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Vietnam No. 1 (1965)

International Commission for Supervision
and Control in Vietnam

Special Report to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on Indo-China

Saigon, 13 February, 1965

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
MAR 1965*

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FOREWORD

The first eleven Interim Reports of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam, covering the period from 11 August, 1954, to 28 February, 1961, and the Special Report to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on Indo-China of 2 June, 1962, were published as White Papers bearing the references "Vietnam No. 1 (1955)", Cmd. 9461 (containing the first two Reports); "Vietnam No. 2 (1955)", Cmd. 9499; "Vietnam No. 3 (1955)", Cmd. 9654; "Vietnam No. 1 (1956)", Cmd. 9706; "Vietnam No. 1 (1957)", Cmd. 31; "Vietnam No. 2 (1957)", Cmd. 335; "Vietnam No. 1 (1958)", Cmd. 509; "Vietnam No. 1 (1959)", Cmd. 726; "Vietnam No. 1 (1960)", Cmd. 1040; "Vietnam No. 1 (1961)", Cmd. 1551 and "Vietnam No. 1 (1962)", Cmd. 1755. The present White Paper contains a Special Report of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on Indo-China, signed at Saigon on 13 February, 1965.

2. In accordance with the tradition followed since the receipt of the Commission's First Interim Report, Her Majesty's Government proposed to the Soviet Government the circulation by these two Governments of the Report to Members of the Geneva Conference. The Report was in fact circulated by Her Majesty's Government on 4 March, 1965, and is now published in full.

Foreign Office,
March, 1965.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL IN VIETNAM

SPECIAL REPORT TO THE CO-CHAIRMEN OF THE GENEVA CONFERENCE ON INDO-CHINA

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL IN VIETNAM

SPECIAL REPORT TO THE CO-CHAIRMEN

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam presents its compliments to the co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference and wishes to draw their immediate and earnest attention to the following situation.

(While in full agreement that a report should be made to the co-Chairmen, the Canadian Delegation dissents from the terms of this majority Report and has expressed its views in the attached Statement).

On February 7, 1965, a joint communique was issued by the Acting Premier of the Republic of Vietnam (R.V.N.), acting under the authority of the National Security Council, and the Ambassador of the United States, acting under the authority of his Government. This communique announced that military action had been taken against military installations in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRVN). A copy of this communique is at annexure 'A'.

On the same day, the Liaison Mission of the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) transmitted the text of a communique which was issued by the Ministry of Defence of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam referring to the bombing and strafing of the DRVN; subsequently the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued on February 8, 1965 a communique on these events, which was communicated by the PAVN Liaison Mission in their letter to the International Commission. The Liaison Mission of the PAVN brought to the notice of the International Commission that again on February 8, 1965, bombing and strafing of a number of places had taken place and requested the International Commission "to consider and condemn without delay these violations of utmost gravity and report them to the co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on Indo-China". These documents are at annexure 'B'.

On February 8, 1965 it was officially announced that further military action on the territory of the DRVN had been undertaken by RVN and US aircraft. This is at Annexure 'C'.

These documents point to the seriousness of the situation and indicate violations of the Geneva Agreement⁽¹⁾.

The International Commission is examining and investigating these and connected complaints still being received by it concerning similar serious events and grave developments, and will transmit a report to the co-Chairmen as soon as possible.

In the meanwhile, this Special Report is submitted for the earnest and serious attention of the co-Chairmen in view of the gravity of the situation.

(1) "Miscellaneous No. 20 (1954)", Cmd. 9239

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The International Commission requests the co-Chairmen to consider the desirability of issuing an immediate appeal to all concerned with a view to reducing tension and preserving peace in Vietnam and taking whatever measures are necessary in order to stem the deteriorating situation.

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam takes this opportunity to renew to the co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on Indo-China the assurances of its highest consideration.

M. A. RAHMAN

Representative of India on the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam.

R. B. STAWICKI

Acting Representative of the Polish People's Republic on the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam.

SAIGON:

February 13, 1965.

ANNEXURE "A"

The following joint announcement of the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam and the American Embassy was released to the press at 7-30 P.M. on February 7, 1965:

"The Acting Prime Minister of the Republic of Viet Nam, acting under the authority of the National Security Council, and the United States Ambassador, acting under the authority of the United States Government, announced this evening that military action has been taken today against military installations in North Viet Nam.

These installations had been employed in the direction and support of those engaged in aggression in South Viet Nam, such as the attacks earlier this morning against installations and personnel in the areas of Pleiku and Tuy Hoa."

ANNEXURE "B"

Telegram dated February 8, 1965.

**FROM: COL HA VAN LAU CHIEF OF THE
LIAISON MISSION OF VIETNAM
PEOPLES ARMY HIGH COMMAND**

**TO: HE AMBASSADOR MA RAHMAN
CHAIRMAN ICSC VIETNAM**

I have the honour to forward to the Chairman the Feb 8 1965 statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Feb 7 1965 statement of the Defence Ministry of the Democratic Republic Vietnam regarding the bombing and strafing of a number of places in North Vietnam by the US air force on Feb 7 1965. I would like to bring further to the notice of the Commission that today Feb 8 1965 the US again sent aircraft to strafe and bomb in several waves many places which were already attacked in the afternoon on Feb 7 1965 and a number of other places in the Vinh Linh zone. The army unit and the other peoples armed forces in the area dealt with deserved rebuffs at the US aggressors. Over the past two days ten piratical US aircraft were shot down and a number of others damaged. As pointed out by the statement of the Government a new extremely serious US war act against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. A most brazen violation of international law and the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and intolerable challenge to the worlds peoples. The Vietnam Peoples Army High Command strongly denounces and protests against the above mentioned most dangerous US war acts against the Democratic Republic of VN under orders from the high command I request the IC to consider and condemn without delay these violations of the utmost gravity and report them to the co-Chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China and take firm action to secure from the US Government abandonment of its policy of provocation and sabotage against the DRVN ending of aggression war in South Vietnam respect for and correct implementation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam. I take this opportunity to renew to you Mr. Chairman and to the members of the International Commission the assurances of my highest consideration.

STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM DATED FEBRUARY 8, 1965 REGARDING THE BOMBING AND STRAFING OF A NUMBER OF PLACES IN NORTH VIETNAM BY THE US AIR FORCE ON FEBRUARY 7, 1965.

With a view to carrying out their scheme of sabotaging the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China the US imperialist have unleashed a special war in South Vietnam. But they have come up against the resolute and vigorous struggle of the South Vietnamese people and have sustained heavy defeat. In an attempt to retrieve their defeat they have been endeavouring to step up the dirty war in South Vietnam while increasing provocation and acts of sabotage against North Vietnam. Most typical of these is the August 5 1964 air attack, an extremely serious act of aggression which has been dealt

a well deserved rebuff by the army and the people of the North Vietnam and has been vehemently condemned by progressive mankind. Since August 5, 1965 in defiance of the protests of world opinion the US has staged over 20 air or naval raids of provocation and sabotage against North Vietnam while endeavouring to expand the war in Laos and perpetrating repeated violations of the territory of Cambodia. On Feb 7, 1965 at about 1400 hrs, under orders from US President L. B. Johnson jet planes taking off in several waves from aircraft carriers of the US 7th fleet anchored in the South China attacked a number of points in Dong Hoi town Quang Binh province and on Con Co (Tiger Island) in Vinh Linh area they even bombed and strafed the hospital of Dong Hoi and many civilian houses causing human and material losses to the local population. In order to protect the life and property of the people and defend the territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam the armed forces and the local populations resolutely fought back, shooting down four enemy aircraft and damaging a number of others. The Feb 7 1965 air attack is a new extremely serious act of war perpetrated by the US against the DRVN, a most brazen violation of international law and the 1954 Geneva Agreement on Vietnam and an intolerable challenge to the world's people. What is more the US Government has impudently decided to send additional US military forces to South Vietnam. The above facts show that in an attempt to retrieve its critical situation in South Vietnam the US has deliberately perpetrated war acts against the DRVN, has endeavoured to increase US military forces in South Vietnam and has frantically put into execution its scheme to extend the hostilities beyond the limits of South Vietnam, thus aggravating the danger of a war fought with incalculable consequences in Indo China and South East Asia. The Government of the DRVN energetically denounces and protests against the new US war act against the DRVN and the despatch of additional US troops and weapons to South Vietnam. It resolutely demands that the US Government correctly implement the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam, respect the sovereignty independence unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam and stop at once the aggressive war in South Vietnam and all acts of war against the DRVN. The US Government must bear full responsibility for the consequences arising from its policy of war and aggression in this part of the world. The Government of the DRVN earnestly requests the co-Chairmen and the Governments of the participating countries of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo China, the socialist countries and all peace-loving countries of the world to take timely and effective action with a view to checking the hands of the warlike and aggressive US imperialists, ensuring a correct implementation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and defending peace in Indo China and South East Asia. The Government of the DRVN declares no US action whatsoever to intensify and expand the aggressive war can by any means give the US from its defeat in South Vietnam. By striking at the DRVN a socialist country the US aggressors should unquestionably be punished by the Vietnamese people and meet with a vigorous opposition from the peoples of the socialist countries and the whole world. The Vietnamese peoples who are fighting for their sacred national rights will certainly not be cowed by the US attempt at intimidation instead they will increase their forces will step up the struggle and are confident that their just cause will elicit stronger support from the world's

peoples and that the vile acts of aggression of the US imperialists will be even more strongly condemned by the opinion of progressive mankind. Victory will certainly belong to the Vietnamese people. US imperialists are doomed to ignominious defeat.

**STATEMENT DATED 7TH FEB 1965 OF THE DEFENCE MINISTRY
OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM REGARDING THE
BOMBING AND STRAFING OF A NUMBER OF PLACES IN NORTH
VIETNAM BY THE US AIR FORCE ON FEB 7 1965**

On Feb 7, 1965 towards 1400 hrs the American imperialists without any justification sent combat jet planes coming from the south in several waves to bomb and strafe the zone of the provincial capital of Donghoi and other localities of the Quang Binh province and the Vinh Linh zone thus violating impudently the sovereignty and territory of the DRVN. Once again the American pirates received a deserved punishment: at first news the anti-aircraft defence the navy and the peoples army of Quang Binh-Vinh Linh fought valiantly brought down 4 (4) enemy planes and damaged a number of others.

It is notoriously public that since July 1964 the American imperialists and their South Vietnamese agents have not ceased intensifying provocations and sabotage against the DRVN, and have sought to spread the war to the North in the hope of saving themselves from defeat in the aggressive war in South Vietnam. In their act of war they have seen themselves being inflicted crushing blows by our army and our people nonetheless they have obstinately made their war planes and ships undertake repeated intrusion in the air space and territorial waters and raids against numerous localities in the north of our country.

After the war act of Aug 5, 1964, the unjustified air raids launched by the American imperialists against the provincial capital of Donghoi and a certain number of localities of Quang Vinh-Vinh Linh on 7th February 1965 constitutes a new aggressive act of extreme gravity. Once again the American imperialists have impudently violated the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and provoked consequences extremely dangerous for peace and security in Indo-China and South East Asia.

The present act of impudent aggression of the American imperialists happened just when George Bundy, special assistant of US President Johnson is at Saigon, that further discloses dark manoeuvre to intensify and spread the aggressive war in South Vietnam and to take up provocations sabotage and war acts against the DRVN according to plans elaborated in Washington.

The Defence Ministry of the DRVN issues a severe warning to the American imperialists and their agents: they should bear the entire responsibility of the extremely grave consequence flowing from their aggressive acts.

The DRVN Defence Ministry warmly congratulates the troops and the population of Quang Binh-Vinh Linh, who gave a deserved retaliation to the aggressors, for the valour in combat.

The DRVN Defence Ministry energetically denounces before world opinion the above mentioned aggressive acts of American imperialists and demands that the US Government immediately cease at in provocative and war like acts against the DRVN and stop the aggressive war in South Vietnam.

