experts NV

C53

2 Experts NV

PL

Cie Nom Tha 1 Expert Nord VN

Cie Muong Sing 1 Expert Nord VN

Cie Muong Mau 1 Expert Nord VN

Cie Muong Ta Fa 1 Expert Nord VN

N/VN

C1

C3

C90
STATEMENTS BY DEФECTOR NGUYEN VAN TAN

Private First Class, messenger in the 4th Battalion, 927th Regiment, 565th Battalion of the 4th Military Region of North Vietnam on active operations in Central Laos, defected to FAR at Tha-Teng on 23 September 1967.

PARTICULARS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name in Full</th>
<th>Nguyen Van Tan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alias</td>
<td>Boun Thanh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality</td>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of birth</td>
<td>Born 11 December 1940 at Ban Vieng Kham, Tasseng Vieng Kham Muong Lao Ngam, Khoueng Saravane Laos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents: Father</td>
<td>Nguyen Con (Deceased) 1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Nguyen Thi Nham (Deceased) 1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brothers, Sisters</td>
<td>Only child</td>
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<td>Marital Status</td>
<td>Single</td>
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<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Regular Soldier, North Vietnamese Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>8th Standard (NVN) equivalent to 5th Standard (Secondary School on Gia Lam Road)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages</td>
<td>Speaks a little Chinese, Russian and Lao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of enlistment</td>
<td>7 May 1965 at Hong Thuy, Thach Hoa Commune, Tuyen Hoa District (XE 2570) Quang Binh Province, North Vietnam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit Assigned to</td>
<td>1st Squad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd Platoon</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>3rd Company</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>927 Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>565th Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4th Military Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North Vietnamese Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Affiliation</td>
<td>1 January 1964 admitted as a member of the Youth Movement (Doan Vien Thanh-Nien)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Weapons, Documents, Equipment | 1 Assault Rifle  
|                              | 210 rounds of ammunition  
|                              | 2 Chinese grenades  
|                              | 3 Battle dresses  
|                              | (the above were surrendere to FAR authorities at Pakse') |

| Date of surrender | 23 August 1967 at Ban Toch, a day's march from Ban Tha-Teng |
| Date of infiltration into Laos | 11 December 1966 with his entire Battalion, (the 4th Battalion) which departed from Thanh Lang Xa (WE 9089) |

### Military & Personal Information

| 11 Dec. 1940-41 | Born in Ban Vieng Kham, Tasseng Vieng Kham, Muong Lao Ngam, Saravane Province (Laos). |
| 1941 | Evacuated to Hong Thuy Village Commune of Thach Hoam Tuyen Hoa District, Quang Binh Province, North Vietnam |
| 1941 - 1953 | I lived with my parents in the Hong Thuy Village, Thach Hoam Tiyan Hoa, Quang Binh, North Vietnam |
| 1953 - 1957 | Attended the District School at Tuyen Hoa (XE 2570) |
| 1958 - 1960 | Attended the Secondary Agricultural School in Gia Lam near Hanoi. On completion of studies received a diploma in Agriculture. |
| 1960 - 1965 | Assisted his parents in agricultural work at Hong Thuy, Thach Hoam Tuyen Hoa, Quang Binh |
| 1962 | Father died |
| 1963 | Mother died |
| 1963 - 1965 | Lived with my school mate Ho Viet Long from the same village, I was alone and without support |
| 7 May 1965 | Enlisted in the North Vietnamese Army at Tuyen Hoa District, Quang Binh Province |
| 20 May 1965 | Military training in Tuyen Hoa, |
11 November 1965 to April 1966

- Gave political training in the Quang Binh Province.
  Binh Thuan, Minh Son and Loc Son Communes, South of Hanoi
  The program of political training included:
  a) Guiding and encouraging the population to increase agricultural production
  b) Propaganda and spreading of Vietnamese communism
  c) Study of the politics of the Socialist communist countries, Pseudo-bourgeois and true communists)
  d) Study of the good examples set by the old time communist heroes

May 1966 - October 1966

- Tan with a team of 10 men, commanded by Officer Cadet Chu Van Tiep, was sent to Loc Ninh, Quang Ninh District, Quang Binh Province to find out how many of the local inhabitants were capable of being employed as coolies.

