Expanded Number S-0901-0002-03-00001

Title Items-in-[Vietnam] - Vietnamese Governments - Republic of [Vietnam]

Date Created 18/01/1974

Record Type Archival Item


Print Name of Person Submit Image

Signature of Person Submit
The Permanent Observer and the Deputy Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam, Ambassador Nguyen Huu Chi and Ambassador Pham Huy Ty, called on Mr. Guyer on the morning of 9 December 1974.

Ambassador Chi recalled the assurances given to Ambassador Ty by the Secretary-General during their meeting of 2 December to the effect that the Liaison Office which the PRG intended to establish in Geneva would deal with humanitarian questions only and that the Secretary-General would not apply pressure on the Swiss Government with a view to obtaining the latter's agreement for the proposed Liaison Office. Ambassador Chi had now received instructions from his Government to approach the Secretary-General once again and make the following points:

(a) His Government attached great importance to this matter and viewed with deep concern the establishment of a Liaison Office in Geneva by the PRG. Whatever the name used, such an office would have an important symbolic significance and might have serious political consequences.

(b) His Government wished to receive from the Secretary-General more formal assurances to the effect that he would not apply any pressure on the Swiss Government to facilitate the establishment of the proposed Liaison Office.

Mr. Guyer undertook to bring those views to the Secretary-General's attention. He stated that as a principle the Secretary-General did not apply pressures on Governments for matters of that kind. He pointed out that the proposed Liaison Office was of a purely humanitarian nature and was to be set-up in Geneva and not in New York. He did not feel that such an Office would facilitate in any way the establishment of a Mission of Observer by the PRG. In this connexion, he observed that although the DGR had maintained a Liaison Office with ECE for many years, it could not set-up a Mission of Observer with the United Nations until it obtained the necessary recognition from the international community, including the PRG.

(F. T. Liu was present at the meeting).
31 October 1974

Mr. Kurt WALDHEIM
Secretary-General
United Nations
NEW YORK

I have today received the enclosed letter from the Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam, who asked that I transmit it to you.

The letter summarizes the objections of the Government of Viet-Nam to the Relief Programme to Indo-China, as announced recently by the High Commissioner for Refugees. The main objection naturally concerns the recognition of the Provisional Revolutionary Government as a legitimate authority with which to discuss aid.

You may wish to know that the Permanent Representative of the Khmer Republic called the other day to make the same point, and to express his Government's disappointment that the Khmer Republic was not included in the High Commissioner's Indo-China Programme.

Yours Sincerely,

V. Winspeare Guicciardi
MISSION PERMANENTE DE LA
RÉPUBLIQUE DU VIETNAM
APRÈS DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES
N. IO70/DDVN/UNHCR

Genève, le 30 Octobre 1974

Monsieur le Secrétaire-Géneral-Adjoint,

Dans les communiqués REF/II60 et
REF/II8I en date du 18 Septembre 1974, publiés par
le Service de l'Information des Nations-Unies, le
Haut-Commissariat des Nations-Unies pour les Refugiés
(HCR) a fait mention du programme d'aide au Vietnam.

Je vous fais parvenir ci-joint la
copie de notre Note au HCR N. I306/DDVN/UNHCR du
23 Octobre 1974, dans laquelle le Gouvernement de la
République du Vietnam a formulé de sérieuses objection
au projet d'aide au Vietcong (soi-disant "GRP"). Nous
avons démontré que cette aide au Vietcong n'est fondée
sur aucune base valable : ni les réalités sur le terrain
ni les réalités politiques et juridiques, ne répondent
au projet d'aide au Vietcong qui, sous la couverture "humanitaire",
constituerait un acte anti-humanitaire en encourageant les agresseurs de Hanoi
to intensifier leur action de génocide contre la
population du Sud-Vietnam.

Je vous serais reconnaissant. Monsieur
le Secrétaire-Géneral-Adjoint, de bien vouloir
transmettre ces vues au Secrétariat-Géneral des Na-
tions-Unies. Ces vues furent d'ailleurs exprimées par
notre Délégation à la séance plénière du 22 Octobre
1974 après-midi de la 25ème Session du Comité Exécutif
de l'UNHCR.
Je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Secrétaire-Général-Adjoint, aux assurances de ma très haute considération.

Monsieur Winspeare GUICCIARDI,
Secrétaire-Général-Adjoint,
Directeur-Général de l'ONU
à GENEVE.

LE VAN LOI
Ambassadeur,

2. In the above press releases, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees announced he will shortly embark on a $12,000,000 assistance programme in the rehabilitation of uprooted and displaced persons in Laos and Vietnam. For Vietnam, funds will be allocated to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Vietnam and to the areas controlled by the so-called Provisional Revolutionary Government ("PRG"). The UNHCR stated that in the "areas controlled by the PRG", the UNHCR will provide agricultural machinery such as tractors/bulldozers for land clearance and preparation and will contribute toward a training programme for farmer-trainees in mechanized agriculture.

3. On September 26, 1974, in a meeting with Mr. G. Jaeger (Assistance Division's Director), Mr. O. Gobius (Chief of Asia Regional Section), the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Vietnam had brought to the attention of the UNHCR the first reactions of the Republic of Vietnam's Government on the programme as described in the press release. The Government of the Republic of Vietnam raised the questions on how the UNHCR representatives could define, qualify, and identify the displaced and uprooted persons in the "areas under the control of the PRG".

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

GENEVA

The Republic of Vietnam Government reiterated that in South Vietnam there are no areas under the control of the Vietcong, the so-called "PRG". The Vietcong have been an...2/...
insurgent communist group created and controlled by Hanoi to provide Hanoi with a separate entity and to act as their international mouth-piece to cover up her aggression against the Republic of Vietnam, and thus can not be qualified as government - should it be provisional. They have virtually no population under their control, no land, no government apparatus. The areas they claimed to be their territory are areas illegally occupied by increasing number of North Vietnam communist troops which are reaching today 570,000 men. These areas consist mainly of strips of largely uninhabited, thick jungles and inaccessible swamps situated near the borders of Laos and Cambodia and near the demarcation line with North Vietnam.

4. Hanoi's overriding tactical preoccupation has been the concealment and the camouflage of their troops movements and activities in these areas. Infiltration trails and routes, staging and stationing areas have been kept under strict secrecy. Until now, not a single impartial observer could visit these strategic areas temporarily held by Hanoi troops, let alone qualified expert who could conduct meaningful statistical assessment.

The Republic of Vietnam Representative sought clarification on specific points related to UNHCR's Representatives' claims on their evaluation and their on-the-spot assessment of the South Vietnamese displaced persons in areas occupied by Hanoi troops.

Referring to the general guidelines of the programme, Mr. Jaeger gave explanation about the special mandate of the High Commissioner to deal with displaced persons in Vietnam and Laos, he indicated that the press release cannot be considered as an official document and that the wording of "PRG" reflected the wordings contained in the Paris Agreements on Vietnam.

The Republic of Vietnam Representative replied that not a single provision of the Paris Agreement makes any reference to the so-called "PRG", and made a brief exposé about the situation on the field 20 months after the Paris Agreements: higher rate of Hanoi troops infiltration, ever-increasing Communist offensives to herd people and grab land. A white paper on the so-called "PRG" published by the Republic of Vietnam Ministry of Foreign Affairs was handed over to Mr. Jaeger.
5. In a subsequent meeting held on 15 October, 1974, the Republic of Vietnam's Permanent Representative and Mr. Do Huu Long, Counsellor, met with Mr. Z. Rizvi, Special Assistant to the High Commissioner, Mr. G. Jaeger, Director of Assistance Division, Mr. O. Gobius, Chief of Asia Regional Section and Mr. D. Han, Protection Officer of Asia Regional Section. The UNHCR officials gave further explanations summed up as follows:

a) The UNHCR assistance programme does not imply any political connotation and does not especially constitute any recognition of the "PRG". This view will be clearly stated in all UNHCR documents or statements concerning the programme.

b) It is a strictly humanitarian assistance given to all displaced persons in Vietnam. The uprooted and displaced persons are all those who have been forced against their will to leave their normal life and home.

c) Concerning the "zones controlled by the PRG", the UNHCR does not have a map, and the UNHCR does not wish to make any distinction between the zones or boundaries of the parties in South Vietnam.

d) The UNHCR representatives recently made trips to the communist-controlled areas south of the demarcation line (17th parallel) and thus were able to make an assessment of the needs of the people living in those areas. The UNHCR officials said that only tractors and not bulldozers will be supplied to the Vietcong.

e) On the implementation of the proposed assistance programme in the communist-controlled areas, the UNHCR officials said that supervision and control in similar conditions with other recipients will be exercised to ensure that aid items shall be utilized properly according to a contract which will be signed.

f) On the political and propaganda exploitation of such a project by the communist side, the UNHCR officials gave the assurances that appropriate actions will be taken if the communists take advantage of the UNHCR assistance for political purposes.

6. The Republic of Vietnam's Permanent Representative took note of the preoccupations shown by the UNHCR for a speedy assistance to Vietnam and expressed his high appreciation...
for the explanations and clarifications given which will be fully reported to his Government for further instructions. He reassured that the Republic of Vietnam, as a member of the United Nations System, have been giving its full support to the various U.N. and international aid programmes, including the UNHCR's relief programme for the Khmer refugees. The other Vietnamese proposed recipient consistently refused to recognise any role of U.N. or multilateral aid and never allowed foreign aid expert to operate on its territory. These facts should be reflected objectively in any report whereas the Republic of Vietnam cannot accept to be referred to as one of the "Vietnamese parties" on the same footing with the others.

7. Considering the above, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam deems it necessary at this stage, to bring to the knowledge of the UNHCR its serious objections on the following points:

i) The UNHCR should not lend its name and its humanitarian Mission to help the north-vietnamese aggressors to obtain from an United Nations organ the de facto recognition of their illegal occupation of the Republic of Vietnam's territories and thereby implicitly encourage the aggressors to persist in violating the Paris Agreement, to engage in further land grabbing and to step up their killing of South Vietnamese citizens; all that would turn against the humanitarian aims of the UNHCR.

ii) The Government of the Republic of Vietnam finds it unacceptable the UNHCR's assertion that there are "zones under the control of the "PRG" in South Vietnam. This is contrary to the 1954 Geneva Agreement on Indochina and to the 1973 Paris Agreement on Vietnam, and inconsistent with the realities on the terrain:

a) Pending re-unification of Vietnam, the borders of the Republic of Vietnam have been determined by the Geneva Agreement of 1954 as stretching from the 17th Parallel to the Ca Mau Peninsula. The sovereignty of the Republic of Vietnam encompasses the integrity of land, air space and territorial waters of the South Vietnam territory.

b) Within that territory there are areas illegally occu-
pied by North Vietnamese communist troops. But this temporary military stationing does not confer sovereignty to the North Vietnamese Communists, and much less to the so-called "PRG" which was designed by Hanoi to provide the façade of a separate independent entity to cover up their aggression.

c) According to the Paris Peace Agreement, all foreign troops should be withdrawn. They are not allowed to occupy any territory. Twenty months after the Paris Agreement, the presence of North Vietnamese troops and their occupation of South Vietnamese territories are illegal.

d) According to the Paris Agreement (Chapter IV), the Communist side in South Vietnam i.e. the Vietcong should join the South Vietnamese people to elect one Government for South Vietnam.