Enthused by the victories they have won the people and peoples armed forces of Vietnam redouble in hate against the American imperialists aggressors raids their revolutionary vigilance and united like one man will resolutely break all dark manoeuvres of the American imperialists and their agents.

ANNEXURE "C"

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE OFFICIAL RVN PRESS AGENCY VIETNAM PRESS.

" Twenty-four VNAF fighter-bombers at 3.30 p.m. this afternoon attacked a number of North Vietnamese military installations and training bases in the Vinh Linh area close to the demilitarized zone north the 17th Parallel. The raids, with cover provided by USAF aircraft, were carried out under the personal leadership of the Air Force Commander, Brig. Gen. Nguyen Cao Ky."

STATEMENT OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATION

The Canadian Delegation considers it necessary to append a minority statement to the foregoing majority report.

2. The Canadian Delegation agrees that the situation in Vietnam continues to be dangerously unstable, and events since February 7 in North and South Vietnam have provided a dramatic demonstration of this continuing condition. The Delegation believes, however, that the causes of this situation must be seen in context and, therefore, reviewed in the framework of the Commission's full range of responsibilities under the Geneva Agreement. By concentrating on a very limited aspect of the situation in Vietnam, the majority report runs the serious risk of giving the members of the Geneva Conference a distorted picture of the nature of the problem in Vietnam and its underlying causes.

3. In reporting on the events in North and South Vietnam since February 7, the Canadian Delegation, therefore, deems it necessary to set these events in their proper perspective. In the view of the Canadian Delegation, they do not stem from any essentially new factors in the situation in Vietnam, nor can they be seen in isolation; rather, they are dramatic manifestations of a continuing instability which has, as its most important cause, the deliberate and persistent pursuit of aggressive but largely covert policies by North Vietnam directed against South Vietnam. The Commission's Special Report of 1962⁽²⁾ drew attention to the fact 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 activity" and that "the PAVN has allowed the zone in the North to be used for inciting, encouraging, and supporting hostile activities in the zone in the South aimed at the overthrow of the administration in the South", thus showing, beyond reasonable doubt, violation of various articles of the Geneva Agreement by the People's Army of North Vietnam. This judgment by the Commission was based on conclusions reached by the Commission's Legal Committee after exhaustive examination of allegations and evidence pertaining to this problem. The final paragraphs of those conclusions read as follows:

"The Legal Committee concludes (reference paragraphs 742 to 746 and paragraph 754 in Section VI) that it is the aim of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party (the ruling Party in the Zone in the North) to bring about the overthrow of the Administration in the South. In September 1960, the Third Congress of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party held in Hanoi (in the Zone in the North) passed a resolution calling for the organization of a 'Front' under the leadership of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party for the overthrow of the Administration in the South. Such a 'Front for Liberation of the South' was, in fact, constituted under the sponsorship of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party. There are present and functioning in the Zone in the South, branches of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party and the Front for

(2) "Vietnam No. 1 (1962)", Cmnd. 1755.

Liberation of the South along with its armed branches, namely, the 'Forces for Liberation of the South' and the 'People's Self-Defence Armed Forces'. The Vietnam Lao Dong Party and the Front for Liberation of the South have the identical aim of overthrowing the Administration in the South. The Vietnam Lao Dong Party, the Front for Liberation of the South, the Forces for Liberation of the South and the People's Self-Defence Armed Forces have disseminated in the Zone in the South propaganda seeking to incite the people to oppose and overthrow the Administration in the South. There exists and functions a 'Voice' of the Front for Liberation of the South and a 'Liberation Press Agency' which assist in the above-mentioned activities. It is probable that Hanoi Radio also has assisted in the said activities. Propaganda literature of the Front for the Liberation of the South and in favour of the activities of the Front has been published in the Zone in the North and has been distributed abroad by the official representatives of the DRVN.

"The Legal Committee further concludes that:

- (1) The Vietnam Lao Dong Party in the Zone in the North, the various branches of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party in the Zone in the South, the Front for Liberation of the South, the Forces for Liberation of the South and the People's Self-Defence Armed Forces have incited various sections of the people residing in the Zone in the South, including members of the Armed Forces of the South, to oppose the Administration in the South, to overthrow it by violent means and have indicated to them various means of doing so.
- (2) Those who ignored their exhortation and continued to support the Administration in the South have been threatened with punishment and in certain cases such punishment has been effected by the carrying out of death sentences.
- (3) The aim and function of the Front for Liberation of the South, the Forces for Liberation of the South and the People's Self-Defence Armed Forces are to organize and to carry out under the leadership of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party, hostile activities against the Armed Forces and the Administration of the South by violent means aimed at the overthrow of the Administration of the South.

"The Legal Committee concludes also that the PAVN has allowed the Zone in the North to be used as a base for the organization of hostile activities in the Zone in the South, including armed attacks, aimed at the overthrow of the Administration in the South in violation of its obligations under the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Vietnam."

4. Since the date of its Special Report, the Commission has continued to receive from the South Vietnamese Liaison Mission complaints of an increasingly serious nature, alleging an intensification of aggression from the North. In these communications, the Liaison Mission has brought to the Commission's attention mounting evidence to show that the Government of North Vietnam has expanded its aggressive activities directed against the Government of South Vietnam and has infiltrated growing numbers of

armed personnel and increasing amounts of military equipment into South Vietnam for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of South Vietnam by force. The Liaison Mission has informed the Commission that, as a result, the Government of South Vietnam has been obliged to request increased foreign aid for self-defence.

5. In its letter No. 383/PDVN/CT/TD/2 dated January 27, 1965 (attached as Appendix I), for example, the Liaison Mission has provided the Commission with details of secret bases and related installations established in South Vietnam with the support of the Government of North Vietnam and other communist countries. In the same letter, the Liaison Mission has provided the Commission with a recapitulatory list of arms, munitions, and equipment of communist origin, the seizure of which has been reported to the Commission since the date of the Commission's Special Report of June 2, 1962.

