

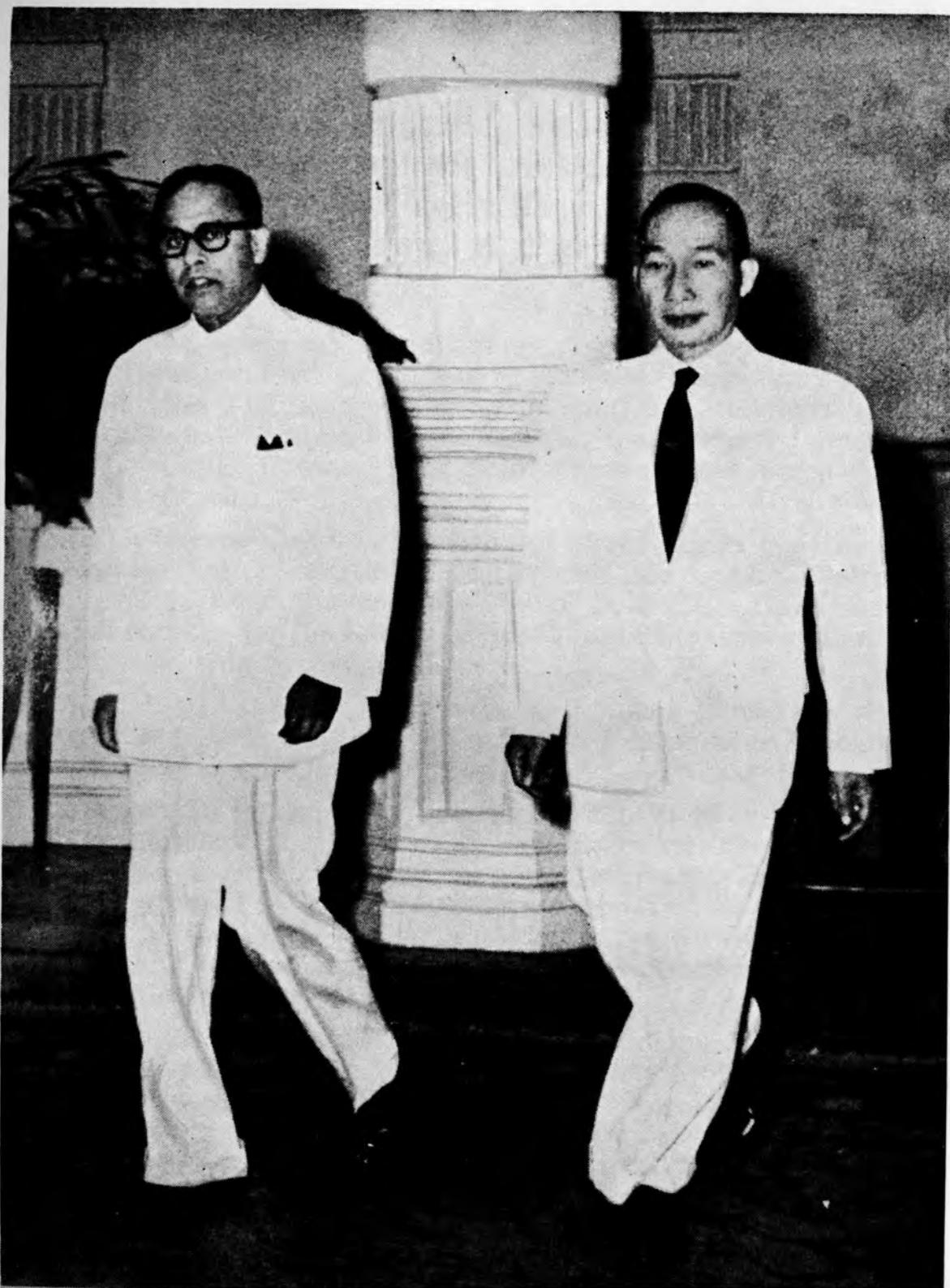
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GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF VIETNAM

**THE MURDER
OF
COLONEL HOANG THUY NAM
CHIEF OF THE VIETNAMESE MISSION IN CHARGE OF RELATIONS
WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CONTROL
BY THE VIETMINH COMMUNISTS**

Saigon, May 1962



Photograph of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam accompanied by H.E. Gopala Menon, Indian Ambassador and Chairman of the ICC in Viet-Nam in 1960.

**THE MURDER OF COLONEL HOANG THUY NAM,
CHIEF OF THE VIETNAMESE MISSION IN CHARGE OF
RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
FOR CONTROL, BY THE VIET-MINH COMMUNISTS**

On 1-10-61, while taking advantage of his Sunday holiday to visit his farm situated near Saigon, Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam, ex-Chief of the Vietnamese Mission in charge of relations with the International Commission for Control, was abducted by the armed Viet-Cong. Colonel Nam was unarmed and completely defenceless. (Annex 1).

The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam at once made an appeal to the International Commission for Control, asking that the latter intervene with the Hanoi authorities, instigators of the kidnapping, for the release of the Chief of the liaison Mission. Unfortunately, this appeal was in vain. (Annex 2).

On 17-10-61, the corpse of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam was discovered hideously mutilated, floating on a river near Binh-Loi Bridge (Gia-Dinh province). (Annex 3).

Of all acts of terrorism perpetrated by the Viet-Cong, Colonel Nam's murder is certainly the case which, in its ignominy and atrociousness, most shocks the human conscience. This odious crime has aroused a deep indignation among all levels of the population in Viet-Nam. (Annex 4: Open letter addressed to the International Commission for Control by the Vietnamese Women's Solidarity Movement).

On 20-10-61, during the solemn funeral of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam, mass demonstrations took place in front of the cemetery of Saigon denouncing Viet-Cong terrorism. This crime has also provoked a very strong reaction among world opinion, yet well accustomed to hearing of atrocities committed by the communists.

The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam thinks it superfluous to relate detailed circumstances of the kidnapping and murder of Colonel Nam. The documents which the readers will find enclosed are sufficiently eloquent in themselves.

Certain facts deserve to be noted, however, to demonstrate that this odious crime undoubtedly was perpetrated by hired assassins in the pay of the Lao-Dong Party (North Vietnamese Communist Party).

In fact, according to the declaration of Hon, Colonel Nam's garden-keeper who himself confessed to being a Viet-Cong liaison agent, the Communist Provincial Committee of Bien-Hoa had assigned one of its cadres, Nguyen-van-Chang, a notorious communist in the region, to organize the abduction of Colonel Nam.

In the course of an operation, Nguyen-van-Chang was shot down by the security forces not far from the property of Colonel Nam. His corpse has been formally identified by the gardener Hon as well as the chauffeur Nguyen-van-Ninh, who drove the car of Colonel Nam at the time of the kidnapping.

Moreover, another Viet-Cong cadre named Ly-nghiep-Lai, arrested in Gia-Dinh province on 6-12-61, has revealed that after his kidnapping, Colonel Nam was taken on a small boat towards the frontier to be sent to North Viet-Nam, and that he was savagely executed during this transfer before reaching the frontier.

Finally, on 16-1-62, during a military operation near mount Bu-Nui-Nat (Phuoc-Long province), the Vietnamese forces seized a document of capital importance : it was Instruction No 107/CV/10 of 5-10-61 given to its cadres by the Permanent provincial Committee of the Lao-Dong Party (North Vietnamese Communist Party), enjoining them to conduct Colonel Nam under careful escort to Military Committee E with a view to using him as a source of information and propaganda against the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam. On the way, the Viet-Cong agents, furious at not succeeding in making Colonel Nam speak, atrociously tortured him to death.

All these facts corroborating one another have been reported to the International Commission for Control (Annexes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9). They are stated in detail in the attached documents.

Three observations are clear from the perusal of these documents :

1. In assassinating Colonel Nam, the Hanoi authorities wanted to attack not only the person of the victim but also the very prestige and authority of the International Commission for Control, an organization created by the 1954 Geneva Accords on the cease-fire in order to maintain peace in Viet-Nam.

Officially accredited to the International Commission for Control, Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam, in addition to his capacity as a representative of the Government of Viet-Nam, had to be considered a part of this high international body. By virtue of his functions, he had achieved a close cooperation with the International Commission for Control, enabling the latter to accomplish its mission of peace.

2. By the assassination of Colonel Nam, the Hanoi authorities have admitted once and for all all the crimes that they have tried

to deny thus far. They took vengeance on the Chief of the liaison Mission of the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam, because in his lifetime and during seven long years, Colonel Nam had not ceased to denounce innumerable acts of terrorism and repeated violations of the Geneva Accords committed by the Hanoi authorities, nor had he hesitated to unmask the Machiavellian plan of International Communism to extend its domination not only to South Viet-Nam but also to all Southeast Asia.

3. The extreme savagery with which the Viet-Cong agents perpetrated their crime proves that the Hanoi authorities do not shrink from any means, however inhuman it may be, to achieve their aims.

These atrocities, which constitute a grave outrage to the human person, give as well an idea of the regime of terror to which more than half of the population of Viet-Nam living North of the 17th parallel is presently being submitted.