The Paris Agreement has not set up and it is not within its power to set up the "PRG" or any entity other than the Republic of Vietnam as a legal Government in South Vietnam. The Paris Agreement has not either changed and it is not within its power to change the legal and constitutional character of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam. The UNHCR's reference to the so-called "PRG" and their "zones" constitutes therefore a serious interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Vietnam and a severe encroachment on its sovereignty.

iii) To be really operational, the UNHCR should take stock of the general situation prevailing in Vietnam 21 months after the signing of the Paris Agreement and should objectively make up-to-date assessments of the realities on the terrain before embarking on each "precise project."

While all the armed forces of the Allied Nations to the Republic of Vietnam were withdrawn within the time limit prescribed by the Paris Agreement, the Hanoi authorities not only have failed to withdraw their 300,000 troops stationed illegally in South Vietnam when the cease-fire went into effect, but have infiltrated additional 270,000 fresh troops and cadres in reinforcement, together with unprecedented large quantities of latest model and highly sophisticated anti-personnel weapons: 700 tanks, 600 pieces of heavy artillery, 40 SAM-2 with their launching pads. The communists have perpetrated more than 60,000 military violations among them 8,400 large-scale offensives, 29,700 indiscriminate rocket shellings and 15,000 other
ground attacks which have caused among the civilian population 15,626 killed and wounded. As a result of the stepped up Hanoi aggressive operations, 443,000 South Vietnamese citizens had to leave their normal life and home to flee the aggressors since January 1973, besides the 730,000 other displaced persons who have been in the process of being resettled.

8. Over the last 10 years the Republic of Vietnam had resettled more than 7 millions refugees who had been the victims of the consecutive communist unsuccessful offensives. In a task of this magnitude as well as in other development programmes the Government of the Republic of Vietnam has cooperated with more than 170 International Organizations and Voluntary Agencies. The Government of the Republic of Vietnam is prepared to cooperate fully with the UNHCR as it did before to carry out the new programme provided that programme should not deviate from its humanitarian objectives and be exploited and used as a programme supporting the communist aggressors to perpetuate their illegal occupation of the Republic of Vietnam's territory and to become implicitly instrumental to the scheme of Hanoi and its allies to divide and to conquer South Vietnam by force in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of the Geneva Agreements on Indochina and to the Paris Agreements on Vietnam.

9. The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Vietnam seizes this opportunity to renew to the UNHCR the assurance of its high consideration.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of his note (No. 2220 UN/VN) dated 16 October 1974, transmitting the text of a note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam addressed to the parties to the Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam signed in Paris on 2 March 1973.

The content of the communication transmitted by the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam has been duly noted.

The Secretary-General takes this opportunity to express to the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam the assurances of his highest consideration.

18 October 1974
NOTE

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith a note on the recent Communist seizure of Chuong Nghia district town.

The above-mentioned note was sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam, signed in Paris on 2 March 1973.

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

New York, 16 October 1973

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations
New York
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam presents its compliments to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam signed in Paris on 2 March 1973, and has the honour to call their attention to the following:

On 1 October 1974, the Communist forces began a massive shelling into the military sub-sector and district town of Chuong Nghia (BS 090.150) located at 40 kilometers northeast of the provincial city of Kontum. More than 3,000 rounds of artillery shells of various types were fired into the garrison during 3 consecutive days, and on 3 October 1974, the garrison was submerged by the other side's numerically superior forces. The fate of over 3,000 civilian people living in this area remains unknown.

Thus, after the Dak-Pek Base and the military sub-sector of Mang Buk, seized by the Communists on 16 May 1974 and 20 August 1974, Chuong Nghia is the third position of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam in the province of Kontum, and the fifth district town of the Republic of Vietnam illegally captured by the Communist side within the last five months.

The above case undoubtedly constitutes another grave violation of the Paris Agreement of 27 January 1973 perpetrated by the Communist side. Consequently, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam has lodged a strong protest with the International Commission of Control and Supervision, with the request that the case should be promptly investigated and strongly condemned.

The seizure of Chuong Nghia also exemplifies the policy choice of the Communist side -- often and often again repeated by the Hanoi leadership -- of seeking to take over the Republic of Vietnam by force of arms. Such a policy has been stubbornly pursued despite the stern warnings from the people and the Government of the Republic of Vietnam, and in utter contempt for all parties involved in the peace structure devised by the Paris Agreement and the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam and for international public opinion in general.

By the present note, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam wishes to apprise the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam of these developments which evidence the resort to overt military action on an increasing scale by the Hanoi Administration and its front organization in the South, the so-called "PRGSVN". If such an irresponsible policy were allowed to continue, it would inevitably jeopardize the whole peace structure set up by the Paris Agreement of 27 January 1973 which the Parties have the obligation to guarantee under the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam of 2 March 1973.
In view of the seriousness of the present situation, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam earnestly appeals to the Parties to take urgent and effective actions to prevail upon the Communist side to cease at once its campaign of armed aggression against the Government and the people of the Republic of Vietnam.

The Government of the Republic of Vietnam wishes to reiterate its firm conviction that only the strict respect and scrupulous implementation of the Paris Agreement of 27 January 1973 will put an end to the war and create an atmosphere conducive to a genuine peace in Vietnam. It, therefore, requests that the Parties exert every possible effort, either jointly or separately, to persuade the Communist side to fully implement the Paris Agreement, its related protocols and the Joint Communiqué of 13 June 1973.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam the assurances of its highest consideration.

Saigon, 14 October 1974
Meeting between Secretary-General and Foreign Minister of South Vietnam on 26 September 1974

Present: Mr. Vuong Van Bac, Minister for Foreign Affairs
         Ambassador Nguyen Huu Chi
         The Secretary-General
         Roberto E. Guyer

The Foreign Minister started the meeting by saying that the situation was serious but not alarming. The International Commission was confronted with the problem that a number of its members refused to pay. To avoid its dying by attrition, the Saigon Government had advanced $3 million and the US Government, more recently, $4 million.

Saigon insisted in its desire to fulfill the Paris agreement, and the Secretary-General was constantly being informed of what was happening and of the violations of the other side. The Secretary-General said that he was very grateful for all the information he received, but mentioned that the other side also complained of the violations. The Secretary-General tried to make known to both parties the complaints from the other side. The Foreign Minister expressed his gratitude for the Secretary-General's efforts. The Secretary-General insisted that due to the text of the Paris Agreement his possibilities were limited.

The Foreign Minister asked if anything meaningful had happened in the meeting between the Secretary-General and Mme. Hinh in Mogadiscio. The Secretary-General replied that there were no new developments.

Finally, the Foreign Minister asked if there were going to be any problems regarding the possible participation of the PRG in the World Food Conference. The Secretary-General answered that it was up to the Conference to take a final decision, but that it did not seem likely.
The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of his note (No. 2206/UN/VN) dated 26 August 1974, transmitting the text of a note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam addressed to the parties to the Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam signed in Paris on 2 March 1973.

The content of the communication transmitted by the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam has been duly noted.

The Secretary-General takes this opportunity to express to the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam the assurances of his highest consideration.

30 August 1974
ETAT PRIORITE

NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL NO DISTRIBUTION. AVONS RECUE
CE 9 AOUT VOTRE VERNALE NUMBER 191 DATE 3 AOUT DE AMBASSADE
REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE VIEZ MAN EN FRANCE ADDRESSE SECRETAN
GERALD, TRANSMETTANT DECLARATION DU 2 AOUT DU MINISTERE AFFAIRES
ETRANGERS REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE VIEZ MAN SUR SUITE
L'IDENTIFICATION.

23/93

DE L'AIDE DES ETATS-UNIS A SAIGON INQUIET, VOUS ENVOYONS NOTE
ET DECLARATION PAR NOTRE VAPIPE REBULIQUE MARCI 6 AOUT.

CANCELLATION

Pour l'INTERFRENCH

COL 647 3 391 3 2 6

L'Acte de la Conférence internationale sur le Viet-Nam signé à Paris le 2 mars 1973 stipule dans son Article 6, alinéa (b) que:

"Les quatre parties à l'Accord ou les deux parties sud-vietnamiennes transmettront aussi, soit individuellement, soit au moyen d'une action commune, ces renseignements ainsi que ces rapports et vues à l'autre participant à la Conférence internationale sur le Vietnam pour information".

Dans les correspondances qu'il échange avec ces parties en vertu des dispositions de l'Acte de la Conférence internationale sur le Viet-Nam, le Secrétaire général est tenu d'utiliser les appellations qui figurent dans l'Acte. L'appellation du Gouvernement révolutionnaire provisoire de la République du Sud-Vietnam, qui est l'une des "deux parties sud-vietnamiennes" mentionnées dans l'Article 6, alinéa (b), est celle qui figure dans le préambule et dans la liste des signataires de l'Acte.
Le Secrétaire général espère que les explications ci-dessus dissiperont tout malentendu qui aurait pu surgir à l'égard de la question soulevée dans la note de l'Observateur permanent de la République du Viet-Nam.

Le 28 juin 1974
L'Observateur Permanent de la République du Viet Nam auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies présente ses compliments au Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies et a l'honneur d'attirer la haute attention de ce dernier sur le fait que dans les correspondances officielles destinées au soi-disant "Gouvernement Révolutionnaire Provisoire de la République du Sud Viet Nam" cette dernière appellation a été utilisée par le Secrétaire Général, conférant ainsi à l'organisation en question une reconnaissance à laquelle elle n'a pas droit, tant sur le plan juridique que sur le plan des faits.

L'Observateur Permanent de la République du Viet Nam se permet de rappeler à l'attention du Secrétaire Général les réserves qu'il a cru devoir formuler à ce sujet, lors des audiences et entretiens que ce dernier a bien voulu lui accorder. Ces réserves ainsi que la position officielle de la République du Viet Nam sur le statut du soi-disant "Gouvernement Révolutionnaire Provisoire" ont été, encore une fois, clairement exprimées dans la note ci-


Le 4 Juin

S.E. Mr. Le Secrétaire Général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

New York
The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of his note (No. 2185 UN/VN) dated 17 June 1974, transmitting the text of a note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam addressed to the parties to the Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam signed in Paris on 2 March 1973.

The content of the communication transmitted by the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam has been duly noted.

The Secretary-General takes this opportunity to express to the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam the assurances of his highest consideration.

18 June 1974
NOTE

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith a note on the incessant violations perpetrated by the Communist side, of the Paris Agreement of 27 January 1973, its related protocols and the Joint Communiqué of 13 June 1973.

The above-mentioned note was sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam, signed at Paris on 2nd March 1973.