October 1966 - 20 November 1966

- Movement on foot from Hanoi via Minh-Son, Loc Son, Binh Thuan to Thanh Lang on Route 12

20 November 1966 - 10 December 1966

- Rest period at Thanh Lang (WE 9089). Quartered with the local population.

11 December 1966

- Departed Thanh Lang (WE 9089) for Laos with the entire battalion

26 December 1966

- Arrived in Khammouane (Laos)

December 1966 - July 1967

- Mission to protect Route 9-B in the following regions:
  Ban Na-Ke
  Ban Nam Sang
  Ban Na Salo
  Ban Kavak
  Ban Na Lachan
  Ban Mouang Sen
  Ban Na Nhom
10 July 1967 - Departed Ban Mouang Sen (WD8473) for military operations in the south west portion of Saravane Province at Ban Tock, approximately 30 kms north east of Ban Phone (XC 8204)

13 August 1967 - Arrived at Ban Tock
13 August 1967 - 4th Battalion, 927th Regiment departed for Lao Ngam (XC 2510) to seize this area for the Pathet Lao. Because of ill health Tan and 9 others were left behind at Ban Tok

16 August 1967 - While this group was moving toward a convalescent center at the rear base, he left this group. A Nguyen Van Tan went to Ban Done Chan where he was arrested by the Pathet Lao and then released. After his release he went to Ban Nong Lao then to Tha Teng (XC 4906) area under FAR control which he reached on 23 August 1967.

23 August 1967 - Was taken by helicopter from Tha Teng, XC 4906, to Pakse'
23 August 1967 - Interrogation at Pakse'
2 September 1967 - Departed Pakse' for Vientiane; due to difficulties with the aircraft, Tan spent the night in Savannakhet

3 September 1967 - Departed Savannakhet for Vientiane
4 September 1967 - Interrogation at FAR Headquarters by the Intelligence Division

Military Information

The 927th Regiment is an independent unit under the command of the 565th Group, Military Mission of the North Vietnamese Army accredited to Laos.

The 927th Regiment is composed of the following 5 battalions:

1st Battalion
2nd Battalion
3rd Battalion
4th Battalion
5th Battalion

The first, third and fifth battalions are still in Hanoi, stationed between the Ho Kiem Lake and the Botanical Gardens (Vuon Bach Thu).

The second and fourth battalions are in Laos, on operations in the Lao Ngam (XC 2510) and Tha-Tend (XC 4906) areas.

From December 1966 to July 1967, the second battalion took part in countering clearing operations undertaken in the Lao Ngam area. This second battalion was then ordered to proceed to Ban Phone and Tha Teng to face FAR.

The fourth battalion arrived from North Vietnam in December 1966. It's mission was to protect Route 9-B North of Muong Phine from Ban Na Kachan (XE 7625) to Ban Muong Sen (WD 8473).

In July 1967 this battalion was ordered to proceed to Lao Ngam (AC 2510) to reoccupy this position in place of the second battalion which had withdrawn to Ban Phone and Tha Teng during the month of July.

Organization of the 4th Battalion, 927th Regiment

Battalion Commander - Nguyen Van Ngan Captain First Class (Dai-Uy) acting as Chief of Staff

Assistant Battalion Commander - Nguyen Tu Duyet, Captain 2nd Class (Thuong-uy) acting as Political Commissar for the Battalion

Chief of Staff - Nguyen Van Ngan, Chief of Staff as well as Battalion Commander

Political Commissar - Nguyen Tu Duyet, Assistant Battalion Commander acting as Political Commissar

Signal Officer - Tran Minh Luang, Signal Officer
1 x 15 watt radio set (of Chinese origin)
Two radio operators, (names unknown)
Four manual generator operators, (names unknown)
Intelligence - One 18 man Intelligence Platoon (Trinh-Sat) 
Nguyen Long, 2Lt (Thieu-uy) Platoon Leader 
Nguyen Duc Trung (Sfc) Assistant. The remaining personnel are Corporals.

Battalion Cadre for 4th Battalion, 927th Regiment.

This section is divided into three teams with six men per team.