6. In letter No. 539/PDVN/CT/TD/2 dated February 12, 1965 (attached as Appendix II), the Liaison Mission has reported to the Commission that, during the period 1959 to 1964, more than 39,000 men have been introduced into South Vietnam from North Vietnam in violation of the Geneva Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Vietnam. The Liaison Mission has provided details of the selection, training, infiltration routes, arms and equipment of these men, based on declarations obtained from prisoners of war, defectors and captured documents.

7. The Liaison Mission, in its letter No. 0512/PDVN/CT/TD.2 dated February 9, 1965 (attached as Appendix III), concerning events in North and South Vietnam since February 7, has informed the Commission that, "the intensification of the aggressive activities of North Vietnam has recently been manifested by large-scale attacks launched against various military installations in South Vietnam, such as those directed against the Bien-Hoa airfield on 1st November 1964, and the military bases of Pleiku and Tuy Hoa on the night between 5th and 6th February 1965". The Liaison Mission goes on to explain that "in order to cope with these acts of marked aggression, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam which, hitherto, has restricted itself to defensive measures, has found itself compelled to take appropriate military actions against the North Vietnamese strategic bases which, as known to everyone, have been utilized actively for the training and infiltration of Viet-Cong elements into South Vietnam" and to stress that "the retaliatory operations were limited to the military areas which supplied men and arms for the attacks against South Vietnam".

8. It is the considered view of the Canadian Delegation that the events which have taken place in both North and South Vietnam since February 7 are the direct result of the intensification of the aggressive policy of the Government of North Vietnam. In the opinion of the Canadian Delegation, therefore, it should be the chief obligation of this Commission to focus all possible attention on the continuing fact that North Vietnam has increased its efforts to incite, encourage, and support hostile activities in South Vietnam, aimed at the overthrow of the South Vietnamese administration. These activities are in direct and grave violation of the Geneva Agreement and constitute the root cause of general instability in Vietnam, of which

events since February 7 should be seen as dangerous manifestations. The cessation of hostile activities by North Vietnam is a prerequisite to the restoration of peace in Vietnam as foreseen by the participants in the Geneva Conference of 1954.

J. BLAIR SEABORN

*Representative of the Government of
Canada on the International Commis-
sion for Supervision and Control in
Vietnam.*

SAIGON,

February 13, 1965.

APPENDIX I
TRANSLATION

FROM

TO

Mission in charge of relations with
the ICSC—SAIGON.

SECRETARIAT GENERAL of the ICSC
in Vietnam—SAIGON.

Letter No. 0383/PDVN/CT/TD/2 dated 27.1.1965

The Mission in charge of relations with the ICSC presents its compliments to the Secretariat General of the I.C. and has the honour to inform the I.C. of the following :

II. By letters Nos. 3712 dated 30th September 1964 and 4759 dated 18th December 1964, the Mission has drawn the Commission's attention to the recrudescence of the military activities of the regular forces of North Vietnam fighting in South Vietnam under the name of the self-styled " Forces for Liberation of the South ".

In order to enable the Commission to complete the already overwhelming dossier of the communist aggression directed by the Hanoi regime against the Republic of Vietnam the Mission has the honour to communicate to the Commission the following new proofs :

- one statement of the principal secret bases and installations of the so-called " Forces for Liberation of the South " recently destroyed in South Vietnam.
- an up-to-date statement of the principal arms of communist origin captured in South Vietnam.

These statements add to those already forwarded to the Commission by letters of the Mission Nos. :

- 370 dated 29 January 1964
- 496 „ 6 February 1964
- 1731 „ 7 May 1964
- 2750 „ 17 July 1964
- 3712 „ 30 September 1964
- 4759 „ 18 December 1964.

III. An examination of the above mentioned lists will enable to affirm once more and in an undeniable way that the Hanoi authorities, with the ever increasing support of the Peking Government and of other communist countries, continue to direct, supply and maintain their campaign of aggression against South Vietnam, in grave violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Vietnam.

a) The statement A reveals the existence of 2,699 military installations of all kinds (arms workshops, supplies store-houses, training centers and transit stations etc.) amongst the various clandestine communist bases illegally installed in the provinces of Giadinh, Bienhoa, Kontum, Phu Yen, Quang Ngai, Darlac, Pleiku, Phu Bon, Binh Duong and Tay Ninh.

If the number of previously destroyed military installations are added to the above, the global figure will amount to 6,620 installations of all kinds.

Such installations could never have been built without the external aid from North Vietnam and from other communist countries.

b) The statement B of captured arms of communist origin, is fully significant, on the other hand, of the important support in war material provided by the communist countries and North Vietnam to the self-styled "Front for Liberation of the South".

These arms, which are of all kinds and all calibers, consists notably of :

- Russian rifles Mossin Nagant (Photo enclosed No. 1) of which 580 specimens have been seized up to this day.
- Czech K.50 sub-machine-guns (Photo already communicated to the I.C. by letter No. 370 of 29.1.1964) of which 150 specimens have been seized up to this day.
- 75m/m recoilless SKZ rifles of Communist Chinese make (Photo already communicated to the I.C. by letter No. 370 of 29.1.64) of which 5 specimens have been seized up to this day.
- 57m/m recoilless SKZ rifles made in Communist China (Photo already communicated to the I.C. by letter No. 370 of 29.1.64) of which 9 specimens have been seized up to this day.
- Communist Chinese made sub-machineguns of Russian model Kalashnikov (Photo enclosed No. 2) of which 49 specimens have been seized up to this day.
- Automatic rifles of caliber 7.62m/m, model 56, inspired from Russian model Degtyarev RPD, of Communist Chinese make (Enclosed Photo No. 3 of a specimen bearing the trade mark in Chinese characters) of which 16 specimens have been seized up to this day.
- BRNO automatic rifles of caliber 7.92m/m, of Communist Chinese make ; (Photo enclosed of a specimen bearing the following trade mark in Chinese characters). of which 14 specimens have been seized up to this day.

[1,951:3. in Chinese numerals which are not reproduced here.]

- G.E.W. 38 k. rifles of caliber 7.92m/m, of East German make. of which 5 specimens have been seized up to this day.
- MG.34 Heavy machinegun, of caliber 7.92m/m, for anti-aircraft firings (Photo enclosed No. 5) of which 3 specimens have been seized up to this day.
- Bomb-launchers of Communist Chinese make bearing the trade mark in Chinese characters. (Photo enclosed No. 6). of which 4 specimens have been seized up to this day.