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

His Excellency Mr. Kurt WALDHEIM
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations
New York
NOTE

Exactly one year ago, the Parties to the Paris Agreement of January 27, 1973 signed a joint communique reaffirming their pledge to strictly observe and seriously implement the Paris Agreement and its related protocol.

Although it had solemnly signed the two above documents, the Communist side has not hesitated during the past year to violate repeatedly and grossly every important provision of the Agreement and its protocols.

CONCERNING THE CEASE-FIRE

In opposition of Articles 2, 3, and 10 of the Agreement and the entire protocol on the cease-fire in South Vietnam, the Communists have violated daily the cease-fire by launching attacks to grab more land and control more population, encircling, shelling and overrunning bases held by the Republic of Vietnam's Armed Forces, perpetrating acts of terrorism against the civilian population. Typical cases of the recent cease-fire violations by the Communist side include their seizure of Tong-Le-Chan (April 1, 1974) and Dak-Pek bases (May 16, 1974), their major offenses along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border, in the highlands and coastal area of Central Vietnam, and in Binh-Duong province, their artillery bombardments of Cai-Lay (March 9, 1974) and Song-Phu (May 4, 1974) primary schools, which caused the death of several schoolchildren and civilians, and their shelling of the urban center of Bien-Hoa (June 3, 1974). Thus, the Communist side has clearly trampled under foot the cease-fire agreement and resumed their armed aggression against South Vietnam.

CONCERNING THE PROBLEM OF INFILTRATIONS:

In disregard of Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, the Communists have introduced into South Vietnam, from the signing of the Agreement until now, some 150,000 troops and cadres, one Sam-2 regiment, about 600 tanks and 600 pieces of heavy artillery. The level of Communist infiltration for that period is even higher than during the war. In order to carry out these illegal acts, the Communists have openly enlarged corridors of infiltration and built a strategic supply route going from the DMZ to Loc-Ninh. Consequently, the military potential of the Communist side in South Vietnam is now even greater than in 1972.

To hide their active preparations for a renewed war, the Communist side has obstinately refused to implement Article 7 (concerning the designation of points of entry for supplies of war material and ammunition) and Article 11 (concerning the deployment of regional teams of the Joint Military Commissions) of the protocol on cease-fire.
It has also refused to let the ICCS teams operate in its temporary troops stationing areas, in disregard of the entire protocol on the ICCS.

CONCERNING THE RETURN OF CAPTURED PERSONNEL AND THE SEARCH FOR THOSE MISSING IN ACTION:

The Communists are still detaining 26,645 military personnel and 70,255 civilian personnel of the Republic of Vietnam captured before January 28, 1973, although the Republic of Vietnam has provided a complete list of these persons and the Communist side has obviously violated Articles 8 (A) and 8 (C) of the Paris Agreement as well as the entire protocol concerning the return of captured personnel. The Communist side is also uncooperative in the various parties missing in action. They shot at teams engaging in the search for these missing persons, therefore trampling on the spirit and letter of Article 8 (B) of the Agreement and Article 10 of the related protocol.

CONCERNING THE EXERCISE OF THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S DETERMINATION PROVIDED FOR IN ARTICLES 9 TO 13 OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT.

The Communist side has rejected all concrete proposal of the Republic of Vietnam to reach free general elections in South Vietnam. Worse still, the Communist side has recently decided to suspend indefinitely the meetings between the two South Vietnamese parties at the La Celle St. Cloud Conference, thereby blocking all possible progress in the implementation of the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people.

As for relations between North and South Vietnam, in accordance with Article 15 (C) of the Paris Agreement, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam has twice proposed to meet the North Vietnamese authorities with a view of normalizing the relations between the two zones and to reducing the tension in Vietnam.

The Communist authorities in Hanoi have rejected this proposal without any justifiable ground.

Moreover, the North Vietnamese Communist administration had disregarded Articles 15 (A) and 15 (B) of the Agreement by daily violating the military demarcation line as well as the demilitarized zone (DMZ) separating the two parts of Vietnam.

Vis-a-vis the ICCS and the Joint Military Commissions established on the basis of Articles 16 to 18 of the Paris Agreement, the Communist side has always showed an uncooperative and hostile attitude. It has constantly obstructed and sabotage the plans of deployment and the investigative work of these bodies. The Communists have shot at
ICCS aircrafts, shelled its headquarters, arrested and detained its members. They have refused to contribute their share to the ICCS budget. Lately they gave loudly criticized and dared the Indonesian and Iranian delegations to withdraw from the Commission. Besides, they had recently unilaterally suspended their participation in the meetings of the Two-Party Joint Military Commission and of the Four-Party Joint Military Team for sometime thus paralyzing the work of these bodies.

REGARDING CAMBODIA AND LAOS

Ignoring the clear provisions of Article 20 of the Paris Agreement, the Communists have continued their military operations on the national territories of these neutral countries, and kept using them to infiltrate troops and weapons into South Vietnam.

On several occasions, the Government of the Khmer Republic has denounced the illegal interference in Cambodia by North Vietnam. As for Laos, Defense Minister Sisouk Na Champassak of the Government of the Nations Union of Laos had criticized North Vietnam for not withdrawing its troops from the Laotian territory on conformity with the Paris and Vientiane Agreements.

In short, although it had signed the Paris Agreement of January 27, 1973 and the Joint Communique of June 13, 1973, the Communist side has committed daily and serious violation of all provisions of that Agreement.

For its part, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam has always strictly observed and seriously implemented the Paris Agreement of January 27, 1973 and the related protocol. The Government of the Republic of Vietnam demands that the Communist side responds by a serious attitude.

More concretely, the Communist side must:

- immediately put an end to all its cease-fire violations and illegal infiltrations.


- withdraw to North Vietnam its troops and cadres, weapons and war material that have been illegally introduced into South Vietnam.

- return immediately all the Republic of Vietnam's military and civilian personnel captured before January 28, 1973 and start talks for the return of all personnel captured thenceforth.
- fulfill its obligations vis-a-vis the ICCS,

- show its goodwill for peace by concrete acts and negotiate seriously with the Republic of Vietnam side with a view to reaching an overall solution for the problems of South Vietnam.

Only in this way could the war be ended rapidly and peace restored in Vietnam. Otherwise the tension here will persist and the Communist shall have to bear full responsibility for all consequences resulting from this situation.
The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of his note (No. 2184 UN/VN) dated 7 June 1974, transmitting the text of a note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam addressed to the parties to the Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam signed in Paris on 2 March 1973.

The content of the communication transmitted by the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam has been duly noted.

The Secretary-General takes this opportunity to express to the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam the assurances of his highest consideration.

12 June 1974
NOTE

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith a note on the recent shelling of Bien Hoa and its suburbs.

The above-mentioned note was sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam, signed at Paris on 2nd March 1973.

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

New York, 25 June 1974

His Excellency Mr. Kurt WALDHEIM
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations
New York
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam presents its compliments to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam signed in Paris on 2nd March 1973 and has the honour to draw their particular attention to the following:

On Monday 3rd June 1974 at 0500 hours, the Communist forces indiscriminately shelled the town of Bien Hoa and its suburbs with 170mm and 122mm rockets. The following communes and hamlets were hit: Bao-Ham (YT.023.125), Bui-Tien (YT.025.114), Binh-Y (XT.992.159), Binh-Ly (XT.991.207), Tam-Hiep (YT.027.125), Tan-Hai (YT.015.125), Tan-Mai (YT.015.115), and Tan-Phong (YT.013.130).

Civilian casualties alone reached 13 killed and 10 wounded. Five dwellings were completely destroyed.

The indiscriminate shelling of a densely populated urban center such as Bien Hoa is an ignominious act, and a blatant violation of the Paris Agreement of 27 January 1973. Plainly, the Communist side has shown its lack of concern regarding its obligations to respect the ceasefire, and its complete contempt of world public opinion.

The Government of the Republic of Vietnam energetically denounces and strongly condemns this new act of wanton terror of the Communist side and reiterates its appeal to the Parties to take urgent measures to ensure that the Communist side fully implement the Paris Agreement of 27 January 1973 and cease at once their repeated violations of this agreement. Specifically, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam earnestly requests the Parties to demand that the Communist side refrain from such acts of barbarity as perpetrated against the civilian population in Cai-Lay, in Song-Phu, in Bien Hoa, and in numerous other localities.

The Communist side, by its cynical and systematic violations of the ceasefire and by its deliberate attempt of intimidating the civilian population with its policy of organized terror, is creating such a grave situation in the Republic of Vietnam that it is threatening to destroy the whole structure of peace established by the Paris Agreement of 27 January 1973 as well as the Act of 2nd March 1973. For this dangerous state of affairs, the Communist side --especially the government of Hanoi-- has to bear full responsibility.

The Government of the Republic of Vietnam reaffirms its determination to respect strictly and to implement fully the Paris Agreement of 27 January 1973, but has to reserve its right, in self-defense, to take all measures that the situation may require to protect its territory and its population.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam the assurances of its highest consideration.
The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of his note (No. 2179 UN/VN) dated 20 May 1974, transmitting the text of a note, dated 18 May 1974, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam addressed to the parties to the Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam signed in Paris on 2 March 1973.

The content of the communication transmitted by the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam has been duly noted.

The Secretary-General takes this opportunity to express to the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam the assurances of his highest consideration.

28 May 1974
NOTE

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith a note on the illegal and forcible seizure of the Dak-Pek Base and the Dak-Pek district town by the Communist forces on 16 May 1974.

The above-mentioned note was sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam, signed at Paris on 2nd March 1973.

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

His Excellency Mr Kurt Waldheim
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations
New York
NOTE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam presents its compliments to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam signed at Paris on 2 March 1973 and has the honour to draw the particular attention of the Parties to the illegal and forcible seizure of the Dak-Pek Base and the Dak-Pek district town, in the province of Kontum, by Communist forces on 16 May 1974.

The Dak-Pek area, about 80 kilometers northwest of the provincial city of Kontum, has been always controlled by the authorities of the Republic of Vietnam. The Dak-Pek Base (YB. 954.682.) itself was established in as far back as 1956 and has continuously been garrisoned by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam since then.

The Communist assault against Dak-Pek -- which was launched less than one month after the brutal seizure of the Tong-Le Chan Base -- is clearly part of a Communist plan to discard the Paris Agreement and to reopen hostilities, in flagrant violation of the Paris Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace and of the Joint Communique of 13 June 1973.

Moreover, the large-scale attack against Dak-Pek -- an attack supported by heavy artillery and tanks -- occurred only three days after the Communist side's announcement to break off the talks between the two South Vietnamese parties at La Celle St. Cloud, and only six days after it boycotted the Two-Party Joint Military Commission. Therefore, it is apparent that the decision of the Communist side to sabotage all the negotiations formally prescribed by the Paris Agreement was willfully taken as a preparatory stop for a reversion to large scale hostilities in South Vietnam.

The Government of the Republic of Vietnam firmly denounces the incessant military attacks by the Communist side and the widening of hostilities which has resulted from these attacks. If grave violations of the ceasefire such as the capture of the Dak-Pek Base could go on unchecked, this would constitute a fatal blow to the whole structure of peace established by the Paris Agreement on 27 January 1973 and its related protocols, the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam of 2 March 1973 and the Joint Communique of 13 June 1973.

