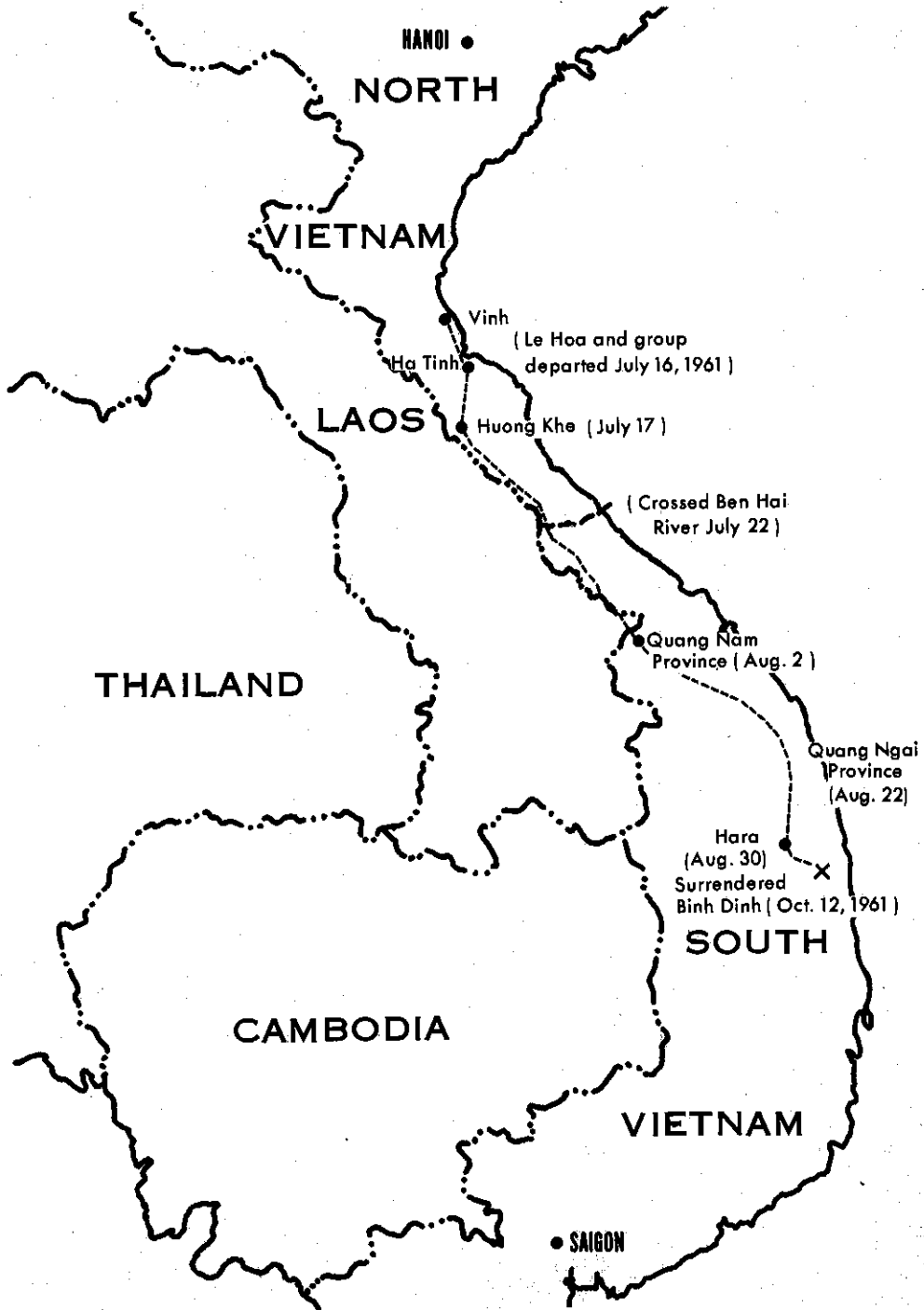


The Le Hoa Case

(See Part I, section VI, C, 4, pp. 29-30)



Map showing the route Le Hoa and his group followed from their departure at Vinh in July 1961 to Le Hoa's surrender in Binh Dinh Province in South Viet-Nam on October 12, 1961.

K I N

(-} AN KHAI CUNG

tên LE HOA, Hạ-sĩ V.C., bị bắt tại
(BÌNH ĐỊNH) ngày 12.10.1961.

I.- PHÂN LÝ LỊCH :

- Họ và tên : LE HOA (tự BA)
- Ngày và nơi sinh : 1931 tại xã Đức Tân, quận Mộ Đức tỉnh QUẢNG NGÃI.
- Tên cha mẹ : LE TỰ (c), LE THỊ CỬU (đã tái giá)
- tên em : LE THỊ TƯ lấy chồng ở xã Đức Tân, Mộ-Đức, QUẢNG NGÃI.
- tên vợ : LỮ THỊ TẠO, độ 25 tuổi, ở tại làng.
- Trình độ học vấn : biết đọc biết viết quốc-ngữ
- Tôn giáo : thờ cúng ông bà.
- Xu hướng chính trị : Không đảng phái.

II.- QUÁ TRÌNH HOẠT-ĐỘNG :

- Từ bé đến đầu năm 1949 : đương sự sống với gia đình làm nghề đánh cá và đi đò lúa trên vùng thượng Ba-Tơ
- Cuối 1949, vào dân quân xã, có nhiệm vụ canh gác miền biên (không thoát ly)

INTERROGATION REPORT

of

LE HOA, corporal of the Viet Cong, captured at Binh Dinh Province on October 12, 1961

I. Personal history

Name : Le Hoa alias Ba
Date and place of birth : 1931, village of Duc Lan, district of Mo Duc, province of Quang Ngai
Name of parents : Le Tu (deceased) and Le Thi Cuu (remarried)
Sister : Le Thi Tu, married to a man in Duc Tan, Mo Duc, Quang Ngai
Wife : Lu Thi Tao, about 25, same village
Education : Can read and write
Religion : Ancestor worship
Political affiliation : None

II. Past activities

- Until 1949, lived with family, fishing and trading fish for rice in the midlands area of Ba To.

- End of 1949, joined village defense corps with the mission of watching the seashore (did not have to leave his family).

- July 1954, was recruited as a soldier of the district guard of Mo Duc, then stationed at Duc Thanh (district of Mo Duc). Effective strength of the district guard was about 90 men, under the command of district guard chief Ha Yen and his deputy, Hanh.

- October 1954, moved with district guard to Qui Nhon, then boarded a Polish ship to be regrouped to the North.

- Landed in Sam Son (Thanh Hoa Province). Had 2 days of rest then moved with the district guard to the village of Nam Thanh, district of Nam Dan, province of Nghe An. The entire group was assigned to building dams, fighting droughts, fighting floods, and so forth.

- June 1956, the district guard of Mo Duc was disbanded. The group integrated into Regiment No. 803, Division 324, then stationed at Anh Son, Nghe An Province. Le Hoa was assigned to Company 3, Battalion 1, as a private.

(Period June 1956 to June 1961 was occupied by military training, drill, et cetera.)

- June 1961, Le Hoa was ordered to report to the headquarters of Regiment 803 at Anh Son, together with the following: Thuong, a sergeant; and Corporals Hoa, Thoai, Giap, Yem, Duoc, Cong, and Doan. At the headquarters, a Major Thu, commanding Regiment 803, gave the group a welcoming party. He then told them they had been selected for training. Two days later, they were transferred to Vinh, where they were billeted at the camp of Regiment 271.

The next day, the Viet Cong brought another group of about 50 men to the camp. (The men belonged to various units formerly from Interzone 5 in South Viet-Nam, including natives of the South or Northerners who formerly participated in the "advance toward the South," all of them regrouped.) They had a political training course for 15 days. The lecturers were a Lieutenant Son, a native of Binh Dinh Province, and Lieutenant Luan, from Phu Yen. Both belonged to the Political Section of the Command Staff of Military

Zone No. 4. The theme of the course was "The Situation in the South" and the duties of cadres who had been regrouped and would return to the South to reinforce the Front for Liberation of the South.

- At the beginning of July 1961, the training sessions ended. Each trainee was promoted one rank except Le Hoa. (No reason given.)

All the trainees were grouped into units. Unit No. 1, to which Le Hoa was assigned, was to be sent to Binh Dinh and was still composed of the persons listed above. Thuong was promoted to 2d Lieutenant, commanding the unit, and the 7 others were promoted to 1st Sergeants. Only Le Hoa remained a corporal.

One day before departure, a Lt. Col. Khue from the Command Staff of Zone No. 4 came and visited the trainees. They had a farewell party. Next day, the trainees each received one khaki uniform, one set of black cloth underwear, one hat, one woolen coat, one hammock, one haversack, a water bottle, cooking pan, 2 kilograms of salt, and some medicine. No money or weapons were distributed at this time.

III. The trip to the South

Vinh-Ben Hai River

- On July 16, 1961, at about 7 o'clock the entire unit boarded a truck belonging to Regiment No. 271 at Vinh and traveled along Highway No. 1 to Ha Tinh. The other unit (50 men) were to be sent away too, but Le Hoa did not know where or when.

From Ha Tinh the truck followed Highway No. 3 to the district of Huong Khe, then crossed the river by ferry, and reached a military post on the border between the provinces of Ha Tinh and Quang Binh at about 4 p.m. There the unit rested all night.

- On July 17, 1961, heavy rain forced the unit to remain at the military post.

- On July 18, 1961, the unit left the post. They followed the main road for 2 or 3 kilometers, then took a track called the "Unity Route," a partly dirt trail, partially covered by vegetation which the unit had to clear as it went along. At 4 p.m. the unit halted, cooked a meal, and hung hammocks for a night's rest.

- July 19, 1961, at 6 a.m. unit departed under the guidance of a tribesman. They halted at 2 p.m. at which time a new guide came with some rice for the group. The unit spent the night there and also the following day and night.

Ben Hai-Hara

- On the night of July 21, 1961, at 7 p.m. the unit departed. It crossed the Ben Hai River (into South Viet-Nam) at 2 a.m. At 4 a.m. it crossed a wide road, then came to a relay station at 5 a.m. The group rested there all of July 22.

- July 23, 24, and 25, the unit continued marching south. After 3 days of marching, the unit crossed a high mountain and saw the sea. Le Hoa believes this was in the province of Thua Thien.

- Five or 6 days later, on August 2, 1961, the unit reached Quang Nam Province.

- Sixteen days later, August 18, 1961, the unit had crossed the territory of Quang Nam and were near Tra Bong. The trip through Quang Nam had been very tiring because of the hills.

- August 20, 1961, the unit crossed a road.

- August 23, the unit had crossed the territory of Quang Ngai Province and came to the mountain passes of Binh De and Tam Quan.

- Seven days later, on August 30, 1961, the unit reached the area of Ha Ra (10 kilometers from An Khe). Two days before, the unit had crossed a large river on a suspended bamboo bridge.

Here, the tribesman who had served as a guide led the unit to Dong, a native of Quang Nam with the rank of platoon commander. Dong told the unit that from then on he would be in charge of the group. He instructed them to rest before receiving orders for action.

In the camp Le Hoa met 21 young men from Binh Dinh who had left their families and joined the Viet Cong. The young men were responsible for transporting rice to the base. Le Hoa remembered that once two of the young men had brought nine rifles and three sub-machineguns to the camp. . . .