The Mission draws the Commission's attention particularly to the following very important lot of modern communist arms recently seized during the operation "Dan Chi 100/SD" launched from 27th to 29th December 1964 at 15 kms East of Soc Trang, against the battalions 303, 306, 207 and U Minh I of the so-called "Forces for Liberation of the South":

- 1 Bazooka of Communist Chinese make
- 2 75m/m recoilless rifle (Photo already communicated to the Commission by letter of the Mission No. 370 of 29.1.64)
- 5 anti-aircraft heavy machineguns of .50
- 1 machinegun of a new type
- 7 automatic rifles
- 10 Czech submachineguns
- 6 Russian rifles
- 1 carriage for anti-aircraft heavy machinegun
- 8 sights for anti-aircraft heavy machinegun
- 45 shells for 60 and 81m/m mortar.
- 52 shells for recoilless rifle of 57 and 75m/m
- 15,000 cartridges for heavy machinegun
- 33 cases of munitions for machinegun .30 and .50
- 22 anti-tank mines.
- 570 grenades M.26
- 6,000 cartridges for Russian rifles
- 4 bomb-launchers of Communist Chinese make
- 5,000 cartridges for Czech sub-machineguns
- 6 telephone apparatus of Communist Chinese origin
- 1 compass of Communist Chinese origin.

3. The above facts prove that:

- the so called "Front for Liberation of the South" is but a puppet organization maintained and directed from the outside;
- North Vietnam as well as the communist countries, and chiefly Communist China, continue to furnish to this Front an important aid in arms, munitions and war material without which the said Front would never have been able to pursue its war activities in South Vietnam.

The Mission expresses its gravest concern over this situation. In the name of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam, it makes an urgent

appeal to the I.C., so that an energetical action may be undertaken to put the Hanoi regime before its responsibilities and to compel it to rest the 1954 Geneva Agreement on the cease-fire and to give up its aggressive policy towards the Republic of Vietnam.

4. The arms, munitions and materials listed in the Statement B are kept at the disposal of the I.C., in case it wishes to examine them.

5. The Mission takes this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat General of the I.C. the assurance of its high consideration.

Sd/Colonel NGUYEN VAN AN

Chief of the Mission in charge of relations with the ICSC.

(SEAL)

STATEMENT A

STATEMENT

OF THE PRINCIPAL INSTALLATIONS DESTROYED IN THE COMMUNIST SECRET BASES IN SOUTH VIETNAM (Period from May to end of December 1964)

<i>SNo.</i>	<i>Circumstances</i>	<i>Losses suffered by the Viet-Cong</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Operation " Chuong Duong 10 " launched at Pleiku on 4th May 1964.	301 barracks 120 quintals of paddy burnt
2	Operation launched on 24th May 1964 at Can Gio, Giadinh province.	1 district base 1 section base 1 liaison station destroyed
3	Operation " Dan Chi 132 " launched on 29th May 1964 at Chuong Thien.	1 Engineering workshop destroyed.
4	Operation " Chinh Nghia " launched on 30th May 1964 at 14kms South East of Bienhoa.	1 district base 1 training base for section cadres destroyed.
5	Operation " Quyet Thang 303 " launched on 31.5.64 at 40kms North East of Toumorong, Kontum province.	675 lodgings 4 secret bases 1 liaison station destroyed
6	Operation launched on 2.6.64 at North West of Phuoc Vinh, Tay-Ninh province.	1 training center destroyed 8 sacks of military equipments seized.
7	Operation " 33/64 " launched on 17.6.64 in the special sector of Rung Sat, Giadinh province.	17 lodgings 1 base of political commissariat of Nha-Be, Binh Chanh. 1 propaganda and training base of the Can Gio district destroyed.

<i>SNo.</i>	<i>Circumstances</i>	<i>Losses suffered by the Viet-Cong</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
8	Operation launched on 9th July 1964 at 13kms South East of the Thu Duc, Giadinh province.	2 military formation camps destroyed.
9	Operation " Chinh Nghia 36 " launched on 10th July 1964, at 6kms South of Duc Hoa, Hau Nghia province.	1 arms workshop destroyed.
10	Operation " Quyet Thang 404 " launched from 16th June to 12th July 1964 in the Phu Yen province.	412 lodgings 1 military formation center 78 tons of cereals destroyed 1 receiver-transmitter set 1 important lot. of documents seized.
11	Operation " Quang Ngai 16 " launched from 14th to 16th July 1964 at 14kms West South West of Son Tinh, Quang Ngai province.	167 lodgings destroyed. 1 important lot of documents seized.
12	Operation launched on 26 July 1964 at 46kms East of Lac Thien, Darlac province.	30 military installations destroyed.
13	Operation " Le Loi 9 " launched from 23rd to 30th July 1964, at 24kms South West of An Tuc, Pleiku province.	90 military installations destroyed.
14	Operation launched on 2nd August 1964 at 7kms West of Tuy An, Phu Yen province.	3 installations destroyed 1 Communist Chinese compass. 1 important lot of pharmaceutical products, of military equipments and of documents seized.
15	Operation launched on 4th August 1964 at 17kms South East of Go-Cong	2 arms workshops destroyed. 1 generating set seized.
16	Operation launched on 12th August 1964 at 30kms North East of Le Trung, Pleiku province.	1 secret base destroyed 1 important lot of pharmaceutical products and of documents seized.
17	Operation " Tu Cuong 124 " launched on 13th August 1964 at 5kms East of Duc Pho, Quang Ngai province.	1 secret base destroyed.
18	Operation " Dan Chi 54 " launched on 15th August 1964, at 8kms North of Kien Thien, Chuong Thien province.	1 arms workshop destroyed.
19	Operation " Quyet Thang 606 " launched on 17th August 1964 at 44kms North West of CheoReo, Phu Bon province.	304 lodgings 7 control posts 2 training centers destroyed
20	Operation " Lien Lu 7 " launched from 19th to 22nd August 1964, at 15kms North of Tay Ninh	1 supply centre 1 camp destroyed.
21	Operation " Thang Long 18 " launched from 20th to 29th August 1964, at 28kms North West of Le Trung, Pleiku province.	1 training camp 200 lodgings destroyed.
22	Operation " Binh Thuan 39 " launched from 27 to 29 August 1964, at 11kms North of Muong Man, Binh Thuan province.	500 lodgings destroyed.