The Government of the Republic of Vietnam wishes to reiterate its unswerving commitment to the full implementation of the Paris Agreement, but has to reserve its right, in self-defense, to take all measures that the situation may require to protect its territory and its people. The Hanoi Administration and its front organization in the South, the self-styled "PRGSVN" must bear full responsibility for any deterioration of the situation in South Vietnam.
The Government of the Republic of Vietnam earnestly appeals to the Parties to act, either individually or through joint action, in order to induce the Communist side to return immediately the whole Dak-Pek area to the Government of the Republic of Vietnam, with its defenders wounded or captured during the battle, as well as the civilian population of Dak-Pek forcibly abducted by the Communist forces.

The Government of the Republic of Vietnam further appeals to the Parties to take urgent and effective actions to ensure that the Communist authorities in Hanoi put immediately an end to what looks as a continuing and generalized offensive against the Republic of Vietnam.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam, the assurances of its highest consideration.

Saigon, 18 May 1974
The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of his note (No. 2175 UN/VN) dated 14 May 1974, transmitting a note, dated 14 May 1974, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam addressed to the parties to the act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam signed in Paris on 2 March 1973.

The content of the communication transmitted by the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam has been duly noted.

The Secretary-General takes this opportunity to express to the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam the assurances of his highest consideration.

16 May 1974
NOTE

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith a note on the recent unilateral acts of boycott by the Communist side concerning its participation at the sessions of the Two-Party Joint Military Commission and, more recently, its non-participation during the negotiations at the La Celle Saint-Cloud conference between the two South Vietnamese parties.

The above-mentioned note was sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam, signed at Paris on 2nd March 1973.

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

His Excellency Mr. Kurt WALDHEIM
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations
New York
NOTE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam presents its compliments to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam signed at Paris on 2nd March 1973 and has the honour to draw the particular attention of the Parties to the following extremely serious events:

On May 10, 1974, the Delegation of the so-called PRG to the central Two-Party Joint Military Commission unilaterally declared that it will break off all sessions of the Commission at the delegation chief level as well as at sub-commission level from that date.

Three days later, the Communist side at the La Celle Saint-Cloud negotiations between the two South Vietnamese parties also declared that it will indefinitely suspend its participation in these talks.

Both these unilateral acts of boycott which will lead, for all practical purposes, to the interruption of the negotiations between the two South Vietnamese parties as stipulated by the Paris Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace, clearly constitute extremely grave violations of this agreement and denote the arrogant attitude of the Communist side towards its legal obligations under this agreement.

Moreover, these provocative acts occurred at a time when the Communist forces are intensifying both their military operations and their campaign of organized terror throughout the territory of the Republic of Vietnam. These facts unequivocally show that the Communist side has deliberately planned a systematic scheme aimed at invalidating the entire Paris Agreement of 27 January 1973 and reopening the hostilities.

The Parties will certainly concur with the Government of the Republic of Vietnam that the policy of armed aggression of the Communist side in Vietnam if allowed to go unrestrained, will result in perilous consequences both for peace in Vietnam and stability in the whole of Southeast Asia. It should be noted that the center of decision of such policy, the Communist regime in Hanoi, never loses the opportunity to state publicly its determination to reach its avowed aim of subjugating the Republic of Vietnam by force.

The Government and people of the Republic of Vietnam raise the most energetic protests against the systematic and grave violations of the Paris Agreement by the Communist side, and have to denounce strongly of military escalation of the Hanoi Administration and its Southern arm, the self-styled "PRGSVN".
Faithful to its full and wholehearted commitment to peace, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam remains firmly convinced that all provisions of the Paris Agreement of 27 January 1973 should be strictly adhered to. It therefore demands that the other party -- the Communist side -- should correctly implement the Paris Agreement, by ceasing at once all acts of war and by strictly respecting all provisions concerning a solution for the political future of South Vietnam.

The Government of the Republic of Vietnam earnestly appeals to the Parties to the International Conference on Vietnam to induce the Communist side to desist immediately from its vast scheme of aggression directed against the Government and the people of the Republic of Vietnam. It further wishes to appeal to the Parties to take all measures that the situation requires to persuade the Communist side to stop at once its policy of sabotage aimed at destroying the structure of peace which the Paris Agreement of 27 January 1973 and the Act of the International Conference on 2 March 1973 have patiently endeavoured to establish.

The Government of the Republic of Vietnam finally wishes to express its strong conviction that the International Commission of Control and Supervision in Vietnam should be allowed to continue unimpeded in its role as stipulated by the Paris Agreement of 27 January 1973 and its related protocol. It is the firm intention of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam to continue to grant the Commission its fullest and most effective cooperation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to convey to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

Saigon, 14 May 1974
The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of his note (No. 2173 UN/VN) dated 9 May 1974, transmitting the text of a note, dated 10 May 1974, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam addressed to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam signed in Paris on 2 March 1973.

The content of the communication transmitted by the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam has been duly noted.

The Secretary-General takes this opportunity to express to the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam the assurances of his highest consideration.

15 May 1974
The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith a note on the Communists' recent act of terrorism towards the civilian population in South Vietnam.

The above-mentioned note was sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam, signed in Paris on 2nd March 1973.

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary General of the United Nations
New York, New York
NOTE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam presents its compliments to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam signed at Paris on 2nd March 1973, and has the honour to draw the particular attention of the Parties to the following:

On May 4, 1974 at 15.10 hours, the Communist forces fired eight mortar shells into the primary community school of Song-Phu (WS-981.175) 14 kilometers northeast of district town of Binh-Minh in the province of Vinh-Long, killing seven school children, and wounding more than 30 others and seven adults.

Preliminary investigations established that the arms used by the Communist forces in this instance were 82 M/M mortars made in the People's Republic of China.

On the following day, at 23 hours, Communist terrorists threw a grenade into the Pagoda of Hau-Quang, 2 kilometers south of district town of Phu-Cat (BR 909.407) in the province of Binh-Dinh, killing and wounding 41 among the people who were worshipping in celebration of the Buddha's Birthday.

Both of the above actions which occurred less than two months after the March 9, 1974 massacre of children of the Cai-Lay primary school not only are cynical violations of the Paris Agreement of 27 January 1973, but also fit into the pattern of organized terror which has consistently been the mark of Communist policy towards the civilian population in South Vietnam.

There is no need to emphasize the outrageous and barbarous character of such Communist actions.

The Communists' blatant violation of the ceasefire provisions of the Paris Agreement of 27 January 1973 also cast grave doubts upon any Communist utterances concerning peace.

It is evident through these occurrences that the Communist authorities of North Vietnam have not at any time abandoned their design of forcible conquest of South. Although the Government of the Republic of Vietnam is determined to continue to respect strictly and implement scrupulously all provisions of the Paris Agreement and its protocols, it shall be bound in self-defense, to take such measures as the situation may require, to protect its territory and its people.

The entire responsibility for any tense situation that may arise therefrom must be borne by the Communist side.
The Government of the Republic of Vietnam strongly denounces the above Communist violations of the Paris Agreement of 27 January 1973 and appeals to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam to induce the Hanoi Administration and its front organization -- the so-called PRG -- to put an end to their acts of aggression against the Republic of Vietnam and to their use of terror against the civilian population of South Vietnam.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam the assurances of its high consideration.

Saigon, 10 May 1974
SECRET 252604 92323 92323 92323 92323 92323 92323 92323

TRANSMITTED TO

STAT

SECRET UNITED NATIONS

NEW YORK

NO 2372/77/77/PCT

EXCELLENCY GONZA EYE HAVE AIDED SENDER TO THE RIN SENATE
OFFICE DECLARATION CONCLUDING COMMUNIST INDUCTIAN CRIMES AGAINST
CHILDREN AND IMMIGRANT COMMUNIST STAND ALONE ON
U.S. HOPP ON MAY FOURTH AT 8:00 PM COMMUNIST COMMERS

DRL. STAT 93230/T71/PCT 63
PAGES 55/56

FIRED EIGHT CHINESE, AGE 60 IN VARIOUS SHIPS INTO SUBURBS COMMUNITY
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL COMMUNIST PROVINCE COMM THE FIRES WHICH
TOOK PLACE COMM DURING SCHOOL BREAK COMM KILLING OUTRIGHT
FIVE CHILDREN AGED SIX TO ELEVEN AND HUNDRED THIRTY OTHERS PLUS
SEVEN CIVILIANS STOP ALIENA ON THE FOLLOWING DAY AT ELEVEN PM.

COL. 55 PM.

PAGES 56/57

COMM CONSISTS THEN A HAND GUNMAN ON MAINLAND PASSING COMM
SINCE SHI COMM COMM AS COMMUNIST GROUP HERE OBSERVING
CEREMONY CELEBRATING COMMUNAS 29TH BIRTHDAY COMM COMMUNAL 41
CIVILIAN COMM OF COMM CRITICALLY STOP ALIENA THESE BLOODY
ACTS DEMONSTRATE THE COMMUNIST INDIFFERENCE OF THE SEVERE CONSIDERATION
OF LARGE SEGMENT OF PUBLIC.

COL. PM 5518 41 31

PAGES 57/58

OPINION AT HOME AND ABROAD AND ITS CONTINUATION OF TERRORISM
AGAINST THE 500 CIVILIAN POPULATION STOP ALIENA - THE EUN SENATE
OFFICE STRONGLY RECOMMENDS GOOD GAIN BEFORE PUBLIC OPINION AT
ISSUE AND ABROAD THE COMMUNIST ABOVE INCREASING DRIVES AGAINST CHILD-
REN AND INNOCENT CIVILIANS STOP ALIENA - THE EUN SENATE OFFICE
REQUESTS THAT
OFFICIAL DOCUMENT DISCLOSES U.S. WAR AND VIETNAM POLICY CHILDEAT AT
JOHN AND ACROSS THE WORLD. U.S. MILITARY OFFICES AGAINST CHILD-
NEN AND INNOCENT CIVILIANS TO STOP ALIGNED THE RULING OFFICE
REQUESTS THAT

PAGE 26/50

PEACE-LOVING COUNTRIES AND HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS ALL OVER
THE WORLD TO EXERT EVERY POSSIBLE EFFORT TO INFLICT HUMAN
ADMINISTRATION AND ITS FRONT ORGANIZATION IN THE SOUTH TO PUT
IMMEDIATE END TO THEIR POLICY OF AGGRESSION AND ORGANIZED
TERROR AGAINST R-U-N PEOPLE COMA IN VIOLATIONS PARIS AGREEMENT
AND ITS PROTOCOLS SAIGON DAY

PAGE 26

10 1974 END QUOTATION ALIENA ACCEPT EXCELLENCY THE RENED ASSUR-
ANCES OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATIONS STOP END

COL 19 1974
The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of his note No. 2163 UN/VN of 10 April 1974 regarding documents submitted to his Government by the International Commission for Control and Supervision.