IV. Circumstances of Le Hoa's capture

After arriving at Ha Ra, Le Hoa and his group were able to rest a few days. Then they began to take part in production. After 1 day of work Le Hoa became ill and rested for 2 days.

During this sick leave he heard the young men who had left their families discussing escape from the Viet Cong who had taken them from their homes. They discussed some young men who had already returned to their homes. From that moment Le Hoa said he decided to escape and surrender. . . . He had been told that if he followed the direction of the sunrise he would arrive at the lowlands.

About midnight (October 8), Le Hoa left the camp carrying with him a MAT 49 submachinegun. He walked all that night and the following day. He arrived at a highland village. He begged for food and then went on until 9 p.m. Then he stopped and rested in a cave. The next morning, he continued walking.

On October 12, at 9 a.m., he met a young boy with a buffalo. He asked where he was and was told he was not far from Cat Hiep village. The boy showed him the way to National Road No. 1 and Le Hoa continued his trip. Meanwhile, the young boy had reported to the Self-Defense Corps unit in the village.

After walking for a while, Le Hoa met a man carrying potatoes and asked him the way. Suddenly, two Self-Defense Corps soldiers with a rifle came up on a bicycle and captured him. Le Hoa offered no resistance and obeyed his captors' orders. One man tied him and they took him to their post about 3 kilometers away. At the post, Le Hoa was well treated by the village officials who gave him something to eat. Then he was sent to Phu Cat, about 5 or 6 kilometers from the Self-Defense Corps post. He arrived at about 2 p.m. on October 12, 1961, and then was transferred to Qui Nhon.

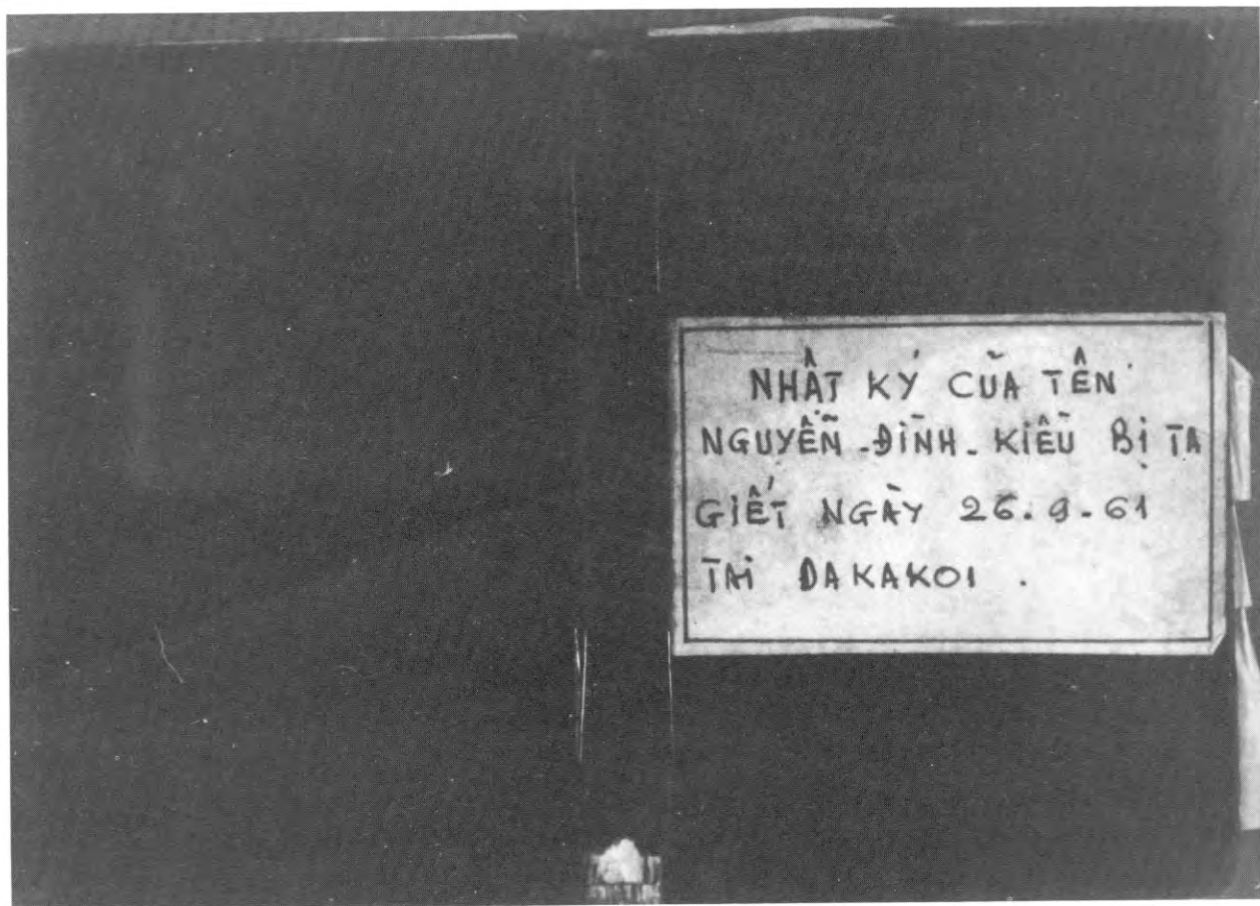
The Diary of Nguyen Dinh Kieu

(See Part I, section VI, C, 5, pp. 30-31)

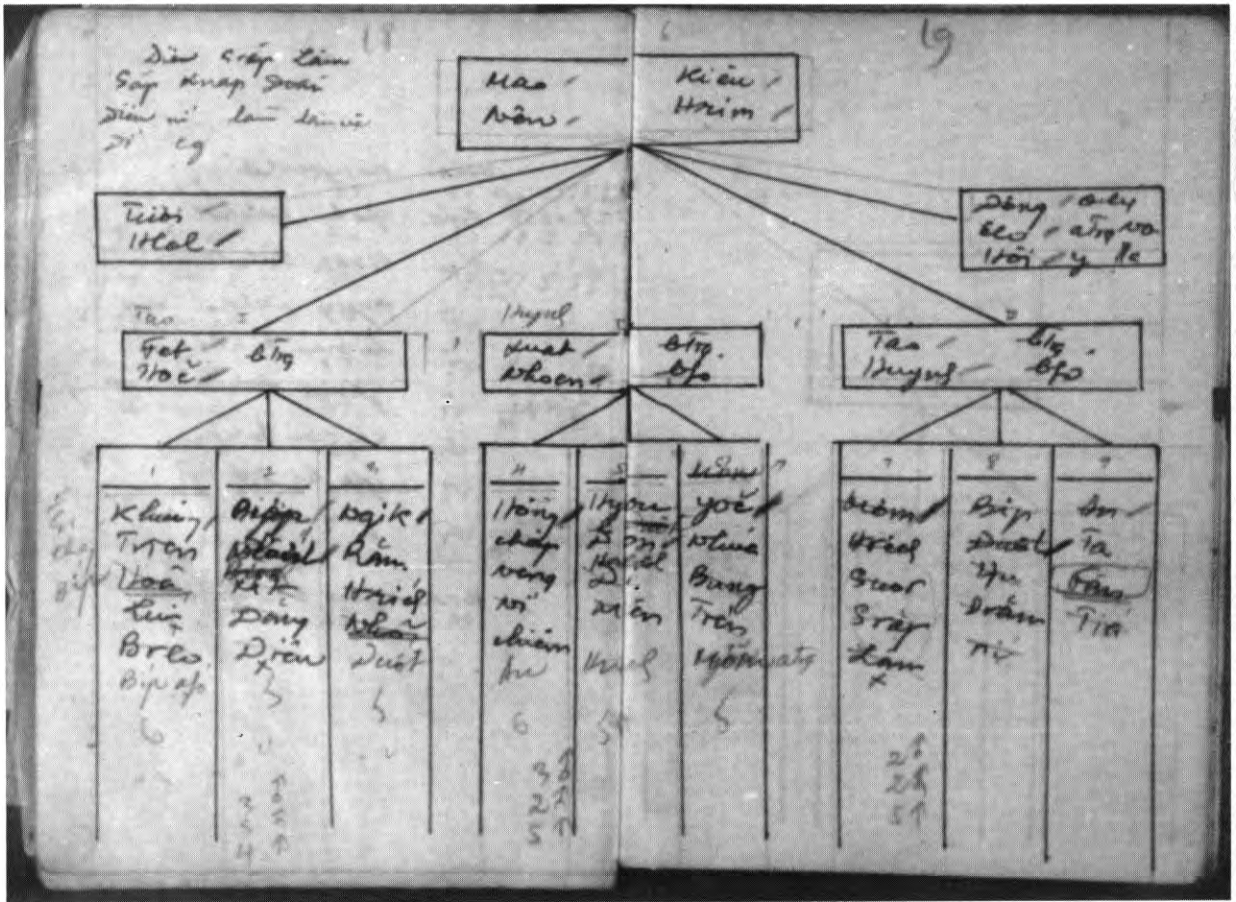


Map showing the route followed by Viet Cong Captain Nguyen Dinh Kieu and his men from North Viet-Nam through Laos into South Viet-Nam.

Photo of the cover of the diary of Viet Cong Captain Nguyen Dinh Kieu found in his possession at Dakakoi on September 26, 1961.



A chart of the Viet Cong company commanded by Captain Nguyen Dinh Kieu, which was contained in his diary.



Ngày hôm nay chúng tôi tiếp tục đi tìm kiếm lương thực và thuốc men. Mọi người đều rất mệt mỏi vì đã đi bộ suốt ngày đêm.

Đến trưa, chúng tôi dừng lại ở một nơi vắng vẻ để nghỉ ngơi. Mọi người đều ăn uống rất ngon miệng.

Tôi nhớ lại những ngày tháng trước đây, khi chúng tôi còn sống trong rừng. Mọi người đều rất vui vẻ và lạc quan.

Ngày hôm nay, tôi viết thư cho gia đình. Mọi người đều rất nhớ nhà.

Chúng tôi tiếp tục đi bộ về phía trước. Mọi người đều rất kiên trì và bền bỉ.

Đến chiều, chúng tôi dừng lại ở một nơi khác để nghỉ ngơi. Mọi người đều rất mệt mỏi.

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Đến tối, chúng tôi dừng lại ở một nơi khác để nghỉ ngơi. Mọi người đều rất mệt mỏi.

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Chúng tôi tiếp tục đi bộ về phía trước. Mọi người đều rất kiên trì và bền bỉ.

Đến sáng hôm nay, chúng tôi tiếp tục đi bộ về phía trước. Mọi người đều rất kiên trì và bền bỉ.

Ngày hôm nay, chúng tôi tiếp tục đi bộ về phía trước. Mọi người đều rất kiên trì và bền bỉ.

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Đến sáng hôm nay, chúng tôi tiếp tục đi bộ về phía trước. Mọi người đều rất kiên trì và bền bỉ.