The fourth battalion is composed of three line companies and one command element:

1st Company
2nd Company
3rd Company
One Command Element.
ANNEX B (4)

STATEMENTS BY THE PRISONER NGUYEN VAN BAY

NVA POW, CPL, 3rd Squad., 3rd Platoon, 4th Company, 3rd Battalion, (Special Commando Dao Cong) of the 47th Independent Regiment of the North Vietnamese Army; captured by FAR on 28 July 1968 at Thateng.

Full name - Nguyen Van Bay aka Them Ba Bay
Nationality - Vietnamese
Date and Place of Birth - Born in April 1948, on Hang Dao Street (Street of silk) in Hanoi, capital of North Vietnam
Family: Father - Son of Them Ba Tieu (deceased in 1957)
Mother - and of Nguyen Thi Cuu, 62
Sister - Nguyen Thi Nu aka Tham Thi Nu, 33.
Marital Status - Single
Education - 7th Grade of the Second Degree Education in the Ly Tu Trong School in the capital of Hoa Binh Province (NvN)
Language spoken - Vietnamese only.
Political Affiliation - In August 1964 admitted as a member of the Youth Corps - Admitted as an alternate member of the Party on 1 August 1966 - admitted as a full Party member on 27 July 1967.

Date of Enlistment in the North Vietnamese Army - 24 February 1965 in the capital of Hoa Binh Province, North Vietnam
Assignments - 3rd Squad, 3rd Platoon, Independent Company for the Protection of the headquarters of the North West Military Region at Sonla, (UJ 8757), North Vietnam. In April 1966 was assigned to 3rd Squad, 3rd Platoon, 4th Company, 3rd Battalion, 47th Independent Infantry Regiment, NVA, at Ha Dong, North Vietnam, along with other military personnel from the same unit (Security Company).
Circumstances of capture

The 3rd Platoon, 4th Company, 3rd Battalion, 47th Regiment, NVA, was located 3 kms away from the Tha Teng Post on July 24, 1967 with the mission of collecting information on the Tha Teng Military Post. At 1000 hours on July 27, 1967, the 3rd Squad was assigned the mission of sabotaging the Tha Tent Post at 2400 hours on July 27, 1967. The 3rd Squad was able to enter the post and begin to perform its mission, destroying in the process two x 105 mm guns, 1 machine gun, the CP and the blockhouses. The FAR soldiers manning the Post were forced to withdraw. The sabotage party left shortly thereafter leaving the post as booty for the friendly forces (Pathet Lao) and North Vietnamese. A few hundred meters away from the Tha Teng Post, the North Vietnamese POW, "Nguyen Van Bay" was wounded in both legs and in the left buttock by shrapnel from mortar shells. The POW was armed with a Tokarev 1933 (TT) pistol which was lost when he was wounded and fainted. He also had two egg type hand grenades and one dagger (dao-gam). He rested in a hut located in a nearby field. At daybreak, a four man team from FAR found him. A half hour later he was taken to Tha Teng by a FAR platoon. After his arrival at Tha Teng Village, he was sent to Pakse by helicopter then to Vientiane on 3 August 1967.

Military Operations and Activities.

24 February 1965 - Called up for enlistment in the North Vietnamese Army.
26 February 1965  - Was sent to Sonla in a 30 truck convoy (22 men per truck)
3 March 1965    - Arrived in Hat Lot where he received his military training
Early April 1965 - He and six others were designated to report to the Independent Company responsible for the protection of the headquarters of the North West Military Region (Quan-Khu Tay-Bac) located in Sonla.
April 1967      - He and five others departed Sonla for Ha Dong (vicinity of Hanoi) and were assigned to the 4th Company, 3rd Battalion, 47th Infantry Regiment, of the North Vietnamese Army.
April 1967      - The 4th Company was ordered to the "Chien-Truong C" operational area in Laos. The three platoons were deployed as follows: The 1st platoon remained in Khammouane, the 2nd platoon was assigned to Savannakhet and the 3rd platoon was ordered to Lower Laos.
19 May 1967     - Arrived in Khammouane
27 May 1967     - Departed Khammouane for Savannakhet via the trail normally used by the local population.
2 June 1967     - Arrived at the North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao Forces Headquarters in Savannakhet Province (Muong Phine) where Colonel (Dai-Ta) Viet Ky, Commander of the Central and Lower Laos operational area was located. The headquarters of the 4th Company and of the 2nd platoon, "Dac-Cong", were located in Savannakhet Province (Muong Phine).
13 June 1967    - The 3rd platoon was designated to carry out a mission in Lower Laos with the medical attendant Nguyen Van Di being used as interpreter.
17 July 1967    - Reached a position in the forest, four hours march North of Ban Phone.
18 July 1967
- Rested in this position.
19 July 1967
- Then crossed the Sekong River at Ban Phone, along the trail to Tha Teng, 2LT (Thieu-UY) Nguyen Van Ninh informed his subordinates of a North Vietnamese attack against the Ban Phone Military Post held by FAR.