The Secretary-General is grateful to the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam for forwarding to him for his information these documents in accordance with Article 6(b) of the Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations takes this opportunity to renew to the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam to the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

24 April 1974
NOTE

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honour to enclose herewith a note concerning documents submitted to the Government of the Republic of Vietnam by the International Commission for Control and Supervision.

The above-mentioned note was sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam, signed at Paris on 2nd March 1973.

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

New York, 10 April 1974

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations
New York
NOTE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam presents its compliments to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam, signed at Paris on 2 March 1973, and has the honour to refer to the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet-Nam, signed at Paris on 27 January 1973, and to the Final Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam.

According to Article 6 of the Final Act, it is the responsibility of the four signatories of the Agreement on Ending the War to transmit to the Parties to the Final Act copies of the reports and views submitted by the International Commission for Control and Supervision.

In keeping with the responsibility imposed upon the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam, as a signatory of the Agreement on Ending the War, by the Final Act, the Ministry has the honor to transmit...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Incident</th>
<th>ICCS Report No.</th>
<th>Date of ICCS Report</th>
<th>Description of Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 March 1973</td>
<td>Mine damage to RVN river boat, HQ/1532 on Saigon River.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 May 1973</td>
<td>Shelling and attack on 4/23 Ranger Company of ARVN at ZA 025.329, Pleiku Province.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 May 1973</td>
<td>Attack on 201st Regional Forces Battalion of ARVN at GR BR 950.625, Binh Dinh Province.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 April 1973</td>
<td>Attack on Trung Luu Village, Tay Ninh Province.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 April 1973</td>
<td>Shelling of ARVN units at Tay Ninh Province.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 April 1973</td>
<td>Barricade and firing upon civilian traffic on Highway QL 1 at Trang Bom, Binh Duong Province.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 April 1973</td>
<td>Attacks on Hoa Loi Hamlet at XT 821.270, Binh Duong Province.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 April 1973</td>
<td>Attacks by fire at Tan Chau District, Chau Doc Province.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 April 1973</td>
<td>Various attacks and Mine incidents in Hau Nghia Province.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 April 1973</td>
<td>Shelling of Tan Chau District, Chau Doc Province.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 April 1973</td>
<td>Mortaring of Long My Town, Chuon Thien Province.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 24 April 1973</td>
<td>7/70</td>
<td>5 May 1973</td>
<td>Communist attack in Thanh Phu Hamlet, Ba Xuyen Province.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The content of the communication transmitted by the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam has been duly noted.

The Secretary-General takes this opportunity to express to the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam the assurances of his highest consideration.

22 April 1974
NOTE

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith a note on the "declaration of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam with regard to the capture of the Tong Le Chan Base by the Communists".

The above-mentioned note was sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam, signed in Paris on 2nd March 1973.

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations
New York
NOTE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam presents its compliments to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam, signed at Paris on 2 March 1973 and has the honour to draw the particular attention of the Parties to the seizure of the Tong Le Chan Base by Communist force on 12 April 1974.

In this connection, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam wishes to quote hereunder the full text of a formal declaration of the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam, issued in Saigon, on 16 April 1974:

DECLARATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM WITH REGARD TO THE CAPTURE OF THE TONG LE CHAN BASE BY THE COMMUNISTS.

The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam wishes to inform the governments and peoples of the world of the following:

On February 26, 1973, less than one month after the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet-Nam was signed in Paris, several Communist regiments supported by artillery and anti-aircraft units began encircling and attacking the Tong Le Chan Base, a position continuously held by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Viet-Nam for the past several years, at the borderline between the two provinces of Binh Long and Tay Ninh, 15 km southwest of the district town of An Loc. This brazen act of the Communists seriously violates the provisions of Articles 2, 3, and 23 of the Paris Agreement, Articles 1, 2 and 19 of the Protocol on the Cease-fire in South Viet-Nam.

The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam has vigorously denounced these Communist violations to the Parties to the Paris International Conference on Viet-Nam and to the International Commission of Control and Supervision.
Large segments of opinion in Viet-Nam and abroad have also strongly condemned these communist acts of aggression. However, the Communists chose to ignore the protest of the Republic of Viet-Nam as well as the indignation of public opinion. They continued their attacks against the Tong Le Chan Base and up to April 12, 1974 the siege had lasted a total of 411 days. For more than one year, the garrison held on, through 37 frontal attacks, 29 infiltrations and harassments by enemy sapers and 672 artillery bombardments totalling more than 36,000 shells of various calibers.

Then in the night of April 11 to 12 1974, the Communists mustered their full strength in a combined attack. They bombarded the base with over 900 artillery shells then overran it with more than 3000 troops.

Thus in utter contempt for the Paris Agreement of January 27, 1973 on the Cease-fire and the Joint Communiqué of June 13, 1973 which reaffirmed that cease-fire, the Communists have not hesitated to deploy important units and use a considerable amount of war material to encircle and assault a base held by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Viet-Nam for many years, and to capture the tactical area of control pertaining to this base.

The capture of Tong Le Chan Base constitutes a gross violation of the Cease-fire Agreement and a dangerous escalation of the hostilities. Since the seizing of Tong Le Chan the Communists have penetrated the North West perimeter of defense of Saigon and thus directly threatened the Capital of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

It should be noted that the siege and capture of Tong Le Chan do not constitute an isolated case of violation but are part of a plan to systematically and deliberately sabotage the Paris Agreement of January 27, 1973. Indeed, the Communists have committed so far over 42,000 violations of the Cease-fire, the most significant being the capture of the bases of Le Minh, Bu Bong, Bu Prang, Khiem Hanh, Bach Ma and the town of Kien Duc and the siege of Duc Hue district town. They have also clandestinely introduced into South Viet-Nam some 100,000 additional troops, 600 tanks and 600 pieces of heavy artillery. They have repaired and built twelve military airfields in South Viet-Nam, and opened new corridors of infiltration for the purpose of preparing another general offensive. They have hampered the activities of the International Commission of Control and Supervision and refused to contribute their share to the operation budget of that body. They have multiplied acts of terrorism aimed at civilians, the most barbarous of which was the shelling of Cai Lay Primary School on March 9, 1974 in which nearly 100 children were killed or injured. At the La Celle Saint Cloud Conference, the Communists refused even to discuss the very concrete and constructive proposals put forth by the Republic of Viet-Nam with a view to ensuring the right to self-determination of the people of South Viet-Nam in accordance with the Paris Agreement.
All those repeated violations of an extreme gravity clearly show that the Communists have no intention of seriously implementing the Paris Agreement of January 27, 1973 or accepting to negotiate an overall political solution to the South Viet-Nam problem, but that on the contrary they are still bent on taking over South Viet-Nam by force.

The Government and people of the Republic of Viet-Nam cannot stay still while the Communists brazenly and overtly destroy peace in South Viet-Nam. The Government and people of the Republic of Viet-Nam cannot remain idle and allow the Communists to continue trampling underfoot the Paris Agreement while clamoring that they are respecting and implementing it.

Therefore, the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam has instructed its delegation of the La Celle-Saint-Cloud Conference between the two South Vietnamese parties to suspend its participation until the Communists have proven their goodwill for peace through concrete actions.

This decision of the Republic of Viet-Nam does not mean any downgrading of the Paris Agreement of January 27, 1973. On the contrary, it is aimed at ensuring that the agreement be implemented more seriously and more correctly.

Indeed, only a determined stand of the Government and people of the Republic of Viet-Nam with support of large segments of public opinion abroad could convince the Communists that the use of force should give way to serious negotiations in order to end the war and restore genuine peace in South Viet-Nam.

The Communists must bear full responsibility of their hostile actions and must renounce them, if the provisions of the Paris Agreement are to be fully implemented.

The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam firmly believes that all provisions of the Paris Agreement of 27 January 1973 must be strictly implemented. Therefore, it strongly denounces the continuing policy of military aggression of the Hanoi Administration and its front organization in the South, the self-proclaimed "PRG" which violates the purposes of the Paris Agreement and which threatens to destroy the whole structure for peace established by the Paris Agreement.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam appeals to the Parties to act, either individually or through joint action, in order to induce the Communist side to return immediately the Tong Le Chan Base to the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam, and return to this Government all members of the Tong Le Chan garrison wounded or captured during the battle.

As the seizure of the Tong Le Chan Base is far from being an isolated case, the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam also
wishes to appeal earnestly to the Parties to take urgent measures
to insure that the Communist side seriously implement the Paris
Agreement and cease at once its military attacks and its terror
campaign against the army and the people of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-
Nam avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Parties to
the Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam, the assurances
of its highest consideration.

Saigon, 17th April 1974

VUONG VAN BAC
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Viet-Nam
TRAN-VAN-LAM PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE REPUBLIC
OF VIETNAM TO HIS EXCELLENCY SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED
NATIONS ORGANIZATION NEW YORK

W91433/78W/VPCT
EXCELLENCY GOSHA AYE HAVE THE HONOR TO CONVEY TO YOU THE
DECLARATION OF THE OFFICES OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM CONDEMNING THE COMMUNIST MASSACRE
OF TRAN-VAN-LAM WO 1433/78W/VPCT

PAGES

THE CHILDREN OF THE CAI LAY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STOP ALIBEA
QUOTATION. WI STOP AT 1400 HOURS ON MARCH 9
THE CHILDREN OF THE CAI LAY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STOP ALLENE.

SITUATION: AT 1413 HOURS ON MARCH 9

1976 GIVA: THE COMMUNIST FORCES LOGGED A COMMUNITY MACE 60-HUNDRED MILE CARBON SHELL INTO THE CAI LAY COMMUNITY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN THE PROVINCE OF DAI KI TUONG GIVA KILLING OUTRIGHT THIRTY-TWO SCHOOL CHILDREN AND WOUNDING

PAGE 3

FORTY THREE OTHERS GIVA TOGETHER WITH A WOUNDED TEACHER AMONG TWO CIVILIAN ADULTS STOP ALLENE THE CASE OF THE PASSAGE OF THE CHILDREN OF CAI LAY DEMONSTRATES THE CONTINUING INTENT ON THE PART OF THE COMMUNIST SIDE TO UNLEASH A REIGN OF TERROR AGAINST THE CIVILIAN POPULATION IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Page 4

THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND ITS PROTOCOL STOP ALIENATE THE NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM STRONGLY RESOURCES AND
CONDUES BEFORE PUBLIC OPINION AT HOME AND ABROAD THE ABOVE
ATROCITY COMMITTED BY THE COMMUNIST STOP ALIENATE THE NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC

PAGE 5

IF VIET NAM REQUESTS THAT PEACE-LOVING COUNTRIES AND
HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS ALL OVER THE WORLD TO EVERY
EVERY POSSIBLE EFFORT TO INDUCE THE SAIGON ADMINISTRATION AND
ITS FROM ORGANIZATION IN THE SOUTH TO FUP US IN IMMEDIATE END TO
THEIR POLICY OF AGGRESSION AND ORGANIZED
TERROR AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF

PAGE 6

THE REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM STOP SAIGON MARCH 16 1975
END QUOTATION SIGNED SENATOR TRAI-VAN-LAM PRESIDENT OF
THE SENATE DEPUTY NGUYEN-HA-CAN SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES STOP ALIENATE ACCEPT EXCELLENCY THE
RENDEZ ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATIONS STOP END
TRAI VAN LAM PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIET
NAM.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TO:</th>
<th>The Secretary-General</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOR ACTION</td>
<td>POUR SUITE A DONNER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOR APPROVAL</td>
<td>POUR APPROBATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOR SIGNATURE</td>
<td>POUR SIGNATURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREPARE DRAFT</td>
<td>PROJET A REDIGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOR COMMENTS</td>
<td>POUR OBSERVATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAY WE DISCUSS?</td>
<td>POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUR ATTENTION</td>
<td>VOTRE ATTENTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS DISCUSSED</td>
<td>COMME CONVENU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS REQUESTED</td>
<td>SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTE AND FILE</td>
<td>NOTER ET CLASSER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTE AND RETURN</td>
<td>NOTER ET RETOURNER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOR INFORMATION</td>
<td>POUR INFORMATION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date: 21 Jan. 1974
FROM: K. Herndl
CR. 13 (7-73)
The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the permanent observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of his note (No. 2158 UN/VN) dated 15 March 1974, transmitting a note, dated 13 March 1974, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam addressed to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam signed in Paris on 2 March 1973.