(page 82)

May 30, 1961

Under the heading *Bch too* (probably the abbreviation for "Command Staff Organization"), Captain Kieu assembled notes and ideas on the current situation and on what had to be done, apparently in preparation for the move to the South. ("We still have enough time to get ready. . . ."):

- 1—Alertness is necessary ("We should not relax in political matters . . .").
- 2—Better combat disposition is needed ("more mobility . . .").
- 3—Party activities must be stepped up during operations.
("Before departure, GH [probably a political cadre] must come and discuss the situation, the difficulties we are going to face, our objectives, etc. . . .").
- 4—Command staff must realize our problems ("There will be long marches, no transportation, little food . . .").

(page 83)

- 5—Indoctrination (propaganda for the population and international affairs).

("Our allies have great admiration for us. But precisely at this moment we must not show any vanity which could lead our allies to think that the Vietnamese do not have any modesty.")

"See to it that our troops use only our own dry food supply and do not touch the property of the population. Beware of relationships with women Political cadres must reaffirm this before departure"

- 6—Protect secrecy ("Never leave used packages of cigarettes at camp sites . . .").
- 7—"Think of the problem of unity between the army and the population, between the political

(page 84)

cadres and the army."

- 8—"We must organize a system for relations with families."
- 9—Administrative problems ("Avoid carrying too bulky items").

May 31 (in pencil) "The sandals and shoes distributed are a little tight."

(pages 85-86)

(Notes on a Party cell meeting dated June 30)

(page 87)

(On this date, it is apparent the unit was in Laos.)

June 21. "We rest at Thapachon, Kham Muon (Laotian province of Khammouane) It has taken us two and a half days of walking to reach here. This friendly country is really beautiful and rich. Why are its people so poor? . . ."

June 22. We arrive at Muong Xuan. This place has been burned down once by the French. Now it is again burned down by Fu Mi [Phoumi, a Laotian leader]. How much devastation! How many losses! . . ."

(page 88)

June 27. "We are leaving for Nam Mi. So far, the troops' morale is good We must be careful with the rice; we may run short of it"

June 28. "We arrive at Nam Mi. We rest here for one day. This area has been liberated only recently. The people are kind but show no understanding of politics We shall go southeast through Ban Ca Den"

June 29. "We arrive at Sepon [Tchepone]."

June 30. }

July 1. } "Rest. Heavy rain. Party activities."
July 2. }

(The following few entries are in pencil, apparently written before the above which are in ink:)

June 15, 1961. "At 1515 we depart, direction southeast."

"At 1820 we stop for rest at a place 4 kilometers away from Y Ly."

"At 2400 we take the ferry at Huong Khe across the river."

"At 0300 on the 16th of June we arrive at T. Lang [probably Thanh Lang]."

"D goes and contacts the border defense corps to get help with food." (end of portion in pencil)

(page 89)

(notation on forces)

C1 + 4 + command staff + 4

C2

C3

"Sepon-Tusa (Tchepone to Tusa) took us 8 days of travel, 4 days marching, one of rest, etc. . . ."

June 16-17. "rest at Thanh Lang"

June 18. "departure for Fong Khai . . ."

July 8. "There is no rice at the places where there should be. Then how can we continue, and it is already the 8th of July . . ."

July 9. "We sleep at Thanh Cau (or Can)."

July 10. "We sleep at Cape (or Cabe). At night we depart from Cape for Tusa . . ."

"At 4 a.m. we arrive at the foot of the mountain. Why is it that the South is located in the skies? We keep going but when shall we reach the blue clouds and when shall we reach our beloved South?"

July 11. "We have been on the road for almost a month now. The mountain slopes are cruel . . ."

July 12. "Rest at Tusa. The road from Cape to Tusa, where we arrived only at 1630 today, has been

(page 90)

the most difficult and the longest."

July 18. "We have departed [several illegible words] for the border. We have been on the road for 5 days."

(notes on trouble with food supply, illness, etc.)

(page 91)

July 18. "From this day on, I am in the Fatherland again . . . We take along only a 2-day supply of food . . . The capacity of the population here for understanding politics seems higher . . ."

"We pass an area with enemy posts. There are three of them where we cross National Highway 14. Let's watch out for enemy patrols from Highway 14 to Dakley. Enemy planes are flying all day long. But we are relatively safe . . ."

"Our relay stations are distant from one another. Some of them can be reached only after 7 p.m. and sometimes much later than that. These stations have more security. They are built near the mountains and have living quarters . . ."

(page 92)

" . . . We must do all we can to take care of the health and morale of the troops. A group of political cadre is accompanying us. We must avoid the enemy. That is why we have to take a longer route. We rest for one day after passing two or three relay stations . . ."

(page 93)

" . . . We passed Cadou-Sedang. We do not reveal the area where we are going to operate. We must ask about our route. The signals are provided by the relay stations and each day we check in with one station . . ."

(page 94)

" . . . We return for three days to the relay station in the western zone of Quang Nam. I feel here as though I were in a 'free area.' Enemy planes follow us. What are they looking for? . . . Here is a place which used to be a safe zone during the war against the French . . . The problems of rice and salt have become critical. The maximum ration is 2 lon a day . . ."

July 23.

"I was seriously ill . . . Fortunately, the 24th is a day of rest."

July 25-26. "Although very tired, I must have the necessary courage to continue. What is more thrilling than to stand here on my beloved fatherland looking at the beautiful Truong Son mountain range?"

(page 95)

Aug. 5. "Rest at BTC [?]. We have one day to prepare to go to Quang Ngai. Here is Tra My, in the province of Quang Nam, rich and fertile."

Aug. 13.

"Arrive at Co Lo.

"Effectives were 37 at departure.

Now the following are missing:

Hrim, Dich, Mom, Du.

"Preparations, equipment, weapons, everything is in good shape."

(page 96)

(Notes on the qualifications of members of the company.)

(Notes on meeting of Party committee covering pages 96-99.)

(pages 101-2)

(A note to his wife, Thu Huong.)

"After fighting here, on our glorious fatherland, I am writing to you and to our child. I have already written to you on the way. Thu Huong, I have not received any letters from you for 4 months. The working conditions are difficult"

(page 103)

"Duty situation—

"Prepare a safe base from which we can start operations to harass the enemy"

(page 104)

". . . Exploit then the situation in the plains (Binh Son, Son Tinh, Quang Ngai, Mo Duc)."

"Winter-Spring 1961-62 operations: Start with small operations.

Gather all military power in Safe Base No. 1 (CKI), then launch simultaneous attacks

(page 105)

all over the mountain area. After this, leave the mountain area to local forces and go as far as possible toward the midlands. . . . D₅ operate on Highway No. 5. Konbrai, Mangden, Konklung: attack enemy rescue groups, paralyze their transport, reduce their manpower. . . ."

(Pages 105-16 contain notes on military matters, evaluations of personnel, new recruits, etc.)

(page 117)

(brief evaluation at Party meeting of battle of Konbrai):

"Good secrecy was observed. No man left to visit his family. No sign of low morale. We have not yet proceeded to the counting of our casualties. The spirit of the army is high with this first victory. . . ."

(page 118)

(lists new weapons received)

Diary concludes with an entry on September 15 which discusses plans for operations at Kon Mong and includes a hand-drawn map of the area north of Konbrai.

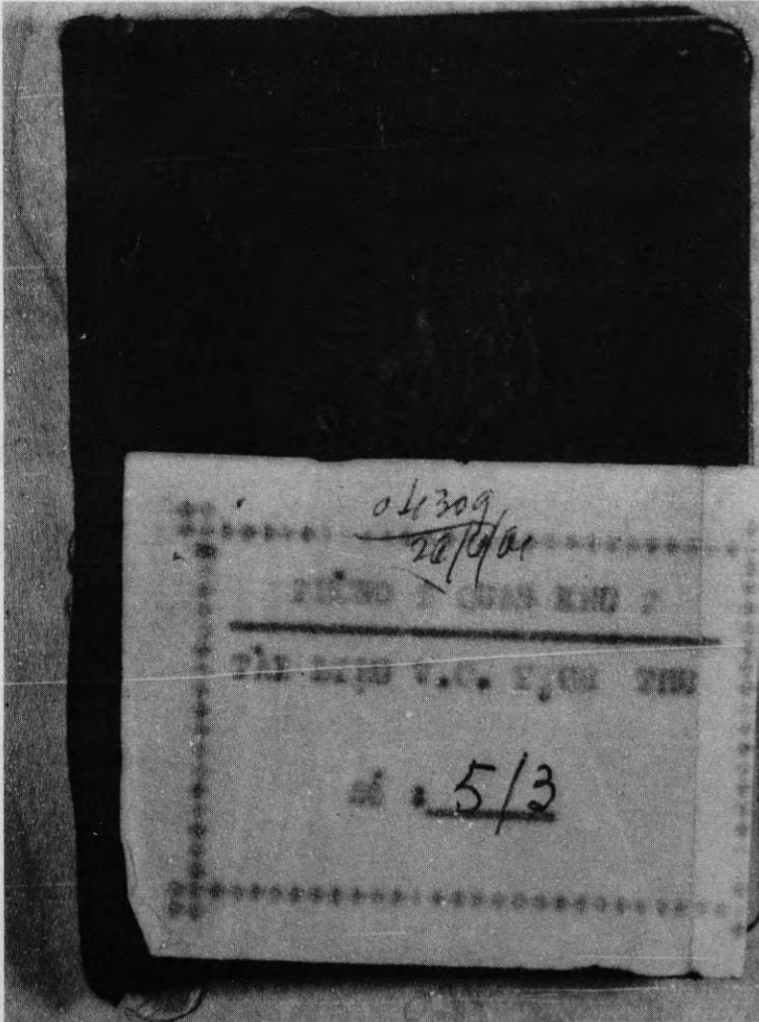
Capt. Kieu was killed on Sept. 26, 1961, at Dakakoi and the diary was picked up on that date.

The Calu Case (2)

(See Part I, section VI, D, 1, pp. 32-33)

In the attack of March 29, 1961, against the Calu station of a Viet Cong infiltration trail (see Part I, section VI, C, 1, p. 28 and Part II, appendix D), armed forces of the Republic of Viet-Nam captured the notebook of a VC officer, probably the commander of the Calu post. In his notebook, the officer had listed weapons brought in to the station for distribution to VC forces in Quang Tri, in Zone 5, and in other areas.

Below is a photograph of the cover of the notebook.