The International Commission for Control has now in hand all the proof of the Hanoi authorities' culpability as well as the most edifying documents on the atrocities committed on the person of Colonel Nam. The Vietnamese people are waiting with impatience for a verdict from the Commission which will answer to the confidence that they place in this high international body.

ANNEXES

ANNEX N° 1

REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

Secretariat of State
for Foreign Affairs

Saigon, 3 October, 1961

No. 1196/DAP/C
CONFIDENTIAL

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NOTE

The Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam presents its compliments to the International Commission for Control and has the honour to inform the Commission that Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam, Chief of the Vietnamese Mission in charge of relations with the International Commission for Control, has been abducted by the Viet-Cong in the following circumstances :

On the first of last October, towards 1130 hours, Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam was in his farm situated about 20 kilometres from North Saigon and about 1 kilometre from the old Saigon-Bienhoa road, when more than 20 armed Viet-Cong, dressed in combat uniforms, suddenly appeared from the nearby bushes. They compelled Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam to get into his own car. Two Viet-Cong took their seats, one beside the chauffeur and the other on the back seat beside Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam and his two children aged 6 and 4.

The Viet-Cong ordered the chauffeur to drive back to the road in the direction of Bien-Hoa. At a few kilometres' distance from Bien-Hoa, they compelled the chauffeur to drive into a side road on the left. When the car arrived at an outlying spot about six or seven kilometres from the highway, they stopped the car, sent back the chauffeur and the two children and took Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam away on foot into the forest.

According to the circumstances of the abduction, it was a premeditated crime because the Viet-Cong knew that Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam used to visit his farm on his holidays.

The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam solemnly protests against the abduction of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam by the Viet-Cong. This abduction shows that, after the assassinations committed on village inhabitants and officials and after the kidnappings for ransom perpetrated against planters and foreign experts, the Hanoi authorities now aim at sabotaging the activities

of the International Commission for Control in South Viet-Nam and preventing all collaboration between the Commission and the national authorities by kidnapping the person of the Chief of the Mission in charge of relations with this organization, which is responsible for the implementation of the Geneva Accords.

In expressing its deep indignation in the face of such an attitude on the part of the Viet-Cong, the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam asks the Commission to exercise all its authority in order to secure the release of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam as soon as possible.

The Secretariat of State takes this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Control the assurance of its high consideration.

Signed : VU-VAN-MAU

ANNEX N° 2

REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

Secretariat of State
for Foreign Affairs

No. 1296/DAP/C
CONFIDENTIAL

Saigon, 17 October, 1961

□

N O T E

The Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam presents its compliments to the International Commission for Control and has the honour to refer to its note No 1196/DAP/C of 3 October 1961 by which it has informed the Commission of the abduction of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam, Chief of the Mission in charge of relations with the International Commission for Control, by the agents of North Viet-Nam and asked it to exercise its authority to secure the release of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam as soon as possible.

The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam is so deeply anxious about the fate of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam that it is regrettably surprised to see that in more than two months since the Commission was officially informed, the latter has not yet taken any decision against such an act of provocation from the Hanoi authorities.

The circumstances of the abduction of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam, as stated in the above-mentioned note No 1196/DAP/C of 3 October 1961 of the Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs, leave no doubt as to the ties between the authors of this abduction and the regime of North Viet-Nam.

If despite this evidence, if in spite of the numerous cases of recent kidnappings such as those of Messrs. Arthur and Crozier, Australian experts of the Colombo Plan, on 22 and 23/9/61, committed by the same agents of the Hanoi authorities, the Commission had needed to be convinced of further precise details regarding the abduction of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam, it should at least have started its investigations.

The Commission has at its disposal the chauffeur who drove the car of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam and who saw from the very beginning the circumstances of the abduction and who has recounted all the talks held by the abductors with Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam. As stated in the above-mentioned note No 1196 of 3

October 1961, the chauffeur had been sent back purposely by the abductors for propaganda purposes, and it is relevant to lay stress on it as an act of challenge to the International Commission for Control.

Although not being a signatory to the 1954 Geneva Accords, the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam has shown its good will and eagerness to cooperate with the International Commission for Control in establishing on behalf of the latter a liaison Mission under the direction of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam, who was entrusted with this responsibility since its creation.

Vietnamese public opinion as well as the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam anxiously await the International Commission for Control's proper answer — lest it should be too late — to the challenge of the Hanoi authorities and to the urgent appeal which has been addressed to the Commission for the release of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam, the very symbol of this cooperation between the International Commission for Control and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

In order to inform the Vietnamese population on this matter and to calm its patience, the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam earnestly asks the International Commission for Control to kindly let it know, in a week's time from to-day, its position concerning the necessary steps taken with the Hanoi authorities, who must bear full responsibility for the life of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam.

The Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam takes this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Control the assurance of its high consideration.

Signed : Vu-VAN-MAU

ANNEX № 3

REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

Secretariat of State
for Foreign Affairs

Saigon, 18 October, 1961

No. 1298/DAP/C

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NOTE

The Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam presents its compliments to the International Commission for Control and further to its notes 1196/DAP/C of 3/10/61 and 1296/DAP/C of 17/10/61, deeply regrets to inform the Commission that the corpse of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam was discovered on 17/10/61 in the Saigon River near Binh-Loi Bridge (Gia-Dinh province) and that by the usual measures of identification it was established that this was the corpse of the late lamented Chief of the Mission in charge of relations with the International Commission for Control, abducted by the Viet-Cong on the first of last October.

According to the verification of the legal Doctor, the death dates back about a week, and the victim was tortured to death by the Viet-Cong before his being thrown into the river.

The Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam takes this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Control the assurance of its high consideration.

Signed : VU-VAN-MAU

TRANSLATION

**OPEN LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION FOR CONTROL BY THE VIETNAMESE
WOMEN'S SOLIDARITY MOVEMENT**

The Vietnamese Women's Solidarity Movement which has 969,850 active members and the great majority of the rest of the Vietnamese women as sympathizers, has the obligation of bringing this letter to the attention of the International Control Commission.

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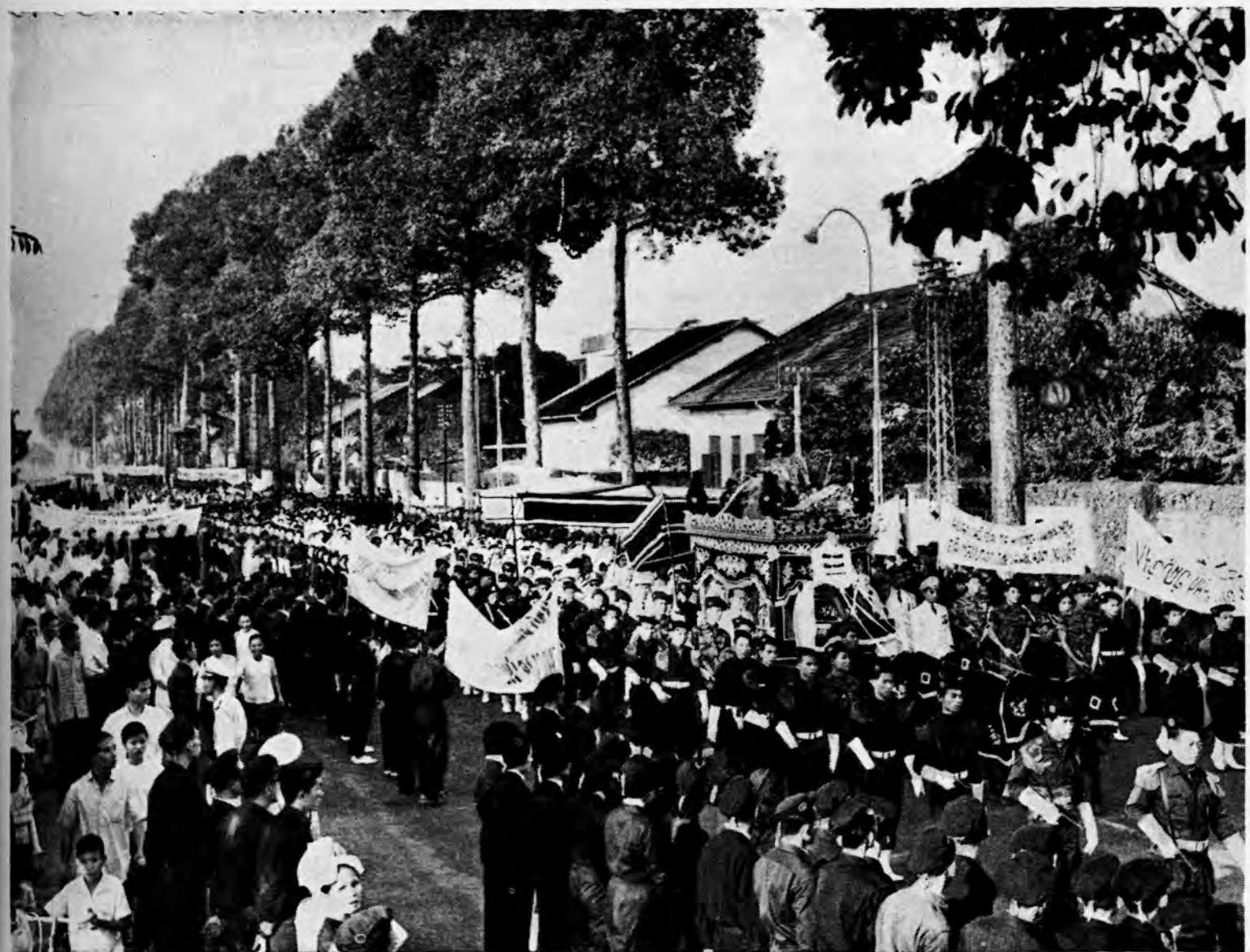
Although Viet-Nam is not a signatory to the Geneva Accords because of the clause on territorial division, she has, however, accepted to give effective cooperation to the International Control Commission with a view to facilitating the mission of peace which it is charged to fulfil in Viet-Nam.