TOTAL :—12 Viet-Cong secret bases destroyed.

—2,699 Viet-Cong barracks and military installations destroyed.

STATEMENT B

STATEMENT

OF ARMS, MUNITIONS AND EQUIPMENTS OF COMMUNIST ORIGIN, AND OF WHICH THE SEIZURES HAVE BEEN REPORTED TO THE I.C. DURING THE PERIOD FROM 2ND JUNE 1962 TO END OF DECEMBER 1964

I. Communist Chinese Origin :

1) 75m/m recoilless SKZ rifle, made in Communist China after the American model M.20, and provided with a carriage of Russian model.	5 specimens	
2) Shells for 75m/m SKZ rifle. These shells bear inscriptions in Chinese characters. On some, these characters have been scraped away and replaced by false American marks.	138	„
3) Recoilless SKZ rifle of 57m/m caliber	9	„
4) Shells for 57m/m SKZ rifle	196	„
5) Mortar of 80m/m caliber	1	„
6) Mortar of 60m/m caliber	7	„
7) Shells for 60m/m mortar	205	„
8) Anti-tank Bazooka of 90m/m	1	„
9) Sub-machineguns	49	„
10) Machinegun " Maxim 08 " of 7.92m/m caliber. A heavy arm copied from the German model MG.08, water-cooled and provided with a carriage permitting anti-aircraft firings.	6	„
11) Degtyarev automatic rifles. Arm made in Communist China after the air-cooled Russian model DPM Degtyarev (Model 1953), of cal. 7.62m/m, with circular 47-cartridge magazines, capable of firing 600 shots per minute and having an inscription in Chinese characters on the breech-block.	16	„
12) Rifles of Communist Chine make	4	„
13) Heavy machineguns	3	„
14) BRNO automatic rifles (arm manufactured in Communist China and inspired from the Czech model Brno ZB (1925), of caliber 7.92m/m, air-cooled, and capable of firing 500 shots per minute.)	14	„
15) Bomb-launchers : of caliber 40m/m, 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 shots per minute.	4	„
16) Automatic Pistols, inspired from the American model M3AI	9	„
17) M.P.82 flares	142	„

18) I.N.T. explosive	1373 packages
19) Chlorate of Potassium	19 T.0150
20) Cartridges for 7.92m/m machinegun	100,000
21) Detonators for 60m/m mortar shells	150 specimens
22) Compass	1 "
23) Red Phosphorus :	1 barrel

Inscription on the barrel :

" Red Horses Brand
 Red Amorphous Phosphorus
 Made in the People's Republic of China
 Net weight : 5 kilos
 Inflammable
 Dangerous
 Keep Dry
 Handle with care.

II. Czech Origin :

1) Sub-machinegun K.50, of caliber 7.62m/m, air-cooled, capable of firing—700 to 750 shots per minute	150 specimens
2) Czech rifles	42 "
3) Cartridges for sub-machinegun K.50	14,000 "
4) Automatic rifles	11 "
5) 60m/m Mortar	1 "

III. Soviet Origin :

1) Mossin Nagant rifles, automatic, with folding bayonet, caliber 7.62m/m, model 1944	580 specimens
2) Automatic pistols	2 "
3) Cartridges for rifles	160,000 "
4) Sub-machineguns	6 "
5) Automatic rifles	7 "

IV. East German Origin :

1) Heavy machineguns MG.34 : of caliber 7.92m/m, with a circular magazine of 50 cartridges and capable of firing 100 to 120 shots per minute. Provided with a special sight, the arm has a long carriage permitting anti-aircraft firings.	3 "
2) Rifles G.W.E. 38 k., of caliber 7.92m/m, for anti-aircraft firings.	5 "

APPENDIX II

TRANSLATION

MOST IMMEDIATE

FROM

TO

Mission in charge of relations with
the ICSC—SAIGON.

SECRETARIAT GENERAL of the ICSC
in Vietnam—SAIGON.

Letter No. 0539/PDVN/CT/TD/2 dated 12.2.1965

The Mission in charge of relations with the ICSC presents its compliments to the Secretariat General of the I.C. and has the honour to forward to the Commission the following new proofs concerning the illegal introductions of cadres and military personnel from North Vietnam into South Vietnam:

II. IMPORTANCE OF INFILTRATIONS :

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 1964 would have amounted to 39,000 men, being assessed as follows :

— 1959	300
— 1960	2,700
— 1961	11,000
— 1962	10,700
— 1963	7,200
— 1964	7,100 (figure still incomplete)
Total	<hr/> 39,000 men <hr/>

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

- 1) The infiltration operations, sporadic as were seen, during the first years of the Geneva Agreement, were effected on a large scale from 1960 concurrently with the resumption of hostilities in Laos, reached their height in 1961 (11,000 men), year of the organization of the so-called "Front for Liberation of the South", to decrease in combat strength gradually as this organization took shape and required only the sending of specialized cadres.
- 2) The figures gathered, anyhow, have only an indicative value and are certainly below the truth. For the year 1964, the strength of combatant cadres tended to increase towards the last months and would have reached, it alone, the figure of 5,500 men at minimum, against the 7,100 recorded so far.
- 3) According to the latest information, the infiltrated personnel would consist in 65% of officering military personnel from the rank of chief of group and upward, and 35% of political cadres or specialized cadres in different branches (artillery, telecommunication, special missions, espionage, engineering, mechanic workshops etc. . . .).

4) The majority of the infiltrated contingents were drawn from the former units of the Viet Minh 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 sectors.