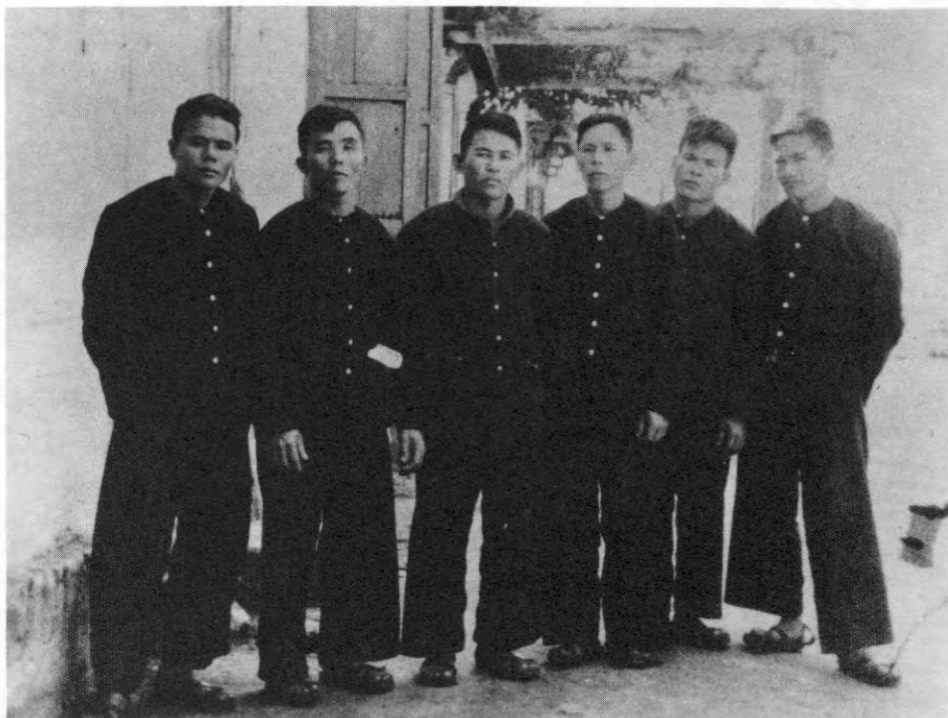


The Ly Son Case

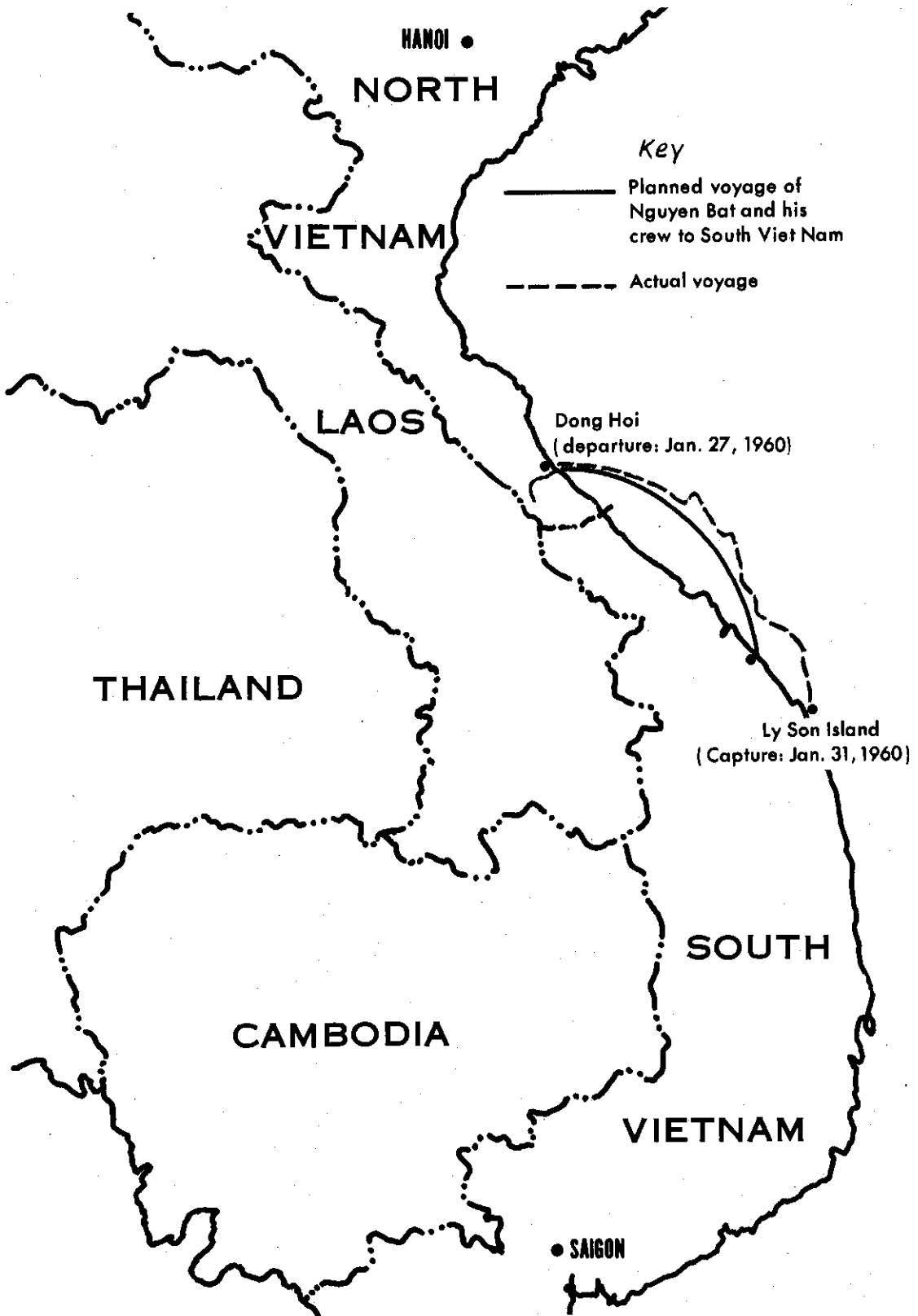
(See Part I, section VI, D, 2, pp. 33-36)

On January 31, 1960, a junk from North Viet-Nam with six men aboard landed at the island of Ly Son off the Quang Ngai coast. They claimed to be fleeing from Communist rule in the North. In April, a high-ranking agent of the Viet Cong was captured in South Viet-Nam and exposed the real purpose of the voyage of the six men: to bring supplies from the North to a Viet Cong unit in the South. Confronted by the testimony of the agent, all six of the captured men confessed that they had been on a VC supply mission. They provided extensive details of their voyage and of the special infiltration unit in North Viet-Nam to which they were attached.

Below is a picture of Nguyen Bat (third from the left), leader of the group, and his five VC companions.



Below is a map showing the planned and actual voyages of Nguyen Bat and five other Viet Cong agents captured in the Ly Son Case.



H C - 90 LÝ - LỊCH

của

NGUYỄN-BAT tức DƯƠNG - Tử của sông GIANGH (Bắc-Việt)
dùng thuyền vượt biển vào Nam, tiếp-tổ lương-thực,
quân-dụng, quân trang và vũ-khí cho cán-bộ Việt-Cộng
nằm vùng.

- o -

Xuất phát : 27-01-1960
Tới Ly-Sơn : 31-01-1960
Tới 2/Thiền : 12-03-1960
Tới Sài-Gòn : 14-04-1960

X

X

-----X



- 1.- Tên người vượt tuyến : NGUYỄN-BAT (tên khai sinh)
tức DƯƠNG (tên thật kiểm-tra
giả do V.C đặt vào năm tháng
12/1959).
1/a Bí danh : NGHIA (tên đảng-viên C.S)
- 2.- Nơi sinh : Xã Thanh-Châu tức Duy-Nghĩa
quận Duy-Huyền tỉnh Quảng-Nam
2/a Tuổi tịch : Việt-Nam
- 3.- Năm sinh : 1927
1/a Nghề nghiệp : Trung-Úy, Đại-đội pháo, phụ
trách giao liên thủy vận trong
đoàn 603 quân-đội V.C.
3b/ Tôn giáo : Thờ tổ tiên
- 4.- Địa chỉ trước ngày V/t: Đơn-vị 603 thuộc đoàn 559, tổng-
cục hậu cần, trú quân tại phía
Nam sông GIANGH, huyện Quảng-
Trạch tỉnh Quảng-Bình Bắc-Việt.
4/a Những địa chỉ trước địa chỉ trên :
- 7-10-54 : đường tàu Hà-Uy tập kết ra Bắc.
- 23-10-54 : tàu Hà-Uy cập bến Sân-Sơn Thanh-Bồ, tạm
trú tại bãi bệ Sân-Sơn 3 ngày đêm.

... / ...

PERSONAL HISTORY

of

NGUYEN-BAT alias Duong—From the mouth of the Gianh River (North Viet-Nam), he used a boat to cross the border into the South to supply foodstuffs, military supplies, equipment and arms to the Viet Cong cadre in the South.

Departure : Jan. 27, 1960
Arrive at Ly Son : Jan. 31, 1960
Arrive Thua Thien : Mar. 12, 1960
Arrive Saigon : Apr. 14, 1960

1. Name of person crossing border : Nguyen-Bat (name on birth certificate) alias DUONG (name on forged identification card given him by the Viet Cong at the beginning of December, 1959)
 - 1/a Pseudonym : Nghia (assigned on joining Communist Party)
2. Place of birth : Thanh Chau village, also known as Duy Nghia, Duy Xuyen District, Quang Nam Province
 - 2/a Citizenship : Viet-Nam
3. Date of birth : 1927
 - 3/a Occupation : First Lieutenant, assistant company commander in charge of Ocean Transportation unit in Doan 603 of the Viet Cong armed forces
 - 3/ Religion : Ancestor worship
4. Address before crossing : Don-vi 603, subordinate to Doan 559 of the Rear Services Directorate, stationed south of the Gianh River, Quang Trach District, Quang Binh Province, North Viet-Nam
 - 4/a Addresses prior to above :
 - October 7, 1954 : Aboard a Norwegian ship for regrouping to the North
 - October 23, 1954 : When the Norwegian ship docked at Sam Son in Thanh Hoa, he stayed there on the Sam Son coast for 3 days and nights.

A summary of Nguyen Bat's confession follows:

From October 1954 to May 1955, Bat was stationed in Thanh Hoa Province. From May to July 1955, he served in the Coast Guard Bureau of the North Viet-Nam General Staff in Hanoi. From July to October, he received special training in coastal defense work. From October 1955 to March 1957 he was a member of Bach Dang naval unit patrolling the North Viet-Nam coast from Haiphong to Thai Binh. He then had 18 months of political training. He said he worked at the Haiphong fish cannery from September 1958 to

July 1959. From the latter date until his capture he was a member of Doan 603, the special maritime infiltration unit of the Viet Cong.

Bat said his father, Nguyen Giap, was dead. His mother, Do Thi Chinh, was living in the village of Duy Nghia. He said he had 5 brothers and two sisters, all in the same village in Quang Nam. Bat is unmarried.

Bat joined the Viet Minh in 1948 in the war against the French. He was progressively: a soldier in a transportation company; deputy chief of a small boat unit; commander of a small boat

unit; deputy commander of a larger boat unit; a deputy company commander. In 1954 he was regrouped to the North with his unit, the 812th regiment. Meantime, in 1951, he had become a member of the Communist Party.

In July 1959, when the North Viet-Nam authorities decided to establish Doan 603, the special unit for transporting agents and supplies to the Viet Cong in the South, Bat was picked as one of the original complement of 107 men. They went through a period of political training and the unit was activated in August.

Doan 603 was organized into two companies. One was responsible for administration, personnel, boat building, and other command and supply functions. The second company, of which Bat was commander, was responsible for carrying out assignments to the South by sea.

On October 20, 1959, five men were picked to carry out a supply mission to South Viet-Nam. They were: Nguyen Bat, Nguyen Xanh, Nguyen Nu, Huynh Lach, and Tran Muc. The following day they went to Vinh to get two fishing boats, each about 5 tons and built to look like fishing boats in the South. From late October to late November the men sailed one of the boats to become familiar with it and to practice chart reading, navigation, and boat handling. In late November and early December they were given leave to visit Hanoi before departing on their assignment.