But what cruel irony ! After the Geneva Accords has been implemented for seven years, Viet-Nam who did not sign it and who has always declared that she is not bound by it, was the only one to have observed it scrupulously. Was it candor ? Was it blind confidence in international agreements ? In any case, she has been seriously punished for that, for she is also the only victim.

A victim of her confidence in the International Commission for Control, she has devoted herself entirely to the work of national reconstruction and she has even reduced her armed forces almost by half. In the face of the news of the increase in the military potential in the North and in the face of cynical and odious Viet-Cong infractions right here in the South, she was at first persuaded that the International Commission for Control would perform its control duty without having to be requested. It was only in the face of the International Commission for Control's inertia that she began to forward to them her first reports which later became complaints, tens of thousands of which have not yet been examined.

The only result, moreover, was that the petitions were often turned against their signatories in the form of terrorist raids ; by coincidence or complicity of the Poles with the Viet-Cong ?

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Funeral procession of Colonel Nam (October 20, 1961).

In fact, Viet-Nam knew perfectly well that the International Commission for Control held no magic power and that it could not actually prevent anything. However, she expected from it a public condemnation of the Viet-Cong's illicit actions, thinking that thanks to its moral authority in which she believed, and thanks to the reaction that the world would not fail to have in the face of this condemnation, the Communists would lose their boldness and would not dare to carry out their schemes of indulging in overt aggression.

But in order to avoid saying that Viet-Nam was wrong, for that would have been contrary to truth or that Viet-Nam was right for that would have been difficult with regards to unscrupulous bandits whose mouths are always filled with insults and whose hands are always raised, the International Commission for Control preferred to choose the most comfortable position, silence.

Viet-Nam and the rest of the world alike would have been well warned if, instead of adopting this attitude full of complexes, the International Commission for Control had honestly and immediately demanded from the co-chairmen the means necessary to fulfil its duties and if the means granted proved themselves insufficient, to resign after exposing this insufficiency. What good it would have done; for it would have saved much precious time and have helped in preventing the repetition of such errors elsewhere.

In any case, the International Commission for Control had no right to remain in a post where it knew full well that it could do nothing; and that, by saying nothing it was deceiving all the peoples of the Free World with false hopes.

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Despite all this, so far as it is concerned, the Vietnamese Women's Solidarity Movement believes that there is in Viet-Nam no rancorous hatred against the International Commission for Control; for in truth of what is it composed?

The Polish delegates? To belong to such a glorious people whose legendary past of sacrifice and courage still moves the world at large and the hearts of the Vietnamese in particular, and then to have fallen so low since their enslavement by the Communists!

The Indian delegates? Because of the innumerable difficulties they have met within and without the International Commission for Control, in Viet-Nam and in their own country, their outlook, if not excusable, at least does not demand from anybody great effort in order to be understood.

The Canadian delegates ? Instead of raising their voices publicly and more loudly to alert world opinion, they thought perhaps that « that is not proper » when one belongs to an international neutral body.

Anyway, for not having taken to heart the fulfilment of its mission and for having demonstrated notorious inability, the International Commission for Control finally received a mortal affront, the very consequence of its attitude. Indeed, the Communists had come to believe that they were invisible to the International Commission for Control and no longer hesitated to strike at the very existence of this organization which might be an obstacle to them if it ever were to awaken. The murder of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam, killed after indescribable torture, is the very death certificate of the International Commission for Control which the Viet-Cong wrote with their own hands in their own style.

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* *

The International Commission for Control went astray perhaps because it wanted to judge things only according to appearances. The Communists being readily rough and aggressive have certainly intimidated it much. Viet-Nam, on the contrary, could not have inconvenienced the International Commission for Control in any way with her ideals of peace and her civility, and lastly with the appearance of a certain Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam, the man of the Republic of Viet-Nam whom the International Commission for Control saw the most, (if not twice daily). Who could have suspected that behind such a mild appearance hid a hero, an iron soul of such a class that the rest of the world may well envy Viet-Nam. A hero who proved by the marks of torture which he underwent the incredible extent of one man's endurance. A martyr of the national cause who reminds us all that any surrender of human dignity in the face of torture is only a sign of cowardice and not the result of better techniques of torture ; because he was tortured for almost two weeks in the most skillful and most inhuman manner, that of causing the most suffering possible without killing, of pounding, mutilating, breaking, tearing, splitting, burning, and cutting bit by bit all the limbs, all the organs, in a word, all that is not vital or does not threaten to cause immediate death. To show that until the end he decided not only to resist but also to tell his torturers what he thought of them, it suffices to reveal that his body was retrieved with his mouth split to the ears then closed with steel wire, as a last torture inflicted on him by his tormentors to force him to silence before they threw him into the water.

These details are not revealed in a macabre spirit. They are simply meant to explain the indignation of the Vietnamese people at which a few of the International Commission for Control members felt obliged to show astonishment.

In the first place, the Vietnamese people are especially sensitive to heroism. The thought that such a hero, the father of another hero killed in the service of the Fatherland and whose name is given to a class of Cadets, could have died in so atrocious a manner is a thought which not only stirs their hearts but is also blatantly intolerable to them. To know that Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam was betrayed by his two gardeners who had previously been arrested for Communist activities but released upon Colonel Nam's own guarantee — thus recalling the notorious Communist ingratitude towards benefactors — certainly placates no one. Moreover, to think that he was the father of a large family of ten children, the youngest of whom is only four years old and whose presence at the time of the kidnapping paralyzed his father's attempt to resist, is not soothing either. But the last straw is to recall that while this obliging man, who helped the International Commission for Control to the best of his ability and always with the greatest diligence, was tortured to death as a collaborator of the International Commission for Control, this organization was unable to agree even on sending a letter of regret and sympathy to the Government of Viet-Nam or the family of the victim, a letter which the Canadian delegation had to sign alone.

How can one imagine that such a hero could have been assassinated for having cooperated with an organization which claims to be an organization of peace but which brings about war because of its incredible deficiency ; an organization established in order to remind the signatories of their obligations, yet which seems to ignore its own to the point of forgetting, as if under hypnotic conditions, the most elementary rules of human civility which call for expression of sympathy to the stricken family of a colleague ; and to the extent of steadfastly refusing to open an investigation on his disappearance.

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How could Viet-Nam continue to rely on an institution which during seven years of action or inaction, succeeded only in exposing her to the insolence and worst crimes of the Communists !

What is certain is that the Vietnamese people to whom cowardice is unknown, is more than ever determined not only not to betray but moreover to avenge her heroes, those who have died unnoticed and those who have died in glory so that Viet-Nam can live independent and free.

Therefore, if the Vietnamese Women's Solidarity Movement today comes to the International Commission for Control for the first and last time, it is because, under pressure from women from throughout the country demanding that the opinion and attitude of at least this half of the population of Viet-Nam be made public, it is obviously obliged to meet this legitimate request and by the present note to ask the International Commission for Control to kindly :

1. Recognize the evident fact that the Viet-Cong, by murdering the chief of the Vietnamese liaison mission to the International Commission for Control, have ipso facto desired to issue the death certificate of the International Commission for Control itself.
2. Implement the Geneva Accords at least in the passive way, by withdrawing to Hanoi, among those who have made clear by their crimes that they no longer want the International Commission for Control but who cannot refuse its presence as they were the ones who signed the accords.
3. Resign after giving the details of its ineffectiveness so that the world be warned and no longer waste its time to reestablishing « troikas » or similar organizations anywhere else, if the International Commission for Control accepted to recognize it is defenceless and powerless in the face of the most flagrant violations of the Geneva Accords by the Communist Viet-Cong.

In fact, together with the whole population of Viet-Nam, the Vietnamese Women could have demanded that the International Commission for Control in an ultimate effort in order to wipe out at least a little of its wrongs, be kind enough to open investigations on the tens of thousands of complaints still pending. But knowing through previous experience that this would be asking too much, they are therefore content with requesting the International Commission for Control to kindly take into consideration this request and the sooner the better.