Here are the former units of the Viet Minh which have contributed most to the sending of men to the South :

<i>Regrouped Units</i>	<i>Present Zone of Operation</i>
— Divisions 305 and 324 ...	Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh and Phu Yen.
— Division 325	Quang Tri, Thua Thien.
— Regiment 120	area of the High Plateaux in Central Vietnam.
— Divisions 330 and 338 ...	Southern regions of South Vietnam.

5) Besides these combatant units, numerous specially formed and duly trained groups have been sent to South Vietnam, to serve as cadres for the so-called "Forces for Liberation of the South".

These special groups are composed mainly of cadres specialized in espionage, military engineering, telecommunications, transport, military health, heavy artillery, etc.

The introduction of cadres specialized in heavy artillery has been particularly active and has been effected on a large scale since 1963. Their figure would have amounted to over 1,000 men, divided into several groups, such as the groups identified under the Nos. 39, 40, 64, 65, 66, etc.

6) The cadres and combatant units from North Vietnam are generally introduced by small groups into South Vietnam. Once arrived at destination, the specialized cadres serve to staff the armed rebel elements recruited on the spot, while the combatant units are formed into regiments and incorporated with the so-called "Forces for Liberation of the South", change their name and fight behind this label under new identification numbers.

III. Previous Training

All the cadres and units called upon to infiltrate into South Vietnam, receive a previous political and military training the program of which is carefully elaborated by a special committee called "Central Committee for Reunification", installed in Hanoi and which works in close relation with the High Command of the Armed Forces of North Vietnam and the Ministries charged with the execution of the program.

Here are the conditions in which this training is effected :

1) The cadres are chosen, by preference, among the elements native of South Vietnam, having belonged to the former Viet-Cong units in South Vietnam and which have been regrouped in the North after the 1954 Geneva Agreement.

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

2) All the cadres destined for South Vietnam, even those already specialized, have to undergo without distinction a course for military training and political formation at the Special camp of Xuan Mai (Ha Dong province). Besides the general basic notions, the duration and the detailed program of studies, as well as the strength of the participants, are determined according to the requirements of the situation.

3) Apart from the principal camp of Xuan Mai, there are others more specialized for the formation of technical cadres, such as :

- the political centre of Hoa Binh ;
- the technical centre of Son Tay for artillery and military engineering ;
- the camp of Cao Bang for armoured cars ;
- the camp of Tong (Son Tay) for telecommunications ;
- the espionage centre of Hanoi ;
- the centre of military health of Thai Nguyen ;
- the centres of Minh Khai and Ben Quang (Vinh Linh) for the formation of guerrillas.

IV. Infiltration Routes

The introduction into South Vietnam of cadres and combatant units from North Vietnam, is mainly carried out through the following routes :

1) *Along the Vietnam-Laos frontier:*

The communists of North Vietnam make an 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, pass 1001, in the Quang Binh province.
- 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 road No. 9, along the frontiers, in the Southern direction towards Bac An (Thua Thien province), principal transit station, before coming to the other provinces.

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, Tousea.

c) *Infiltration into South Vietnam by 2 ways:*

- either by coming to Central Vietnam or the High Plateaux ;
- or by coming to South Vietnam via Ban Don to reach the zone D (Phuoc Thanh province).

3) *By sea way:*

One may believe that North Vietnam mainly uses this way to introduce equipment materials, chemical and pharmaceutical products and heavy armaments, as well as spies and special agents.

The introduction of heavy armaments has notably been reported in the Western maritime zone of South Vietnam, where modern arms of communist manufacture have been seized, such as the cannons of 75m/m and 57m/m caliber, the machine guns .50 and .30, the anti-aircraft machine guns, etc.

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

- at Ly Son (Quang Ngai), on 31 January 1960.
- at An Don (Quang Nam), on 5 June 1961.
- at Thuan An (Thua Thien), on 8 April 1963.

4) *Across the Ben Hai river and the demilitarized zone:*

This way is the most direct one and is effected entirely on the Vietnamese territory. It includes the crossing of the Ben Hai river (by wading, by light boats or rubber boats), 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 themselves 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 been reported the existence in minimum of:

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

V. ARMAMENT and EQUIPMENT

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

During the first years of the subversion, these arms consisted of arms 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 gun K50

— *Collective arms:*

- 57m/m SKZ cannon of communist Chinese make.
- Communist Chinese submachinegun, inspired from the Russian Model Kalashnikow.
- 7.62m/m automatic rifle of communist Chinese make (Russian Model Degtyarev RPD).
- 7.92m/m Brno automatic rifle of Communist Chinese make
- GEM 38 K. rifle of 7.92m/m caliber, East German make.
- MG-34 heavy machinegun of 7.92m/m caliber, East German make for anti-aircraft firings.
- Bazookas and bomb-launchers of Communist Chinese make.

By letters No. 4759 of 18th December 1964 and No. 0383 of 27th January 1965, the Mission has already supplied the Commission with a complete list of the arms in question with their characteristics as well as their photographs.

2) Before penetrating into South Vietnam, the men are required to turn over all the objects, documents, insignias or uniforms which might reveal their belonging to the regular units or other organizations of North Vietnam.

They are distributed, besides the arms, new identity papers and an individual equipment composed in principle of :

- 1 mosquito-net
- 1 Hammock
- 1 Suit of grey khaki
- 1 uniform
- 1 black suit
- 3 under-wears
- 1 pull-over
- 1 cap
- 1 nylon rain-coat
- 1 water bottle
- 1 pair of sandals
- 1 knife
- Munitions and grenades
- Medicines of primary need
- 1 kilo of dry provisions
- 1 kilo of salt
- rations of rice varying with the duration of stages
- 1,200 piastres of South Vietnam

VI. The above information result 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 their 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.

VII. In the name of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam, the Mission raises an energetical protest against such activities and declares that the Hanoi communist regime should bear the entire responsibility for this aggressive policy and the dangerous consequences which result therefrom for the peace in this part of the world.

It requests the Commission kindly to consider all necessary measures to compel the authorities of North Vietnam to respect the Geneva Agreement and to put an end to these war activities.