On December 8 they met Nguyen Nua, who was to accompany them as a guide on their return trip. Nua was a "stay-behind" cadre of the Viet Cong who had remained in the South, in Quang Nam Province, until 1958.

Plans for the voyage:

They were to leave from the mouth of the Gianh River and to sail southeast, then south until they arrived at the planned landing site on the Quang Nam coast. They were to wait until after sunset before landing. They were to exchange flashlight signals with the shore party before landing. A waving red light would indicate that it was unsafe to land.

If captured with all their supplies and weapons, they were to admit they came from the North. But they were instructed to be vague about their landing site and where they came from. They were told to say only that the supplies came from the "Hanoi Office of Rear Services."

If they had managed to dispose of all their supplies and weapons before capture, they were to tell the authorities they had come from Vinh in the North to seek freedom. If they disposed of their weapons but not the supplies, they were to tell the authorities that they were from the South and were to use their forged boat papers and identity cards.

The men were told they could scuttle their cargo if:

- they encountered severe weather that prevented them from reaching their destination.
- a patrol boat of the Republic of Viet-Nam approached within 3 miles.
- if they encountered a group of small boats that seemed to be police craft.

Should they meet a single small boat that tried to check on them, they were instructed to use their weapons to destroy it and its occupants.

They were advised to use forged papers only in contacts with village or district officials, not with provincial or national authorities who would be likely to recognize them as forgeries.

Nguyen Bat listed the following items in the cargo he and his companions brought to the South: 12 bolts of nylon cloth, 5 large rolls of white paper, 3 bolts of black cloth, 20 cases of medicine, 2 cases of rice seed, 2 rolls of electric wire, a case of electric light bulbs, a case of batteries, one electric motor, a mimeograph machine, a case of printer's ink, 15 packages of documents, and 4 bundles of warm clothing (100 items).

Bat said each man aboard carried: 2 suits of black cotton, a long-sleeved jacket, 1,000 piasters (about \$13.60) in Southern currency, one kilogram of dried fish, a pot for cooking rice, a package of assorted medicines, a bag of tobacco with lighter and alcohol, and 20 kilograms of rice.

Each man also was given: an identity card, a card proving service in the armed forces of the Republic of Viet-Nam, a voting card.

The boat also carried: 6 submachineguns (MAT 49), 24 clips of ammunition, 18 grenades, 6 knives. They were to be delivered in the South and used for self-defense if necessary on the voyage.

After delivering their cargo to the Viet Cong in Quang Nam, Bat and his crew were to destroy their boat and return to the North overland. Nua was to guide them on this journey over secret trails to the North.

Bat and his crew made three unsuccessful attempts to carry out their assignment. They left

the Gianh River on December 9, on December 14, and again on December 29. Each time, bad weather forced them to turn back. Finally, on January 27, 1960, they set off again determined to complete their task.

Once again they ran into heavy weather. The rudder was broken. In a short time the spare rudder also broke. They drifted southward unable to control their direction. On the morning of January 31, they sighted a light. At first they feared it might be a patrol boat. Then they decided it was Ly Son Island, off the Quang Ngai coast.

They had the choice of continuing to drift at sea or trying to move in toward the island. They chose the latter course for their supply of fresh water was almost gone. They decided, too, to abandon their cargo and weapons.

Bat's statement concluded:

"I talked with the others about letting the boat move toward Ly Son Island because if we just let it drift we would die out in the middle of the ocean because the fresh water in the boat was almost gone. The boat did not have a rudder and we knew we had to go somewhere and hide.

"After everyone expressed his ideas, I had all the supplies and weapons thrown overboard. But the nylon cloth, even though it had a stone tied

to it, continued to drift along the surface. The crew, after throwing the cases of medicine, rice seed, and the four packages of clothing over the side, had to fish them out again in order to open them up and let the water in. Otherwise they would have kept floating. The clothing had to be tossed over piece by piece.

"When we opened up the packages with the warm clothing, it was such a shame [to abandon them] that each of us took one [coat] and a piece of nylon cloth to wrap them in and protect them.

"Having thrown out the cargo and the weapons, we destroyed all the papers we had brought along with us. The 1,000 piasters for each person were given back to Nua and he wrapped them in a fat roll. At first Nua did not want to throw the money away but we decided it would give us away.

"Then we let the broken rudder go so the boat would drift in to Ly Son Island. We landed around 3 p.m. on January 31, 1960. All of us declared that we had crossed the 17th parallel to seek freedom."

Sample pages from the interrogation records of the other members of Nguyen Bat's crew are reproduced below. Their accounts, though given individually to Republic of Viet-Nam authorities, follow Bat's confession even in minor details.

H O - S O LY - L I C H
của



NGUYỄN-NỮA - Xuất phát 27-10-60, tới đảo Ly-Sơn, QUẢNG NGÃI
31-1-1960.

Tới Ty CA QUẢNG-NGÃI : 09.02.60
Tới HUẾ : 12.03.60
Tới ĐÀ-NẴNG : 12.4.60
Tới SAIGON : 14.04.60

- 1/- Tên người vượt tuyến : NGUYỄN-NỮA
1/a Bí danh : THANH (tuyên thệ chính thức đảng viên
:1949 và đứng trong bộ đội VC)
1/b :NGO CHAU (trong thẻ kiểm tra gia đo VC.
:cấp dụng trong chuyến tiếp tế vũ khí
:vào miền Nam 1960)
- 2/- Nơi sinh :Thôn Bàu, xã Duy-Nghĩa, huyện Duy-Xuyên
:TỈNH QUẢNG NAM (trước 1945 gọi là xã
:Tây-Sơn)
- 2/a Quốc tịch :VIET NAM
- 3/- Ngày sinh :1923
3/a Nghề nghiệp :- Nghề biển 1923 - 1950
:- Bộ đội 1950 - 1954
:- Cán bộ nằm vùng 1954 - 1958
:- Ra Bắc Việt (HANOI) 1958 - 1960
- 3/b Tôn giáo :Vô tôn-giáo
- 4/- Địa chỉ trước ngày v/t :Thanh-Khê (sông Gianh) huyện Thanh-
:Trạch, tỉnh QUẢNG-BÌNH
- 4/a Những địa chỉ trước địa chỉ vừa kể trên :
- Duy-Nghĩa, Duy-Xuyên, QUẢNG-NAM 1923 - 1950
- Bộ đội VC liên khu V, 1950 - 1954
- Bộ đội nằm vùng quận Hòa-Vang 1954 - 1958
- RA-BẮC (xin tiếp) 1958 - 1960
- 5/- Tên người cha :NGUYỄN-HỢI
5/a Bí danh :Không
5/b Nơi sinh :Duy-Nghĩa, Duy-Xuyên, QUẢNG NAM
5/c Ngày sinh :Chết 1947, thọ ngoài 50 T.
- 6/- Tên người mẹ :TRẦN THỊ ĐÔNG
6/a Nơi Sinh :Duy-Nghĩa, Duy-Xuyên, QUẢNG NAM
6/b Ngày sinh :1947 (thọ ngoài 40 T.)
- 7/1 Anh em :NGUYỄN-ĐỜI
7/1a Nơi sinh :Duy-Nghĩa, Duy-Xuyên, QUẢNG NAM
7/1b Ngày sinh :Trạc 40 T.
7/1c Địa chỉ :Duy-Nghĩa
7/1d Nghề nghiệp :Làm biển
- 7/2 Anh em :NGUYỄN-YỆ (tàng tặc)
7/2a Nơi sinh :Duy-Nghĩa, Duy-Xuyên, QUẢNG NAM
7/2b Ngày sinh :Trạc 35 T.
7/2c Địa chỉ :Duy-Nghĩa
7/2d Nghề nghiệp :Làm biển và làm ruộng
- 8/1 Chị em :NGUYỄN-THỊ-ĐƯA
8/1a Nơi sinh :Duy-Nghĩa, Duy-Xuyên, QUẢNG NAM.



HỒ SƠ LÝ - LỊCH
của

TRẦN-MỨC tức HUYỀN - Cán-bộ miền Nam tập kết.

Xuất phát ngày : 27.01.60
 Bến Ly-Sơn " : 31.01.60
 Bến Thừa-Thiên : 12.03.60
 Tới Saigon : 14.04.60

- 1/- Tên người v/t : TRẦN - MỨC
 1/a Bí danh : Huyền (tên lúc nhập đảng CS)
- 2/- Nơi sanh : Xã Đức-Thắng, huyện Mộ-Đức,
 tỉnh Quảng-Ngai.
 2/a Quốc-tịch : Việt-Nam.
- 3/- Ngày sanh : 1927
 3/a Nghề nghiệp : - Làm Đội-trưởng du-kịch
 - Tập đoàn đánh cá xã Hải-Bình,
 Huyện Tĩnh-Gia (Thanh-Hóa)
 3/b Tôn-giáo : Phật-giáo
- 4/- Địa-chỉ trước ngày v/t : Xã Thanh-trạch, huyện Bồ-Trạch,
 tỉnh Quảng-Bình (Đoanh trại 603).
 4/a Những địa-chỉ trước địa-chỉ vừa kể trên :
 - Tập kết ra Bắc năm 1954
 - 1955 - 1958, đi công-trường đắp đường quốc
 lộ số 1 từ Minh-Bình vào Nghệ-An.
 - Tháng 2/1958, tập đoàn đánh cá xã Hải-Bình,
 huyện Tĩnh-Gia (Thanh-Hóa).
- 5/- Tên người cha : Trần Chuẩn
 5/a Bí danh : không
 5/b Nơi sanh : Xã Đức-Thắng, huyện Mộ-Đức,
 tỉnh Quảng-Ngai.
 5/c Ngày sanh : 72 tuổi
 5/d Địa-chỉ : Xã Đức-Thắng
 5/e Nghề-nghiệp : Lòn cá 2 mắt (không làm gì)
- 6/- Tên người mẹ : Nguyễn-thị-Chuẩn
 5/a Nơi sanh : Xã Đức-Thắng
 5/b Ngày sanh : 70 tuổi
 5/c Địa-chỉ : Xã Đức-Thắng
 5/d Nghề-nghiệp : Nội-trợ.
- 7/1 Anh em : Trần-Kỳ-Sắt
 7/1a Nơi sanh : Xã Đức-Thắng
 7/1b Ngày sanh : Ngoài 40 tuổi
 7/1c Địa-chỉ : Xã Đức-Thắng
 7/1d Nghề-nghiệp : Đánh cá

HỒ SƠ LÝ LỊCH

Của

NGUYỄN-NỮ - Cán-bộ V.C từ miền BẮC dùng thuyền tiếp-tế lương-thực và vũ-khí cho cán-bộ V.C nằm vùng.



Kiểm phát : 27-01-1960.

Tới LY-SƠN : 31-01-1960.

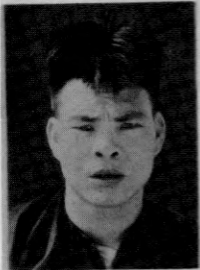
Tới HUE : 12-03-1960.

Tới SAIGON : 14-04-1960.