23 July 1967
- Reached a position in the forest from three to five kilometers distant from Tha Teng while waiting for the order to attack Tha Teng.

1000 hours; 27 July 1967
- The 3rd platoon assigned the mission of sabotaging Tha Teng to the 3rd Squad.

2400 hours; 27 July 1967
- The 3rd squad reached the military post and infiltrated to attack the CP with explosives.

0015 hours; 28 July 1967
- Tha Teng fell and was destroyed, including 105mm guns, and two machine guns. The squad withdrew from the Post allowing the PL units to occupy the battle field.

Was wounded by mortar shrapnel, lost in the forest and captured by FAR around 0700 hours on 28 July 1967.

28 July 1967
- Evacuated to Pakse by helicopter.

3 August 1967
- Interrogated at Pakse.

4 August 1967
- Was sent to Vientiane.
- Was interrogated by the Intelligence Division (FAR HQS)

Subject stated that he was a corporal, in the special commando "Dac Cong", and the Squad leader of the 3rd Squad, 3rd Platoon, 4th Company, of the 3rd Commando Battalion (Dac-Cong) of the 47th Regiment of the Headquarters Troops of the North Vietnamese Armed Forces.

Only the 4th Special Commando Company, or Dac Cong Company, had been designated to participate in operations in Laos known as "Chien Truong C":

The 1st Platoon was assigned a mission in the Khammouan (Thakhek) Province
The 2nd Platoon was assigned to Savannakhet Province

The 3rd Platoon was assigned to the Tha Teng (Saravane) Province.

Intelligence Information.

The prisoner did not know any of the officers assigned to regimental headquarters. The 47th Regiment is comprised of four battalions of which the 4th battalion is the Headquarters Battalion, and the 1st battalion, the 2nd battalion, and 3rd battalion. The 3rd battalion, the POW's own battalion, is also known as a "Dac Cong" battalion. He did not know if the other battalions were also known as Dac Cong battalions as the battalion of the 47th Regiment were stationed in different localities. While the 3rd battalion was stationed in the vicinity of Ha Dong (from April 1966 to April 1967) the battalions were located as follows:

1st battalion in the Ha-Bac Province
2nd battalion in the Nam Dinh Province
3rd battalion at Thanh-Xuan, 3 kilometers from Nga-Tu-So (Hanoi) and 3 kilometers from Ha-Dong.

The 4th battalion or Headquarters Battalion was located at Thanh-Xuan with the CP of the 47th Regiment. With a strength of 100 men this battalion was responsible for logistics. The 1st and 2nd battalions were stationed at Ha-Bac and Nam Dinh, but subject stated it was possible they were also taking "Dac Cong" or Commando Training like his own Unit.

Organization of the 3rd Battalion, 47th Regiment.

Battalion Commander  - Nai Linh, Captain (Dai-Uy)
Deputy             - Unknown
Chief of Staff      - Nguyen Van Me, Captain 2nd Class (Thuong-Uy)
Political Commissar - Than-Hai, Captain (Dai-Uy)
Composition:

The 3rd battalion has four companies (the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th). The 1st company is the Headquarters Company.

Equipment: One 15 watt radio of Chinese origin.

Tactical and Operational Area: Central and Lower Laos.