While the communist aggression in South Vietnam tends to reach disquieting proportions and constitutes a subject of world concern, the Mission is convinced that a decision of the IC condemning the Hanoi communist regime will not fail to contribute usefully to enlighten the 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 defense, as for the cause of peace and freedom of the world.

VIII. The Mission takes this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat General of the IC the assurance of its high consideration.

Sd/Col NGUYEN VAN AN

*Chief of the Mission in charge of
relations with the IC*

(SEAL)

APPENDIX III

TRANSLATION

MOST IMMEDIATE

FROM

TO

Mission in charge of relations with
the ICSC—SAIGON.

SECRETARIAT GENERAL of the ICSC
in Vietnam—SAIGON.

Letter No. 0512/PDVN/CT/TD.2 dated 9.2.1965

The Mission in charge of relations with the ICSC presents its compliments to the Secretariat General of the I.C. and has the honour to inform it of the following :

II. On the 2nd of June 1962, in a Special Report to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, the IC has formally recognized 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, in violation of articles 10, 19, 24 and 27 of the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Vietnam ".

These infiltrations of arms, war material and military personnel have begun immediately the very day following the signing of the Geneva Agreement by North Vietnam, and were carried out uninterruptedly from bases illegally installed by the Hanoi authorities after the 1954 cease-fire.

According to the latest estimates, the strength of the personnel introduced into South Vietnam during the years of 1959 to 1964, would amount to 39,000 men including 11,000 men for the year 1961 alone.

Thanks to this personnel and to the arms and war material thus introduced into South Vietnam, the Hanoi authorities have launched, from the end of 1960, a real campaign of aggression against the army, administration and population of South Vietnam, campaign which, far from decreasing, has been pursued day after day with more persistence, with the ever-increasing support of the Peking Government and of other countries of the communist bloc.

The intensification of the aggressive activities of North Vietnam has recently been manifested by large-scale attacks launched against various military installations in South Vietnam, such as those directed against the Bien-Hoa air-field on 1st November 1964, and the military bases of Pleiku and Tuy Hoa on the night between 5th and 6th February 1965.

III. The Republic of Vietnam cannot allow the Hanoi communist regime to be thus able to continue organizing, with impunity, attacks against the territory, population and military installations of South Vietnam, and to prolong, thereby, the state of war in South Vietnam for expansion purposes to the benefit of communist imperialism.

Therefore, in order to cope with these acts of marked aggression, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam which, hitherto, has restricted itself

to defensive measures, has found itself compelled to take appropriate military action against the North Vietnamese strategic bases which, as known to everyone, have been utilized actively for the training and infiltration of Viet-Cong elements into South Vietnam.

The Mission considers it necessary to communicate herebelow to the Commission the text of the communique dated 7th February 1965 of the office of the Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam in this regard:

"The Acting Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam with the agreement of the National Security Council and the Ambassador of the United States, with the approval of the American Government, announce this afternoon (7.2.1965) that a military action has been undertaken today against certain strategic installations in North Vietnam".

"These installations have served as base for the direction and support of the aggressions against South Vietnam such as the attacks which took place early this morning against the installations and military personnel in the areas of Pleiku and Tuy Hoa."

IV. In taking such actions which simply aim at stopping the aggression of which it is a victim, the Republic of Vietnam has only used the right of legitimate defense recognized by the Charter of the United Nations⁽²⁾, and fulfilled its duties of protecting the life and property of its inhabitants.

The retaliatory operations were, however, strictly limited to the military areas which supplied men and arms for the attacks against South Vietnam.

V. The Mission takes this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat General of the I.C. the assurance of its high consideration.

Sd/Colonel NGUYEN VAN AN

Chief of the Mission in charge of relations with the ICSC.

(SEAL)

⁽²⁾ "Treaty Series No. 67 (1946)", Cmd. 7015.

INDIAN STATMENT ON THE CANADIAN STATEMENT

In order to clarify the factual position, the Indian Delegation draws attention to quotations in the Canadian Statement of so-called "conclusions" of the Legal Committee. The reference to the Special Report of 1962 made in the third sentence of para 3 of the Canadian Statement concerned only specific cases. The other quotations which immediately follow in the same paragraph purporting to be "conclusions" of the Legal Committee have neither been presented to, nor have the sanction of, the Commission or any of its Committees.

M. A. RAHMAN

Representative of India on the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam.

SAIGON,

February 3rd, 1965.

POLISH STATEMENT ON THE CANADIAN STATEMENT

The Polish Delegation disagrees with the opinion expressed in the Statement of the Canadian Delegation, which distorts the causes of the events and attempts to justify the military actions undertaken by the United States and the Republic of Vietnam against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. It is obvious that one cannot raise to the same level allegations on which the Canadian Statement is based and officially confirmed facts as quoted in the present Special Report.

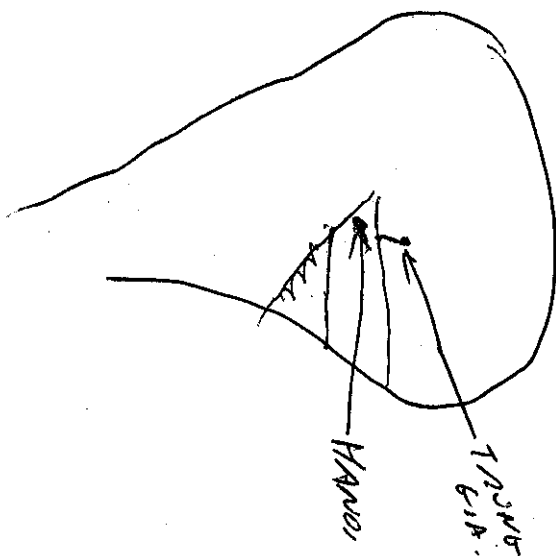
Furthermore, the Canadian Statement refers to the conclusions of the Special Report of 1962, which was rejected by the Polish Delegation; it refers also to some other material which has no sanction of the Commission.

R. B. STAWICKI

*Acting Representative of the Polish
People's Republic on the International
Commission for Supervision and Con-
trol in Vietnam.*

SAIGON,

February 13th, 1965.



Printed and published by
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
Printed in England