WO

- 1.- Tên : NGUYỄN-NỮ
Bí-danh : NGUYỄN-THU (tuyên-thộ chính thức Đảng viên CS 1/1959)
- 2.- Nơi-sinh : Thôn 2, xã DUY-NGHĨA, Quận DUY-XUYỀN, QUẢNG-NAM.
2/a Quốc-tịch : VIỆT-NAM.
- 3.- Ngày sinh : 1930.
3/a Nghề-nghiệp : Làm biển, tiểu-đội-p, đoàn 603
3/b Tôn-giáo : Không.
- 4.- Địa-chỉ trước ngày v/t : Đoàn 603 Vận-thủy Giao-liên V.C đóng tại sông GIANGH (QUẢNG BÌNH).
4/a Những địa chỉ trước địa chỉ trên :
 - Từ 7/5/53 nhập ngũ tại Đại-Đội 40 đồn-trú tại NAM-BÔNG (THỪA-THIỆN).
 - 8/1954 Đại-Đội 40 di-chuyển về ĐẬP-BÁ, QUI-NHỘI
 - 12/1954 Tập-kết ra BẮC đóng tại xã BÌNH-MINH, Huyện TỈNH-GIA, THANH-HÓA.
 - 2/1955 bị sát nhập vào Đại-Đội F/I/90/324 đóng tại xã THANH-VANG, Huyện THANH-CHƯƠNG Tỉnh NGHĨ AN đến tháng 7/1959.
- 5.- Tên Cha : NGUYỄN-MÀI (chết 1945 thọ 55 tuổi).
- 6.- Tên Mẹ : NGUYỄN-THỊ-THO (chết 1943, thọ 50 tuổi).
- 7/1 Anh-em : NGUYỄN-PHON

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HỒ SƠ LÝ LỊCH

của

HUỶNH-LÁCH tự HUỶNH-SƠN - cán-bộ tiếp-tô V.C.

Xuất phát ngày : 27.01.60

Tới Ly-Sơn : 31.01.60

Tới QUẢNG NGÃI : 09.02.60

Tới SAIGON : 14.04.60

1/- Tên người V/t

: HUỶNH LÁCH (theo giấy khai sinh)

1/a Bí danh

- : - HUỶNH-SƠN (lấy 1955 gia-nhập bộ-đội)
- HOÀNG KIM (lấy thẻ cử-tri giả 1959)
- CHÂU (lấy 1956 khi gia-nhập làng)

2/- Nơi sinh

: Thôn Tám, xã Thăng-Phước, huyện Thăng-Bình, tỉnh QUẢNG-NAM.

2/a Quốc-tịch

: VIỆT-NAM

3/- Ngày sinh

: Sinh năm 1929 (31 tuổi)

3/a Nghề-nghiệp

: Bộ-đội vận-tải 603 (tiếp-tô miền Nam)

3/b Tôn giáo

: Phật giáo

4/- Địa-chỉ trước ngày V/t

: Thôn Thạch-Khê, xã Thanh-Trạch, huyện Bồ-Trạch, tỉnh QUẢNG-BÌNH.

4/a Những địa-chỉ trước địa-chỉ vừa kể trên :

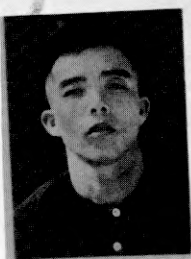
- 1929 - 1952, sống tại xã Thăng-Phước
- 11/1952 , gia-nhập bộ-đội vận-tải tiểu-đoàn V.C. 242
- 1954 , Đại-đội 240 đóng tại Đại-Lục QUẢNG NAM.
- 8/1954 , C.425 tại QUY NHƠN.

...../.. 2

HỒ - SƠ LÝ - LỊCH

của

NGUYỄN - XANH (Cán-bộ tiếp-tê V.C.)



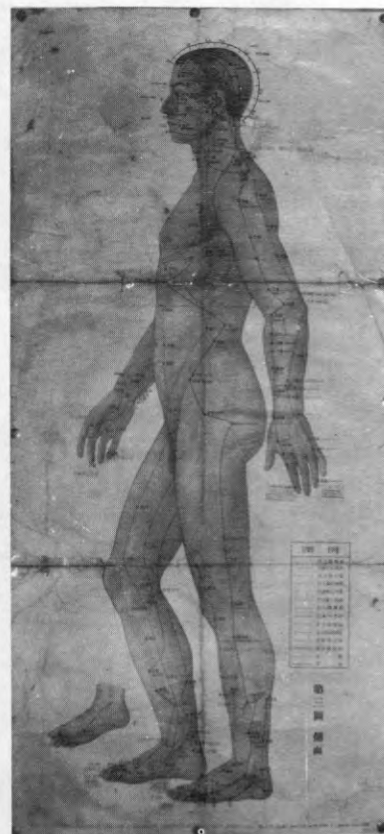
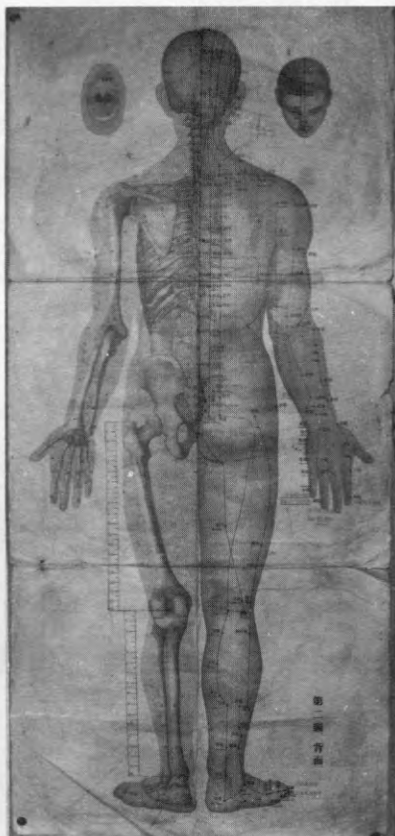
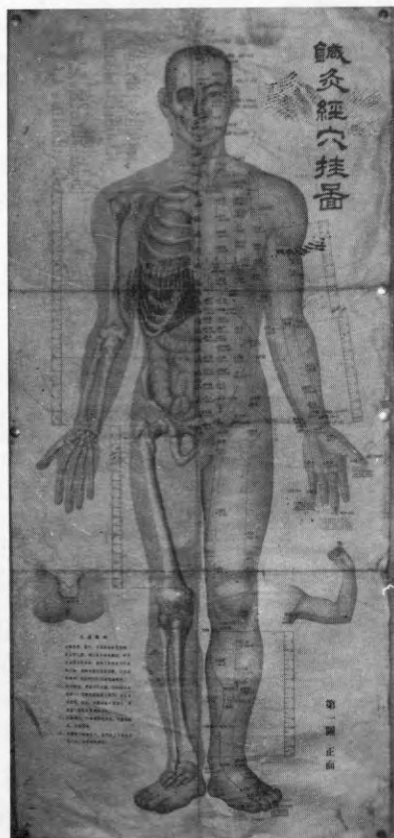
Xuất-phát ngày : 27.01.1960
 Tới Ly-Son : 31.01.1960
 Tới Quảng-Ngai : 09.02.1960
 Tới Huế : 12.03.1960
 Tới Bà-Nhã : 12.04.1960
 Tới Saigon : 14.04.1960.

- 1/- Tên người vượt tuyến : NGUYỄN-XANH (tên lấy 1951 khi gia nhập bộ-đội)
- 1/a Hí danh : - Nguyễn-Minh (tên bí còn nhỏ ở nhà)
 - Nguyễn-Tốt (bí danh khi vào bang ngày 26.7.1955)
 - Nguyễn-Lưu (bí danh đảng khai ở Quảng-Ngai)
 - Phạm-Mỹ (tên trong căn-cứu gia ở Bà-Nhã cấp khi đi công-tác tiếp tê vào Nam)
- 2/- Nơi sinh : Xã Tĩnh Thủy, huyện Tam-Áy, tỉnh Quảng-Nam.
- 2/a Quốc-tịch : Việt-Nam
- 3/- Ngày sinh : 03.3.1919
- 3/a Nghề-nghiệp : Tiểu-đội trưởng VC
- 3/b Tôn-giáo : Phật-giáo
- 4/- Địa-chỉ trước ngày v/t : Đoàn 603 (tiếp-tê cho miền Nam) đồn trú tại xã Thanh-Trạch, huyện Bồ-Trạch, tỉnh Quảng-Bình.
- 4/a Những địa-chỉ trước địa-chỉ vừa kể trên :
- 1954 xã Tam-Thành (cũ xã Non-thành-Thượng)
 - 1946-51, VN cướp chính-quyền, đ/s đi dấn quân và tự-vệ xã
 - 09/1951, đi bộ-đội thuộc tiểu-đoàn 248 vận-tai tiếp-tê Liên-khu V (Minh, Bình, Thuận) đóng tại Tuy-Hoa thuộc tỉnh Phú-Yên.
 - 12/1953, Pháp đổ bộ Tuy-Hoa, tiểu-đoàn 248 chuyển đến Bình-Bình
 - 06/1954, công-tác tại cửa Lò-Di thuộc tỉnh Phú-Yên, đi Bình-Thuận.
 - 09/1954, chuyển đến Camp St Jacques đợi tập kết nhập vào trung-đoàn 812 thuộc tỉnh-đội Bình-Thuận. Vì mất liên-lạc với tiểu-đoàn 248 trong thời gian đánh chiến đ/s vẫn đi công-tác.
 - 10/1954, tập kết ra Bắc đóng tại huyện Tĩnh-Gia thuộc Thanh-Hóa.

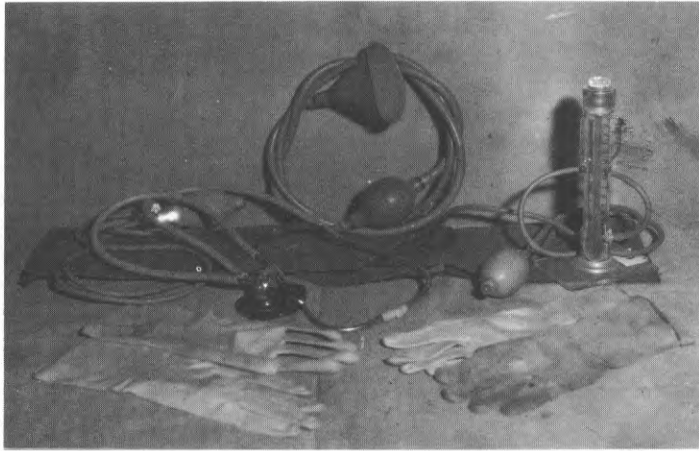
Medical Equipment From North Viet-Nam and the Communist Bloc

(See Part I, section VI, D, 4, pp. 37-38)

