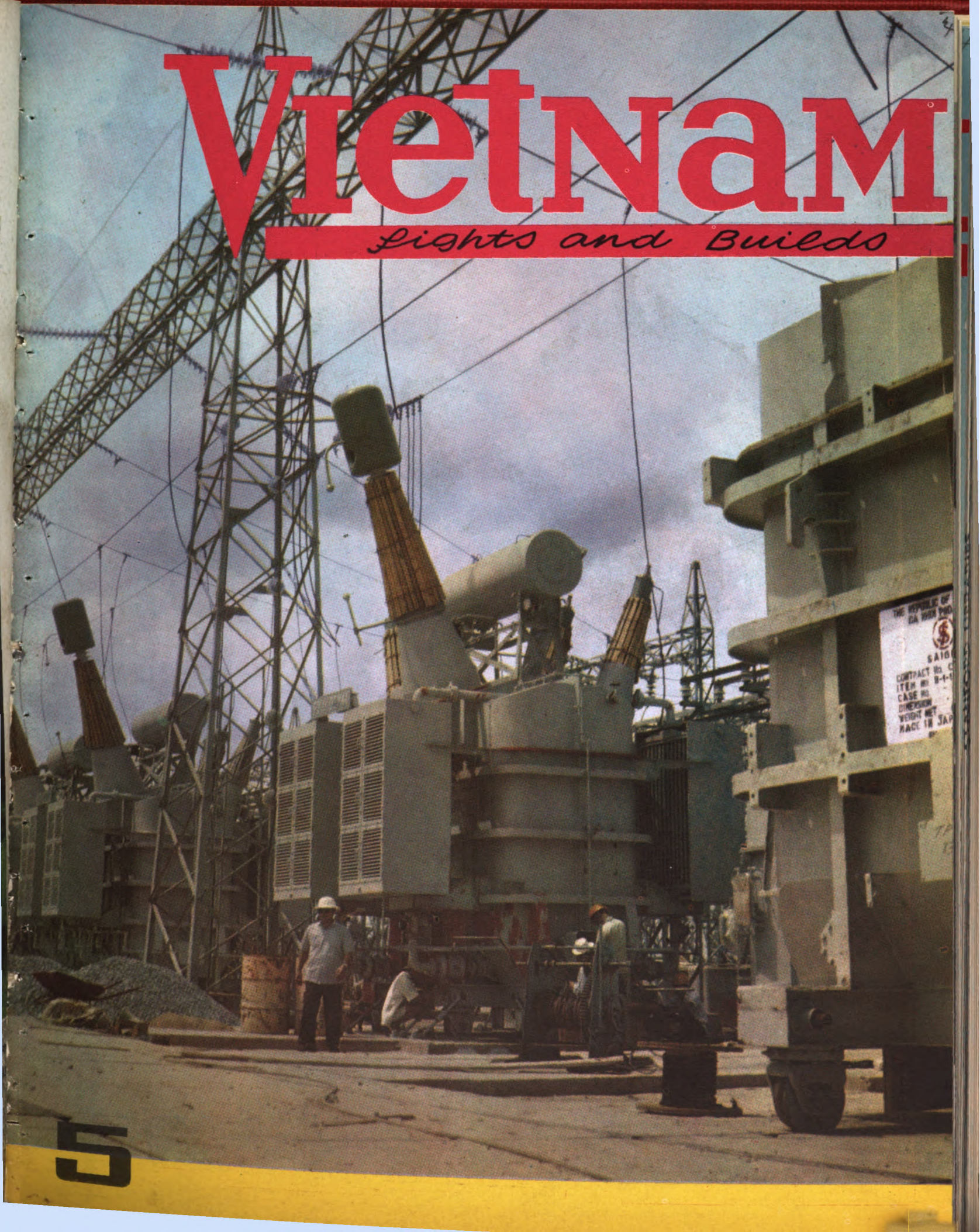


Vietnam

Lights and Builds





Nguyen An Ninh Tomb in Con Son Penitentiary Island (ex-Poulo Condore)

N° 5
Vietnam

Fights and Builds
The News Magazine

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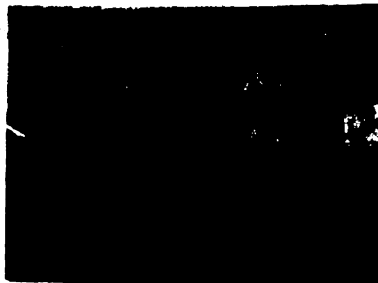
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OUR FRONT COVER

By Hoang Tho VAX



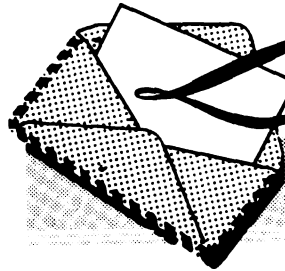
High tension transformer
in Thù Duc near Saigon

OUR BACK COVER

By Hoang Tho VAX



Bridge Bong in Coastal Region
of Nha Trang, Central Vietnam



Letter from

Editors

Dear Readers

As rumors run somewhere in the Vietnamese countryside that a solution of peace problem in the Vietnam's affairs is under way, our peace-hungry citizens seem to be standing perplexed, half-glad and half-worried, before a kind of theatrical peace-curtain threatening to be raised up by international hands.

On what basis those rumors are founded does not matter for us. What matters here is that the peace now people are waiting for and talking about, must not be the result of an injustice that is prejudicial to our country, but be the work of plain justice. No peace then can be found out of a negation of justice. In the same context, no peace with accepting, for our people, conditions similar to those of the national shame-day of July 20, 1954, date of the famous Geneva Accords about the Vietnam's territorial division that now constitutes for many future Vietnamese generations, a historical and undeniable symbol of surrender and betrayal.

Indeed, that day was a veritable shameday fallaciously worked out and signed against the will and aspirations of the freedom-loving people of Vietnam. It was unjustly designed to hide the malicious purpose of the two deadly foes suddenly becoming friends and willing to partition our fatherland into two small bloody gifts beneficial to both Communism and Colonialism.

As it is evidenced by the up-to-date subversive war that has been lasting for more than ten years in Vietnam, falsity could never generate a true peace to any country of the world and be called a peaceful solution.

With this principle as a base, viz.: « no peace out of injustice », we would like to ask you, dear Readers, to assist us in our task of enabling our fellow-countrymen to repel all kinds of unjust solution that may destroy the true peace of our nation and endanger the future of Vietnam.

The black photo on the reverse side of the front-cover shows the minute of silence of Chief of State Phan Khac Suu (middle in black) and his wife at the tomb of the national revolutionary Hero Nguyen An Ninh who dead in prison approximately on July 1943.

N° 5

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Editorial :

PEACE AND COMMUNISM

The singular fact that Mao Tse Toung, during a few recently past years, has remodelled Communist doctrine into a special theory of big power chauvinism and expansionism, attracts much more Free World attention on the extremist nature of the impossibility of Communist Coexistence with Capitalism than on that most important of the Communist doctrinal necessity of fostering the war that, in turn, is destined to foster Communism itself in its progressive development throughout the world.

The Chinese Communist theory so remodernized badly needs war as man needs life and growth. It illustrates the common aggressive attitude of Communism that one can witness anywhere.

Such is the case of South Vietnam.

People in the world wonder about what is happening to the Chicom-backed North Vietnam now unable to solve the case of disproportion between the aggressive acts it launches against South Vietnam and the enormous losses it takes in as a compensation of its reckless adventures so far committed.

Now that peace-loving countries in the world are busy finding out a peaceful solution for the Vietnamese conflict, Peking although it is found entirely disqualified and impotent to give out a military reply to retaliatory air-raids on North Vietnam its satellite, seems to enjoy a mysterious panoramic satisfaction with having rejected the offer for mediation within the framework of the O.N.U. by the seventeen non-engaged countries including those of the Afro-Asiatic states. It spurned the proposals for peace made on behalf of the O.N.U. by Mr U Thant and also refused to talk with Mr Patrick Gordon Walker, Britain's special envoy

in Asia with a view to reach chances of negotiations for a settlement of the Vietnamese problem. Meanwhile President L. B. Johnson responded quickly and affirmatively to the appeal of the 17 neutrals for a ceasefire and offered unconditional discussions.

All those facts fully contribute to give light not only on the North Communist aggressiveness, but also on their purposely dissimulated interest that makes their denial to the 17 nation appeal appear contradictory.

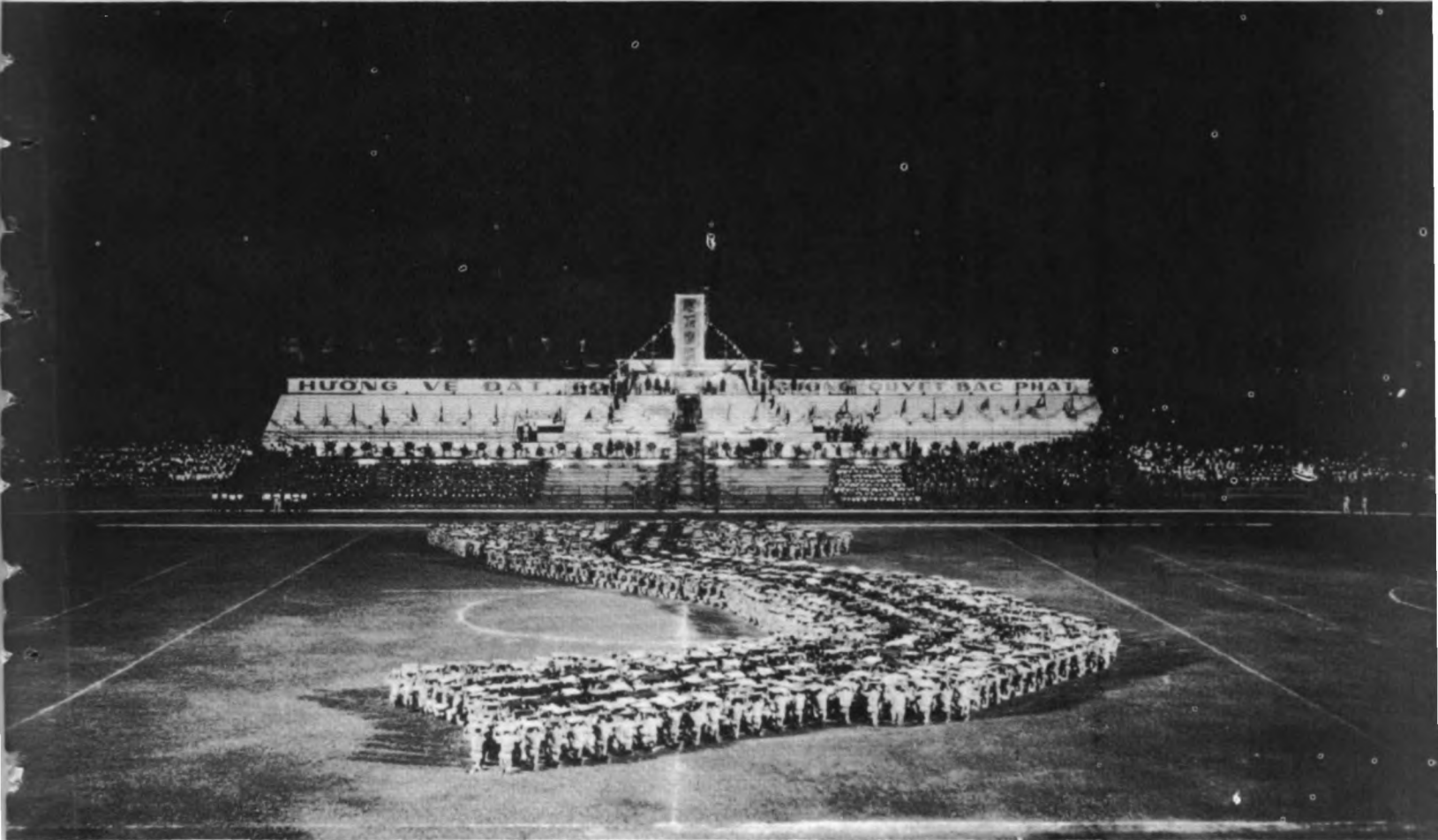
But such is the ineluctable consequence of Communist lessons the North Vietnam has been taught so far by Mao Tse Toung.

The above-said dissimulated interest of Peking and Hanoi, which reveals to be almost diabolical is, in reality, not the ungrateful fate of South Vietnam but the most sacred worldpeace state they keep in jeopardy here with the imminent menace they are seemingly monopolizing to trigger off the 3rd world war.