However, they are deeply grieved to see that an international organization which could have, through the success of its mission, given the world a legitimate hope for peaceful settlement of conflicts, is also, because of its inertia, a victim of the insolence and cynicism of the Communists.

VIETNAMESE WOMEN'S SOLIDARITY MOVEMENT

Saigon, October 24th, 1961



Mass demonstrations in front of the Saigon cemetery (Oct. 20, 1961).

ANNEX N° 5

REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

Secretariat of State
for Foreign Affairs

Mission in charge of
relations with the I.C.C.

No. 4660/PDVN/CT/TD/2

Saigon, October 24th, 1961

*Secretariat General
International Commission for Control*

I. The Mission in charge of Relations with the International Commission for Control presents its compliments to the Secretariat General of the International Commission for Control and has the honour to refer to letters Nos :

- 1196/DAP/C dated 3-10-61
- 1296/DAP/C — 17-10-61 and
- 1298/DAP/C — 18-10-61

of the Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam, concerning the abduction of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam, Chief of the Mission in charge of Relations with the International Commission for Control, committed by armed Viet-Cong elements, and requests the International Commission for Control to carry out an urgent investigation concerning this serious affair.

II. By letter No 3/PA/DSG/61, dated 18-10-61, the International Commission for Control requested the Mission to provide it with the proof of the reported facts.

The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam deeply regrets that the International Commission for Control waited 17 days and after the confirmation of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam's death to acknowledge that it was ready only to examine the case, whereas the precise facts already reported to it were sufficient to undertake an investigation.

However, though late the investigation is, this government thinks that the Commission should conduct a serious investigation in order to establish the culpability of the communist authorities of North Viet-Nam concerning Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam's murder and to throw light on the atrocity committed by the communists.

III. The kidnapping followed by the murder of Colonel Nam constitutes one of the most revolting cases of terrorism perpetrated by the Viet-Cong in South Viet-Nam, which have already

demonstrated the extreme savagery on the part of the authorities of Hanoi and their agents in the South who are determined to carry out their policy of terror and of force with a view to extending the communist domination to South Viet-Nam.

The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam is convinced that the case of Colonel Nam must be taken not as an isolated one but as part of a vast plan of subversion and terrorism deliberately conceived by the Hanoi authorities, a plan which with this murder enters a new phase of execution, aiming at seizing power in South Viet-Nam.

This plan of invasion and conquest of South Viet-Nam constitutes a very serious menace for peace in South-East Asia. The intentions of the Communist authorities in Hanoi to annihilate by all means the Republic of Viet-Nam become more overt day by day. They have been clearly defined in a resolution taken in September 1960 by the Lao Dong Party (Communist Party), of which the Hanoi regime is but an instrument. In this resolution it has been decided that a revolution should be conducted by the Party to overthrow the legal government of the Republic of Viet-Nam and « liberate the South » by all means, including the use of force. Since this date, the terroristic and aggressive acts deliberately perpetrated against the population as well as against the administration and the army of South Viet-Nam have become more and more numerous and intensified day by day in force and atrocity.

Therefore, to consider the case of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam's murder as an isolated one, separately from the program of subversion and aggression adopted by the Lao-Dong Party, would not mean to recognize the true significance of this crime.

IV. The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam firmly believes, in these circumstances, that the International Commission for Control is duty bound to urgently examine and investigate, as a whole, the problem so raised in order to ascertain the tangible and irrefutable evidence of the direct participation of the communist regime of North Viet-Nam in all acts of terrorism and aggression committed by communist agents and troops in South Viet-Nam against the population, the Vietnamese administration and the national army.

These acts, which are always premeditated and executed under the direction of the Hanoi authorities, constitute flagrant violations of the spirit and letter of the Geneva Agreement especially the provisions of Articles 10, 19 and 24 of this agreement which the International Commission for Control has formally admitted in its decision of June 24, 1961. They constitute moreover a long uninterrupted series of atrocities which shock the conscience and degrade human dignity as shown by the savage murder of Colonel Nam.

It is in this spirit of indignation that the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam solemnly requests the International Commission for Control to examine without any further delay the problem of communist subversion, terrorism and aggression in South Viet-Nam with a view to proclaiming the full responsibility of the Hanoi authorities and to condemning the latter for the atrocious crime committed on the person of Colonel Nam. This Government also requests the International Commission for Control to draw urgently the attention of the co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference to the extreme gravity of the communist subversive and aggressive plan in South Viet-Nam as well as to the serious consequences that this plan, deliberately conceived and executed under the direction of the Hanoi authorities, could present for the maintenance of peace in Southeast Asia.

V. To permit the International Commission for Control to successfully conduct its investigation, the Mission forwards to it the following documents and proof, sufficiently edifying, on the existence of such a plan as well as on the intimate ties between the Hanoi authorities and the so-called « Forces for Liberation of the South », which acts strictly according to the directives from the North :

**A. — Policy of Viet-Minh Subversion and Aggression
Against the Republic of Viet-Nam :**

This policy has been clearly defined as follows by Le-Duan, Secretary General of the Lao-Dong Party (Communist Party), during the Third Party Congress which was held in Hanoi on September 5-10, 1960 :

« There does not exist any other way outside that which « consists in overthrowing the dictatorial and fascist regime of the « American-Diemist clique in completely liberating South Viet- « Nam, with a view to achieving national unity. »

(from *Nhan-Dan* (The People), Hanoi daily No 2362 of September 6, 1960).

The same *Nhan-Dan* of September 23, 1960, has commented on the resolution of the Lao-Dong Party third congress as follows :

« The immediate task of the revolution in the South as has « been affirmed by the resolution of the Party Third Congress « consists in... overthrowing the dictatorial clique in power in South « Viet-Nam, in forming in South Viet-Nam a national democratic « coalition government... »

(Reference the Mission's letter No 5193 of October 20, 1960.
attachment 1.)

Moreover here are some significant excerpts from the appeals directed at the montagnard population in South Viet-Nam by Hanoi Radio :

— *Broadcast of October 23, 1958 :*

« ... Compatriots ! unite yourselves and struggle fiercely to force the Government of the South to bestow on you autonomy... The Government and the whole population of the North are ready to support your struggle for liberty and autonomy ! »

— *Broadcast of October 26 1958 :*

« ... the Government of our « venerated Ho » is behind you ; don't be afraid of death because we must know how to die to preserve our existence ; if you fear it, it will be imposed on you and you shall die all the same ! Compatriots, struggle to offer your life to the government of our « venerated Ho », as our montagnard compatriots of the North have already done. »

(Reference the Mission's letter No 0041 of January 5, 1959, attachment 2.)

B. — Front for Liberation of the South :

In execution of this program, the « Front for Liberation of the South » was at once created by the Hanoi authorities with a view to pretending in the existence of a spontaneous popular movement against the Republic of Viet-Nam.

Formal proof exists establishing the subordination of this Front to the Lao-Dong Party and its allegiance to the communist authorities of Hanoi. Stated below are some of such proof :

a) On the corpse of a Viet-Cong cadre killed at the front of Ban-Me-Thuot on August 16, 1961, whose identity has been designated simply under the initial « R », the following written instructions dated January 26, 1961 have been seized :

« In execution of the decision of the Lao-Dong Party Third « Congress, the Front for Liberation of the South has been created « to unify the revolutionary struggle, overthrow the American-Diemist regime, and establish in South Viet-Nam a government « of popular democratic union, with a view to the peaceful unification of the country. »

« Without the direction of the Party, the revolution for « liberation of the South could never succeed... »

« In its political report read at the Party Third Congress, « comrade Le-Duan, Secretary General of the Lao-Dong Party, « said :

« The mission that the revolutionary movement in South Viet-Nam has before its eyes, consists in realizing a great national union, to overthrow the dictatorial clique of Ngo-dinh-Diem. »

(Reference photostats, attachment 3.)

b) Another proof of the subordination of the « Front for Liberation of the South » to the Viet-Minh Communist Party of Hanoi is provided by the following excerpts of the commentaries of the « Voice of the Front for Liberation of the South » :

« ... The Lao-Dong Party Third Congress has decided that « the basic mission of the revolution in the South aims at liberating « South Viet-Nam of despotism... »

« In a general way, the above-mentioned decision of the Lao-Dong Party Third Congress concerning the revolution in South Viet-Nam has been correctly executed by the delegate of the « Party for South Viet-Nam and the different echelons of the « Party... »

(Broadcast of 2200 hours on May 18, 1961 of the Voice of the Front for Liberation of the South ».)

(Reference the Mission's letter No 3075 of July 8, 1961, attachment 4.)

« ... Through the instrumentality of its delegate for South Viet-Nam, the Central Committee of the Lao-Dong Party has « ordered the revolutionary forces of the whole southern region « to launch a general offensive to strike vigorously and forcefully « to keep in line with the evolution of the situation in Laos and « other countries in Southeast Asia. The instructions of the Central « Committee of the Party were to cut the supplying of the enemy « forces and to disorganize their liaison. Therefore, it will be easier « for us to destroy them and to achieve the seizing of power... »

« ... the delegate of the Party for South Viet-Nam has broadcast « the decision of the Central Committee of the Party to all echelons « of direction for study and execution. Most of the leaders of the « Front as well as a certain number of units of the Forces for « Liberation have strictly and unconditionally executed the decision « of the Central Committee of the Party... »

(Broadcast of July 6, 1961 of the « Voice of the Front for Liberation of the South ».)