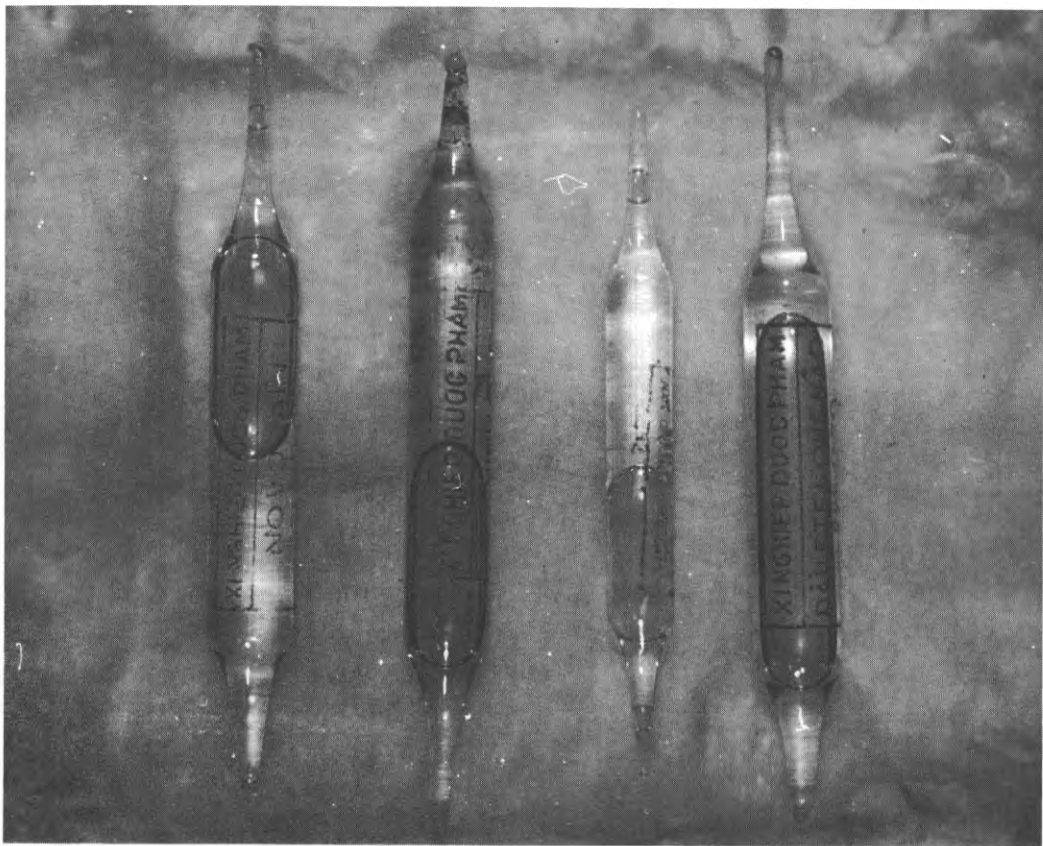
Below are reproduced pictures of three Chinese medical charts printed in Peiping. The Vietnamese translations of anatomical terms are written in. The charts were captured by Republic of Viet-Nam forces in an attack on a Viet Cong medical post and military unit near Darlac in August 1961.



Below are reproduced pictures of Soviet, Chinese, and other Communist-bloc medicines, medical instruments, and other equipment captured by forces of the Republic of Viet-Nam in actions against the Viet Cong. Articles manufactured in the Communist bloc are not available in South Viet-Nam and must have been introduced from outside.



In an attack on a Viet Cong unit near Ban Me Thuot on October 3, 1961, Viet-Nam Government forces overran a VC medical aid station. The diary of the medical officer was captured (see the Mai Xuan Phong Case in Part I, pp. 41-42). Among the captured equipment were medical supplies, including vials of novocain, atropine, and other drugs manufactured in a state-owned pharmaceutical plant in North Viet-Nam. A picture of some of these vials is reproduced below.



1. North Vietnamese Forces in Laos

(See Part I, section VI, E, 1, p. 39)

During the fighting in Laos a number of officers and men of the Army of North Viet-Nam have surrendered or been captured. They have admitted they were ordered to go to Laos to fight alongside the Pathet Lao against the forces of the Royal Lao Government. One such prisoner was Private Second Class Ne Tong, pictured below. He identified himself as a member of Company 2, First Battalion, Regiment 120, of the Army of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

A summary of Ne Tong's statement to his captors follows:

On December 11, 1960, Regiment 120 of the Army of North Viet-Nam was ordered to move from its base at Phu Quy to the area of Nong Het in Laos. The unit moved by truck along Route #6



to Cua Rao. It then marched, via Route #7, to the Nong Het area.

On December 15 the unit took part in the attack on the Royal Lao Army outpost at Nong Het. Ne Tong was wounded in the right arm and was captured.

Another soldier of the Army of North Viet-Nam captured in Laos was Private Vi Van Sang, pictured below.



Sang was a member of Independent Battalion 925 of the Army of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. He said he was ordered on February 19, 1961, to go to Laos. He traveled with two sections of 42 men each from his battalion. They marched for 4 days to the Nong Het area in Laos. Then they were moved by truck convoy to the Plaine des Jarres. They were attached to Pathet Lao Battalion #6. Sang took the Lao name of



Lieutenant Nguyen Van Nham.

Boun Kong, a common practice among Vietnamese fighting in Laos.

From the Plaine des Jarres, Sang's unit marched to the Muong Kassy area. They took part in the attack on Muong Kassy on March 11. Eight days later the unit fought in the battle of Pha Tang. Sang was wounded by shrapnel in this engagement and was taken prisoner. He was hospitalized in Vientiane.

Sang said his detachment of 42 specialists in mortars and machineguns who were assigned to fight in Laos was commanded by Sublieutenant Pham Van Duong of the 925th Battalion.

Still another North Vietnamese who took part in the fighting in Laos was Sublieutenant Nguyen Van Nham from the Huong Khe District of Ha Tinh Province. He was a platoon commander in Company 1, 6th Battalion, of the 335th Division, Army of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

On December 25, 1960, Nham was ordered to go to Laos. He traveled from Moc Chau in the northwest to Hanoi. On December 26 he flew from Gia Lam airport to Vang Vieng in Laos. Nham was accompanied by nine specialists in the use of mortars.

He took part in actions at Phou Pha and Ban Hin Heup. On January 30, 1961, Nham was wounded and captured in a fight near Ban Hin Heup.

The Do Luc Diary

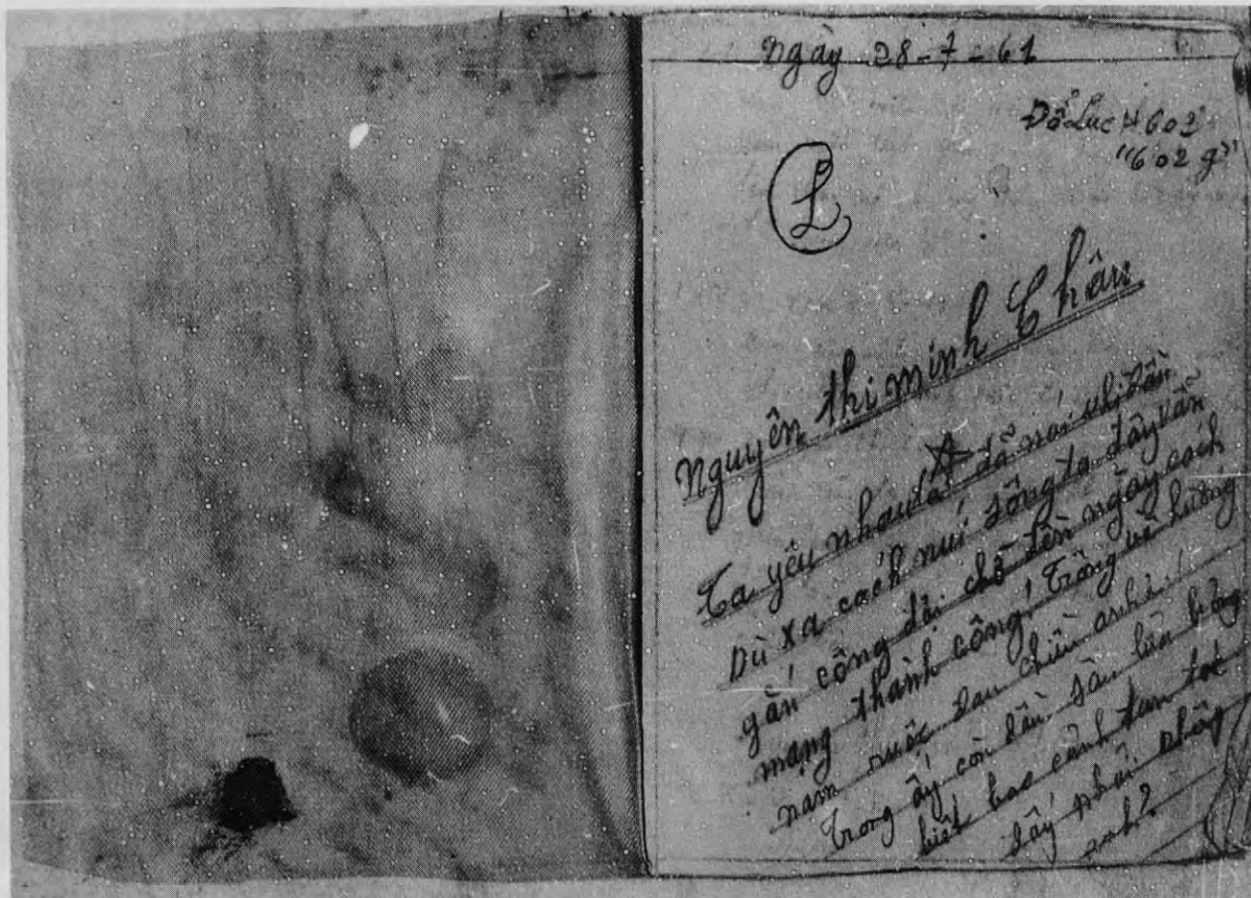
(See Part I, section VI, E, 2, p. 40)

After a fight at Daktrum on September 3, 1961, forces of the Republic of Viet-Nam found a diary in the uniform of a Viet Cong soldier who had been killed in the engagement. Together with the diary were several pictures. One (reproduced on right) shows two men and a young boy. The men are wearing the uniform of the Army of North Viet-Nam.

The Do Luc diary opens on a melancholy, pitiful note. On July 28, 1961, Do Luc wrote a brief note on the first page. Apparently the lonesome soldier pretended it was a message to him from his loved one, Nguyen Thi Minh Chau, in the North. It reads:

“We are in love and we have talked about that many times. Even though mountains and rivers will separate us, I shall wait until the revolution succeeds! My heart aches when I look toward the South, my darling! Is it not true that in the South there is still boiling oil, burning fire and many painful and mournful situations, my darling?”





Do Luc made his first entry in his homemade diary on May 4, 1961. On that date he wrote:

“Leaving temporarily the beloved North to return to my native South to liberate my compatriots from the yoke of misery imposed by My-Diem (U.S.-Diem). This has been my ideal for a long time.”

An entry of the same date with the time 1:30 a.m. noted:

“Here is the Viet-Nam–Laos border. I will always remember the international love which is engraved deep in my heart.”

This was apparently a reference to his earlier service in Laos, which he described later.