The 3rd squad commanded by Cadet Officer Vu Trong Kem sabotaged the Tha Theng Post during the night of 27/28 July 1967. This was accomplished under the guidance of 2Lt Nguyen Van Ninh, Platoon Leader of the 3rd platoon, Commando Unit or Dac Cong, assisted by medical attendant Ngu Yen Di who acted as interpreter with a force of thirteen people.

The Special Commando Training Center in North Vietnam:

There are altogether three special commando training centers in North Vietnam, located as follows:

- At Thanh Xuan, on the Hanoi - Ha Dong Road
- At Nam Dinh, exact location unknown
- At Ha Bac, exact location unknown

The following battalions have attended the special commando course:

1st Battalion, 47th Regiment
2nd Battalion, 47th Regiment
3rd Battalion, 47th Regiment

The latter unit attended the course from April 1966 to April 1967 at Thanh Xuan (one year).

The Instructors were Colonels, Lt. Colonels and Captains. All were specialists.

The course was of one year duration (in peace time the course is of a three year duration, this according to the POW).

During training Russian and Chinese experts often visited the school.
In April 1967 one week was specially set aside so that the trainees could conduct a practical exercise in the streets of Hanoi and of Nam Dinh.

A week prior to the end of the course, on 10 April 1967, President Ho Chi Minh, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and the Minister of National Defense, General Vo Nguyen Giap came and made speeches at Thanh Xuan. During the course of these speeches these North Vietnamese leaders stated:

"Our party, our government and our people have a lot of faith in you and rely on you as the USA relies on their B-52's. As of today we recognize you, although in a secret way, we still recognize you."

Do not be discouraged because of the operations in Laos, as the operations in South Vietnam and in Laos are part of the same operation. If we win the war in South Vietnam, we must win the war in Laos, otherwise in the future, serious attacks may be launched against us from Laos.

The day before the battalion departed for Laos, on or about 15 April 1967, Brigadier General Phan Ngoc Mau, Assistant Director of the Central Directorate for political affairs of the Lao Dong Central Committee, visited the trainees of the 3rd battalion, 47th regiment at Thanh Xuan, to find out if they were in need of blankets, mosquito nets, uniforms, medicines and also to wish them "Bon Voyage".

**Reasons for attacking Tha Teng.**

1) In remembrance of the wounded and the dead (Ngay thuong binh tu si), which falls on the 27th of July of each year.

2) To gain control of the road leading to Attopeu.

3) To alleviate the shortages of stores and supplies.

4) To be able to show results to the High Command and to Uncle Ho on this first mission.

5) To assist the friendly forces (PL) from a political point of view.
North Vietnamese Intentions:

The mission of the North Vietnamese forces presently in Central and Lower Laos, in the Khammouane, Savannakhet, Champassak and Attopeu Provinces, is to defend and protect the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

In order to accomplish this mission the special commando units intend to carry out raids against the sensitive points and sabotage the following: artillery pieces, heavy machine guns, POL depots, armories, ammunition dumps, supply points, excluding foodstuffs, as the enemy intends to loot and carry away all the foodstuffs after the capture of each post such as Ban Phone and Tha Teng.
### Statements By Prisoner of War Pham Viet Cuu

Squad leader, 57mm RR Squad, 927th Battalion, Group 565, 4th Military Region, North Vietnamese Army, captured at 1100 hours on 23 February 1968 at Lao Ngam.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Full Name</th>
<th>: Pham-Viet-Cuu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nationality</td>
<td>: Vietnamese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and Place of Birth</td>
<td>: Born on 5 July 1943 at Phu Son Village, Huong Phu Commune, Huong-Khe District, Ha-Tinh Province, North Vietnam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family: Father</td>
<td>: Pham-Trong-Huy</td>
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<td>Mother</td>
<td>: Le-Thi-Nhu</td>
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<td>Brothers &amp; Sisters</td>
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<td>Marital Status</td>
<td>: Single</td>
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<td>Education</td>
<td>: 6th Grade, Elementary School</td>
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<td>Languages</td>
<td>: Vietnamese and Lao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Enlistment in the North Vietnamese Army</td>
<td>: 24 August 1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignment</td>
<td>: Squad leader of 57mm RR Squad 1st Squad 2nd Platoon 4th Company 927th Battalion 565th Group 4th Military Region North Vietnamese Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circumstances of Capture</td>
<td>: The Lao Ngam position was attacked at 4 o'clock in the morning on 23 February 1968 by the North Vietnamese 2nd and 108th Infantry Divisions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
927th Battalions. Wounded in the left hand by a mortar shrapnel one hour after the beginning of the attack, Pham Viet Cuu and one other soldier, Nguyen-Trong Le, ammunition bearer, also wounded, hid in a trench and were captured around 1100 o'clock by the Lao Government forces which also captured the 57mm RR, 1 AK and some 57mm rounds.