(Reference the Mission's letter No 3944 of August 25, 1961, attachment 5).

c) Finally, here is the confession of the Hanoi authorities :

In its broadcast of 1930 hours on February 5, 1960, Hanoi Radio has publicly assumed responsibility for the « Forces for Liberation of the South » in the attack on a military post at Tay-Ninh (South

Viet-Nam). The terms used in this broadcast : « our attack », « of our side », « our combatants », « we have », do not permit any question regarding the responsibility of the Hanoi authorities in this act of aggression.

(Reference the Mission's letter No 909 of February 26, 1960, attachment 6.)

In its broadcast of September 23, 1961, Hanoi Radio also has broadcast a communiqué of the same so-called « Front for Liberation of the South », concerning the attack on Phuoc-Thanh, which presented this aggression as a victory of the Party. Finally, at the time of the last conference of the Interparliamentary Union held in Brussels in September 1961, the participating delegations each received an envelope mailed from Moscow, with the heading of the Embassy of North Viet-Nam in Moscow, containing a brochure of propaganda for the « Front for Liberation of the South. » Thus it would be difficult for the Hanoi authorities to deny that the « Front for Liberation of the South » is not their own creation.

C. — Means of Execution :

So the so-called « Front for Liberation of the South » is in reality the instrument of Viet-Cong aggression against South Viet-Nam. To permit this front to fulfil its mission, the Viet-Cong provide it with all means in men and material necessary for such a movement. This participation is manifested in the following ways :

1. Introduction into South Viet-Nam of Viet-Cong cadres.
2. Infiltration into South Viet-Nam of Viet-Cong military forces.
3. Introduction into South Viet-Nam of weapons, munitions and equipment of all kinds.

1. — *Introduction of Viet-Cong cadres :*

Well-trained Viet-Cong cadres have been illegally introduced into South Viet-Nam :

a) *by sea :*

- case of six Viet-Cong agents arrested on January 31, 1960 on board a junk drifting near the island of Ly-Son, Quang-Ngai province (reference the Mission's letter No 2407 of May 20, 1960, attachment 7.)
- case of five Viet-Cong spies arrested on board a fishing junk on June 5, 1961 in the An-Hai bay (Tourane).

- case of thirty-seven Viet-Cong arrested on board seven boats on June 14, 1961, off-shore of Thuan-An (Central Viet-Nam).
- case of thirty-six Viet-Cong arrested on board seven boats on June 15, 1961 in the same area.
- case of twenty-nine Viet-Cong arrested on board six boats on June 17, 1961 at the mouth of the Thuan-An River.

(Reference the Mission's letter No 3274 of July 19, 1961, attachment 8.)

b) *through the demilitarized zone :*

- case of Le-Kinh arrested on May 9, 1959, at the Cat-Son security post, in the southern demilitarized zone. This man who came as a refugee from the north has confessed that he was sent on a mission of espionage in South Viet-Nam after a period of training in the North.

(Reference the Mission's letter No 963 of March 1, 1960 attachment 9.)

- case of Vo-van-Kieu alias Cuong, arrested at Son-Thuan village, Quang-Nam province, on December 23, 1960. This man has crossed the Ben-Hai River at the same time as twenty-eight other Viet-Cong.

(Reference the Mission's letter No 724 of February 20, 1961, attachment 10.)

2. — *Introduction of Viet-Cong, Armed Elements into South Viet-Nam :*

a) *Via Laos :*

After the 1954 cease-fire, Viet-Cong cadres had been introduced into South Viet-Nam on a small scale, but since the Viet-Cong have transformed Laos into an infiltration corridor, the situation has become more critical. The introduction of a great number of cadres as well as Viet-Cong regular units has increased the number of Viet-Cong in Central Viet-Nam from 1,000 at the end of 1959 to 5,000 towards the middle of 1961.

The declarations of Viet-Cong cadres, the regular Viet-Cong soldiers recently captured and the seizure of documents, afford sufficient proof of this infiltration via Laos :

- On September 3, 1961, a Viet-Cong soldier named Do-Luc was killed at Toumerong, Kontum Province. His diary showed that he belonged to a Viet-Cong unit which had been recently fighting on the Laotian front.

At the beginning of 1961, he returned to North Viet-Nam. In May, 1961, he was assigned to a unit destined to operate in South Viet-Nam. He crossed the North Vietnam-Laos frontier

with his unit on May 4, and his diary shows that he found himself on South Vietnamese territory in the « Interzone V » in June.

- On September 18, 1961, Vo-van-Tan, Viet-Cong chief-sergeant, was arrested in Saigon. He declared that his unit, Autonomous Battalion No 2 composed of 250 men, after training in North Viet-Nam, had left Vinh (North Viet-Nam), and arrived at Quang-Nam province (South Viet-Nam) by passing through Thakhet situated in the eastern part of Laos. His battalion continued on the route towards the High Plateau of Central Viet-Nam and towards Ban-Me-Thuot where he deserted. (Attachment II.)
- On September 26, 1961, a Viet-Cong captain named Nguyen-dinh-Kieu was killed at Dakakoi, Kontum province. According to the diary found on his corpse, Nguyen-dinh-Kieu and his unit left North Viet-Nam on June 11, 1961, walked on foot from Ha-Tinh towards Laos, penetrated into South Viet-Nam and arrived at Quang-Nam on July 18, 1961 and entered Kontum on August 13, 1961. According to this diary, Captain Kieu participated on September 9, 1961, in the attack against the post of Kondrai (Kontum).
- On October 3, 1961, a notebook belonging to a Viet-Cong physician named Mai-xuan-Phong was seized in the course of an engagement near Mewal, Ban-Me-Thuot province. According to this notebook, the unit, to which Phong belonged, left North Viet-Nam on April 22, 1961 and penetrated into Laos. After a stop at Muong-Phine (Laos), situated south of Tchepone (Laos), the unit in question reached a base situated along the Vietnam-Laos frontier on June 1. On June 10, this unit reached the Vietnam-Cambodia frontier and penetrated into Kontum province (Viet-Nam) on July 10. On August 7, this same unit entered Darlac (Viet-Nam) and on September 21, it participated in the attack against the agricultural development center of Quang-Nhieu, near Ban-Me-Thuot.

b) *directly from North Viet-Nam :*

- According to the documents seized in the Ca-Lu operational theatre (XY. 959.470), on March 29, 1961, about 1,800 Viet-Cong soldiers, natives of the South and regrouped in the North, infiltrated into South Viet-Nam by passing through the territory of Quang-Tri province during the period between October, 1960 and March, 1961.
- According to the declarations of a Viet-Cong liaison agent made prisoner at Ba-Mao, the Viet-Cong company with which the governmental troops had a violent skirmish on August 16, 1961, west of Ban-Me-Thuot (ZV. 075.010), was composed of Viet-

Cong regular elements recently introduced into South Viet-Nam through a secret passage situated west of Ban-Me-Thuot in the North-South direction. These elements were proceeded by other Viet-Cong regular troops composed of approximately two well-armed regiments.

All the Viet-Cong forces sent to the South have been intensively trained for the task which has been assigned to them. Let us cite as proof the declaration from Vo-van-Kieu, alias Cuong, captured on December 23, 1960. (Attachment 10.)

3. — *Introduction of Weapons, Munitions and Other Material into South Viet-Nam :*

a) *Weapons and munitions :*

— From the documents seized at Ca-Lu, during the period between October, 1960 and February, 1961, the Viet-Cong are shown to have transported the following armaments into South Viet-Nam, through the territory of Quang-Tri province, in addition to the quantities introduced illegally through the long frontier of Viet-Nam with Laos and Cambodia :

— *For Quang-Tri province :*

machine gun	:	40
sub-machine gun	:	80
pistol	:	12
carbine	:	308
grenade launcher	:	24
grenade	:	125

— *For Zone V :*

machine gun	:	115
sub-machine gun	:	78
carbine	:	2,342
cartridge for machine gun	:	75,054
— sub-machine gun	:	26,750
— carbine	:	488,388
grenade	:	421
bomb	:	2,292
gun powder	:	1,480 kilograms

— *For other sectors :*

machine gun	:	35
sub-machine gun	:	243
carbine	:	702 with cartridges

b) *Other material :*

Provisions, medicines and material of all kinds have been introduced into South Viet-Nam by sea as well as by mountain trails. Thus the cargo of the junk seized near the island of Ly-Son on January 31, 1960 consisted of nylon cloth, black cloth, white paper, medicine, electric wire, electric lamps, dry cell batteries, power equipment, duplicating machine, printing ink, rice seeds, woollen under-clothes, with a total weight of about four tons.

(Reference the Mission's letter No 2047 of May 20, 1960, attachment 7).