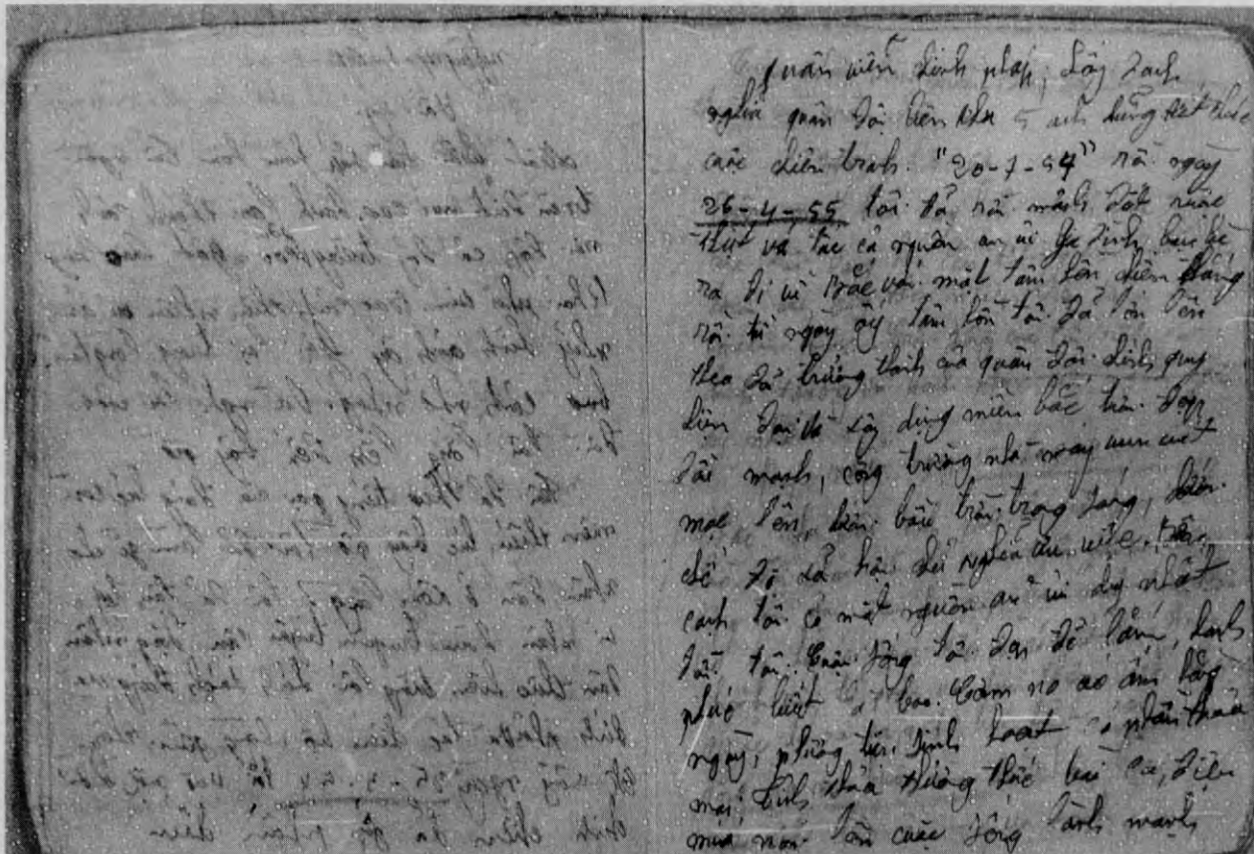
By the middle of June, Do Luc and his companions had passed through Laos and had entered South Viet-Nam. On June 17 he wrote:

“Having been away for several years from the territory of Interzone 5 ‘Quang Nam,’ my heart is both happy and sad. What shall I do now to be a worthy son of Interzone 5?”

On August 6, Do Luc wrote as follows:

“A few lines to remind me of this remote place! Not enough rice; meals tasteless because there is not enough salt; clothing is not warm enough for this very high peak.

“Nevertheless, in his determined heart, the fighter for liberation of the South remains faithful to the Party, to the people of the South, and he remains faithful to his only love.”



Beginning on August 14, 1961, Do Luc began a review of some of his experiences. He wrote:

“Memory!

“One afternoon which is turning into evening. I am sitting on the peak of a high mountain. This is a famous scenic place. This is the highest peak of the whole chain of mountains, and it is all covered with mist. All this scenery arouses nostalgia in my heart! I try to recall my life since I was a young boy.

“I answered the call of the Party when I was very young, and what did I do for the people of my village? I devoted myself to the people. I took part in propaganda and aroused the people to carry out the policy of the Party and the Government and helped organize village defense and fighting forces. On March 25, 1954, I began my fighting career and I contributed my part in fighting the French Expeditionary Force. With the army of Interzone 5, I saw the end of the war on July 20, 1954, and then on April 26, 1955, I left my native place and all the ties with my family and friends to go North as a victorious fighter.

Since that day, my spirit has matured together with that of the regular army. We have built up a beautiful and prosperous and strong North; the construction sites and factories spring up quickly everywhere under a bright sky and under the superior socialist regime. Close to me there was a unique source of consolation in my life. My life was beautiful, my happiness immeasurable. Enough to eat; warm clothing in my daily life; earning a living was fairly easy; often I enjoyed songs and dances which deal with the healthy life of all the people in the North and with the maturity of the Army.”

In the following entry Do Luc wrote:

“Then, one morning, while my life was touched with a fresh, joyous and peaceful atmosphere, in harmony with the reconstruction program in the North, while my life was a normal one and I was happy with my only love . . .

“Suddenly, on December 15, 1960, . . .

“I answered the needs of the international solidarity of the Vietnamese-Laotian proletariat. I

had to leave my beloved fatherland and my sweet life and go to help our friends with a spirit of unselfishness, of class solidarity, of love for my fatherland, and the spirit of the international proletarian revolution, in order to annihilate the reactionary clique of Pumi Buon Um (Phoumi-Boun Oum) so that mankind and the two countries, Viet-Nam and Laos, could achieve prosperity and happiness.

"Thus, I succeeded in meeting the needs of a friendly country.

"Our friends' war has stopped and the guns are silent. On the call of the Party, I returned to my beloved fatherland! My life returned to normal. I enjoyed again the peaceful atmosphere and my happiness. I continued training daily for the defense of the territory of the North and for the continuation of the liberation of the South. But I was back with my only love. Hurrah! How happy and how sweet. But my life could not continue that way!

"For the third time my life turned to war again. For the liberation of our compatriots in the South, a situation of boiling oil and burning fire is necessary! A situation in which husband is separated

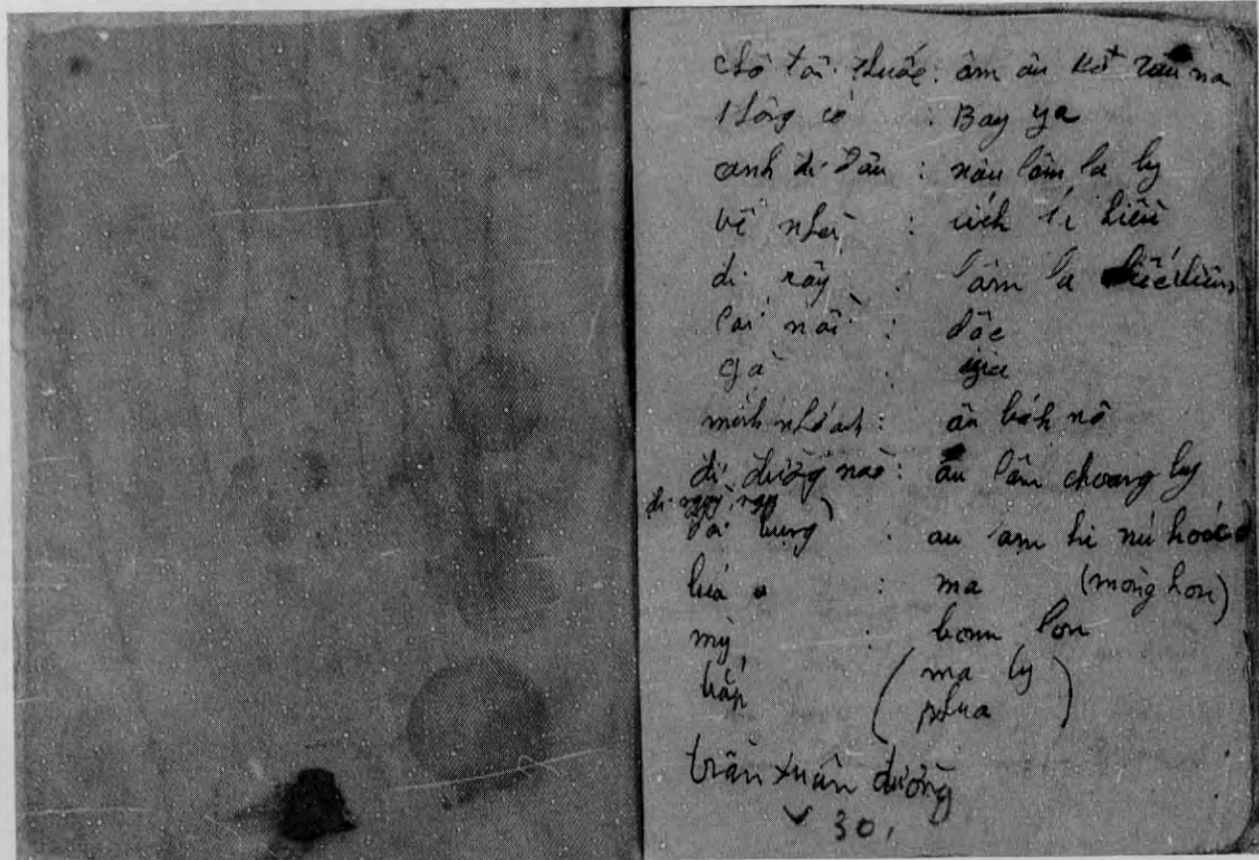
from wife, father from son, brother from brother is necessary. I joined the ranks of the liberation army in answer to the call of the front for liberation of the South.

"Now my life is full of hardship—not enough rice to eat nor enough salt to give a taste to my tongue, not enough clothing to keep myself warm! But in my heart I keep loyal to the Party and to the people. I am proud and happy.

"I am writing down this story for my sons and my grandsons of the future to know of my life and activities during the revolution when the best medicine available was the root of the wild banana tree and the best bandage was the leaf of rau lui, when there was no salt to give a taste to our meals, when there was no such food as meat or fish like we enjoy in a time of peace and happiness such as I have known and left behind. But that day will not take long to return to my life."

On the back pages of his diary, Do Luc had listed a number of Vietnamese words with their equivalents in the language of one of the mountain tribes in the area where he was stationed.

(See page reproduced below.)



In the back pages of his diary, Do Luc also listed "10 disciplinary rules for military security" as follows:

"1. Do not disclose army secrets. Do not be curious about your own responsibilities and duties.

"2. Do not discuss the duties you must carry out.

"3. You must respect absolutely the regulations which protect documents during your activities. Do not carry with you those things that regulations prohibit you from carrying. If you are captured by the enemy, be determined not to give in."

(Ironically, this regulation on documents was violated by the diary in which he wrote down the rule!)

"Slogans:—absolute loyalty to the revolution
—death is preferable to slavery

"4. Keep secret our method of hiding weapons.

"5. Do not take the liberty of listening to enemy broadcasts or of reading their newspapers or documents. Do not spread false rumors.

"6. Do not have any relations with any organization with evil segments of the population which are harmful to the revolution.

"7. Do not take your family or relatives or friends to military camp sites.

"8. Keep order and security among the population as well as among yourselves.

"9. Do not cease to carry out self-criticism or being vigilant, and continue your training.

"10. Implement seriously these ten rules, mentally as well as in deeds."