Military Service

From 24 August 1965, the date of his enlistment in the North Vietnamese Army to October 1965, Pham Viet Cuu received military training in the Huong Sen District (Ha-Thinh Province) with 147 other recruits.

Towards the middle of November 1965, after two months of military training, these young recruits joined the 927th Battalion at Mahaxay (Khammouane Province) after a long foot march, crossing the North Vietnamese - Lao border at Chalo, and then following Route 12 in Laos to Ban Bouang Bae and Mahaxay. The journey required close to a month. From the middle of December 1965 to June 1966, subject took part in military operations in the Mahaxay area (at Ban Kok Tong and Ban Xom).

From July 1966 to November 1966, the 927th Battalion moved all of its personnel from Khammouane Province to Savannakhet Province where the mission of all the personnel was to engage in political activities in the Muong Phiane area (at Ban Kham Sa I, Ban Tang Vei, etc.).

During this period of political activity the personnel engaged in the following:

- Propagandization of the population;
- Assisting in the cultivation of rice (wet rice and dry rice cultivation).

In early November 1967 the entire battalion moved to Saravane Province arriving there in the middle of November 1967 via Route 9 (passing through Ban Toum Leme, Ban Na Mi, Bame Chame Neua) then took up positions in the forest surrounding Lao Ngam.

On 19 February 1968 the battalion departed Ban Chame Neua for Lao Ngam, arriving there on the 22 and remaining in a position 3 kilometers West of Lao Ngam.
On 23 February 1968 the attack against Lao Ngam by the 927th and 2nd North Vietnamese Battalions started at 0400 hours in the morning. According to the prisoner the Pathet Lao forces (1st & 609th Battalions) did not participate in the attack.

At 1100 hours, 23 February 1968 the government forces dispatched a patrol to pick up the North Vietnamese bodies (approximately 15 of them). This patrol found Phan-Viet-Cuu and one other in a trench.

Evacuated from Lao Ngam to Pakse by plane, Phan Viet Cuu was sent to Vientiane on 26 February 1968.

Intelligence Information

The North Vietnamese operational group conducting operations in Central and Lower Laos is known as "Group 565" and is comprised of:

- the 927th Battalion which changes its designation to that of 1st Battalion
- the 2nd Battalion
- the 3rd Battalion
- the 4th Battalion

(The first two battalions were responsible for attacking Lao Ngam and bringing pressure to bear on the government forces at Saravane. The third was responsible for operations in Attopeu Province, the 4th Battalion is active in the area North of Saravane.

The prisoner stated the North Vietnamese forces had intended to attack Saravane in January 1968 and that he did not know why the North Vietnamese had decided to attack Lao Ngam instead. (The reason: During the month of January 1968 a North Vietnamese defector from the 927th Battalion had revealed to the Lao Government Forces the plan of attack against Saravane).

The command element of the 927th Battalion was comprised of:

Battalion Commander: Captain Lang from Than Hoc
The 927th Battalion is comprised of 3 Infantry Companies, 1 Heavy Weapons Company, and 1 Headquarters Company. The Battalion strength was approximately 450 men.

**Armament:**

- DK, 82mm (82mm R Gun) : one
- 57mm RR : three
- B.40 RL : twenty-seven
- Heavy Machine Guns : three
- Machine Guns : two
- Automatic Rifles : two per platoon
- AK (Assault Rifles) : three per Squad
- SKS (Carbines) : two per Squad

The Headquarters Company alone has three specialized sections as indicated:

- One Intelligence Section (Trinh-Sat) with 15 men.
- One Signal Section with two x 2 Watt radios, 1 x 15 Watt radio and 5 telephones.
- One 30 man Transportation Section.