- According to documents seized at Ca-Lu, the Viet-Cong installed in the mountainous region of Quang-Tri province a provisioning center of 150 tons of rice, 100 tons of which had been bought in South Viet-Nam and the remaining 50 of which came from the North.
- Moreover, in the course of two engagements in the region of Ban-Me-Thuot on August 16-20, 1961, the governmental troops seized :
 - weapons made by the Viet-Cong or of communist origin ;
 - two P. 38 pistols, two P. 28 pistols of East German make ;
 - a number of fountain pens, bearing the trademarks « Cuu-Long » and « Hong-Ha » made in North Viet-Nam ;
 - anatomical drawings of the human body with annotations in Chinese characters edited in Communist China ;
 - surgical instruments, syringes ;
 - chemical products with labels from Hungary and Communist China ;
 - khaki uniforms with accessories worn by soldiers of the North Vietnamese regular army ;
 - maps, scaled 1/100,000, of the provinces of Hue, Quang-Tri and Binh-Thuan, edited in North Viet-Nam and showing military installations of these provinces marked with red and blue pencil (Photographs and documents attached, attachment 12).

D. — Methods of Execution :

How do the Viet-Minh execute this plan of subversion and aggression so carefully elaborated ?

Until the end of 1960, the principal objective of the Viet-Minh was to disorganize the administrative apparatus of the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam by intensive fallacious propaganda and to create a climate of insecurity and terror among the population.

On the directives of the Party, millions of subversive tracts were clandestinely distributed in various forms; a campaign was simultaneously undertaken to spread false news destined to sabotage the morale of the population. For instance, a tract entitled : « Letter of the Provincial Committee of the Party at Long-An, addressed to Peasant Compatriots on the Occasion of the Birthday of the Party's Founding. » This tract bears the emblem of a red flag with a hammer and sickle and begins by these words : « The whole population of the South under the *direction of the Party...* » This constitutes a flagrant proof that directives came from the North. (Photostat, attachment 13).

Parallel with this subversive propaganda, the Viet-Cong daily launch acts of terror going from abductions to murders.

On October 2, 1961 the cases only most recently reported to the International Commission for Control by the Mission reached the figure of 806 deaths and 77 kidnappings, not including cases of serious mutilation committed by the Viet-Cong terrorists. These figures are far from reflecting the total number of innocent victims killed by Viet-Cong agents.

Most of the victims are simple and honest inhabitants, included among them many women and children. Such is the case of the attack on March 23, 1961 on a convoy of forty young women belonging to the Republican Youth of Phuoc-Tuy, in the course of which two were killed on the spot and nine others seriously wounded. One of these who escaped was later savagely shot on April 1, 1961 at her dwelling. The Viet-Cong radio, in its broadcast of March 28, 1961 cynically claimed the responsibility for these reprehensible crimes. (Reference the Mission's letters No 1437 of April 4, 1961 and No 1552 of April 10, 1961, attachment 14).

The Viet-Cong terrorists have also assassinated numerous chiefs of district, village officials, teachers, rural sanitary service agents, etc. Recently, two deputies of the High Plateau and the chiefs of Vinh-Long and Phuoc-Thanh provinces as well as the assistant chiefs of Phuoc-Thanh and Quang-Ngai provinces have fallen before Viet-Cong bullets.

Death sentences (specimen attached, attachment 15) are often left on the corpses of victims, bearing the signature and seal of the « Forces for Liberation of the South », a Viet-Cong created organization as noted above.

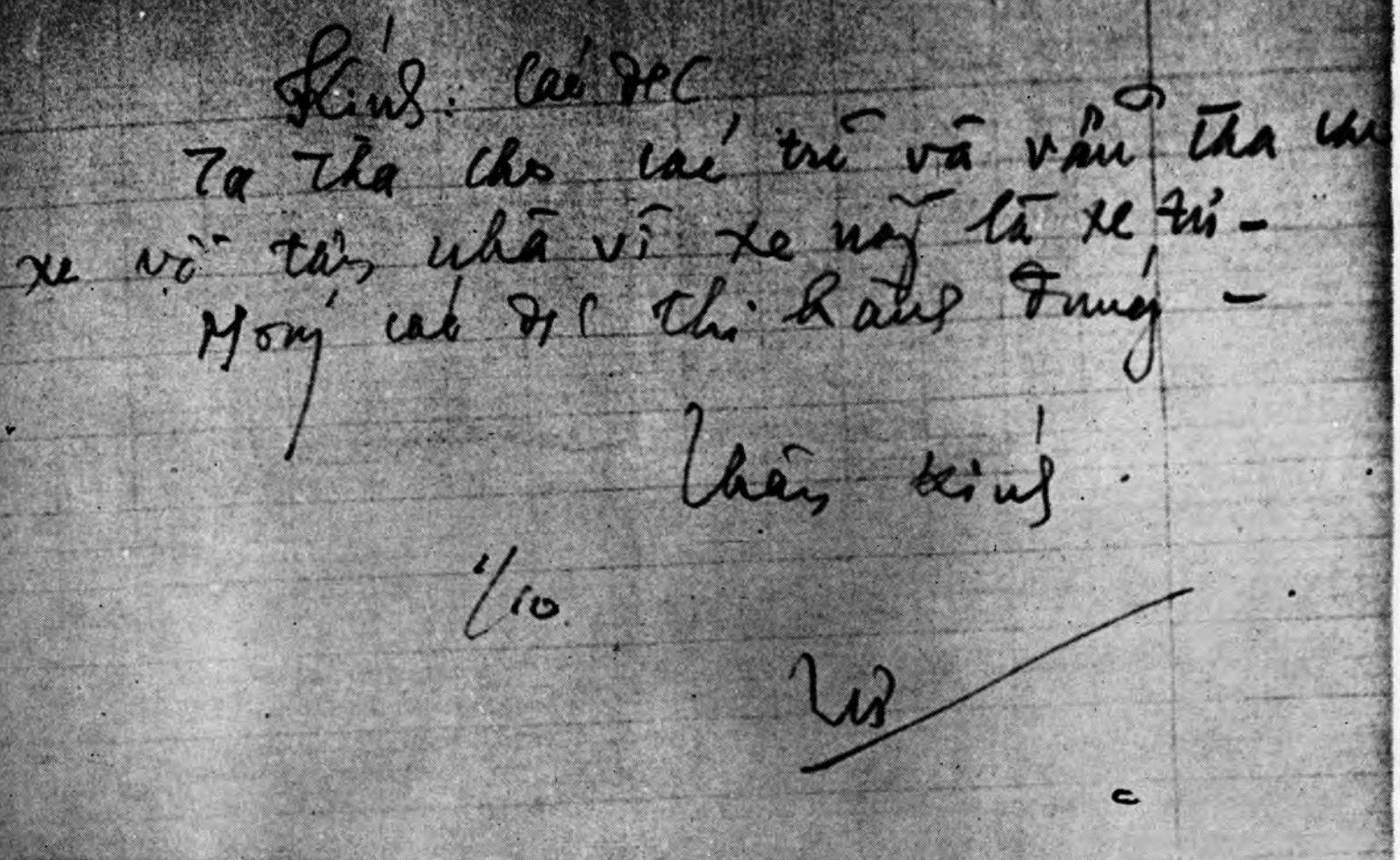
Also victims have often shown traces of savage tortures or have been cold-bloodedly beheaded, atrocities of which only the communist agents are capable. (Photos attached, attachment 16).

From the end of 1960, while intensifying their terroristic activities, the Viet-Cong implemented their plan of invasion of South Viet-Nam by overt acts of aggression against the territory of the Republic of Viet-Nam. The policy of subversion of the

northern authorities has shifted so that it has now become one of a true war waged openly against the Republic of Viet-Nam. Thus :

- On October 21, 1960, the Viet-Cong attacked the Kontum-Pleiku region. (Reference the Mission's letter No 5567 of November 10, 1960, attachment 17).
- On July 16, 1961, Viet-Cong Battalion No 502 reinforced by the elements of regional companies attacked Kien-Phong and Kien-Tuong provinces. (Reference the Mission's letter No 3623 of August 10, 1961, attachment 18).
- On September 1, 1961, two Viet-Cong battalions attacked simultaneously civil guard posts of Poko and Dakha and the Toumerong district headquarters, Kontum province. (Reference the Mission's letter No 4174 of September 9, 1961, attachment 19).
- On the night of September 17-18, 1961 two battalions of Viet-Cong regular troops attacked the provincial town of Phuoc-Thanh and savagely executed the chief of province, his assistants as well as ten civil servants and inhabitants among whom were included a woman and a child.
- On August 13-17, 1961, at the provincial boundaries of Dinh-Tuong and Kien-Tuong provinces, several engagements took place between governmental troops and Viet-Cong Battalion No 514.
- On August 21-26, 1961, governmental troops were engaging with the elements of Battalion No 506 on the boundary of Tay-Ninh and Binh-Duong provinces.
- On August 30, 1961, an engagement took place at Chuong-Lac, Phong-Dinh province, between governmental troops and two companies of Viet-Cong Battalion Tay-Do.
- On August 16-26, 1961, governmental troops had several skirmishes near Ban-Me-Thuot with armed Viet-Cong elements recently introduced into South Viet-Nam.