The content of the communication transmitted by the permanent observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam has been duly noted.

The Secretary-General takes this opportunity to express to the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam the assurances of his highest consideration.

19 March 1974
The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith a note on the continuous Communist act of aggression and terrorism against the people of the Republic of Vietnam.

The above-mentioned note was sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam to the Parties to the Act of International Conference on Vietnam, signed at Paris on 2nd March 1973.

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations
New York
NOTE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam presents its compliments to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam signed at Paris on 2nd March 1973 and has the honour to draw the particular attention of the Parties to the following:

At 1455 hours on 9 March 1974, the Communist forces lobbed an 82-MM mortar shell into the Cai-Lay Community Elementary School at Coordinate XS-230550 in the province of Dinh-Tuong, killing outright twenty-three school children and wounding forty-three others, together with a woman teacher and two civilian adults. Subsequently, nine of the children died of their wounds, raising the number of deaths to thirty-two.

Everyone is all too familiar with the long list of terrible atrocities perpetrated by the Communist side in South Vietnam but this new act had as its victims almost exclusively children between the ages of six and fourteen.

Regardless of whatever allegations could be made by its perpetrator, the long-established pattern of terrorism is fully exhibited in this case and its outrageous savagery is such that it makes any human heart bleed. The mind reels at the depths of cynicism attained by an irresponsible terrorist organization which can in almost the same breath demand an invitation to a conference on the development of international humanitarian law and at one and the same time commit an act as barbaric as this one.

...
More than any other incident, the case of the massacre of the children of Cai-Lay demonstrates the continuing intent on the part of the Communist side to unleash a reign of terror against the civilian population in South Vietnam, in flagrant repudiation of the commitment by the Communist side to the most fundamental provisions of the Paris Agreement.

The Government of the Republic of Vietnam, in raising its most energetic protest, denounces this new act of wanton terror by the Communists against the civilian population of the Republic of Vietnam. It firmly demands that this pattern of barbarity, as exhibited by the Communist forces in the case of the children of Cai-Lay, be brought before the bar of world public opinion and condemned in the strongest terms.

The Government of the Republic of Vietnam further requests that the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam exert every possible effort, either individually or through joint action, to induce the Hanoi Administration and its front organization in the South to put an immediate end to their policy of aggression and organized terror against the people of the Republic of Vietnam. Unless this request is acted upon positively, it is feared that the climate of hatred and viciousness which has already been created by the continuing communist violations of the ceasefire will eventually erode the whole peace structure that the Paris Agreement endeavored to establish.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam, the assurances of its highest consideration.

Saigon, 13 March 1971

The contents of the communications transmitted by the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam have been duly noted.

The Secretary-General takes this opportunity to express to the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam the assurances of his highest consideration.

18 March 1974
NOTE

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith a note on the issue of the latest exchange of prisoners which took place from 8 February 1974 to 7 March 1974.

The above-mentioned note was sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam, signed at Paris on March 2nd 1973.

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

New York, 12 March 1974

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations, N.Y.
NOTE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam presents its compliments to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference signed at Paris on March 2, 1973 and has the honour to bring to the attention of the Parties of the fact that as a result of the latest exchange of prisoners which took place from 8 February 1974 to 7 March 1974 the Government of the Republic of Vietnam has returned to the Communist side the remaining 3506 civilian personnel that the Government of the Republic of Vietnam was still holding.

In addition, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam also released 130 military personnel.

Thus the total of military and civilian personnel that the Government of the Republic of Vietnam has returned to the Communist side since the signing of the Paris Agreement numbers respectively 26,880 and 5081 persons.

It should be noted that the Government of the Republic of Vietnam in full compliance with the Paris Agreement has considered the issue of exchange of prisoners as one of the most important tasks of the Two Parties Joint Military Commission and consequently the Government of the Republic of Vietnam has continuously displayed a great sense of cooperation and goodwill within the Commission.
The Communist would have the world believe that they have earnestly contributed to the progress of the exchange but the record shows quite the opposite, that they have systematically strived to hamper the whole process. The following facts will testify to this:

- A chinook helicopter used for the transport of prisoners was fired upon by communist automatic rifles on March 7 1974, on its return trip from an exchange mission at Loc-Ninh. One member of the crew was killed.

- Another helicopter on a similar mission was also fired upon and damaged on 26 February 1974.

- On 30 April 1973 an ambulance vehicle was destroyed by a communist mine at the exchange site in the province of Binh-Dinh. Two members of the Republic of Vietnam team were killed, and the driver of the car was wounded.

- On the same day, an M2 boat reserved for the exchange of prisoners in Quang-Tri province was destroyed by a communist mine, killing two members of the Republic of Vietnam team.

- On 25 March 1973 a chinook helicopter of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam was fired by the communist forces near the exchange site of Duc-Pho in the province of Quang-Ngai.

- On 12 December 1973 a communist mine was detonated less than 100 meters from the exchange site of Bong-Son in the province of Binh-Dinh. Two soldiers of the Republic of Vietnam who were in charge of escorting a group of communist military personnel to the release site were seriously killed on the spot. Four others were seriously wounded.

- In addition to these criminal acts, the Communist side also resorted to delaying tactics, obstruction, outright blackmail threats, and brutality to release prisoners with the obvious aim of hampering as much as possible the whole process of exchange.
The Communist side also committed a gross breach both of the commonly accepted rules or laws of civilized warfare and international practice in their inhumane treatment of the Republic of Vietnam prisoners. A great number of these prisoners were declared dead by the Communist when the exchanges took place. Thus at least 6 per cent of the prisoners dead in communist camps which represents an excessively high death rate for prisoners of war. Moreover, almost all the prisoners released by the Communists were either seriously ill or in such a precarious state of health that they had to be hospitalized and given immediate and intensive care. It is clear from these stark facts that the Communists have deliberately trampled under foot all the basic provisions of the protocol concerning the return of captured personnel particularly Article 8 of that protocol.

Finally, in the view of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam, the total number of the prisoners both military and civilian who were effectively released by the Communists represents a contemptuously low figure. It is conservatively estimated that the Communist side is still holding in flagrant repudiation of its commitment to the Paris Agreement, 26,645 members of the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces and at least 70,255 civilian prisoners. There is strong evidence that these prisoners are held in communist camps in North Vietnam as well as in Laos and Cambodia.
The Government of the Republic of Vietnam wishes to bring to the attention of the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam the situation pertaining to the issue of captured military personnel and detained civilian personnel, with the request that the Parties do all within their power, either separately or jointly to induce the Communist side to treat humanely those prisoners still in their captivity and in accordance with international practice and Article 8 of the protocol signed at Paris on 27 January 1973.

The Government of the Republic of Vietnam further appeals to the Parties to take all necessary measures to secure expeditiously the release of all members of the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces and civilian personnel still kept in captivity by the Communist side in violation of the Paris Agreement.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam the assurances of its highest consideration.

Saigon, 12 March 1974
NOTE

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit a note on the question of implementing the Paris Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam.

The above-mentioned note was sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam, signed at Paris on 2nd March 1973.

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

New York, 14 March 1974

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim.
Secretary General of the United Nations.
United Nations
New York
NOTE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam presents its compliments to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam signed at Paris on 2 March 1973 and has the honour to draw the attention of the Parties to the following:

On 2 March 1974, the Hanoi Administration announced that it has sent a note to some Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam accusing the Republic of Vietnam of violating the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam and the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam. These false allegations made for the obvious purpose of scoring some publicity gains do not really deserve any reply but the Republic of Vietnam deems it necessary to set the record straight by recalling some important facts which account for the present situation in Vietnam.

The most important of these facts is that the Government of the Republic of Vietnam has always shown its firm intention to implement seriously all the provisions of the Paris Agreement of 27 January 1973 and its related protocols as well as those of the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam.

Thus, in accordance with Articles 2 and 3 of the Accord the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam have been given strict instructions to observe scrupulously the cease fire provisions.
All replacement of arms and military equipment by the Republic of Vietnam have been legally made on the one-for-one basis. For that purpose, the Republic of Vietnam has promptly informed the International Commission of Control and Supervision of the designation of its six points of entry.

As to the exchange of captured personnel, the Republic of Vietnam immediately after the signing of the Paris Agreement made public a list of 26,750 Communist prisoners of war and 5081 Communist civilian personnel it detained. The exchange then took place from February to July 1973, during which time the Government of the Republic of Vietnam returned to the other side all the prisoners of war and 1,575 of the civilian detainees. However, the Communist side willfully created a situation whereby the exchange was interrupted from July 1973 to February 1974. Only the utmost patience and good will of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam enabled the exchange to resume in February 1974. When the current exchange of detained personnel is completed, the entire number of Communist prisoners held by the Government of the Republic of Vietnam will have been returned to the other side.

With regard to the important issue of the political future of South Vietnam, it was with the aim of allowing the South Vietnamese people to exercise their sacred and inalienable right to self-determination as guaranteed by Article 9 of the Paris Agreement that the Republic of Vietnam three times proposed a specific date for the holding of free elections. The latest proposal suggested the date of 20 July 1974 for the holding of general elections and offered a concrete...
time-table for the solution of all pending military and political matters between the two sides, such as the establishment of the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord, the guarantee of Democratic liberties of the people, and the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam. These proposals have never received any constructive response from the Communist side.

On 26 January 1974, in a new effort to break this deadlock and to explore all the paths susceptible of leading to peace in Vietnam, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam declared his readiness to meet the Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam or any high ranking representative of the Hanoi Administration to negotiate the reestablishment of normal relations between the North and the South, as called for by Article 15 of the Agreement, and at the same time to discuss all measures aiming at reducing the tension in South Vietnam. Unfortunately this appeal has similarly met with no response from the other side.