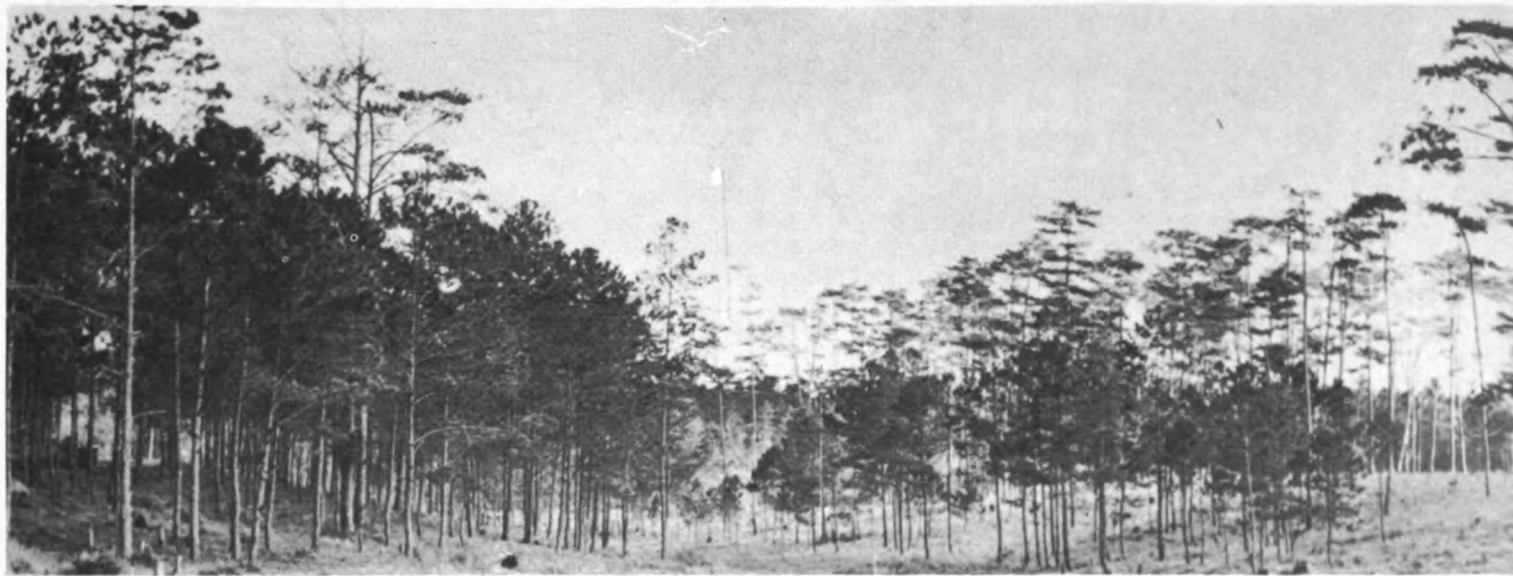
In the face of such an international world-peace destroying danger, unless the stand of the Free World countries is firm and determined enough to continue acting more vigorously against our common enemy, there is little chance for them to escape the shame of being fought back on the political arena of the whole Southeast Asia.

Assuredly we don't want to believe in any eventual surrender by great occidental atomic powers to North Communist rising arrogance. But we fear they would get afterwards some regret, if not a general deep remorse of conscience, for having been too late to reverse, should they have been trusting too much in any next Communist-made peace ; for, as Peking and Hanoi fully proved it, « Peace » and « Communism » like « Yes » and « No » cannot be mixed up together.

HUNG VUONG DAY CELEBRATED IN SAIGON



A very solemn ritual ceremony was performed on April 11, 1965 before the altar dedicated to the nation Forefather King Hung Vuong. The tenth day of the lunar year's third month is the anniversary of King Hung Vuong the founder of the Hong Bang dynasty that reigned for more than 2000 years until the third century B.C. longer than the rest of the history of Vietnam.



REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM GOVERNMENT'S POSITION ON PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IN VIETNAM

Following an appeal made by 17 non-aligned countries for a negotiated peace in Viet Nam without prior conditions, the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam deems it opportune to re-affirm its position which has been made public at a news conference last March 1 :

1 — Deeply attached to peace and to basic principles of the United Nations Charter, the Republic of Viet Nam repudiates the use of force in the settlement of international conflicts and respects the self-determination right of peoples as far as the option was not put under constraint and threats.

2 — In this context, the Republic of Viet Nam shares the wish and the legitimate anxiety of the powers signatories of the abovementioned appeal to see peace restored in Viet Nam, as soon as possible.

3 — The Government of the Republic of Viet Nam believes, however, she must stress the fact that she has been compelled to use arms and make an appeal for aid to friendly nations and allies, it is for the safeguard of her liberty, independence and territorial integrity. Acting in compliance with the spirit and letter of the United Nations Charter, which recognizes the legitimate defense, the Republic of Viet Nam has the right to rely on the sympathy and the support of all nations enamoured of justice and peace to drive off the aggressor and make respected the international community's ruling principles which the Communists have openly violated.

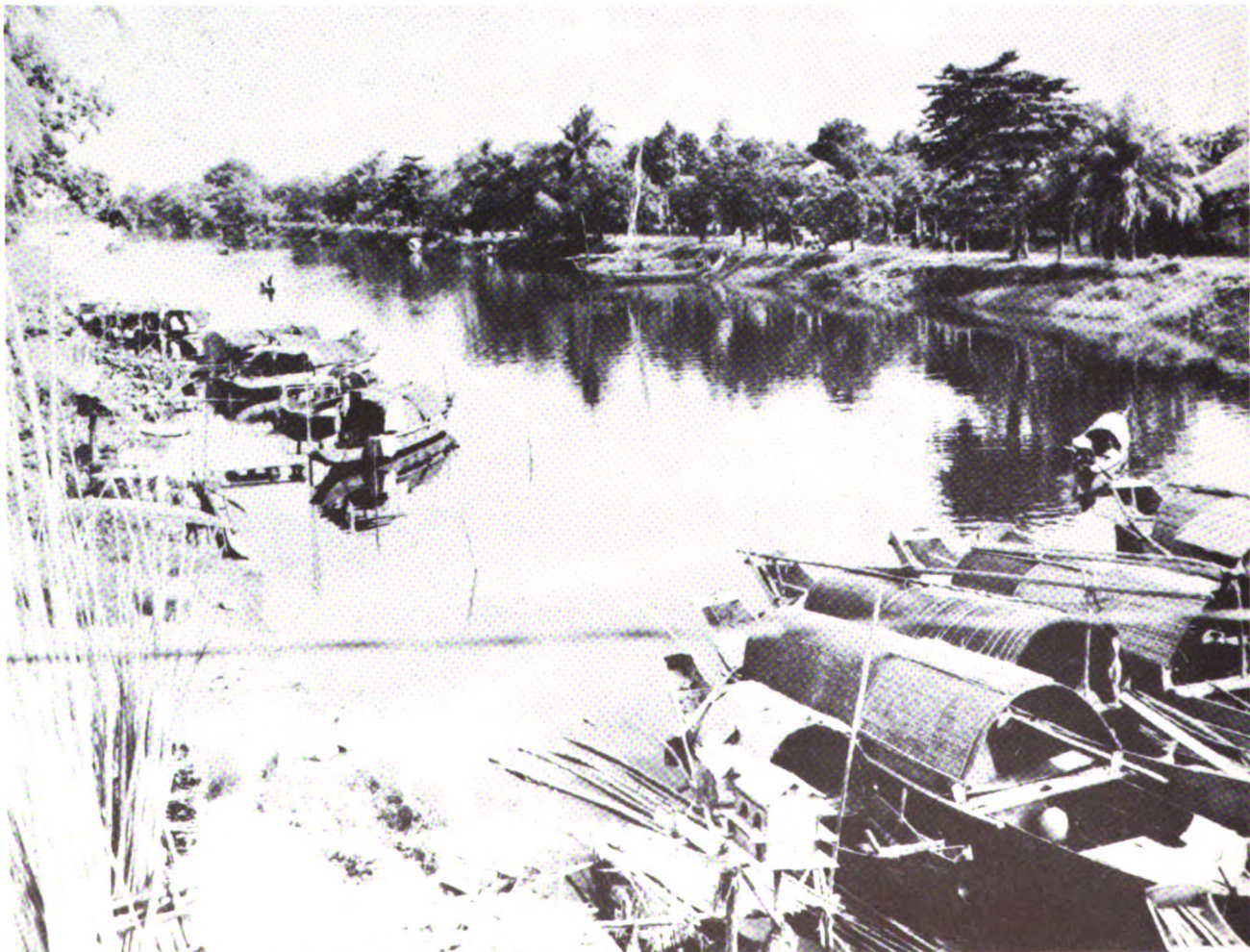
4 — The Republic of Viet Nam cannot therefore rally itself to every solution which would have the effect of dedicating and awarding the armed aggression, more especially as a cease-fire without prior withdrawal of troops and Communist cadres would amount to a pure and simple capitulation of our side. This because of the absence of frontlines and the Viet Cong infiltrations into South Viet Nam would permit them to reorganize and regroup their forces in view of an eventual resumption of their subversive activities.

The present conflict must be considered but in terms of a conventional war and every lasting peace must be matched with necessary guarantees. All negotiations in view of a cease-fire which ignore these imperative conditions would bring in themselves the germs of a resumption of hostilities or a return to statu-quo-ante.

5 — The Republic of Viet Nam deems, in consequence, that negotiations in view of restoring peace could only have a chance of success if the Communists show their sincere desire of putting an end to the war of which they are the authors, by withdrawing beforehand their armed units and their political cadres from the South Viet Nam territory.

6 — The Republic of Viet Nam considers that every international solution which would not pay attention to the legitimate aspirations of the Vietnamese government and people, would affect the principles of self-determination brought up in the appeal of the 17-non-aligned countries and compromise the restoration of peace in South East-Asia.

Saigon, April 4, 1965



A peaceful sight of the SONG HUONG or Perfume River in Hue Central Vietnam



A peaceful sight of the HO XUAN HUONG LAKE IN DALAT Central Vietnam

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM GOVERNMENT CONCERNING THE APRIL 7 SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN BALTIMORE

As the recent statement by President Johnson in Baltimore on the over all situation in Viet Nam may have divergent interpretations, the Republic of Viet Nam Government deems it necessary to emphasize the following points :

1) Anxious to facilitate preliminary contacts prior to negotiations proper and to manifest its sincere desire to settle the Vietnamese problem in a common accord and by peaceful means, the United States of America, an ally of the Republic of Viet Nam, is disposed — in President Johnson's own words — to start « unconditional discussions. » This does not imply the acceptance of a ceasefire without preconditions. It is a matter of course that negotiations proper can only take place when preconditions (such as the withdrawal of Communist troops and cadres) laid out by the Republic of Viet Nam during eventual preliminary talks will have been accepted and carried out.

2) As far as it is concerned, the Republic of Viet Nam government has on many occasions reiterated its eager wish to see peace restored in Viet Nam at the earliest possible time. It feels that the only way to achieve this is the suppression of the very cause of the present tension of which the entire responsibility lies with the Communists who have been engaged in subversive and hostile acts on the territory of the Republic of Viet Nam in flagrant violation of the Geneva Accords. In fact the success of eventual negotiations and the maintenance of a lasting peace depend on previous withdrawal of the Viet Cong armed units and political cadres.

3) In case preconditions set by the Republic of Viet Nam are fulfilled, the Republic of Viet Nam government will only admit qualified representatives of the opponent side as valuable interlocutors.

The government of the Republic of Viet Nam has never recognized and will not recognize the so-called « Souht Viet Nam Liberation Front » which is only an instrument created by the Communist North Vietnamese with a view to carrying out their criminal schemes and imperialist aims. In fact it has been established that the Communist Viet Cong have not ceased to direct and supply this Front with armed units, political cadres, weapons and ammunition. They have even, through a noisy propaganda, supported the claims and promoted the so-called exploits of this Front.

Saigon, April 11, 1965



The reading of the proclamation of the Armed Forces Council dissolution by Major General Nguyen Van Thieu at the Prime Minister Office on May 9, 1965. The ceremony was presided over by Chief of State Phan Khắc Sửu (middle in Vietnamese dress).

DECISION N° 08/HDQL OF THE ARMED FORCES COUNCIL on May 5, 1965

*Reference Provisional Charter of October 20, 1964
Reference Proclamation N° 04-HĐQL of February, 1965*

DECIDES :

ARTICLE I — *The Armed Forces Council decides to dissolve itself, beginning on the day of publication of this decision.*

ARTICLE II — *Pending the proclamation of a Constitution, the national agencies created by the Armed Forces Council proclamations and decisions below continue to be operative :*

- *Proclamation N° 4 of February 15, 1965*
- *Decision N° 04 of February 16, 1965*
- *Decision N° 05 of February 16, 1965*
- *Decision N° 06 of February 17, 1965*

Saigon, May 5, 1965
The Armed Forces Council

**IN THE DARKEST HOURS OF OUR HISTORY, OUR PEOPLE HAVE
ALWAYS JOINED TOGETHER TO FIGHT AND BUILD.**

**UNITED AND DETERMINED WE
SHALL SEE A UNIFIED, FREE AND
PROSPEROUS VIETNAM EMERGE
TRIUMPHANTLY**

*P.M. Phan Huy Quat acknowledging the decision
of the AFC Council during*

◀ *the May ceremony of the AFC dissolution proclamation.*

PROCLAMATION OF THE ARMED FORCES COUNCIL

Dear Fellow Vietnamese,

In December 1964, because of the urgent needs of the situation, the Armed Forces Council was created with the purpose of bringing back stability to the nation and of producing favorable conditions for a victorious fight against Communism.

During the last five months, the actions of the Council were effective : it has stopped all partisan attempts in trouble-making, repressed all personal ambitions in disrupting the nation, purged and improved the Armed Forces and helped the Government to have honest governing bodies for the nation.

Thanks to these actions, the state of the nation now appears stable and the prospects of a brighter future has increased. The Armed Forces considers its mission to the people accomplished in this regard. Thus, during its meeting on May 5, 1965, the Armed Forces Council decided to dissolve itself and expressed the reasons of its dissolution as follows :

FIRST : As the war becomes more decisive, the military leaders must concentrate all their efforts toward its prosecution. They cannot continue to carry out political tasks as forced upon them in the past by the situation.

SECOND : The Armed Forces keep their promises to avoid political ambitions and ardently desire to return to the sole practice of military duties. In the present circumstances, if the Armed Forces Council continued its present circumstances, if the Armed Forces Council continued its existence, it would, in spite of its best intentions, arouse the nation's suspicions and sow division among the people.