VI. The proof which has just been presented demonstrates in an irrefutable manner that the present enterprise of subversion, terrorism and aggression in South Viet-Nam is in fact the work of the Lao-Dong (communist) Party of North Viet-Nam, i.e. the Hanoi authorities, and that all the activities overt and covert of the so-called «Front for Liberation of the South», a creation of the Viet-Cong, have been obviously carried out on the directives of the same authorities. With a view to extending the communist domination and seizing power in South Viet-Nam, the authorities of the North have not stopped at any means, however inhuman they may be. Thousands of victims are killed on the spot and the security and the peace of South Viet-Nam are gravely menaced, a situation which endangers the peace in this part of the world.



Photograph of the safe-conduct pass given to Colonel Nam's
chauffeur by the Vietcong kidnappers Oct. 1, 1961.

TRANSLATION

To all comrades,

I authorize these children and this automobile to return home,
as this is a private car.

I hope that comrades will observe this strictly.

Sincerely,
Signed : TU

Conscious of this grave menace, Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam, when he was living and during seven long years, spared no effort to draw the attention of the International Commission for Control and of world opinion to the Machiavellian plan of International Communism. It is certain that this tenacity and this courageous attitude of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam has seriously impeded the plan of the Viet-Cong who saw in him an implacable foe. So, after having attacked with vehemence the International Commission for Control's decision of June 24, 1961, recognizing subversion as a violation of the Geneva Agreement, the Hanoi authorities decided to cold-bloodedly suppress Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam.

This odious crime which has profoundly moved and aroused the indignation of public opinion and which shocks the human conscience bears the indelible mark of the Viet-Cong terrorists.

In fact the declarations of Nguyen-van-Ninh, chauffeur of the car No NBQ 285 of Colonel Nam, and those of the gardener Nguyen-van-Hon, caretaker of his farm at Di-An (Bien-Hoa), are explicit regarding the participation of armed Viet-Cong elements in the abduction of Colonel Nam on October 1, 1961.

It resolves unhappily from the confessions of Nguyen-van-Hon that it was he himself who served as a source of information for the Viet-Cong Provincial Committee of Bien-Hoa province. A demobilized civil guard, Nguyen-van-Hon, over two years ago entered the service of Colonel Nam as a gardener-caretaker of his property located at Dong-Hoa village, Di-An district (Bien-Hoa). He has confessed having been contacted twice by Nguyen-van-Chang, a notorious communist, who was a native of the same village as Hon and whom Hon knew since 1953. Chang called on Hon the first time on February 5, 1961 at the farm of Colonel Nam, accompanied by eight armed Viet-Cong to exhort him to serve as an information agent of the communist Provincial Committee of Bien-Hoa, under the menace of extermination of all his family if he refused. The information about the comings and goings of Colonel Nam were thus regularly furnished by Hon to Chang until June 29, 1961, the day on which the latter came the second time to contact Hon in order to inform him that he had received from his superiors of the Provincial Committee of Bien-Hoa the order to organize the abduction of Colonel Nam. On the basis of precise information given by Hon, an ambush was set for 1030 hours on October 1, 1961 on Colonel Nam's farm by a gang of ten well armed Viet-Cong, two of whom were dressed in black whereas the other eight wore khaki uniforms with helmets. All of them wore the insignia of the Viet-Cong army, a yellow star on a red background, sewn on their chest and announced that they belonged to the «Front for Liberation of the South». They acted swiftly under the direction of Chang;

three of them took Colonel Nam away in his own car under the threat of their weapons, while the remainder of the group vanished into the neighbouring forest. The chauffeur came back alone to the farm with the Colonel's car half an hour later.

The declarations of the gardener Nguyen-van-Hon are absolutely explicit : the abduction of Colonel Nam was definitely an operation planned and organized by the Viet-Cong forces commanded by Chang of the Di-An sector, on the directives of the Communist Provincial Committee of Bien-Hoa. Moreover the investigation has shown that Chang has been an active member of the Communist Party since 1947 and has always carried out his activities in the sector of Thu-Duc and Gia-Dinh ; embarked to the North after the armistice, this man received the order of the Party to come back to the South in order to operate in his old sector with the rank of company commander. (Attachment 20).

Therefore, there is not any doubt, under these circumstances, that the murder of Colonel Nam, whose corpse was discovered seventeen days after his abduction, was the work of the same individual and of his murdering accomplices. The report of the coroner certified that the victim was subjected to horrible tortures until his death and before his being immersed in the water : chest burned, intestines mashed, arms and legs hacked, jaws bound with an iron wire. (Attachment 21.)

The Mission expresses its unspeakable indignation in the face of this barbarous crime and forwards to the International Commission for Control the attached photographs of the corpse of Colonel Nam. (Attachment 22). The Mission is convinced that none of the proof is more edifying than these horrible pictures and that the International Commission for Control, conscious of its mission, will not fail to formally condemn the communist authorities of the North not only for their cowardly murder of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam, which constitutes an act of challenge toward the International Commission for Control, but also for all other acts of subversion and aggression for which the Viet-Cong have rendered themselves guilty in defiance of the Geneva Accords and the most elementary principles of humanity.

VII. — The Mission takes this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat General of the International Commission for Control the assurance of its high consideration.

*Lt. Colonel Nguyen-van-An in charge
of the expedition of current affairs at
the Mission in charge of relations
with the International Commission
for Control,
Signed : NGUYEN-VAN-AN*



Photograph of Nguyen-van-Chang, Vietcong cadre and organizer of the kidnapping of Colonel Nam. On 25/10/61 Chang was shot down at Dong Hoa hamlet, Di An district, Bien Hoa province, by the Security forces.

ANNEX N° 6

REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

OFFICE OF MEDICAL
ASSISTANCE OF GIA-DINH

□

TRANSLATION

MEDICO-LEGAL REPORT

I undersigned Doctor La-vinh-Khai, Chief Physician of Gia-Dinh province, acting on requisition n° 17235/BL dated 17/10/61 from Mr. Attorney General of the Saigon Tribunal requesting a medical expert's report of an unknown corpse, of masculine sex, deposited at the mortuary of the Gia-Dinh Hospital, with a view to determining the exact cause of death with autopsy if necessary.

After taking an oath, I have executed the above-mentioned requisition before the chief of the sub-section of the National Gendarmerie of Gia-Dinh, at the mortuary of the Gia-Dinh Hospital, at 1600 hours on 17/10/61.

— Corpse examination :

The corpse is already rotten, the flesh is loose in places, especially at the hands, feet and head where very little hair is left at the occiput. I think the death dates back 7 or 8 days. The victim is a man, about 1 m 70 tall.

The mouth is kept closed by two iron wires fixed at the upper maxillary-level, under the nose and at the lower maxillary-level, on the level with the chin and firmly knotted at the occiput with the exceeding wire end of 1 metre long.

The right instep is tightened by a rope which is 2 metres long.

The right lateral superior incisive tooth bears a gold crown. Absence of the third right superior tooth. At the left lower jaw, the second molar tooth bears a gold bridge.

At the right abdominal coating above the hip, one notices the mark of an old scar from an old operation. This scar, inclined towards the interior, of about 15 cm 5 in length, is parallel to the groin. Its upper end is 2 cm distant from the antero-superior iliac spine and its lower end is 5 cm distant from the pubic symphysis.

A horizontal wound caused by a sharp instrument, at the internal face of the right calf: it is 5 cm long, 1 cm² deep and 20 cm distant from the internal malleolus.

Another horizontal wound measuring about 4 cm in length and 2 cm in depth.

At the genital apparatus, the tissues are decomposed.

In the middle of the chest, a vertical mark of burning, measuring about 2 cm.

— *Corpse autopsy* :

- *Skull* : After removing the scalp, no trace of fracture of the brain-pan nor trace of assault and battery.
- *Chest* : opened : the muscles of the coating are very contused with hematomas. The internal face of the coating also shows marks of contusions from the top to the bottom. The victim might have been beaten hard by blunt instruments or by blows given with the fist. But these contusions are hardly visible exteriorly owing to decomposition. It is perhaps for this reason that the lungs are decomposed faster than the other organs.
- *Laparatomy* : Contused liver, especially at the upper part ; the spleen, the stomach and the kidneys are rotten but present no suspicious marks. The intestine is also rotten and its greater part gets mashed, making it hard to look for eventual wounds. The bladder shows no suspicious marks. The dorsal and lumbar regions, after the dissection of muscles, show no suspicious marks.

No fracture of limb bones.

CONCLUSION

The victim is dead after having been violently beaten by fists or by means of contusive hard instruments, at the chest which is burnt in excess, and at the hepatic region where the liver is heavily contused. It is possible that the victim, after having had his mouth bound by iron wires, might be immersed in the water by means of heavy objects fastened to the legs and the occiput by ropes and iron wires. The heavy objects being unfastened, the corpse has come back to the surface of water.