In contrast to the good will of the Republic of Vietnam, the Hanoi Administration and the so-called Provisional Revolutionary Government, with complete disregard for public opinion, have repeatedly and brazenly violated all provisions of the Paris Agreement, including those concerning the ceasefire, the exchange of civilian and military detainees, and the search for the personnel dead or missing in action. They have successfully prevented the International Commission for Control and Supervision and the Two Party Joint Military Commission from carrying out their respective duties.
On the problem of cease-fire, it is significant that the Communist side clearly disclosed its intentions through Directives No. 02/CT73/TUC/MN and No. 03/CT73/TUC/MN of 19 January 1973 and 30 March 1973 and "Resolution No. 4R" issued by the self-styled "PRG" politburo: These directives and this resolution ordered the Communist military units to strengthen their fighting capacity, with the aims of carrying out more land seizure operations, increasing propaganda work, and infiltrating elements into the rank of the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces. Acts of terrorism or sabotage and outright military operations were to be directed not only against military bases but also civilian population centers of the Republic of Vietnam, according to these orders.

It is clear from these orders that, even as the Paris Agreement was being signed, the Communists were deliberately set on violating all provisions of the Agreement and on intensifying their war of aggression against the South. This was done for instance, by the increasing rate of infiltration of troops and military equipment into the Republic of Vietnam, in complete disregard of the most fundamental provisions of the Agreement. From the time of the signing of the Paris Agreement until today, the North Vietnam Administration has introduced into the South at least 100,000 additional troops, not including 30,000 cadres and other personnel, one Sam-2 regiment, 600 tanks of all categories and 600 artillery pieces. It has enlarged 12 air bases all located south of the demilitarized zone, with the clear intention of using them to carry out hostile acts against the Republic of Vietnam. It has openly attacked military positions as well as...
civilian targets throughout the territory of the Republic of Vietnam. The most typical of these attacks were:

-- The siege and shellings of the Tong Le Chan Base from 26 February 1973 until today;

-- The attack and seizure of Le Minh Base (Pleiku Province) on 22 September 1973;

-- The attack against Republic of Vietnam positions at Khiem Hanh (Tay Ninh) on 29 September 1973;

-- The attack of a regional force position at Bach Ma (Thua Thien) on 12 October 1973;

-- The encroachments against Bu Prang, Bu Bong and Dak Song in Quang Duc on 4 November 1973;

-- The shelling of Bien Hoa Airfield and the densely populated areas around it on 6 November 1973;

-- The shelling and sapper attack against the Nha Be fuel depot on 3 December 1973.

The Government of the Republic of Vietnam wishes to call the particular attention of the Parties to the systematic and savage use of terror which the Communist side has let loose against our civilian population. In one very recent case which occurred on 9 March 1974, the Communist forces cynically shelled an elementary school in Cai Lay district, province of Dinh Tuong, and killed at least 23 children while wounding 43 more. This barbaric and sadistic act, which has incensed the feelings of the people of Vietnam, must be condemned by world opinion in the strongest terms. It is outrages like these which, over the years, have created in South Vietnam a climate of hatred and viciousness for which the Communists of North Vietnam, with their relentless attacks upon the people of the South, must bear full responsibility.
Concerning the exchange of detainees, the Communists have deliberately hindered the entire process.

They claim that they are detaining only 637 military and 5,428 civilian personnel of the Republic of Vietnam, when our Government's records show that the numbers would be respectively 31,891 and 70,892.

They claim that they are willing to facilitate the exchange, but when it takes place, they resort to obstructionism, dilatory tactics, false charges, unacceptable pressure on the detainees, and even outright sabotage. For example, on 7 March 1974 at 1250 hours, a Two Party Joint Military Commission helicopter returning from an exchange session in Loc Ninh was savagely fired upon by Communist forces and a member of the helicopter crew was killed outright.

The fact of the matter is that the entire exchange of military and civilian personnel which was concluded on 7 March 1974 (and which even included a generous release by the Government of the Republic of Vietnam of 130 North Vietnamese army personnel in excess of the number previously agreed upon) could only have been completed as a result of the great sense of responsibility, the genuine humanitarian concern for the fate of detainees on both sides, and exceptional patience which were consistently demonstrated by the Government of the Republic of Vietnam.

Another point which shows the callousness of the Hanoi Administration and its auxiliary organization in the South - the self-styled "PRG" - relates to the activities of the Four Party Joint Military team...
whose mission is to search for the dead and missing in action, in accordance with Article 88 of the Paris Agreement. The Communist side's attitude has been unceasingly one of non-cooperation, obstruction, and sabotage. Thus, they shot down a Four Party Joint Military Team helicopter in Tam Ky on 15 March 1973, detonated a hand grenade on a regular liaison flight's aircraft between Hanoi and Saigon on 8 May 1973, brought down another team's helicopter in the district of Binh Chánh on 15 December 1973. In the last instance, the Communist forces cold-bloodedly murdered the survivors of the downed helicopter.

The same ruthlessness and cynicism on the part of the Communist side can be seen in the treatment it has meted out to the International Commission for Control and Supervision: not only does it prevent the Commission from deploying its personnel to those few areas which it is temporarily controlling, it has shelled the Commission sites on several occasions in the past (Hong Ngu on 2, 4, and 5 April 1973; Tri Ton on 28 July 1973), has held prisoner and ill-treated two Canadian members of the Commission. The actions of the Communist side reached the heights of brazenness when they shot down a plainly marked International Commission of Control and Supervision helicopter at Lao Bao on 7 April 1973, killing five Commission members.

From this brief summation of the hostile activities of the Communists in the South—activities which the Paris Agreement explicitly prohibited, it is clear that the Hanoi Administration and its front organization, the so-called "PRG", have deliberately committed themselves to a systematic policy of violations of the Paris Agreement,
with the ultimate and openly proclaimed objective of conquering the Republic of Vietnam by force of arms. Lest world opinion forget these realities, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam again has called the attention of the Parties to these acts of aggression of the Communist side and appealed to the Parties to take appropriate measures to prevent the situation from reverting to a large-scale war.

In the view of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam, only the Paris Agreement will recreate conditions conductive to a genuine peace in Indochina and to a satisfactory political solution for South Vietnam. It remains to be seen whether the Hanoi Administration and the so-called "PRG" share this concept of international responsibility. The latest statement by the Hanoi Administration, to which this note previously referred, seem to presage rather a continuation of the old Communist policy in Indochina that is, a policy totally committed to military conquest and devoid of any desire for reconciliation.

The Government of the Republic of Vietnam has the solemn duty to bring to the attention of the Parties the real situation in Vietnam which has arisen as a direct consequence of the continued North Vietnamese military intervention in South Vietnam and of its arrogant disregard of the letter as well as the spirit of the Paris Agreement.

Based on its earnest desire for peace, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam requests that the Parties will act either separately or jointly to put an end to the aggressive policy of the Hanoi Administration and to persuade the Communist side to cease at once its
campaign of slanderous accusations against the Government and the people of the Republic of Vietnam.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam the assurances of its highest consideration.

Saigon, 12 March 1974
NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter dated 24 January 1974 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam to the United Nations was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request therein contained, the letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.
Note for the File

on a Meeting in the Secretary-General's Office on Tuesday, 22 January 1974.

Present: The Secretary-General

Ambassador Malik (USSR)

Members of the Soviet Mission

Mr. Georg Hennig

Ambassador Malik called on the Secretary-General on 22 January 1974. At the outset he inquired about the recent developments in the Middle East. The Secretary-General informed him that according to what he had heard from the United States the Geneva Peace Conference would not be convened in the very near future. Ambassador Scali was presently in Washington for consultations. The Secretary-General hoped that Ambassador Scali would forward to him upon his return to New York the Syrian proposals for a disengagement at the Syrian-Israeli front.

Ambassador Malik then clarified that he had not asked for a formal meeting of the Security Council regarding the appointment of General Lilistrand and the envisaged increase of UNEF to 7,800, exceeding the 7,000 target and that he had actually only approached the President to hold informal consultations on this subject.
The Soviet Ambassador then mentioned that there were rumors in Vienna concerning the possible appointment of a Deputy Executive Director of UNIDO, inspite of the fact that the ACABQ had rejected such a proposal. Various names were mentioned. The Soviet Union had no objection to establish two posts of Deputy Executive Directors if one would be occupied by a Soviet citizen. The Secretary-General replied that it was his impression that this information was somehow superseded because there was presently no intention to appoint a Deputy to the Executive Director.

Ambassador Malik had received instructions from Moscow to raise again the question of a Permanent Observer of the Republic of South Vietnam. He then read out the attached aide-mémoire. The Secretary-General referred to the fact that he had discussed the matter twice with Madame Binh first in Paris and again in Algiers last September. The Deputy Prime Minister of Yugoslavia who had been here for the General Debate last Fall, had also raised the question and asked for the Secretary-General's advice. The Secretary-General repeated to Ambassador Malik that the Republic of South Vietnam should either try to become a member of a specialized agency or have the matter discussed in the General Assembly like in the case of Guinea-Bissau. He reiterated that it would not be possible for him to deviate from the established procedure for the opening of permanent observer offices. He also mentioned in this context that he had suggested to Madame Binh the opening of a liaison office in Geneva. This proposal was however not accepted by Madame Binh because her Government wanted equal treatment with the Republic of Vietnam (Saigon).

Ambassador Malik then forwarded the attached letter regarding Soviet representation in the UN Secretariat.
I am instructed to address you on the question of establishing the Mission of the Permanent Observer of the Republic of South Viet-Nam to the United Nations.

The Soviet Union continues to attach great importance to immediately granting the status of Permanent Observer to the Republic of South Viet-Nam. The Republic of South Viet-Nam is a sovereign state which has gained wide international recognition in the four years of its existence. It is well known that by now more than forty countries have recognized the Republic of South Viet-Nam. It has participated in the Fourth Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries in Algiers. The Republic of South Viet-Nam is a subject of international law with full capacity.

The participation of a representative of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam in the four-party conference in Paris and the fact that he has signed - along with the other participants of the conference - the Paris Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet-Nam, as well as the Final Act of the Paris conference show that this Government is recognized in international law.
Under the Paris Agreement, there are two zones as well as two administrations in South Viet-Nam. Therefore, the representatives of the Saigon Administration have no right to act as the only representatives of South Viet-Nam to international organizations. The Republic of South Viet-Nam, accordingly, has the same right to the status of Permanent Observer to the United Nations as the Saigon Administration which already enjoys the status.

There can be no doubt that the immediate establishment of the Mission of the Permanent Observer of the Republic of South Viet-Nam to the UN would contribute to the final and just settlement of the Vietnamese problem on the base of the Paris agreements and to the quick elimination of the effects of the long destructive war. It would also promote further normalization of the situation in the Indochina area as well as the establishment of the lasting peace in this part of the world.