THIRD : The present Government has shown that it can be trusted by the Armed Forces and can assume responsibility and exercise authority in leading the nation.

oOo

Dear Fellow Vietnamese,

The Armed Forces Council was created to act in the best interests of the nation. Today, for the same reasons, the Armed Forces Council pronounces its own dissolution. As it returns to its military position, the Armed Forces Council, on behalf of all Vietnamese Combatants, sincerely hope that a new spirit of national unity will take hold in the country and that the Government, all organizations, parties, religions and population strata will make an ever-increasing effort in the present fight against Communism in order to bring victory and peace to the country.

In the ranks of the Armed Forces the Generals and all combatants are confident that they will not have to worry about what happens in the rear so they can concentrate on fighting Communism at the front.

THE ARMED FORCES COUNCIL
May 5, 1965

Ceremony of Dissolution of the Armed Forces Council

Saigon, (VP) May 6

The Armed Forces Council which was set up in December last year, formally proclaimed its self-dissolution, this afternoon.

Thus, the planned dissolution of the Armed Forces Council has been accomplished 24 hours following a meeting of the military chiefs at the Air Force High Command HQ and a subsequent meeting with Prime Minister Phan Huy Quat yesterday.

At the ceremony marking the event, held at the Prime Minister's Office at 4:30, this afternoon, Maj. Gen. Nguyen van Thieu, the Council Secretary General, solemnly announced the dissolution to the nation. Simultaneously, Brig. Gen. Huynh Van Cao, head of the Political Warfare Command read the decision to dissolve the Armed Forces Council.

The ceremony was presided over by the Chief of State Phan Khac Suu, in the presence of Prime Minister Phan huy Quat, Maj. Gen. Pham Xuan Chieu,

Chairman of the National Legislative Council, the Cabinet Ministers, the high ranking officers of the Armed Forces, including Commander-in-Chief Maj. Gen. Tran van Minh.

After the flag salute ceremony, Maj. Gen. Nguyen van Thieu began to read the dissolution proclamation. (see page 7)

After the reading of the proclamation, Prime Minister Phan huy Quat on behalf of the government, delivered a speech acknowledging the decision of the AFC to dissolve itself. He said that the reasons evoked by the generals in the dissolution proclamation were the just and sincere ones, which demonstrated in an eloquent and moving manner the real solicitude of the general officers as well as all the members of the Armed Forces for the nation's future.

He added : « The Armed Forces Council has dissolved itself but the fundamental spirit that governs the proclamation still remains and the government pledges to fully carry out its missions in line with this spirit to help progressively realize a real

democracy to meet the confidence put in us by the people as well as the combatants.

The Prime Minister added there is firm confidence that although the Armed Forces Council does no longer exist, the armed forces still will continue to be the main stay of the nation in the present struggle to restore peace, democracy and prosperity to the nation.

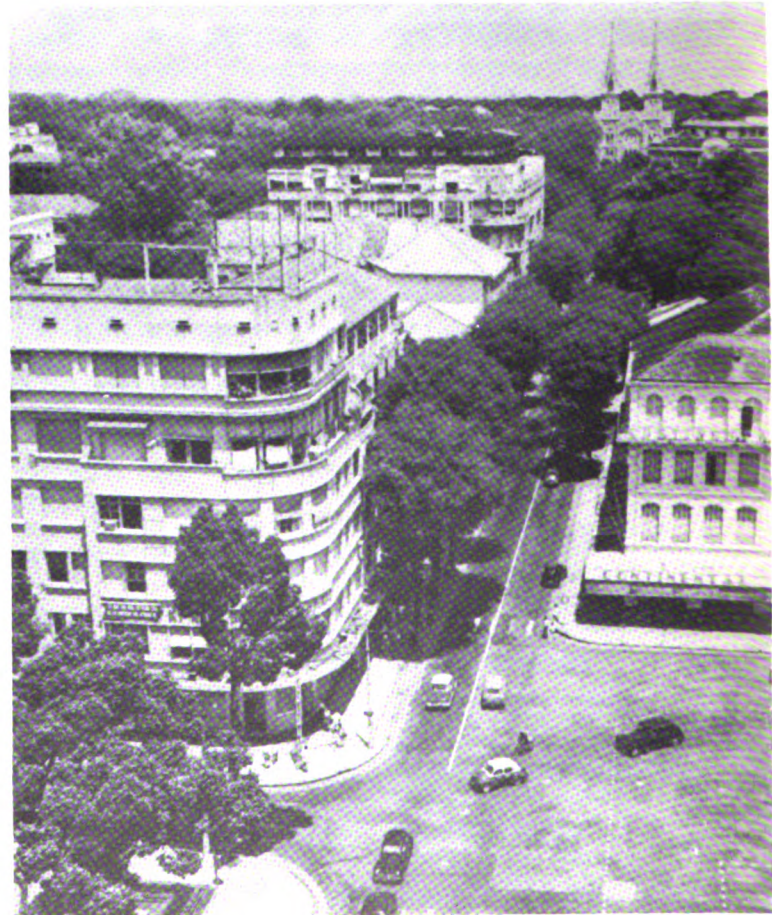
Before the ceremony ended, Chief of State Phan khac Suu praised the good will shown by the military leaders and their decision to dissolve the Armed Forces Council in order to restore the legislative and executive powers to the civilian government « A gesture worthy of praise, » he stressed.

The Chief of State then pledged the government's and his own determination to follow the example set by the military leaders in the accomplishment of the task of achieving democracy and leading the nation ».

He finally wished the generals full success in the military field.



SAIGON LE LOI BOULEVARD



SAIGON TU DO STREET

3 Saigon in



Press conference by AFC members on May 6, 1965 about the dissolution of the AFC.



April 18, 1965 : The U.S. President Johnson's special envoy, former Ambassador to Vietnam Mr Cabot Lodge (middle white necktie) and Gen. Maxwell Taylor (left) went to see PM Phan Huy Quat at his office.



May 6, 1965 Press Conference by AFC about the AFC dissolution.

UNITED AND DETERMINED WE
SHALL SEE A UNIFIED, FREE AND
PROSPEROUS VIETNAM EMERGE
TRIUMPHANTLY

SAIGON

IN PICTURES



April 2, 1965 : Chief of State Phan Khanh Suu's two days-visit to BINH DINH province. Photo shows his arrival at Binh Dinh airstrip.



April 2, 1965 : Chief of State at QUI NHON hospital



May, 8 1965 : Chief of State laid the cornerstone for the VINH NGHIEM Pagoda in a ceremony held at the 10,000 square meter site of the future pagoda near the Cong Ly bridge.



◆ **April 28, 1965 Mr Cabot Lodge talking with P.M. Phan Huy Quat at his Office in Saigon.**



P.M. Phan Huy Quat (right) presiding over the Hung Vuong day ceremony held in Saigon April 11, 1965. He is seen offering incense before the altar dedicated to the nation Forefather King Hung Vuong.

SOME NEWS AND FACTS IN REVIEW



Press Conference by Brig. Gen. Linh Quang Vien Minister of Info and Psywar (middle), held on March 30 afternoon to condemn the VC terrorist act against U.S. Embassy.

PM Phan Huy Quat visiting victims of the March 30 explosion.



Saigon March 30, 1965

Communique of the ROV Government condemning an explosion of plastic charges set off by VC terrorists against the U.S. Embassy in Saigon :

This morning Viet Cong terrorists exploded a charge against the American Embassy in Saigon. Within the building, civilians — both American and Vietnamese — were killed and seriously wounded. Some of those hurt and killed were young girls, secretaries, who had no part in the war in Viet Nam other than typing.

Many people outside the embassy, on the street and in surrounding buildings, were also killed and gravely injured. These included pedicab drivers, pedestrians, men, women, and children. They too were innocent.

Thus, this Viet Cong terrorism, this savagery, was not an act of war, but an act of murder.

We, the Vietnamese of Free Viet Nam, will not rest in peace until justice is done to the murderers. And justice will be done.

March 31, 1965

Saigon mass rally denouncing V C terrorism against U.S. Embassy in Saigon.

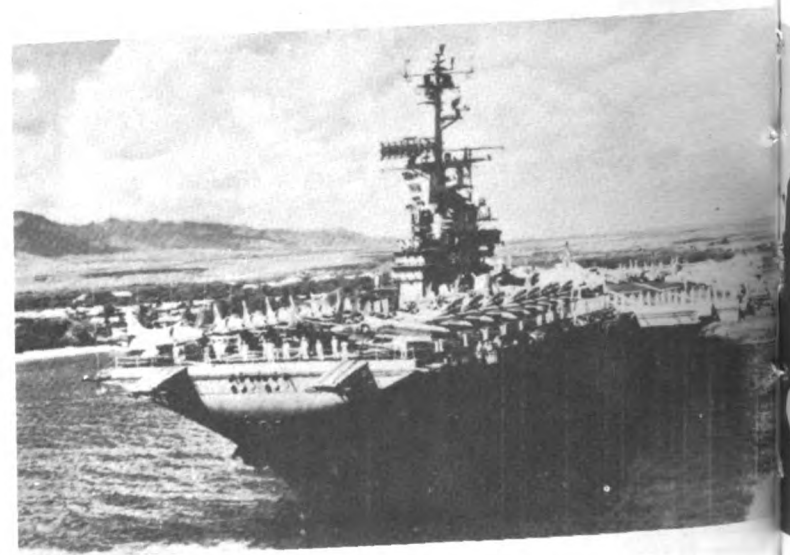




April 7, 1965 Ceremony of the World Health Organization Day held in Saigon at the Health Ministry, attended by a large number of doctors.

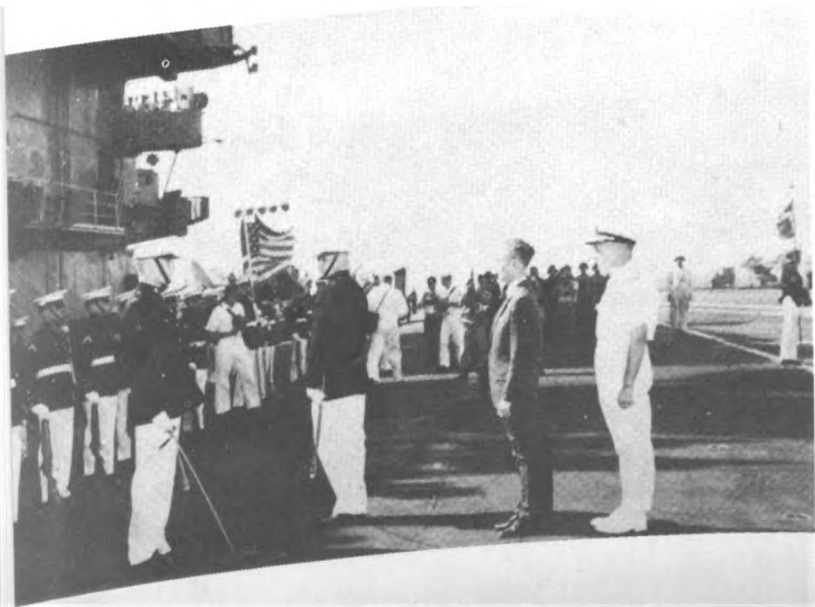


Deputy P.M. Tran Van Tuyen shaking hand of Mr Chorfi Deputy Foreign Minister of Marocco.



U.S. carrier CORAL SEA

March 24, 1965 : Visit to the U.S. Seventh Fleet by P.M. Phan Huy Quat.



SAIGON

SOME NEWS AND FACTS IN REVIEW



Deputy P.M. Tran Van Tuyen in Tunisia speaking to His Excellency Mr Habib BOURGUIBA President of the Republic of TUNISIA



P.M. Phan Huy Quat aboard carrier Coral Sea March 24, 1965.

Prime Minister Phan Huy Quat in his speech during his visit to the U.S. Seventh Fleet March 24, 1965, remarked : • We are not affraid of talking about peace, but we want a peace to be enjoyed by proud free men, not one to be suffered in humiliation under the dictatorial yoke of the Communists•.



Air-Raids

AGAINST NORTH AGGRESSORS

Eight Skyraiders knock down enemy radar station north of 17 Parallel

Saigon, March 23

Eight VNAF A-1H Skyraiders this afternoon crossed the 17th parallel and attacked many Communist positions on national route 1, from the Ben Hai River to the area south of Dong Hoi, capital of Quang Binh province.

The major target was the Ba Binh radar station located west of national route, 1,15 kms north of the DMZ. The station was a major reconnaissance center used by the Vietnamese Communists to control the border area air space. Protection of the radar station was provided by the Viet Cong 65th anti-aircraft Battalion.

The Skyraiders reached the target at 15:00H and were met by heavy enemy ground fire. But right after the first pass, they knocked down the radar station which was set of flame.



VNAF aircraft

Another air strike in North V.N. Dong-Hoi Radar station and wireless center destroyed

Saigon, March 24

The Viet Nam Air Force this afternoon again struck at the Viet Cong military installations in North Viet Nam.

The Dong Hoi Radar station and Radio Communication Centers were completely destroyed and four vessels of the Communist North Viet Nam's Navy were sunk off Quang Khe.

Today's Air attack was the fourth of the daily series which began on Sunday.

The air strike, led by Maj. Luu Kim Cuong, was performed by eight VNAF Skyraiders fighter-bombers.

The aircraft reached the target at four p.m. and in turn attacked the enemy installations. Although the enemy ground fire was fierce, the VNAF pilots achieved successfully their mission as they destroyed almost all of the Communist structures and silenced their anti-aircraft nests.

North Vietnam's Dong-Hoi Air Base shattered

Saigon, March 30

Twenty-four VNAF Skyraider fighter-bombers early this afternoon attacked a North Vietnamese military air base, 10 kms north of Dong Hoi in Quang Binh



North Vietnam arms and ammunition depots at Thien Linh Dong village bombed by VNAF aircraft on April 30, 1965

North Vietnam railroad cars carrying arms and ammunition for supply to South were bombed and destroyed on May 5, 1965 120 miles south of Hanoi.



province, and 100 kms north of the 17th parallel.

The aircraft reached the target at 2 p.m. and returned safely to base one hour later following a raid reported «very successful». According to the pilots, ninety percent of the target was destroyed and enemy ground fire was slackening. The Dong Hoi air base was completely destroyed and can no longer be used, they said.

Another North Vietnam's Radar station knocked down

Saigon, March 31

Continuing its series of airstrikes on the Communist military installations in North Viet Nam, 14 VNAF fighter bombers this afternoon struck at the Ha Tinh Radar Station.

The base is located atop hill 24, two kilometers south of Ha Tinh province capital and 200 kms north of the Ben Hai River.

The VNAF planes reached the target at 3 p.m. and immediately destroyed the Radar station and all related installations around it.

After noticing that the major target was completely destroyed, the aircraft continued their «armed reconnaissance» over the enemy territory along national highways 12 and 17 and the Trans-Viet Nam railroad.

USAF NAVY planes strike at five radar stations in North VN

Saigon, April 1

Over one hundred American combat planes yesterday struck at five radar stations in North Viet Nam.

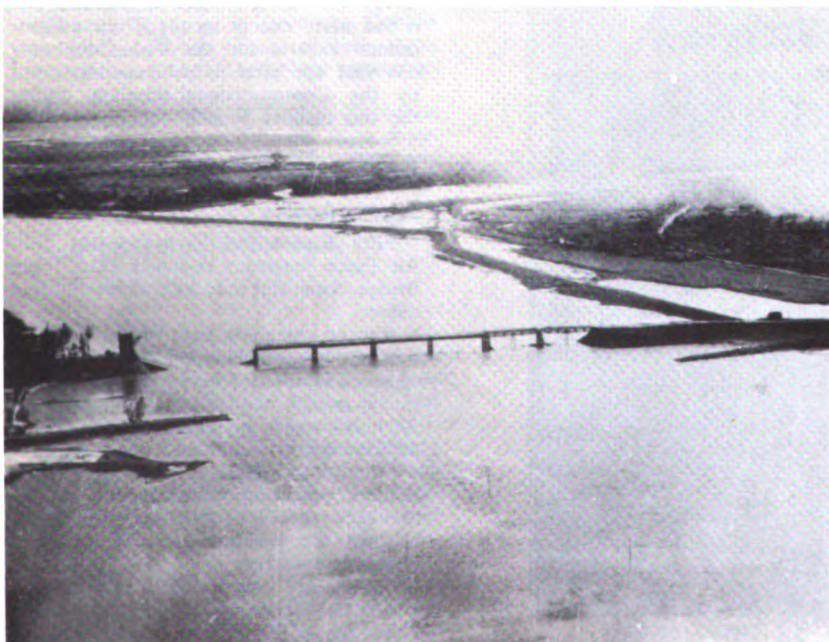
Participating in the raids were planes from the U.S. Air Force and U.S. Navy aircraft from the Seventh Fleet carriers Hancock and Coral Sea.

All the U.S. Air Force and Navy planes reportedly got back to base safely, although one USAF F-100 was hit by heavy flak earlier in the day on a reconnaissance mission. The pilot managed to fly back over friendly territory where he bailed out and was picked uninjured.

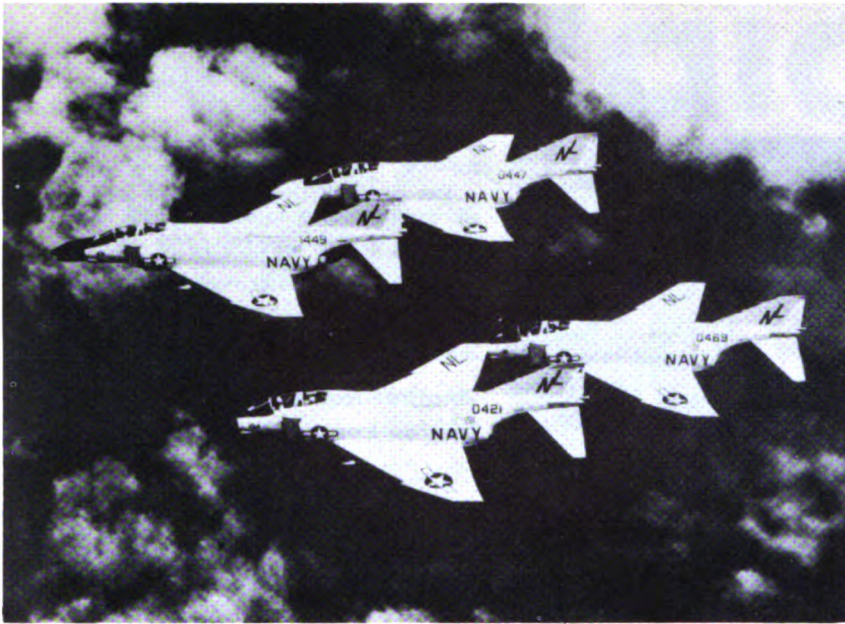
About 30 USAF F-105s rained bombs and rockets on the radar installations at Cua Lo, 10 miles northeast of Vinh, on two South China Sea islands, Hon Nieu, 18 miles off the coast, northeast of Vinh, and Hon Mat, 14 miles off the coast, east of Vinh.

In another mission, 40 aircraft composed of 20 Skyraiders and 20 Skyhawks from the carrier Hancock carried out a strike against the Vinh Son radar station, 65 miles north of the demilitarized zone.

20 other Skyraiders and Skyhawks from the Coral Sea struck at Cap Mui Ron radar station, 15 miles north of Vinh Son.



North Vietnam THANH YEN bridge (20 kms north of Dong Hoi town 90 kms north of the demarcation line) was put out of service by VNAF aircraft on April 13, 1965; its spans were knocked into the water.



USAF jet bomber-fighters

Do-Len and Ham-Rong bridges blasted by US NAVY and Air Force

Saigon, April 4

About 100 U.S. Navy and Air Force jet fighter-bombers yesterday destroyed two key bridges 65 miles south of Hanoi and chased away three Soviet-building fighters MIG which were sighted near the area.

This was the first time American jets encountered the Migs and these latter turned tail and ran. « They slipped away so fast and because of the bad weather in the vicinity, especially the haze, we could not follow them » so to use the own terms of the American military spokesman.

The Saturday's raids were aimed at two strategic bridges located a few miles north of Thanh Hoa, called Do Len and Ham Rong bridges.

30 Navy aircraft from the USS Hancock and Coral Sea composed of Skyraiders, Skyhawks, Phantoms and Crusaders, raked the Do Len bridge in the morning and then went back in the afternoon to blast it again after they constated that the first results were unsatisfying. The strike aircraft was supported by 20 other Phantoms and Crusaders.

A Navy spokesman said that the second strike was very successful: The bridge was knocked down and « our mission is considered accomplished ».

Again in the afternoon, according to a military spokesman, approximately 50 F-100 and F-105 fighter-bombers blasted the Ham Rong bridge on the outskirts of Thanh Hoa, 7 miles south of the Do Len bridge.

Both bridges were a combination of rail and highway bridges and the Ham Rong bridge is considered as one of the vital link between the Northern and Central area of North Viet Nam. This bridge, if destroyed, would be a great loss to the Viet Cong because it was said that it had been rebuilt by the Chinese Communist experts for the Viet Cong only one year ago after it had been destroyed by the Communists themselves during the war against French and Vietnamese.

Ham-Rong bridge retruck

Saigon, April 5

Fifty F-100s and F-105s of the U.S. Air Force yesterday re-struck Ham Rong Bridge, American military sources reported today.

Also on the same day, fighter-bombers from the carriers Hancock and Coral Sea conducted an armed reconnaissance mission over highway N° 1 from Thanh Hoa, 65 miles south of Hanoi, down to the demilitarized zone.

Communist North Vietnamese Mig fighters on three occasions jumped on the U.S. Air Force planes as they were circling over their target and during a rescue operation.

The F-100s and F-105s destroyed one side of the Ham Rong Bridge and cut the other side of the bridge allotted for the railway in several places. The planes also cut the approach to the bridge.



North Vietnam QUI VINH railroad bridge 160 miles north of the demilitarized zone on national highway no 1 after the airstrike of April 9, 1965 by USAF jet fighter-bomber F-105.

Dong-Hoi's Ho-chi-Minh bridge knocked down

Saigon, April 5

At 2 p.m. yesterday, 23 VNAF Skyraider fighter-bombers struck at the Ho Chi Minh Bridge, spanning the Dai Giang River, south of Dong Hoi City, the capital of North Viet Nam's Quang Binh province.

The concrete, 380-foot by 18-foot bridge, just 65 miles south of Hanoi, was completely destroyed, a Vietnamese military spokesman said.

The VNAF Skyraiders also knocked out many military installations at both ends of the bridge, as well as garrisons and anti-aircraft emplacements to the south.

Vinh-Linh radar station heavily damaged by USAF jet bombers

Saigon, April 6

A total of about 50 aircraft from the USS Coral Sea yesterday morning struck at a North Vietnamese radar installation just north of the 17th parallel, in Vinh Linh.

The strike force which included about 30 Skyraiders, Skyhawks, and Skywarriors, inflicted heavy damage to the radar site, according to the U.S. military spokesman.

All aircraft returned safely to their base and they had used 25 tons of conventional and napalm bombs to destroy the target.

US NAVY Aircraft hit highway 1 again

Saigon, April 7

U.S. Navy aircraft from the Carrier USS Coral Sea conducted an armed reconnaissance flight from 9:00 to 16:30H today on Highway 1, from the Demilitarized Zone to the vicinity of Vinh, above the 18th parallel, a U.S. Navy spokesman said this afternoon.

Approximately 35 U.S. Navy Skyhawks and Skyraiders made up the strike force. They were supported by Crusaders and Phantoms.

Two Communist bridges knocked out

Saigon, April 9

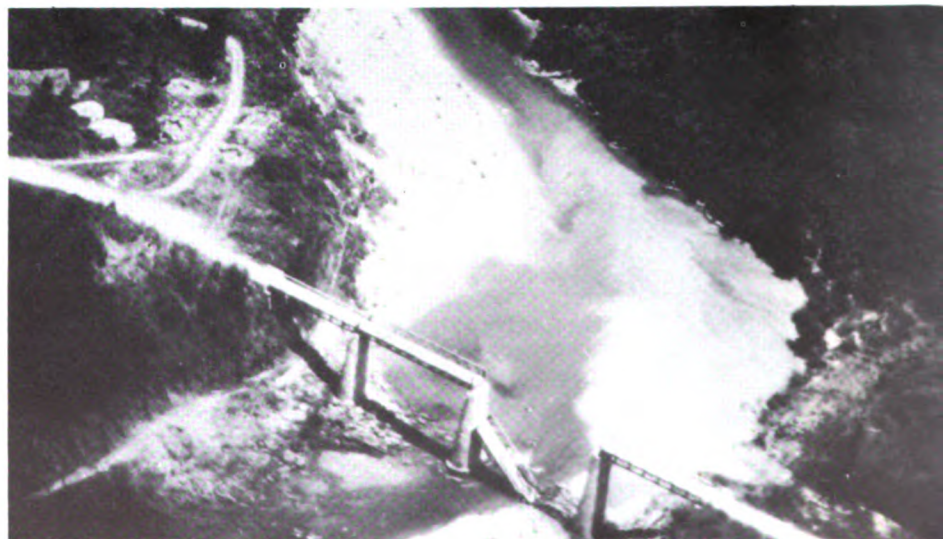
Fifty USAF F-105 supported by 30 F-101 knocked out two bridges, the first one Qui Vinh railroad bridge on National Highway 1, 160 miles from the demilitarized zone and the Khe Kien highway bridge on National Highway 7, 205 miles from the demilitarized zone, 20 miles from Laos border, Military American sources reported late this afternoon.

They were over the target from 1300 to 1415H. The Qui Vinh bridge sustained one span knocked into the water and was destroyed and the Khe Kien bridge, one third downed, The aircraft used 145 tons of bombs, generally 750 pounds.



April 30, North Vietnam ammunition depots and military barracks bombed at Thien Linh Dong village 75 miles South of Hanoi

**NO PEACE WITH COMMUNISM
THERE COULD BE NO PEACE
OUT OF TREASON, AGGRESSION,
TERRORISM, INJUSTICE, DICTA-
TORSHIP AND SLAVERY**



North Vietnam CATRANG bridge on national highway no 12, 20 miles south of VINH, miles from Laos border, 180 miles south of Hanoi, was knocked down on April 16 by U.S. Navy jet fighter-bombers from carriers CORAL SEA and MID WAY.

Mig hit by Phantoms up North US NAVY raid on Tam-Da bridge North of Vinh

Saigon, April 10

A Communist Mig caught fire and was seen disappearing into the clouds as a result of an air combat yesterday between U.S. Phantoms and Communist Migs, about 55 miles southwest of Hainan island, in the Gulf of Tonkin, American military sources reported.

The U.S. Navy spokesman said that the Phantoms were attacked by a number of Migs but he could not determine their type or their nationality.

The Mig hit was scored after 70 U.S. Navy Skyraiders and Skyhawks struck at the military installations at Tam Da, about 123 miles south of Hanoi.

All U.S. aircraft involved were based on the 7th Fleet carriers USS Coral Sea and Ranger.

One of the Skyhawk pilots was picked up uninjured under heavy enemy automatic weapons fire about a mile off shore in the South China Sea after his plane was downed by ground fire.

The 70 strike aircraft were supported by 30 Phantoms and Crusaders. They carried out two strikes against the target in the morning and in the afternoon, the railroad and highway bridge of Tam Da, on the former canal of Gay, about ten miles north of Vinh.

100 tons of bombs were used during the attacks on the target and two spans of the bridge were knocked down. It was only after the second raid that the bridge was completely destroyed.

US NAVY Aircraft destroy Kim-Cuong bridge in North VN

Saigon, April 11

Thirty-five Skyraiders and Skyhawks supported by forty Phantoms, Crusaders and Skyhawks, from the carriers Coral Sea and Ranger yesterday morning struck the Kim Cuong highway bridge, 136 miles northwest of the demilitarized zone and 150 miles southwest of Hanoi, American military sources reported today.

The U.S. Navy aircraft were over the target for about 30 minutes and used 70 tons of bombs and rockets on the bridge which was destroyed.

According to the U.S. military spokesman, the mission was highly successful and all the planes returned to their base safely.

The weather was clear, the ground fire was light to moderate and no unfriendly aircraft were sighted.

Also yesterday morning and evening, forty-six U.S. Air Force aircraft conducted an armed reconnaissance mission along roads 7 and 8, 100 miles northwest of the demilitarized zone.

Forty F-105s escorted by six F-100s and F-101s participated in the raid during which they used rockets and 20mm cannon fire on the enemy military targets.

Another North Vietnamese bridge knocked out

Saigon, April 13

Seven VNAF Skyraider fighter-bombers this afternoon put out of service the Thanh Yen bridge, 20 kms north of North Viet Nam's Dong Hoi town.

The 150 meter bridge, spanning the Rao Da river that borders national highway 1, has eight spans and is located 90 kms north of the demarcation line. It links Ha Tinh to Dong Hoi which is the unique section on the Trans-Viet Nam road system.

The VNAF aircraft reached the target at 4 p.m. and destroyed the bridge whose spans were knocked out into the water.

US planes attack two North V.N. radar installations

Saigon, April 14

Fifteen F-105 Thunderchiefs, supported by 25 F-100 Supersabres and F-101 Woodoos, yesterday afternoon struck the North Vietnamese radar-installations on Hon Mat island and on the coast at Cua Lo, just west of Hon Mat, American military source reported.

Hon Mat island is situated some 15 miles off the North-Vietnamese coast near the city of Vinh, and about 130 miles south of Hanoi.

The spokesman said that both attacks were « moderately successful ». No planes were lost.

The U.S. aircraft flew about 15 minutes over the targets and used rockets and napalm bombs. The groundfire was qualified as light and no enemy planes were sighted in the area.

VNAF opens night attacks on North VN military installations

Saigon, April 15

Inaugurating the night attacks on enemy military installations and staging areas in Communist North Viet Nam, an undetermined number of VNAF Skyraider fighters-bombers last night attacked an enemy military convoy during an « armed reconnaissance » mission along National Highway 1.

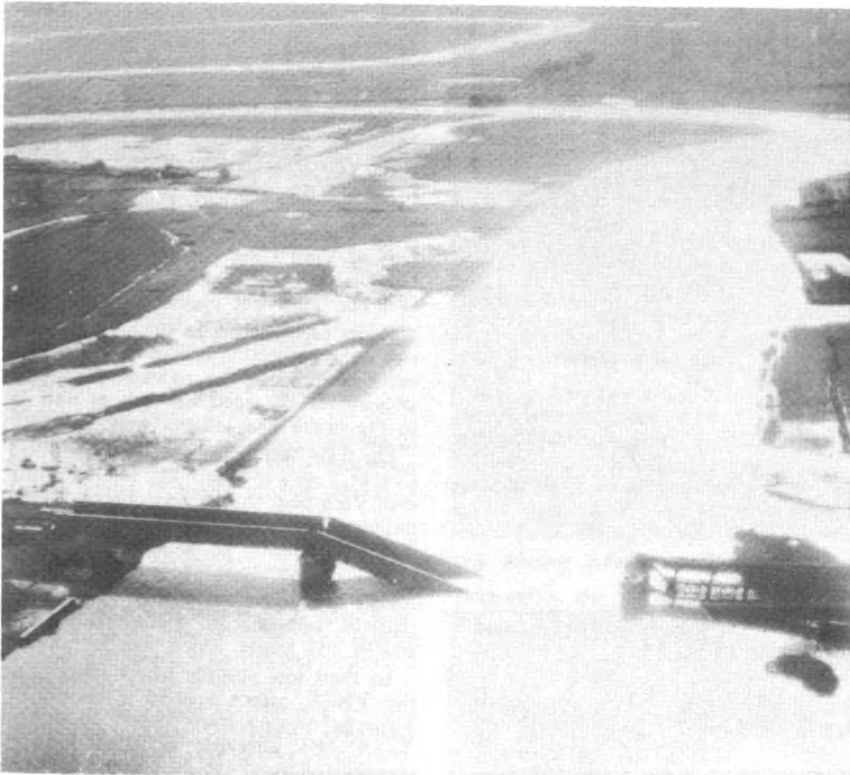
The aircraft crossed the Ben Hai River at 7:20 p.m., and flew past Vinh Linh, Dong Hoi, Quang Khe and up to south of Ha Tinh when it spotted a Communist military convoy moving southward.

Turning back, the Skyraiders followed the convoy for observation. But when the convoy tried to go into hiding and open fire on the planes, the Skyraiders swung back, bombing and strafing the convoy with the aid of a flashship.

The Red vehicles were set aflame but damage was not immediately known as it was pitch dark at the time of the attack, the pilots reported. All the planes returned safely to base by 9:10 p.m.



April 13, 1965 : Viet Cong hide-outs bombed and destroyed by VNAF aircraft in South Vietnam territory.



Destroyed April 16, 1965 by USAF F. 105 strike aircraft were bridges located at PHU DIEN CHAU (above) KIM CUONG and TRAI HOI in North Vietnam.



Hon-Mat and Cua-Lo radar installations restruct

Saigon, April 15

Fifteen U.S. Air Force F-105 Thunderchief fighter-bombers supported by an equal number F-4 Phantoms yesterday afternoon went on a third strike against the North Vietnamese radar installations on the islands of Hon Mat and at Cua Lo, approximately 130 miles south of Hanoi.

The fighter-bombers dropped about 20 tons of bombs and rockets on the bases which only a day before had been attacked by fifteen F-105.

US Air Force jets drop millions of leaflets over North V. N.

Saigon, April 15

U.S. Air Force aircraft yesterday afternoon dropped 3,000,000 leaflets over North Vietnamese localities, in the vicinity of Dong Hoi Thanh Hoa, Vinh and Ha Tinh.

The leaflets explain why airstrikes are being conducted against military targets in their area. Addressed to the populace, these leaflets said that the bombing of roads and bridges in North Viet Nam constitute only an action of self-defense, to stop the aggression of the Ho Chi Minh clique who are lackeys of the Red Chinese.

Four F-100 Supersabres escorted by two F-100 Woodoos participated in this operation. The anti-aircraft ground fire was light, the U.S. military spokesman reported, and all the six planes returned home safely.

The leaflets warned the population to stay away from Communist military installations and enjoined them to oppose the Communists' plot to send their sons and husbands to die in South Viet Nam.

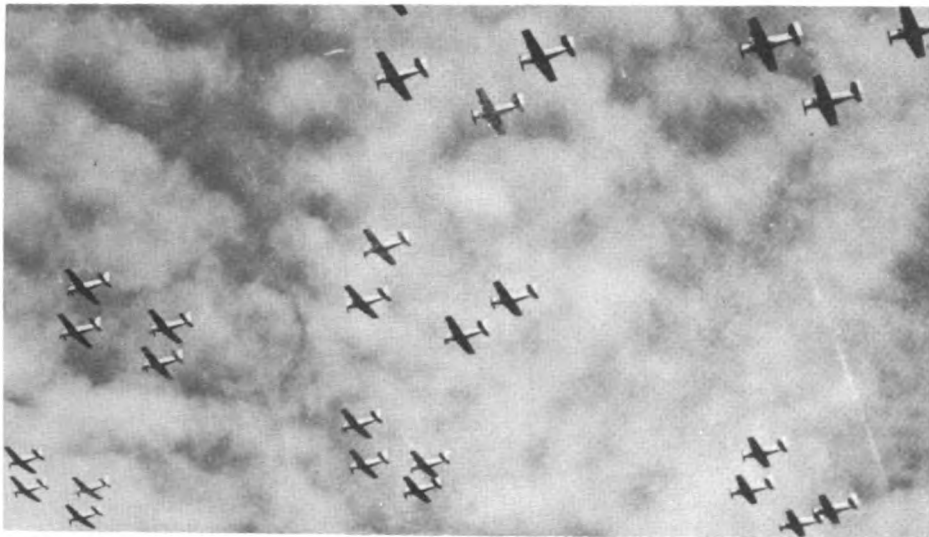
One leaflet said : * We love peace but if the Communists of North Viet Nam persist in their aggression the air strikes will be continued on a wider scale until the Communists stop the killings in South Viet Nam.

* To protect yourselves, * the leaflet continued, * please keep away from the Communist military installations, offices, industrial plants and important communication areas.

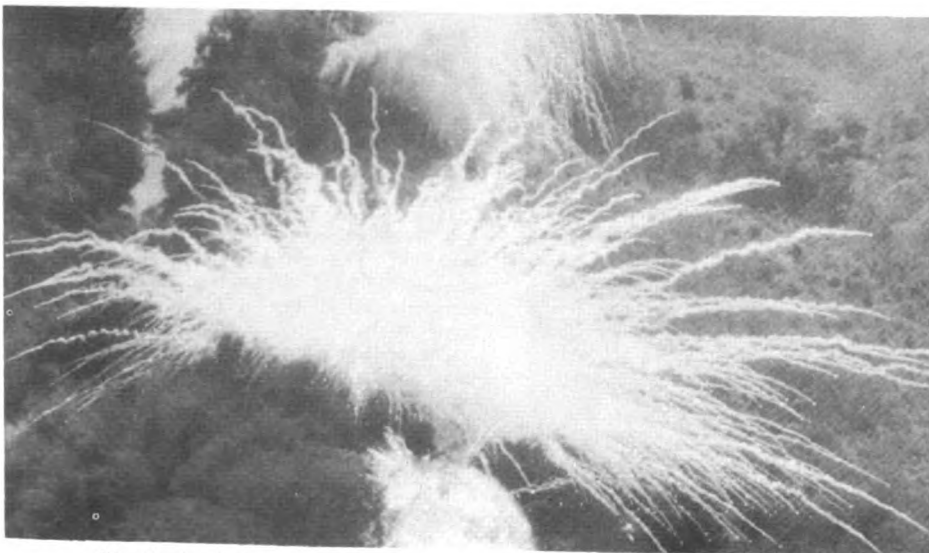
* The air strikes are aimed at stopping the aggression of Red China... *

Another leaflet reads : * The Communists signed the Fontainebleau agreement in 1946 with the French, allowing the French to land troops in Viet Nam. The Communists signed the Geneva Accord with the French, dividing the country and giving half of Viet Nam to the colonialists. In 1956 the Communists started the aggression war against South Viet Nam on orders of the Chinese Communists.

* In the past ten years, the Communists invited the Red Chinese into North Viet Nam and applied a cruel dictatorial rule over the people of North Viet Nam. In the past ten years, the Communists were hired by the Red Chinese to wage a war of aggression against the people of South Viet Nam. *



VNAF aircraft



Napalm bombs launched by our aircraft on Viet Cong base in South Vietnam.



Quick encircling operation to open the way to the DA BIA victory of March 18, 1965 near Vung Ro Bay in Phu Yen province, as led by Mr Nguyen May returnee from Viet Cong hide-out

VNAF continues night armed reconnaissance over North

Saigon, April 16

Continuing their series of armed reconnaissance flights over enemy territory, three VNAF fighter-bomber squadrons led by Air Vice Marshal Nguyen cao Ky, patrolled along National Highway One, from the 17th parallel to the southern part of Vinh City, passing through Vinh Linh, Dong Hoi, Quang Khe, Vinh Son and Ha Tinh last night.

Pilots participating in the armed reconnaissance reported back at their base the situation all along the highway. No enemy activity on the road network as well as in the towns and villages were observed.

On their way back, the VNAF fighters flew at a very low altitude. While circling over Vinh Son, the fighters observed some military installations where the Viet Cong were seen fleeing in confusion.

Meanwhile, some Red tracers from hostile groundfire began to show up. The fighters immediately swang back and strafed the target which was set ablaze.

In their low altitude patrol afterwards, the VNAF planes spotted a convoy of warships moving from Hon Cop to the South. After checking with their base to identify the warships, the fighter-bombers opened fire on the moving targets and sank 4 of them, and damaged almost all the remaining crafts.

USAF jets patrol over highways 7, 8 in North Viet-Nam

Saigon, April 16

Six U.S. Air Force F-105 Thunderchiefs escorted by fifteen jet interceptors yesterday afternoon conducted an armed reconnaissance flight along National Highways Seven and Eight, which cut across the narrow, southern portion of the North Viet Nam, American military sources reported.

The jets returned to their bases after bombing a boat landing at Muong Sen, about 120 miles southwest of Hanoi.

The spokesman termed the strike as moderately successful. Ground fire was reported as light to moderate.

No enemy aircraft were sighted and all the USAF planes returned safely to base.

The time of the raid was approximately 3-30 p.m. and the weather over the two highways was described as heavily overcast.

50 US Navy aircraft attack North Vietnamese bridges

Saigon, April 16

Fifty U.S. Navy Skyraiders and Skyhawks from carriers Coral Sea and Midway at noon today attacked three bridges in Communist North Viet Nam, military American sources said late this afternoon.

Supported by 30 Phantoms, Crusaders and Skyhawks, they struck at highway bridge Bai Duc Thon, 175 miles south of Hanoi and 15 miles from the Laos

border. The north side of the bridge was damaged and the north approach to it cut, the sources reported.

Two bridges, one big and one small, located in the Ca Trang area, 180 miles south of Hanoi and 25 miles from the Laos border, were also the U.S. Navy aircraft's targets. One of the two spans of the large bridge was knocked out while the small bridge received « a hit » but exact damage could not be assessed immediately « because of dust, » the same sources reported.

VNAF carries out leaflet dropping mission over Dong Hoi

Saigon, April 17

Following previous air-strikes on North Viet Nam, our air force this afternoon flew a leaflet dropping mission North of the 17th parallel.

At 1:07 p.m. our planes reached Dong Hoi — North of the Demilitarized Zone and dropped 320,000 leaflets contained in eight cases which opened at appropriate height to release the leaflets. The leaflets were seen falling just on the city's crowded quarters.

The mission was carried out by our aircraft with American fighters providing air cover. There was no reaction from the enemy.

The leaflets prepared and supplied by the Information and Psy-war Ministry were of three categories :

- 1) Copies of the communique of the Republic of Viet Nam Government on President Johnson's speech in Baltimore ;
- 2) A warning to the civilians in the North to stay away from military targets, and industrial and communications centers, and

3) A denunciation of the Communists crimes and the pledge that the air-strikes will end as soon as the Communists end their subversive and aggressive activities in the South.

USAF jets patrol highways in North VN

Saigon, April 18

Twelve U.S. Air Force F-105 Thunderchiefs, escorted by thirty aircraft yesterday afternoon conducted an armed reconnaissance mission along routes 8 and 12 in North Viet Nam, American military sources reported.

The planes struck a way station at Mu Gia pass at the lower end of route 12 close to the Laotian border. At the pass, the jets destroyed one military truck and a number of military building where pilots said they observed secondary explosions.

US Navy planes attack boxcars on highway I in North Viet Nam

Saigon, April 19

Eight US Navy Skyhawks and their fifteen Crusader and Phantoms jet escort Saturday blasted boxcars on Highway One with five-inch Zuni rockets, an American military source reported today.

There were about a dozen boxcars on the sidetrack at the time of the attack, according to the spokesman.

The planes took off from the 7th Fleet aircraft carrier USS Midway. They streaked along the railroad and national highway 1, which run parallel the North Vietnamese coast, scouting their way between the cities of Vinh and Thanh Hoa, only 80 miles south of Hanoi.

US Navy aircraft hit North Viet Nam three times Sunday : approach up to 60 miles South of Ha Noi

Saigon, April 19

U.S. Navy planes struck three times at Communist North Viet Nam yesterday probing deep up to only 60 miles South of Hanoi. This has been the deepest penetration ever made since the airstrikes were resumed in early February.

Reporting this late last night, a U.S. Navy spokesman said almost all the 30 aircraft participating in yesterday's strikes in the North took off from the carriers USS Hancock and Midway operating off the Viet nam coast.

In one mission, Skyraiders fighter-bombers did not fire a single rocket or drop a single bomb. In another, the aircraft sunk a Communist barge on the Troc River and destroyed by rockets Communist garrisons at Long Thanh, both targets located about 50 to 60 miles north of the 17th parallel.

VNAF continues raids on North Vietnam traffic network

Saigon, April 20

At 2:30 p.m. yesterday VNAF Skyraider fighter-bombers again attacked Communist North Viet Nam's traffic network in the vicinity of Vinh, the province capital of Nghe An.

Although the enemy groundfire was reported heavy, the aircraft completely destroyed a large portion of National Highway One, 15 kms south of Vinh.

Once their mission achieved, the aircraft returned South, flying at a very low altitude for reconnaissance purposes.

At 3:05 p.m. they flew over an area 15 kms southeast of Ha Tinh province capital, where the enemy groundfire was very fierce.



On May 2, 1965 a special memorial was held at the Thong Nhut Hall for the late Colonel Pham Phu Quoc who had been downed by enemy ground fire while conducting an airstrike on North Vietnam's VINH town last April 19, 1965.

US Navy air force make bombing and strafing runs on North Viet Nam

Saigon, April 20

Several U.S. Navy and Air Force sorties were carried out yesterday over North Vietnamese territory, American military sources reported today.

Four U.S. Skyhawks, from the carrier USS Midway, made bombing and strafing runs on two military truck convoys about 140 miles south of Hanoi.

Another flight of six Skyhawks, supported by two Crusaders, from the carrier USS Midway, returned to the site of both convoys about 7 a.m. However due to ground fog in the valleys and lowlands, the pilots were unable to locate the trucks.

About 145 miles south of Hanoi, the aircraft made bombing and strafing runs on four railroad freightcars, but damage is unknown at this time.

Yesterday afternoon, between 3:30 and 4:00, ten F-105s with escorts made armed reconnaissance flights over Routes 8 and 12 and expended 750 pound bombs and rockets. No ordnance was expended over Route 12 due to heavy cloud cover.

Meanwhile, it has been said that fourteen new U.S. Air Force F-104 jet fighters had arrived in Danang.

Also early yesterday afternoon, eight Thunderchiefs dropped forty cannisters containing about 1,000,000 leaflets over 7 cities in North Viet Nam: Vinh, Ha Tinh, Phu Qui, Phu Dien Chau, Ha Trung, Thanh Hoa and Bai Thuong.

The leaflets carried extracts of President Johnson's speech at Baltimore concerning the situation in Viet Nam and comments by the Vietnamese Government on the speech.

The leaflets covered an area where a total population of over 250,000 people reside.

VNAF aircraft attack another North Viet Nam's bridge this noon

Saigon, April 20

Four VNAF Skyraider squadrons at 1 p.m. today attacked the three-span My Duc bridge, spanning the Cam Ly River, 27 kms south of Dong Hoi, the Quang Binh province capital, in Communist North Viet Nam.

The concrete, 65m by 9m bridge, which has been used as a supply route for the Communists between Dong Hoi and Xom Bang, was reported heavily damaged.

The VNAF aircraft, which left their base at noon, returned safely at 3 p.m.

After striking the bridge, they continued their "armed reconnaissance" along national highway 1 from Vinh Son to Vinh Linh, bombing many road sections. When they reached south of Vinh Son, the pilots spotted a camouflaged military convoy and a number of armed Communist soldiers running. They immediately strafed the convoy, causing four of the vehicles to burn and damaging many others.

The pilots later reported that no aircraft was hit by the enemy ground fire which they described as "very light".

Saigon, April 20

Vietnamese Air Force aircraft last Saturday flew a leaflet dropping mission North of the 17th parallel over Dong Hoi city.

According to late reports the 320,000 leaflets dropped included extracts of President Johnson's speech at Baltimore and comments by the Vietnamese Government on this speech concerning the situation in Viet Nam.

VNAF planes attack communist base near Dong Hoi

Saigon, April

At 12:40 p.m. today, three squadrons of VNAF fighter planes attacked an important Communist base in the vicinity of the My Duc bridge, 27 kms south of Dong Hoi, north of the 17th parallel.

The attacking force in successive waves pounded the base which as far as the pilots could assess, was completely destroyed. The losses inflicted to the enemy were extremely heavy, as no installation was seen left intact, at the base. The My Duc bridge, adjacent to the base, has also been hit and destroyed. The same bridge had been attacked by our air force and damaged two days before.

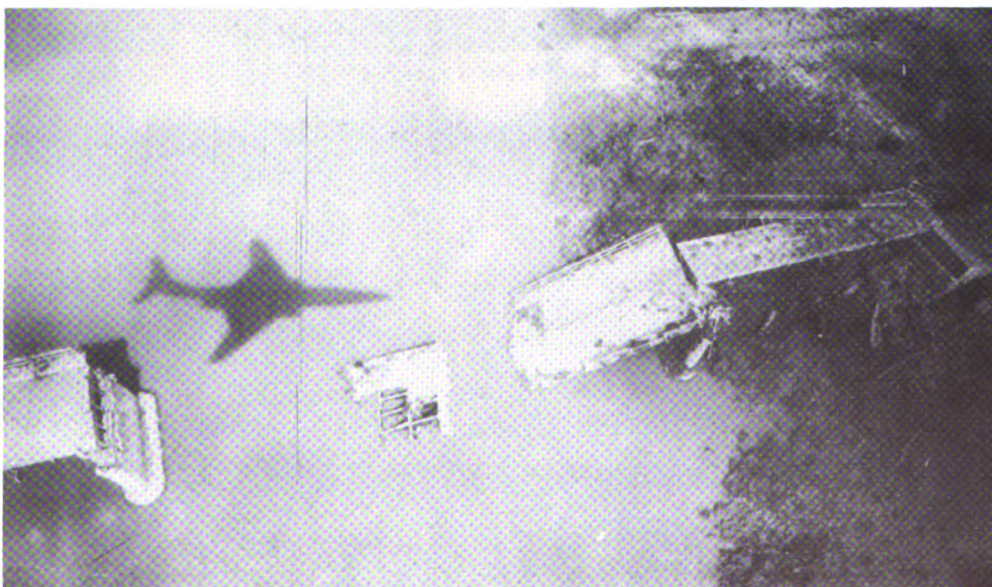
Saigon, April 22

Two two-plane flights of A-1H Skyraiders from the U.S. Seventh Fleet carrier Midway last night made brief armed reconnaissance missions over North Viet Nam, American military source reported.

A Seventh Fleet spokesman said both flights reconnoitered in the area generally south of Vinh. The first flight was over the area about 7:15 p.m. with the last flight completing its reconnaissance about 8:45 p.m.

The first two aircraft sighted three trucks southwest of Vinh. Employing 20mm cannon in strafing runs, pilot reported that one truck was destroyed and two were damaged. This same flight of aircraft spotted a 15-20 truck convoy but could not attack as all ammunition had been expended.

The second flight of two Skyraiders located four groups of trucks. During runs on the targets, using 20mm cannon, pilots reported that a total of three trucks were destroyed and five trucks were damaged.



A low-flying RF 101 aircraft of 2d Air Division, Vietnam, casts its shadow over the missing spans of the MY DUC highway bridge in North Vietnam. Vietnamese propeller-driver and USAF jet fighter-bombers demolished the bridge on an alternate route to highway 1, 15 miles north of the demilitarized zone on April 22, 1965.

Saigon, April 22

Two squadrons of VNAF Skyraider fighter bombers made an armed reconnaissance flight over North Viet Nam at 2:15 p.m. yesterday.

Their mission was to destroy enemy activities along National Highway One from Quang Khe to the Demilitarized Zones and at the same time prevent the Viet Cong from repairing the road sections which were severely damaged by recent VNAF airstrikes. The purpose was to let the Communists no opportunities to use the highway for the transport of troops and war material to the South.

The VNAF aircraft strafed and destroyed the remaining span of a highway bridge along National highway 1, 20 kms north-northwest of Dong Hoi.

When reaching a place 20 kms north of Quang Khe, the Skyraiders sighted a Viet Cong military installation smashed down in previous raids which was being rebuilt by the Communists. Immediately they took turn to attack and destroyed the target which burned down in « a sea of fire and smoke, » as a pilot later put it.

Continuing their reconnaissance flight over the enemy territory, the aircraft destroyed many sections of national highway 1.

All the aircraft returned safely to base at 4:30 p.m

Pilots participating in the mission said enemy ground fire was light, and no unfriendly aircraft was sighted.



B. 57 Canberra

Saigon, April 22

In 16 sorties since February 8 the Viet Nam Air Force fighter-bombers destroyed 211 military installations, two radar stations, an airport, three bridges, two sections on national highways 1, 45 trucks and many other vehicles in Communist North Viet Nam.

Saigon, April 23

Two VNAF Skyraider squadrons at 9:20 a.m. this morning levelled up a major military position 10 kms west southwest of Quang Khe and destroyed the only ferry boat at the Xuan Son ferry station on the Gianh River. Both targets are located in Communist North Viet Nam.



1965 LABOR DAY in Saigon

Photo shows the Saigon — Gia Dinh Workers Unions Federations rally at TAO DAN Park on May 1rst.



SAIGON IN PICTURES

ICC INFORMED OF VC ARMS SHIP SUNK OFF QUANG TRI

Saigon, (VP) March 25

Last March 14, at 14:30 hours, a Vietnamese Navy patrol intercepted four motorboats in the territorial waters of South Viet Nam, 14kms northeast of Trieu Phong (Quang Tri province).

While three of the boats succeeded to escape, the fourth one was caught and sunk. Five crewmen of the boat were captured, along with 3 cases of explosives and one case of military gear.

The prisoners later confessed that the four concerned boats came from Vinh Linh (North Viet Nam) and was entrusted with the mission of carrying a cargo of arms and ammunition comprising 200 weapons including 60 Czech submachine guns and 30 barrels of ammunition and explosives, destined to the North Viet Nam regular troops operating in the Quang Tri province.

Vietnamese Navy frogmen are searching the area and have recovered so far :

- 75 rifles made in Red China on the Russian model, wrapped in special waterproof paper ;*
- 26 cases of 7.62mm cartridges ;*
- 6 cases of TNT explosives ;*
- 3 cases of grenades ; and*
- 2 cases of detonators.*

The ICC team at Gio Linh was informed of the incident and asked to make an on-the-spot investigation on March 20. On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam, the Liaison Mission with the International Control Commission has energetically protested against this new flagrant case of armament and war material introduction from the North into South Viet Nam, to supply and carry on the aggression against the Republic of Viet Nam, in serious violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

After the Vung Ro incident of Feb. 16, 1965, this new case proves, in an undeniable manner, that the Hanoi Communist authorities persist in pursuing their war of aggression in South Viet Nam. These continued aggressive activities, the Mission pointed out, justify plainly the retaliatory operations which the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam is compelled to undertake against North Viet Nam, by virtue of the legitimate defense rights recognized by the U.N. Charter.

The Mission asked the ICC to give all necessary instructions to the Gio Linh Team so that investigations into this case would be carried out speedily.

Additional information regarding this incident will be given subsequently to the Commission.



April 29, 1965 P.M. Phan Huy Quat visited the Airborn Brigade Headquarters.



Pinning medals on outstanding officers



Presenting gifts to the dead-hero families



Reviewing a guard of honor

PEACE MOVEMENT CAMPAIGNERS TO BE OUTLAWED

Saigon, (VP) March 30

According to well-informed sources, the Government is studying measures to outlaw all elements working for the so-called « Peace Movement, » considering them just like Communists or pro-Communist neutralists.

Following a campaign for « neutralization » launched by the Viet Cong early last year, Decree-Law 93-SL-CT of Feb. 1, 1964 was promulgated to outlaw all Communist or pro-Communist neutralist elements.

The sources added that the Government could consider those who campaign for the « Peace Movement » as « indirectly working for the success of Communism » and apply the above decree-law to them.

But this procedure involves some inconveniences and the Prime Minister has therefore, instructed the Minister of Justice to work on a bill to amend Decree-Law N^o. 93-SL-CT for the purpose of outlawing those campaigning for the « peace movement. »

Once drafted, the bill will be sent to the National Legislative Council for debate and approval.

LIAISON MISSION PROTESTED AGAINST NEW CASE OF COMMUNIST INTRODUCTION OF WAR PERSONNEL AND MATERIAL INTO SOUTH VIET NAM

Saigon, (VP) April 1

The ROV Liaison Mission has just sent a note to the International Control Commission notifying it of the most recent case of illegal introduction of military personnel, arms, ammunition and other war materials into South Viet Nam by the Hanoi authorities in violation of the 1954 Geneva Accords.

The note supplied the following details pertaining to the above case :

— Last March 14, the presence of strong North Viet Nam regular units was detected in Lac Nong village, 20 kms south of Tuy Hoa and 5 kms north of Vung Ro Bay where an arm-load Communist ship was sunken last Feb. 16. Operation « Tan Thang 103 » was immediately launched, on March 18, resulting in the killing of 47 enemies and discovering of several enemy arms caches. Uncovered were :

- 2 Red Chinese 60mm mortars ;
- 3 anti-aircraft, 50mm heavy machine guns ;
- 2 automatic rifles ;
- 636 individual weapons and 37 automatic pistols ;
- parts for anti-aircraft heavy machine guns, and 2 tons of ammunition.

These arms and ammunition had been shown to an ICC team in Nha Trang on March 20.

The note was accompanied by 20 photographs of the seized weapons and ammunition.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam the Liaison Mission strongly protested against this case of violation of the Geneva Accords which once again testified to the Hanoi's persistent determination of invading South Viet Nam with the help of other Communist countries. The Mission solemnly declared that the Hanoi regime must be held responsible for the consequences this may entail and that the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam is liable to take appropriate counter-action for self-defense purpose.

THE 1965 NATIONAL INFORMATION-PSYWAR CONVENTION AT CULTURE HOUSE IN SAIGON

APRIL 19



Information and Psywar Minister Brig. Gen. Linh Quang Vien (above) emphasized the role of information at the present juncture pointing to the fact that information and psywar activities must be concentrated in the countryside. He said : « Information and Psywar is, above all, wartime information. It is not the kind of purely objective peacetime information had in a number of countries too much inclined toward theoretical freedom and democracy. Information and Psywar must serve the anti-Communist war of the nation. It must block and reject all ideas, phrases and words preaching defeatism or sowing division, which are harmful to the solidarity in the anti-Communist fight... »



In his speech at the opening session P.M. Phan Huy Quat is seen blasting Communist North Vietnam « distortion and fabrication of all the news » to such an extent that they « change the history of our gallant people »...

CABINET DECISION ON NEW LAW TO BAN ALL PRO-RED ACTIVITY

Saigon (VP) April 3

At its regular meeting yesterday evening, the Cabinet decided to submit to the National Legislative Council a draft law to punish any action beneficial to the Communists.

Secretary of State at the Prime Minister's Office, Mr. Bui Diem disclosed after the Cabinet meeting that this was a measure to check any form of overt Communist struggle at the present state of emergency of the country.

This bill, Mr. Bui Diem said, would give the people a clear idea of the Government's policy line in its present task of saving and building the nation. It also reflected the Government's clear-cut and firm position towards Communist aggression.

Also at yesterday evening's meeting, the Government decided to organize elections for City and provincial councils by the end of next month, according to Mr. Diem.

The Secretary of State added the decision also was aimed at implementing the Government's short term programme following the recent Administrative and Civic Convention in Saigon.

These elections, he added, also are a further step towards implementing democracy and handing power over to the people, and have proved an effective measure to avoid corrupt practices and mistakes that might happen on the administrative side.

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL SERVICE DISBANDED

Also at last night's meeting the Cabinet decided to dissolve the General Directorate of Civil Service.

Secretary of State Bui Diem explained that this action aimed at returning to the Ministries concerned their responsibilities for personnel management in line with the Prime Minister's policy of separation of power. The step, he added, would help speed up the trends of administrative affairs in general and bring in appropriate improvements to every branch of activity.

However, he added, the enforcement of all the civil service regulations would still be controlled effectively without creating any regrettable hindrance. All matters related to the civil service personnel, which so far have to receive approval of the General Directorate of Civil Service, have from now on to be visaed by the Directorate General of Budget, in both the financial and legal fields.

This procedure would be made easy since the Directorate General of Budget would assign supervisors to that effect to every ministry.

In addition, the study of problems considered as principles as well as the necessary work of coordination in the field of personnel employment would be entrusted upon a joint agency, Mr. Bui Diem said. Representatives of the different Ministries in this agency would cooperate in working out procedures to improve the administrative machinery in both the organizational and management fields. The agency, according to Mr. Bui Diem, would be the Civil Service Council as has been planned for by the civil service regulations.

To sum up, the government's decision in this area only aimed at improving the civil service to meet the present requirements of our nation, he said.

Mr. Bui Diem said that members of the Directorate General of Civil Service would be shared among the Directorate General of Budget, the Civil Service Council of the Prime Minister's Office.

The Personnel Department of the Prime Minister's Office would cumulate the management of government employees of all grades.

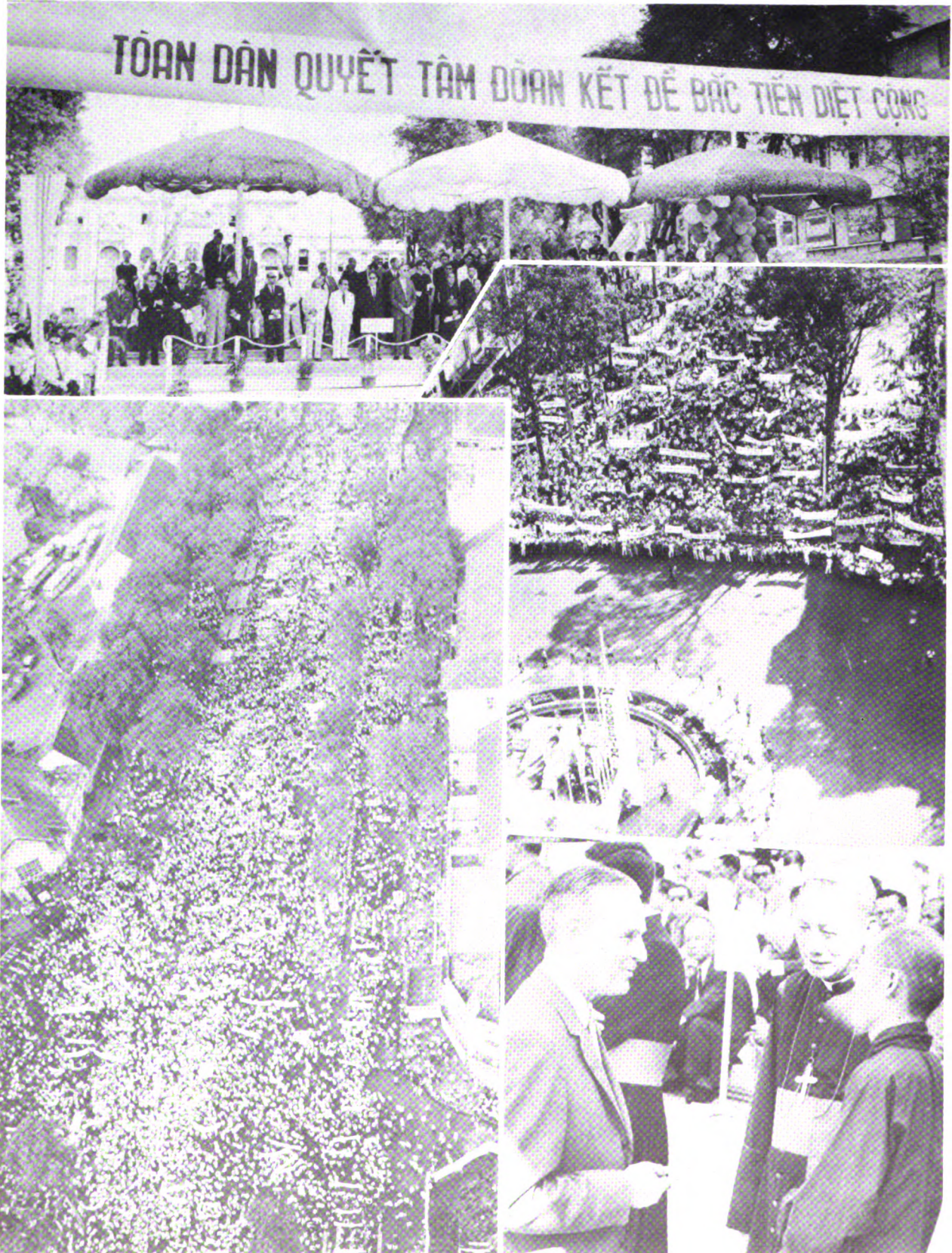


April 10, 1965 : Info and Psywar Minister Brig. Gen. Linh Quang Vien is seen (above) presiding over the opening of the DINH TUONG province Psywar and Info Conference at MY THO attended by more than 200 Information cadres of DINH TUONG. He told the conference that this year Information and Psywar activities were to be geared toward rural areas.

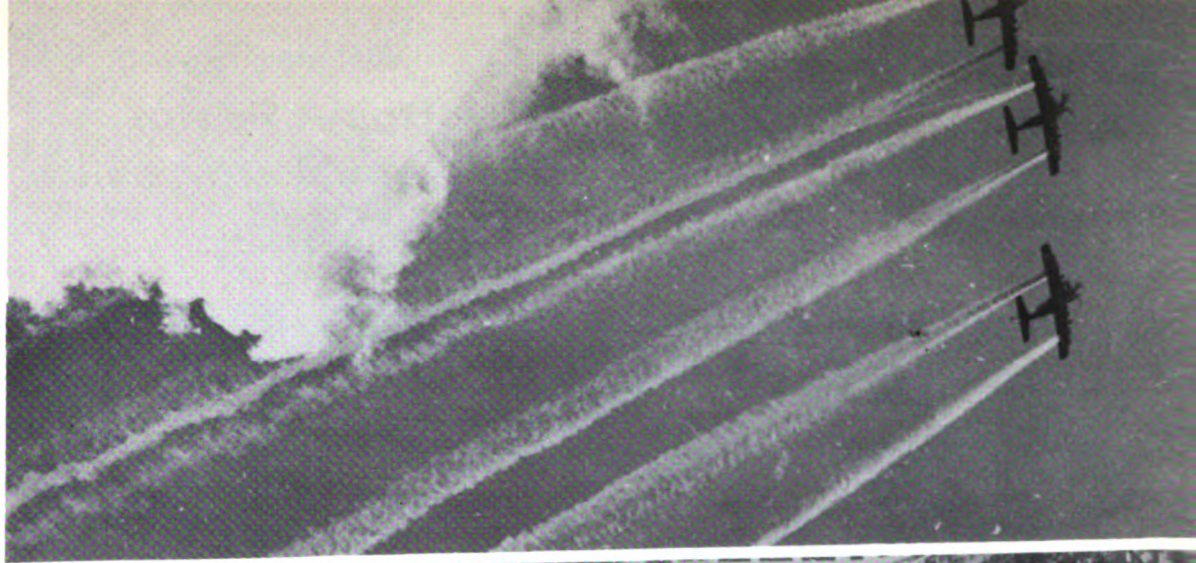
Unforgettable Photos

THE FOLLOWING PICTURES ARE, AS A MOST TOUCHING MEMORIAL OF THE SAIGON LAST YEAR JULY 20 – SHAMEDAY RALLY, TO RECALL THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE WISHES AND ASPIRATIONS UNANIMOUSLY VOICED OUT FOR THE NORTHWARD MARCH AGAINST COMMUNISM AND THE REUNIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY OF VIETNAM.

SAIGON MASS RALLY



Unforgettable Photos



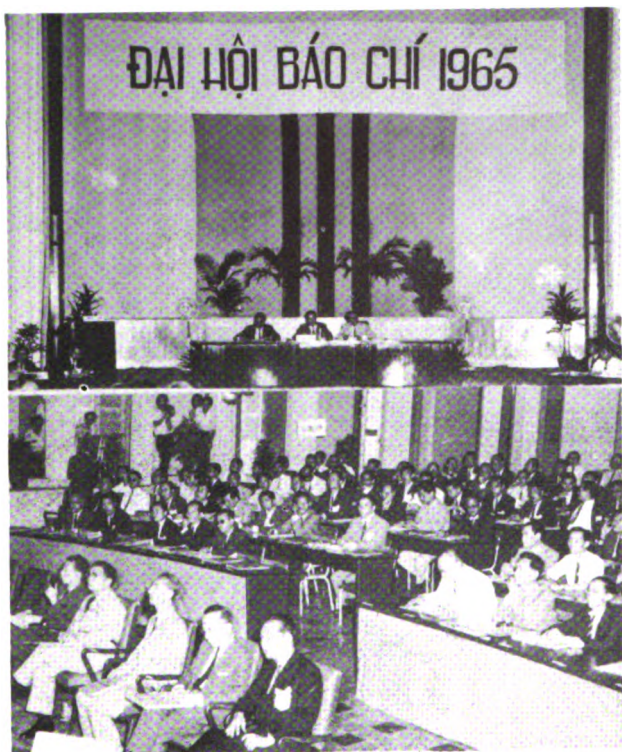
UNITED AND DETERMINED WE
SHALL SEE A UNIFIED, FREE AND
PROSPEROUS VIETNAM EMERGE
TRIUMPHANTLY



SAIGON MASS RALLY

A memory of July 20, 1969 : All Vietnamese are determined to fight against North Communist treason, aggression and terrorism camouflaged under the mask of South Vietnam Liberation Front.

SOME NEWS AND FACTS IN REVIEW



The 1965 National Press Convention held at the Culture House in Saigon from April 5 to 13.



The main role of the 1965 NPC was to work out another Press Code more appropriate to replace the old one. There must be a « healthy national press » to be able to promote a healthy public opinion.

Immediate short-term educational program announced

Saigon, April

The Education Ministry short-term program on the development of education and culture includes 12 points and is to be carried out immediately pending the long-range program, it was learned here.

Regarding education, the program includes innovating the school curriculum to make it more realistic, improving examination practices, establishing more technical high schools and providing more teaching aids.

It also plans to reconstruct schools in flood-ravaged provinces, abolish noon classes in the capital area, set up more in-service training centers for high school teachers, and carry out the project on education seminars and refresher courses for 1965. Such courses for teachers of English have already begun.

In the cultural field the Education Ministry planned to develop research and translation activities, especially in

universities, expand libraries and museums and organize exhibitions and stage performances in order to encourage creative works.

Finally, the Ministry has also planned to sound the opinion of cultural circles in order to set up a Culture Institute in the near future.

Linguist discusses transformational grammar

Saigon, April

Professor Nguyen Dinh Hoa of the Saigon University Faculty of Letters yesterday spoke on the problem of transformational grammar before a meeting of members of the Linguistic Circle of Saigon.

The speaker analyzed the new transformational methods used by European and American linguists in the study of sentence parts with a view to establishing a scientific foundation for syntax principles.

After the talk, Dr. Hoa answered question raised by the audience, most of them university students and professors.

Viet Nam Students increase by 4 percent

Saigon, April

The total number of students of all levels of education in Viet Nam during the school year 1964-65 has been listed as 1,994,052.

This figure represents an increase of about four percent, compared to 1,906,200 students listed for the previous year.

The above figure includes :

- 1,633,212 primary school students
- 323,823 high school students
- 8,228 technical and vocational school students
- 1,117 music and art school students
- 1,177 agriculture school students
- 24,122 university students
- 2,203 normal school students.

Books for the blind

Saigon, March

An amount of VN\$50,000 has been earmarked out of the Education and Culture Ministry's 1965 budget, to print books for blind students.

Last year the Education and Culture Ministry had given VN\$50,000 for the same purpose.

SAIGON IN PICTURES



April 15, 1965 : The formal signing of instruments related to the economic assistance granted by the west German Government to the Germano-Vietnamese Technical School in THU DUC, by Deputy P.M. and Foreign Minister Tran Van Do for Vietnam and German Ambassador Dr Gunther Schlegelberger for his Government.



April 14, 1965 : Minister of State and Education Minister Dr Nguyen Tien Hy and West German Ambassador to VN Dr Gunther Schlegelberger laid the first cornerstone for projected Germano - Viet - nameese Technical School in Thu Duc District, Gia Dinh province.



DONGNAI WATER PROJECT TO BE COMPLETED EARLY NEXT YEAR

According to the Saigon Water Office and the Hydrotechnic Corp., the Dong Nai Water Project will be completed early next year. Saigon and its suburbs will then be largely supplied with fresh water from the Dong Nai River.

The installation of the new water system for the capital is now underway.

The Dong Nai Water project, according to a report of the Hydrotechnic Corps. costs a total of about US\$18 million and over VN\$ one billion.

The project includes a pumping plant which can pump up to 500,000 liters of water daily, and a pipe-line of pre-stressed concrete pipes of 1.80 meter in diameter that stretches from Bien Hoa to the filter plant at Thu Duc. A second pipe-line with pipes

of 2 meters in diameter will lead the water from the Thu Duc filter plant to various water towers in Saigon and its suburbs.

The realization of the project is being shared by five contracts. The first contract consists in making pre-stressed concrete pipes for a total length of 22 kilometers, from Bien Hoa to Saigon passing through the filter plant of Thu Duc. The contract is carried out by the French Eiffel firm of Paris in cooperation with the International Pipe and Ceramics Corp. The Thu Duc pipe casting has been completed. The contract amounts to over US\$ 9 million, one-fourth of it is paid with Vietnamese currency.

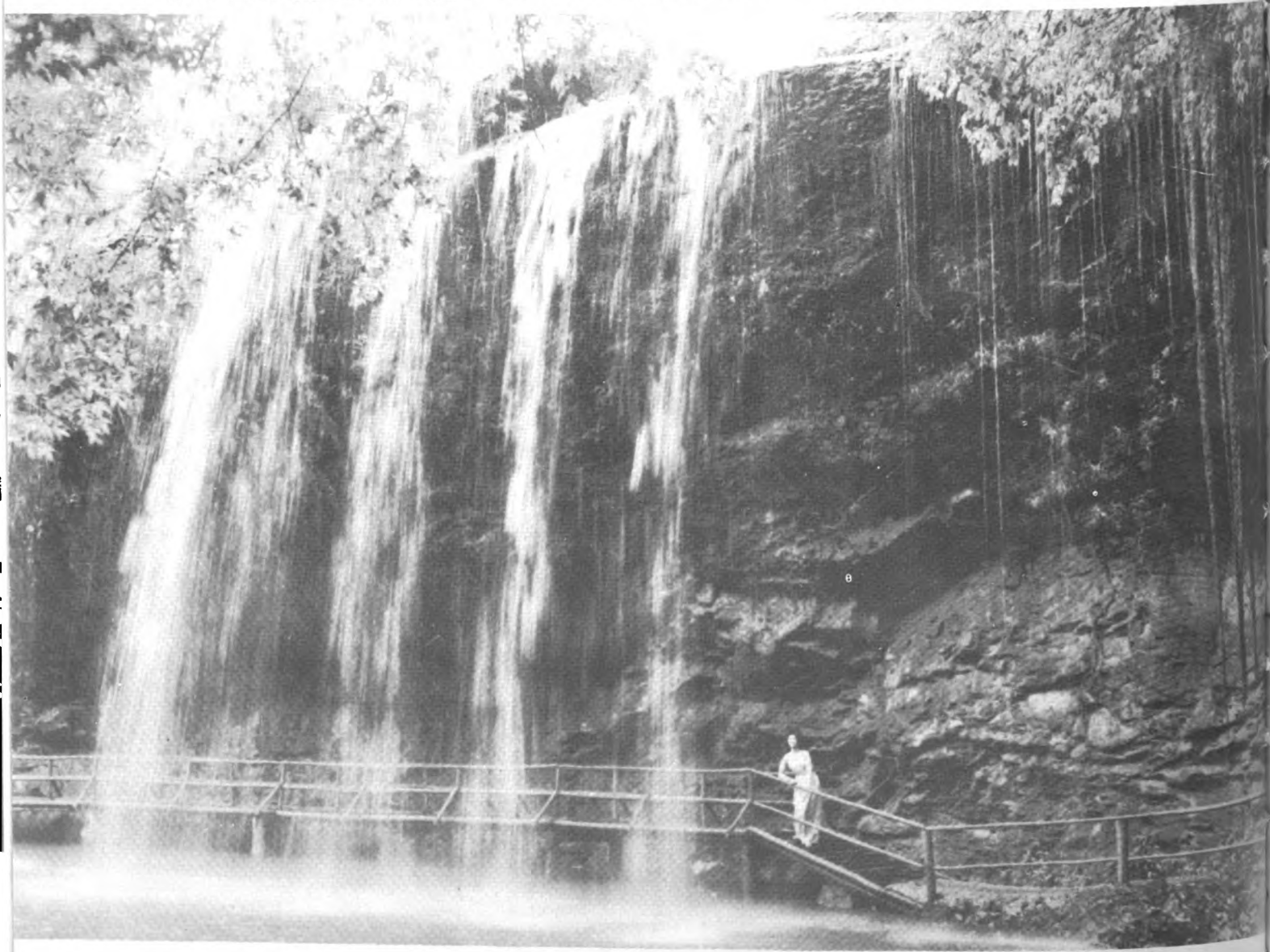
Under the second contract is the building of a pumping plant at Bien Hoa and a filter plant at Thu Duc.

Its realization is entrusted upon an American firm, the Hawaiian Dredging International and Corp. Both plants are equipped with modern equipment estimated at US\$10 million, one-third of it being paid with Vietnamese piasters. Twelve per cent of the construction has already been completed.

The third contract, performed by Vietnamese contractors, consists in laying down 45,000 meters of water pipes in the capital and its suburbs. Two-sevenths of the contract have already been completed.

The building of nine water towers in the capital's 8th district and its environments with each tower containing up to 7,000 cubic meters, concerns the fourth contract.

Finally, the fifth contract consists in laying 25,000 meters of concrete pipes under the main boulevards of the capital to connect the new water system with the existing one. Fifteen per cent of this work has been completed so far.



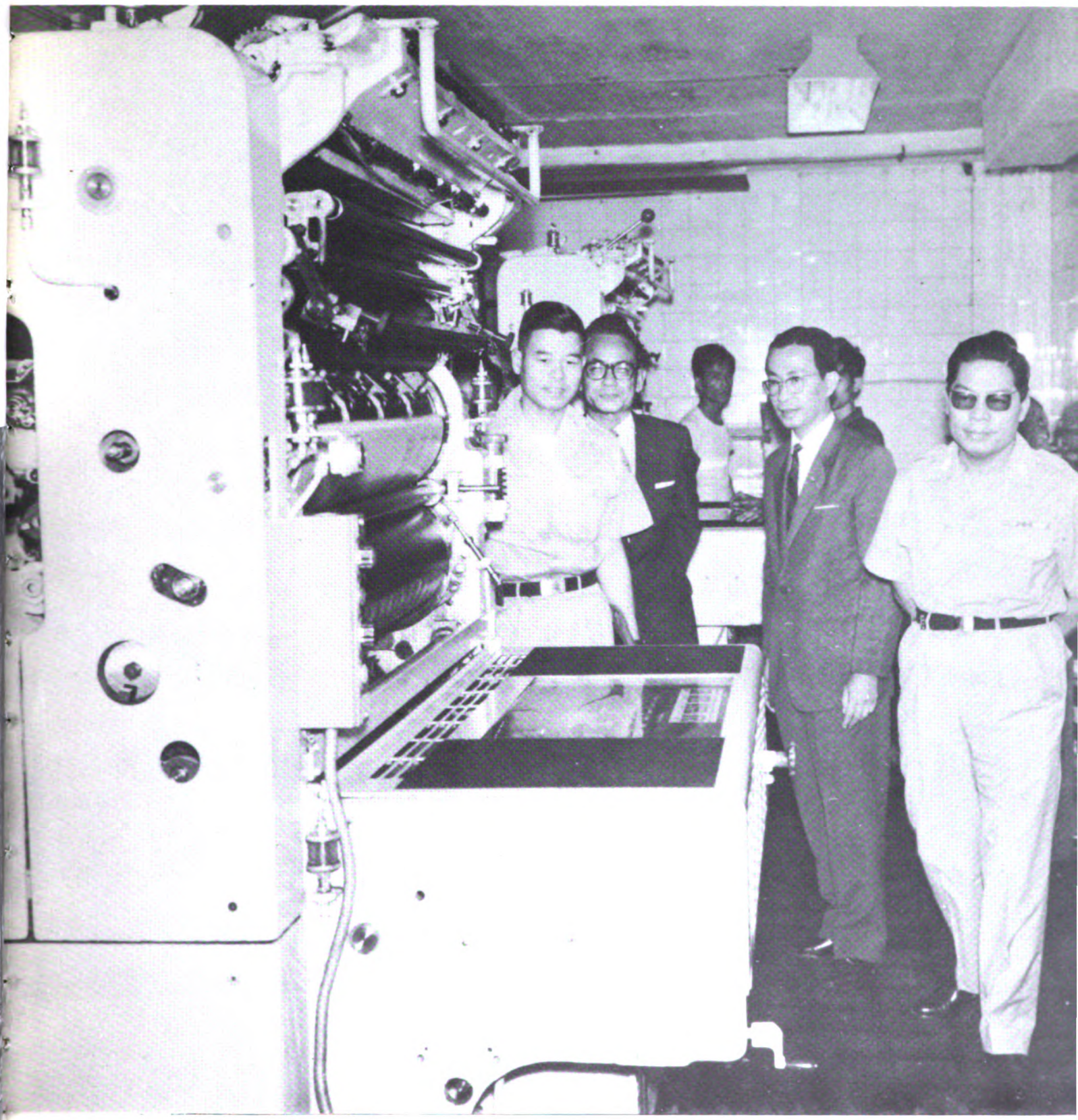
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Visit to the Info and Psy-War Printing Office by Minister Brigadier General Linh Quang Vien (right)