Gia-Dinh, October 17, 1961
The Medical Expert :
Signed : LA-VINH-KHAI
(seal)

Enclosed :

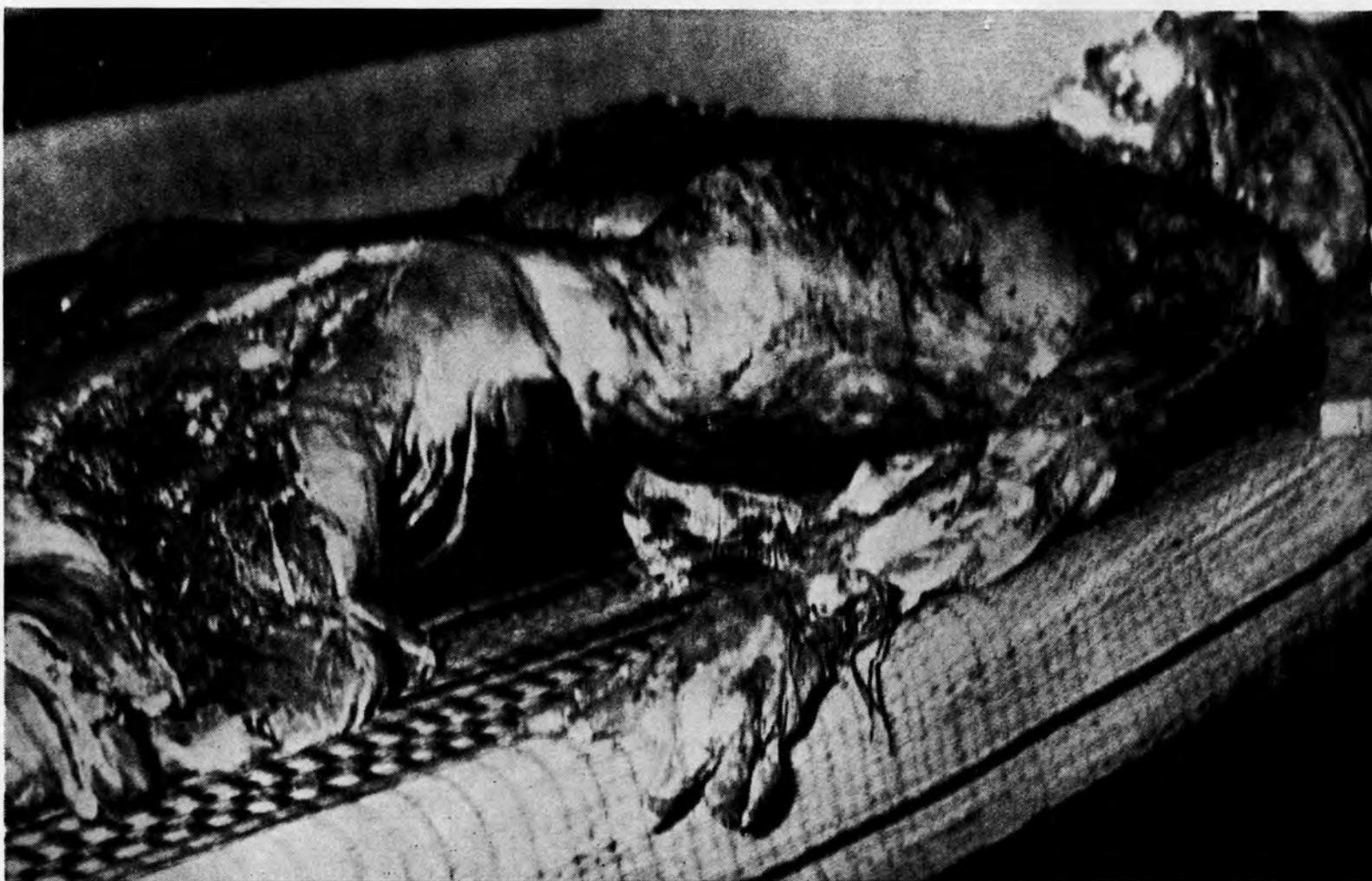
— 1 copy of the certificate of the corpse identification delivered by the Office of Identification and Analysis of the Directorate General of Police and Security dated 18/10/61.



*Photograph of the atrocities committed by the communists
on the body of Colonel Nam (side view of head).*



Photograph of the atrocities committed by the communists on the body of Colonel Nam (front view of head).



*Photograph of the atrocities committed by the communists
on the body of Colonel Nam.*

ANNEX N° 7

REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

**Directorate General
of Police and Security**

**Office of Identification
and Analysis**

□

TRANSLATION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The Chief of the Office of Identification and Analysis of the Directorate General of Police and Security certifies that, after the print expert opinion and confrontation of finger-prints with those of the individual form deposited at the Office of Identity, in the name of Mr. Hoang-thuy-Nam, born on 28/7/1906 in Bac-Ninh, the corpse picked up from the river at Binh-Loi Bridge on 17/10/1961 and deposited at the mortuary of Gia-Dinh, is really that of Mr. Hoang-thuy-Nam.

Saigon, October 18th, 1961

*The Chief of Office of Identification
and Analysis,
Directorate General of Police
and Security,
Signed : NGUYEN-CONG-CHANH
(seal)*

ANNEX N° 8

UNG VAN HIEU
SURGEON-DENTIST
395, Hai-Ba-Trung St.

Saigon, 18 October, 1961

Telephone number :
25.869 — Saigon

National tax number :
16.182 / 49.001

□

At 15 hours 30, on 17 October 1961, one of the family members of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam requested me to examine the denture of a corpse at the mortuary of the Public Health Service of Gia-Dinh province, in the presence of Gendarmes and the personnel of the Mission in charge of Relations with the International Commission for Control and Doctor La-vinh-Khai, Chief of the Health Service of Gia-Dinh.

I noticed from the denture of the corpse the following characteristics :

1. the right lateral superior incisive tooth bears a gold crown.
2. the left central superior incisive tooth shows at the disto-incisive angle a little rough surface measuring about 6 mm in height and 3 mm in width.
3. a bridge of 3 elements which substitutes for the second missing left inferior molar. The bridge is mixed, both crowns are one on the left inferior wisdom tooth, the other on the left first inferior molar.
4. the absence of the right superior wisdom tooth due to avulsion.
5. An amalgam stopping on the right superior second molar.

Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam was my assiduous customer 10 years ago. Therefore I can recognize at once the first two characteristics. The last three characteristics constitute the result of my care at my consulting room and agree with his individual form.

According to the examination of the particular details of the denture of the corpse and the individual form, I can conclude that the corpse is really and doubtlessly that of Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam.

Signed : UNG-VAN-HIEU

Đảng LÀO ĐÔNG V.N.
Tỉnh SÀNG-ĐỎ
-000-
SD: 107/CV-10

VIỆT NAM HỘA BÌNH THÔNG NHƯỢT
ĐỘC LẬP DÂN CHỦ

10

Thuong vu B. gọi các khu vực và Ban Q3 B.

Theo đài Saigon và đài Anh có đưa tin tên Đại tá Hoàng-
thuy-Nam. Trưởng fai, đoạn liên lạc của Diệu bến cạnh Ủy-ban
Quốc-tế bị ta bắt ở fia bão Saigon, khi tên này về các quan
hội n.

thong báo cho các khu biệt xem nơi nào bắt tên này,
fai giữ thật kỹ dùng để dịch giải thoát. Lập tức tổ-chức dù
về Ban quân sự B. đưa ai sđong fai hết sức cẩn thận, tránh mọi
sự hổ nhút là dung để dịch giải thoát.

Cần khai that để nắm tài liệu những tuyêt lôi không được
tra tên, danh lắp.

Tên này rất quan trọng, cần đánh giá tung tức để làm được
cứu cáo.

Ngày 5 tháng 10 năm 1961
Ph. Thượng trực B

Trí
Ph. Trí

Photograph of Instruction no. 107/CV/10 of October 5 1961, sent by the
communist Lao Dong Party to Vietcong cadres, concerning the
capture of Colonel Nam.

ANNEX N° 9

VIET NAM LAO DONG PARTY

Provincial Committee

No. 107/CV/10

VIET NAM — PEACE — UNITY

Independence — Democracy

□

TRANSLATION

*Permanent Committee E (province) to all zones and
Military Committee E,*

According to radio Saigon and that of England, while going to attend meetings in different districts, Colonel Hoang-thuy-Nam, Chief of Diemist liaison Mission in charge of relations with the International Commission for Control was captured *by us* in North Saigon.

E informs different zones of the above matter in order that those who have made this capture may keep the prisoner very carefully and not let the enemy free him.

To organize for sending him immediately to military committee E. On the way, to take very careful precautions, avoid all negligence, especially not to let the enemy free him.

Need to be exploited to obtain information, but absolutely prohibited to use torture, ill-treatments.

This capture is extremely important : it needs to be appreciated according to its own worth to have a favourable result.

Dated 5 October 1961
For the Permanent Committee E,
Signed : TIEN
PH. TIEN