Allow me, Mr. Secretary General, to express hope that you would take necessary measures for the positive decision on the question of the establishment of the Mission of the Permanent Observer of the Republic of South Viet-Nam to the United Nations.
Note for the File

on a Meeting in the Secretary-General's Office on Monday, 21 January 1974.

Present:

The Secretary-General

Ambassador Huang Hua (People's Republic of China)

Mr. Georg Hennig

Ambassador Huang Hua called on the Secretary-General regarding the complaint of South Vietnam to the Security Council as to the Paracel Islands. He stated that these islands had been Chinese territory for several hundred years and only recently Saigon had made certain claims and occupied the islands. These last few days the Chinese Forces had sent gun boats and after a short fight South Vietnam troops had to withdraw from the usually not populated islands. In his conversation with the President of the Security Council Ambassador Huang Hua had rejected the note addressed to the President by South Vietnam. He was opposed to even holding consultations about a meeting of the Security Council because the matter was a purely Chinese domestic affair. To the Ambassador's knowledge no Council member had asked for a meeting. The President had assured him that he himself would not take any initiative. The Secretary-General then referred to the fact that the Foreign Minister of South Vietnam in his letter had suggested to him to invoke Article 99; he however had no intention to do so. He also felt that the request was superseded since the South Vietnamese Government itself had in the meantime asked for a meeting of the Security Council.

The Secretary-General then informed the Ambassador shortly about the recent developments in the Middle East.
NOTE

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith a note on the grave situation which is taking place on the islands of Paracels, off the shore of the Republic of Vietnam.

The above-mentioned note was sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam, signed at Paris on March 2nd 1973.

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

New York, 22 January 1974

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations
New York
NOTE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam presents its compliments to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam, signed in Paris on March 2nd 1973, and has the honour to draw the particular attention of the parties to the grave situation which is taking place on the islands of Paracels, off the shore of the Republic of Vietnam.

On January 16th 1974, in reply to a claim by the People's Republic of China, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam formally published a statement which clearly shows that the two groups of islands known as the Paracels archipelago and the Spratley archipelago form an integral part of the Republic of Vietnam, not only by geographical propinquity, but also on the basis of a continuous and peaceful display of state authority during a long period of time. The statement was to reaffirm the sovereignty of the Republic of Vietnam on these archipelagoes.

The People's Republic of China immediately resorted to military action, by dispatching several warships to the area and landing troops on the Paracels islands. On January 19th 1974, at 8:29 hours, Chinese troops opened fire on the Vietnamese troops on the island of Quang-Hoa (also known as Duncan Island). At the same time, Communist Chinese vessels engaged Vietnamese vessels stationed in the area, causing heavy casualties and material damages. On January 20th 1974, Communist Chinese warplanes which had been overflying the area on previous days, joined the action and bombed Vietnamese positions on the islands of Hoang-Sa (Pattle), Cam-Tuyen (Robert) and Vinh-Lan (Money). By the evening of January 20th 1974, Chinese troops have landed on all the islands of the Hoang-Sa archipelago, and the Chinese naval task-force seemed prepared to head for the Truong-Sa (Spratley) archipelago.

It is clear from these developments that the Government of the People's Republic of China is deliberately resorting to the use of force as a means of acquiring territories, which is a gross violation of the commonly accepted principles of the Law of Nations, the Charter of the United Nations, the Agreement to End the War and Restore Peace in Vietnam signed in Paris on January 27th 1973, and The Act of the International Conference on Vietnam signed at Paris on March 2nd 1973.

The Government of the Republic of Vietnam wishes to call the particular attention of the Parties to Article 1 of the Paris Agreement and Article 4 of the Act of the Paris International Conference, which both solemnly recognize that the territorial integrity of Vietnam must be strictly respected by all states and especially by the signatories of the final act.
In view of the seriousness of the present situation, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam appeals to the Parties, in the interest of peace and stability in the Western Pacific area, to take all measures which the Parties deem appropriate as provided in Article 7 of the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Parties to the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam, the assurances of its highest consideration.

21 January 1974
LETTER DATED 21 JANUARY 1974 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL


(Signed) HUANG Hua
Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations
NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter dated 20 January 1974 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam to the United Nations was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request therein contained, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.
ETAT
TRAN VAN LAM PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
TO HIS EXCELLENCY KURT WALDHEIM
SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
NEW YORK

393/TNV/VPCT
EXCELLENCY COMMA AYE HAVE THE HONOR TO CONVEY TO YOU THE
DECLARATION OF THE OFFICES OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC
OF VIETNAM CONDEMNING COMMUNIST CHINAS

COL ETAT 393/TNV/VPCT
INVASION OF THE HOANG-SA ARCHIPELAGO OF THE TERRITORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM STOP ALINEA

QUOTEATION THE OFFICES OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COMMA IN A
EMERGENCY MEETING AT 13:00 P.M. OF JANUARY 20 COMMA 1974
AT THE SENATE COMMA SOLEMNLY DECLARES TO THE PUBLIC OPINION AT
HOME AND ABROAD BISSTOP

COL 13:00 20 1974

PAGE 3

ALINEA CONSIDERING THAT BISSTOP ALINEA

FIRST STOP THE PARACEL AND SRAILEY ARCHIPELAGOS ARE INOIVISIBLE
PARTS OF THE RVN TERRITORY AND ADMINISTERED BY THE RVN SINCE
1952 COMMA THE RVNS SOVEREIGNTY OVER THESE TWO ARCHIPELAGOS WAS
RECOGNIZED BY 51 NATIONS AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.
IN 1951 STOP ALINEA SECond STOp

COL 1802 9 1 1951

PAGE 4

FOLLOWING ITS INVASION OF TIBET AND INSTIGATING ITS
WHICH COMMUNIST CHINA HERSELF SIGNED COMMA HER FALSE CLAIM OF
SOVEREIGNTY AND ANNEXATION BY FORCE OF PARACEL ARCHIPELAGO
HAS CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED HER SCHEME OF INVASION AND
EXPANSION COMMA AND POSES A SERIOUS THREAT TO PEACE IN THE
PACIFIC REGION STOP ALINEA DECLARATION BISTOP ALINEA FIRST STOP
STRONGLY DENOUNCE TO THE

PUBLIC OPINION AT HOME AND ABROAD COMMUNIST CHINAS BRUTAL
ACT OF INVASION COMMA SERIOUSLY INFRINGING UPON THE TERRITORIAL
SOVEREIGNTY OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM STOP ALINEA SECOND STOP
URGENTLY APPEAL TH THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL THE
THE HAGUE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE AND PEACE LOVING
COUNTRIES OVER THE WORLD
TO TAKE POSITIVE ACTIONS TO PUT AN END TO THE ABOVE-MENTIONED
BRUTAL ACT OF COMMUNIST CHINA COMMA AND SOON HELP THE
REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM TO REESTABLISH SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE
HOANG-SA ARCHIPELAGO STOP ALINEA THIRD STOP APPEAL TO THE
COMPATRIOTS OVER THE NATION TO UPHOLD VIGILANCE IN THE FACE OF

THE ACT OF DIRECT INVASION BY COMMUNIST CHINA AND PROVIDE
ABSOLUTE SUPPORT TO THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
IN THEIR MISSION OF DEFENDING THE NATION'S INDEPENDENCE AND
TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY STOP ALINEA SAIGON JANUARY 20 COMMA
1974 END QUOTATION SIGNED SENATOR TRAN VAN LAM PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
DEPUTY NGUYEN BAC CAN SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STOP
ALINEA ACCEPT EXCELLENCY THE RENEWED ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST
CONSIDERATIONS STOP SIGNED TRAN VAN LAM PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF
THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM STOP END

COL 20 1974 IRPT 1974
20 January 1974

Excellency,

On the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to forward to Your Excellency a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam concerning the dangerous acts of war being perpetuated by the People's Republic of China against the Republic of Vietnam, on Vietnamese territory and in Vietnamese Territorial Waters.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

His Excellency, Mr. Gonzalo Facio
Chairman of the Security Council of the United Nations
New York
Mr. President,

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam, I have the honour to call your personal attention and that of the Security Council of the United Nations on dangerous acts of war being presently perpetrated by the People's Republic of China against the Republic of Vietnam, on Vietnamese territory and in Vietnamese territorial waters.

Subsequent to its unfounded-claims - as publicized on January 11, 1974 in Peking - of sovereignty on the Vietnamese archipelago of Hoang-Sa (also known as Paracels, and located between meridians 111 and 113 East, and Parallels 15.45 and 17.05 North), the People's Republic of China, on January 17, 1974 and the following days, sent an important naval task-force composed of 11 vessels of various tonnages, including the two missile-ships of the Komar type, to the Hoang-Sa area, approximately 170 nautical miles off Da-Nang.

Hostilities started on January 19, 1974 at 8:29 hours (local time) after a Chinese landing party had opened fire on Vietnamese troops on the island of Quang-Hoa (also known as Duncan, 14.42 East, 16.27 North).

At the same time, Communist Chinese vessels engaged Vietnamese vessels stationed in the area, causing heavy casualties and material damages.

On January 20, 1974, Communist Chinese warplanes which had been overflying the area on previous days, joined the action and bombarded Vietnamese positions on the islands of Hoang-Sa (Paracels) Cam-Tuyen (Robert) and Vinh-Lac (Money).

As of the writing of this letter, Chinese troops have landed on all the islands of the Hoang-Sa archipelago, and the Chinese naval task-force seemed prepared to head for the Truong-Sa (Spratley) archipelago.

The above-mentioned events show that the People's Republic of China is engaging in an aggression across international borders, against an independent and sovereign state, with the aim of occupying and annexing by force of arms territories which are an indivisible part of the Republic of Vietnam. On this point, I wish to refer to my note verbale of January 16, 1974 in which I detailed undeniable evidence of Vietnamese sovereignty over the island presently under attack by the People's Republic of China.
The Government of the Republic of Vietnam, in bringing the above to the attention of the Security Council, once again reaffirms its faith in the United Nations and its acceptance of the purposes and principles enunciated in the Charter of the Organization. It views the aggression by the People's Republic of China as a serious breach of international peace and security, threatening the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of small nations everywhere, particularly in Asia.

In accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam hereby solemnly draws the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation created by the action of the People's Republic of China in the Hoang-Sa archipelago area.

I therefore have the honour to request you to convene an immediate meeting to consider this aggression by the People's Republic of China against the Republic of Vietnam in order to take urgent actions to correct the situation and put an end to the aggression.

For its part, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam accepts in advance the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the Charter of the United Nations.

In the Meantime, I also request you to kindly have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council to all state members of the United Nations and to all states maintaining Permanent Observers to the Organization.

Accept, Mr. President, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Saigon, January 20, 1974

Signed: VUONG VAN BAC
NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter dated 18 January 1974 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam to the United Nations was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request therein contained, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.
NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter dated 20 January 1974 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam to the United Nations was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request therein contained, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.
LETTER DATED 21 JANUARY 1974 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL


(Signed) HUANG Hua
Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations